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 B. Ph.

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 is three years and the degree is B. S. An additional year given to 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 academical studies to other students.

V. UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.

VI. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE—RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FACULTIES.

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J. B. BOISE, Ph.D., LL.D., Greek Language and Literature.
ALONZO J. HOWE, M.A., Mathematics.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, B.S., Chemistry.
JOHN C. FREEMAN, M.A., B.D., Latin Language and Literature.
RANSOM DEXTER, M.A., M.D., Zoology, Anatomy and Physiology.
EDWARD F. STEARNS, M.A., Ancient Languages and Preparatory Department.
ELIJAH COLBERT, M.A., Astronomy.
JOHN W. CLARKE, Geology and Mineralogy.
EDWARD OLSON, M.A., Instructor in Greek and German.
ELIAS S. BASTIN, M.A., Instructor in Botany.
MISS M. E. CHAPIN, M.A., Principal of Ladies' Department.
MISS ESTHER H. BOISE, Instructor in French and German.

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HON. HENRY BOOTH, LL.D, Dean.
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FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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THE VOLANTE.

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THE VOLANTE.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, MARCH, 1877.

No. 6.

It is decidedly agreeable to be free from a rigid and complicated set of rules and restrictions. We think that the students here have very little or no reason to complain on this score. We communicate any student, class, or body of students who cannot be orderly and respect the rights of others without frequent assistance from the Faculty room. It is true we have sometimes been short of items. We have felt a shade of regret longing to chronicle some bubbling up of abnormal activity. But we promptly dismiss such visitors as suggestions of evil. We certainly cannot see any sense in the idea that a good share of the article known as deviltry is essential to a successful course of study. We fail to understand the supreme advantage of confining all study to two or three hours a day, and spending the remaining time in hatching some plot for unenviable self-distinction, founded on some daring irregularity. The same time put on the lessons and the promotion of college enterprises would bring out more valuable results, and furnish us much to tell the folks at home. We like the holier as well as any one, but we can see nothing funny in shutting a cow in chapel over night. If one's future welfare should depend on common sense alone, we would rather be the bovine than the perpetrators of the job. We are glad to say that we seem to have not even a small number here who are addicted to tricks that injure or insult some one, benefit no one, and furnish nobody any amusement of consequence. In irascible college work we have our share of honors. A brilliant reputation for mischief and wild oats is not worth its cost. Due regard to general interests, independent and honorable conduct, are the best safeguards against the annoying systems of minute rules, espionage, policy and endless perplexity in general that we read about.

Students are noted for being alive to their rights. They never fail to assert them in some manner if such a thing is possible. As an illustration of this we call to mind an instance which occurred some years ago. Decoration day came, and the students presented a petition for a holiday, but it was not granted. Thereupon the students "cut" all recitations upon that day "by a large majority." We cite this merely as an example of the fact that if students think they are wrong in any way they generally, to use a vulgar phrase, "kick." There are times, however, when they are powerless to prevent injustice being done to them. Take, for example, the common case of a teacher dismissing...
a class simply because he can't digest his breakfast, and consequently becomes cross because the first two or three called upon are unprepared to recite. It thus frequently happens that the innocent many must atone for the sins of the few. Now this might work well in an informal school, but it can hardly be fair and just in a college, where each single individual is entitled to as many hours of instruction during each school-day of the whole term. If he fails to do the work assigned to him, let him pay for it by penalizing himself. If every member of a class but one fails, then that one is entitled just as much as before to be heard and instructed in the lesson of the hour. We fail to see whence a student obtains any warrant for the arbitrary dismissal of a class at his own free will. When a person pays a high price for any article, he is naturally desirous of obtaining it, for it is his by law, civil and moral, and he who deprives him of it commits an act of gross injustice. It is, of course, very often vexatious for a teacher to find a large number of his pupils shirking their duty, but that is no reason why he should fail to do his. Perish the guilty but spare the innocent!

The matter of theatre-going has been often and warmly discussed, and partly owing to the large number of bad theatres, and partly owing to the bad idea of the plays performed, the decision has too often been unfavorable. We think that students especially ought to have a well-formed opinion upon this question, as it is of no trivial importance. Of course it is out of the question for a student to attend theatres to any great extent, for want of time and means, but at the same time, it is certain that they do attend sometimes, and are called to account for it by their friends or classmates. It is forgotten by those who abuse the theatres that the better class of them serve the cause of education, in their sphere, as certainly and faithfully as a school in its sphere. The drama is not an additional portion of literature, but on the contrary shows perhaps the highest development of it, as, for example, Shakespeare's plays. It is nonsense to hold that dramatic literature can be as well appreciated off the stage as on it. Whatever has been said by Booth as Hamlet, or Charlotte Cushing as Meg Merrilies, knows that his ideas of those characters, if he had any previously, were entirely, or at least to a great extent, changed after seeing them on the stage. A good play to be appreciated and understood requires much more than a mere reading. The majority of us cannot afford to spend a year or two in studying a play as we would a text-book, but we can reach the same result by seeing it acted once or twice by a good actor. We would advise no one to see poor acting by poor players, for the effect is undeniable irritating, but if students generally would follow Prof. Blackie's ex. ample, and understand well written drama, we doubt if the best drama, both ancient and modern, as it is represented in the best theatres and by the best actors, are we convinced that they would be highly benefitted, not only in general culture and literary study, but in oratory, in which so many strive to perfect themselves.

To look for perfection, or any approach to it, in a college student's essay is, of course, not reasonable. Perfection is not attained in a day, and it is only the childishly ignorant who imagine that they cannot improve their productions. In the use of illustrations, especially, we think our college writers may be justly criticized. They are neither varied enough in kind nor natural in character. To introduce a parallel example any novel greatness of art in prose is the basis of every genuine art. In making a novel, one is aware of it; it seems as though their subject had been lost sight of. Too frequently they are used, not to make anything clearly understood, but solely for the sake of ornamenting the style. However much this is the case in the writings of eminent literary men, it is in our opinion, an example unworthy of being imitated. To introduce a novel example or parison or an illustration of any kind, where it is not needed, is to weaken an essay, and make it what is correctly called, "fine writing." It is of importance also that the illustration should be fresh and original, at least not so aged and worn out as those which figure in the school-boy's "composition." How tiresome to hear of the "thunders of Olympus," the "gold-tinted clouds," or the "setting sun of the west." We have seen that allusions to well-worn and well-used up illustrations are worse, as they are usually more elaborate, and their length prolongs the agony. But the severest criticism to which they are liable is that they are not in harmony with the general subject, and therefore the effect produced is as brilliantly confusing as an unexpected explosion of fireworks. More attention is paid to an euphemism of combination than to the beauty and aptness of the ideas. No one would hazard that white man's wounds would necessarily be sound sense; but that is the principle upon which college students are prone to act. Briefly stated, we believe that a successful illustration, which is really what the name indicates, must be fresh, clearly stated, and effect above all, natural. If musical, musical language can be accommodated to these indispensable qualities, so much the better, but always let sense precede beauty.

Happening, the other day, to attend the commencement of a medical college in this city, we were very much impressed with the advice which a well-known and respected physician gave to the graduating class. Among other things, he told them never to cast a slur upon their chosen profession, for it would fall upon their own heads. And he might have added a warning against flattering their Alma Mater, but the words never entered into that which would be base enough for such an act. It occurred to us that such an advice could properly be given to some students in our smaller colleges who are in the habit of speaking sneeringly and lightly of the institutions which are striving to educate them. Certainly it is not out of the way to acknowledge the faults of the college which we attend when we are asked to do so; but we hold that it is just as low and mean an act to proclaim them abroad as it is to criticise our own parents. Any one with the instinct of a polite gentleman, and sentiment, will acknowledge that such is the fact. If our institution is unfortunate in some respect, it is so much the more entitled to our forbearance, particularly as long as we are in it. The reputation of the college is a great treasure and it belongs to us, and not just to those upon it. If they jeer and scoff at it, and magnify its faults, it is greatly harmed by it. On the other hand, if they speak of it with a good quality of respect and admiration, it will prosper and become still more worthy of praise.

Most of our readers will probably not agree with us in the opinion which we are here about to express with regard to oratorial contests. Neither is it, perhaps, accepted by all the editors of this paper. Nevertheless, in spite of its audacity and presumptuousness, we venture to affirm as our candid belief that such contests are not, on the whole, beneficial. Two principal objections may be raised against them. One is that they usually give more opportunities for students to practice and to be overawed by a decision being made which did not arise extreme dissatisfaction on the part of somebody, somewhere? Where is the judge to be found who has not been accused, unjustly or not, of partiality? When the great contest is over, higgling, or the next thing to it, inundates the country, and pens are dipped in full in order to transfer the hot thoughts of the brain to paper. Of all those who partake in a contest all but one are to be told "well done," together with all their friends.

If the object of these contests is words, and nothing else than words, they have been eminently successful. If it is to form and train orators, it is accomplished by them, then we think that they have been unsuccessfull, since oratory is of no higher quality now than it was a dozen years ago. A second and more serious objection lies in the fact that in most instances of a college and their inter-college contests do not represent the best oratorical talents of their respective colleges, and hence the participants in the inter-state contests are not to be taken as the best orators of their respective States. This follows inevitably from the mode of their election in the first place. If they are chosen by the Faculty, it is natural that it would be determined by their scholarship rather than oratorical ability, for the best of Faculties cannot help feeling partial towards good scholars. If they are chosen by their comrades, it will only be on account of personal popularity or society rivalry, when, of course, there is no more certainty of their being the best orators than if it had been determined by lot. Chance, as we know, sometimes discovers a jewel, but it is by no means safe to rely upon.

We ask our readers not to accept these statements without thinking over them. But if they are examined, we think the conclusion must be admitted, that at least oratorical contests are not of indubitable value.

LITERARY.

MACARONICS.

Macaronic poems are composed in two or more languages. English macarons are for the basis, of course, English freely sprinkled over with French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, or Greek. Those in Latin and French are the easiest to be understood, and therefore most interesting to those whose linguistic education is somewhat limited. The stories of Mother Goose furnish the foundation for many of the most amusing of these poems. There is one which we cannot fail to recognize:

"Parra: minus Horner
Soldier in corner,
Elena de Crimen pie
Inferior them,
Emberish them,
Chansons, Quill sharp soars an 11"

O, dii immortales! How is the language of your Rome brought low? Look ye not in anger on this sacrilege! Has man, then, no revenge for the words of this noble tongue! Words in which Virgil sung his story; words to which loved Horace tuned his lyre; words which, flying from the lips of Cicero, stuck fast in the hearts of his hearers, arrows of fire to kindle the passions of the few; words which were best not made to tell a tale of vulgar woe; but here it is:

"Cato curnam suspexerat,
A cortis plica rye,
Mutilabat stultitiam
Percutor in a pie;
Ubi spicae miris, manau avium ini-
Ferret vis in parvis melius de summa tamens;
Regiones in cubris bendor et momentis
Anxilus in horto dependens out de su;
Quaesumus!"

Truly, O Horace! thou didst well sing the boldness of men, who surely fear not Heaven nor Hades, since through their crime and folly they suffer not Jove to lay aside his thunderbolts.

What punishment great enough, if we further unfold the wickedness of the impious English-speaking man?—Only one more, which is a little poem so touching that not to read it were indeed a loss.

"Parvula Bo pej
Abide her sheep"
Learned men have for many years been writing macaronic poems, so that they form a legitimate part of literature, which will well repay some close study.

J. F. W.

CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF WORK

It is as important to work rightly as it is to work at all. The most industrious are not, by any means, always the most successful. Good management is far more valuable, one can often do more with the help of another than alone. Scholars can write, and only scholars can fully appreciate them. But, as Madamoiselle la Francaise would say, "Revenons a nos moutons!"

"La, la, monsieur, voici
Du linge sale." (sigh)

Pouvez-vous me laver, ma dame,
Mais pas un pour la jeune enfant qui pleure dans le chemin."

This last is not, strictly speaking, a macaronic, since it is entirely translated into the French; but it is so near one and so amusing that it will hold its place. "Ceme vene vooz coon," is a song written as a momento of the Henry Clay campaign of 1844. It is rather long for a macaronic, but so good as to be worth reading:

CE MEME VIEUX COON.

Ce meme cieux coon n'est pas mort il est.
Et le pays n'est pas tout fumant.
Je gens me, un on n'est tout bas.
Ce cuyon des voleurs.

Et du cancrois, du micancreons, du.
Et des gueux dans les rues.

Vous avez la qvoznt yas.
Et quand vous vous intimez des ennemis.
Le soir dans vos stables et le.
Vous mangez vos petits.

Ce meme cieux coon ne sais pas why.
Les michol's come across him.
Il fait ilater he's going to die.
Quand seulement pleying pouez.

Mais walt till we la want excon.
Now we'll be him up with me pole.
He's going to die.
Nun pull him de son hoo.

It would be too bad to pass by "Little Bo Peep" in her French dress, which is quite as becoming as her English one:

"Petite bo peep,
A perdu ses moutons,
Et se plaignit abused.
O laissez les traversailles
Il vendait en ville
Et chanter sa que andi lui.

"WANTED."

Take a walk through the streets of our city at any time of the day or night; look into the public reading rooms or any place where men can gather and find shelter free of cost, and you will be astonished at the almost countless numbers of idlers and vagrants which you will behold. Suppose you are at the reading room of a free library when the doors are opened in the morning. A crowd of ragged, undone men arrive, and the boys rush in, pull nett, and jesting another one, they throw the files of the morning papers. Observe them and you will see that they are not so eager to read the latest dispatches from Washington; that they do not take a consuming interest in regard to Hayes' southern policy, but that they turn at once to the column of "Wants." This they scan carefully, and if they think they see the least chance for a situation, off they march haggard and bent to come back the next day to repeat the experiment. This alone, without any other evidence, would be a good proof, of what every one knows, that in the world of business and commerce, places no longer seek men, but men places. Almost after stagnation in all branches of trade has reduced the number of persons "wanted" to a minimum. Manufacturers have either stopped entirely, or discharged most of their employees; few improvements are made; building of houses, railroads and bridges has been put off until better times. No wonder the country is overrun by "tramps" who have been forced to become such from want of employment.

The question, then, which we naturally ask ourselves is, "Will we be wanted?" Shall we be forced to join the ranks of the homeless, friendless, wandering horde which, like an army in the enemy's country, is everywhere looked upon with fear and aversion? We need not flatter ourselves that our education will prevent it, for the college-bred classically educated tramp is as no means a novelty. No, the mere possession of a liberal intellectual training will not procure for us freedom from earning our bread "by the sweat of our brows," nor open the doors to honor and fame. If we are afraid of hard work, and are unwilling to sacrifice our independence by serving others, we will be suffered to lounge in poverty-stricken independence on the street corner as long as we have a mind to do so, provided we preserve our without effort. The fact of the matter is, we are "going "through a course of study in a college do not impose upon the world any obligation to take off its hat in our presence and pour its treasures at our feet. Many good men think it is a confounded shame and disgrace to the world a favor at the expense of great self-denial by obtaining a college education; that they have performed an entirely heroic act, for which everybody ought to be truly thankful. They are surprised and surprised to find the world so ungrateful. They find no lucrative sinecure as a reward for their arduous services, and they are
**THE VOLANTE.**

"Freshly," he is too obtuse to see that it is a "sens." Modernity in social affairs is conspicuously absent from these individuals who have no concept of themselves. They certainly are phenomena—these Freshmen; still, people occasionally become tiring of phenomena. This is the case, Editors, with Volante, with higher classes in regard to these lower classes, and we predict to these precocious young men if they don't "tune down" their disgusting obstinacy, there will be a general uprising of Seniors and Juniors to "cut out" them. We have confined all our remarks to be because of a class most desperately in need of some reminder of the fact of class distinctions. The gentlemen of this class have been reminded of this fact, time and again, through the society papers and by "word of mouth," but as it has not seemed to have any marked effect, we seek a more emphatic declaration of our sentiments through The Volante.

**COORDINATED.**

Editors Volante:—We have always looked upon the class-room as one of the features of college life most conducive to success. By this our ambition is kindled, and we are stimulated to prepare every lesson, and when examinations, as here, are to show the public what we have been doing, not a test of scholarship, the student feels the more the importance of gaining a reputation in the class-room. Anything, then, which tends to discourage, to disgust or to make him disinclined should be most carefully avoided. Much of the advantage of the class-room would be defeated if each one knew when he was to recite, or just what problem or process would come to him. We do not wonder, then, that our Professor begins recitation one day here, another there. But why he should go clear over the heads of some one day and day out, is unexplainable to us in fact, bewildering. What are the feelings of a student who daily prepares his lessons, to find that the Professor "hasn't called on him this week?" But when this same remark is made by the next, his curiosity is aroused. Why is it done? What are its results? The former question must remain unanswered. The latter can be considered more intelligently. The first week the student wonders why he hasn't been called upon. Has he offended the teacher? He thinks not. Did he always get his lessons perfectly? No, but he recites as well as Smith, or Jones, who is called upon almost every day. What the matter is, he can't make out, yet he'll get his lesson for Monday perhaps a little better than usual, for it can't be that he will be ignored next week. But Friday comes, and no recitation yet. A feeling of indifference has gained possession of him. He no longer prepares his lessons carefully. The remarks of the instructor pass by unheeded; he sits on the hard benches with a feeling of reckless indifference to the recitation, or kills time by scribbling. When this thing goes on for another week it becomes simply intolerable. He doesn't even pretend to study his lesson in that department, but puts his time on one in which he hopes to have a "good show." One of these individuals who have been so stubbornly overlooked, was called upon one day to recite. It soon became apparent that he wasn't prepared for the order. The next day also he was summoned. The recitation was even worse. The student, on being seated, said he would have studied his lesson, only he thought he was being reciting at this term the day before. The remark was significant; three weeks or more had passed since he had been given a chance to recite, and the sentiment he uttered was one felt by all in like circumstances.

There is no need of enlarging upon the evils of the course under discussion. The only question remaining is, can it be avoided? In only one department in this University has it been a subject of general remark. How the other Professors manage to shun the dangerous rock, they can and no doubt will, explain to any anxious inquirer who wishes to profit from experience and observation. Student.

**LOCALS.**

Box, '76, was in town last week.

Sophia crumming in Spher. Trig.

The election class still continues.

"On the fly," lately—pop bottles through the halls.

'77 has only about two months more to exist.

The campus looks as though it had the small-pox.

Every one is indulgent at Monmouth's checky demand.

Anne Arbor's Freshmen have "pumped" a Soph.

Two more Juniors out in linen collars since the presidential inauguration.

Junior in Eng. Lit.—"Bacon was the scribe-post of a corrupt king's blunders."

The authorities certainly deserve credit for the cleanliness of our halls.

The Juniors say they challenge comparison of records for chapel attendance this term.

Some of the Freshmen are anxious to have an ex. this year.

Ask your presidents first.

G. A. Barker, '76, presides over his quiet household and runs his business on the "Nord Side."

Charles J. Roney, '76, is employed as assayer in the Bulfin Smelting Works, 57 and 59 South Jefferson Street.

One of the Juniors received five letters by one mail, last week, and was so happy he couldn't learn a lesson for two days.

Quite a large number of strangers have visited us this term, Daniel Pratt, the Great American Traveler, among them.

Jesu, (reeling in Eng. Lit.)—"Macpherson was accused of plagiarism from Homer, the Bible, Pope, and other contemporaries."

J. G. Davidson, '72, instituted a course of entertainments the past winter at Elgin, which we understand were quite successful.

C. A. Beverly '72, now a full-hedged M.D., has recently engaged a drug store in Danville and is devoting all his time to practicing.

Madison University, Wis., is troubled with a "pop-corn girl who seriously rivals the young ladies of the Hall in flaring."

The majority of the members of the Boarding Club have sworn off on fresh jerk for Sunday's dinner. They say it isn't conducive to a congenial frame of mind for the next few days following.

We caught a Junior urging on a couple of street gamins in a free fight the other day. He looked rather sheepish when caught, but said he had to have some excitement occasionally.

Now that the election is decided and times are easier, we can't afford to have a catch put on Professor F.'s recitation room door so as not to be obliged to lock it every time to keep it open.

While "Winter is lingering in the lap of Spring," base ball languishes. We hope soon to see out-door sports possible by the weather, so that the "physique" of the boys may be speedily improved.

The reason why the Freshmen have never been seen with a load of books and the Seniors with none at all is simply this: the former carry all their knowledge in their arms, the latter in their heads.

"Es war einmal ein kleines Madchen, dem war Vater and Mutter gottorben," was translated in class, the other day. "There was once a little girl to whom a father and mother were born."

Our Professor in Eng. Lit. remarked to '73 in recitation the other day of the term, that he "ventured to predict that if any of the class ever gained literary distinction, it would be in the fields of history or philosophical research." F. looked discouraged.

It's terribly trying to the constitution, but we propose to hold out or die in the attempt. Ye editor "wore off" for this term, and now every fellow-student takes especial pains to offer us a cigar on every possible occasion. Never mind; we'll be some of them by surprise, one of these days.

A little miss, not far away, undertook to recite some of "Barbara Frietchie," which she had heard repeated. Here is the result:

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head, It dies like a dog. 'March on,' she said."

It so happened, a few weeks ago, that the front steps of the University building were completely covered with ice. We were in receipt of a number of very profuse communications from "cloffers" who either went down and had to crawl down on their hands and knees. One young lady went directly to a prayer-meeting after her painfully rapid descent.

The season of mock programs has set in again. They made their appearances at the recent commencement of the Chicago Medical College. The best hits in them were "cribbed" from those which the present Senior class got off on the class of '76. They were also distributed at the Junior Ex. at Evanston, in spirit of a pose of policemen and detectives who were on the look-out for them.

Nothing like being a poet. The poet '76 lent a coal-hood at the beginning of the term. The borrower failed to return it, and the next day the owner of the hod wanted some coal and didn't know where his hod was. He started out to look for it, and borrowed another without knowing it, and he has borrowed it regularly every alternate day since, searching the building through meanwhile for his hod.

A Senior who prides himself on his knowledge of German, sent his washerwoman the following note:


It was returned marked "Held for postage." There was only six cents to pay.

One of our Juniors recently asked a member of the Y. L. Department for her company to some entertainment. Whether it was his color, or what, we know not, but for some reason or other she was so embarrassed that she sta-
EXCHANGES.

The Undergraduate has the best list of personalities we have seen. What was the matter with the jock in the last Alumni Journal? We couldn't touch its pages without blurring the letters.

The Beloit Round Table, March 7th, is one of the best numbers of our exchanges we have received. Its editorials are capital, and the class rooms by the imperfections of "smart" students is so good that we are sure to print a part of our editorial columns.

We received the Chalatenham Record, and welcome it among our exchanges. It is rather unsatisfactory to outsiders in its local allusions. Its editorials in the number before us are not of the heaviest character, and the poetry in "Hands on!" is thin, though the moral is good.

We have to notice the Qui Vive—we haven't time enough (to say nothing of the quality of invective) to do it justice. The poorest, most miserable-looking sheet for a college paper that finds its way to our table. With a typographical appearance of which the publisher of a patent medicine almanac would be ashamed, it is a disgrace to any institution calling itself a college. The exchange editor of the Madison (Wis.) University Press has spoken our mind in the issue of Jan. 28th, 1877, on the Qui Vive. Read it, editors of the Qui Vive, and endeavor to prof}
BAPTIST UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Morgan Park, Chicago, Illinois.

The next Term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 13th, 1877, and continue until the second Thursday in May.

THE FACULTY.

REV. G. W. NORTHUP, D. D., President and Professor of Systematic Theology.
REV. T. H. MORGAN, D. D., Professor of Homiletics and History of Doctrines, and Librarian.
REV. JAMES R. ROSE, Ph. D., L. L. D., Professor of New Testament Interpretation.
BERNHARD MAIMON, M. A., Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature.
REV. GALUSHA ANDERSON, D. D., Lecturer on Church Polity and Pastoral Duties.
REV. J. A. SMITH, D. D., Lecturer on Modern Church History.
REV. J. A. EDGREN, D. D., Professor in Scandinavian Department.

THE COURSES OF STUDY.

The regular course occupies three years, is designed for college graduates and those of equivalent attainments, and enrolls those who complete it to the degree of Baccalaureus Divinitatis (B. D.).

A special course, also occupying three years, has been arranged for those who are not prepared to pursue Hebrew and Greek Exegetics. Instruction is given in Systematic Theology, Homiletics, Church History, Pastoral Duties, the Study of the English Scriptures, and in Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and Education. A diploma is given to those who complete this course.

POST GRADUATE AND ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Every possible facility will be offered to graduates and others who wish to continue their studies, or pursue special lines of investigation in Theology, using Latin, Greek, or German authors; in old or New Testament Exegesis; in the study of Chaldean, Syriac, Arabic and German; in Philology and in Homiletics.

SPECIAL COURSE OF LECTURES.

Arrangements have been made by which a series of twenty lectures will be given during the year, as follows: (Two lectures each.)

1. —G. W. Gardiner, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
   "Some Living Questions connected with Christian Missions."
2. —J. A. Smith, D. D., Chicago.
   "Calvinism in Modern Thought and Life."
   "Long Postulates."
   "Social Science."
   "Televangelizing Church Benevolence."

EXPENSES.

Tuition and room rent are free. Board, $2.30 to $3.50 per week. Lights and fuel about $40 per year; contingent expenses, $5.

A number of students pay their expenses by manual labor of some kind, and others by supplying churches on the Sabbath, or in missionary work.

Students may receive aid from the Northwestern Baptist Educational Society.

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G. W. Northup, President.
Baptist Union Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.
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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 is three years and the degree is B. S. An additional year given to the study of Civil or Mining Engineering, or Astronomy, entitles the student to a degree in these subjects.

III. LADIES' COLLEGE.

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IV. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

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

V. UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.

VI. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE—RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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J. R. BOIES, Ph. D., LL.D., Greek Language and Literature.
ALONZO J. HOWE, M. A., Mathematics.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, B. S., Chemistry.
JOHN C. FREEMAN, M. A., R. D., Latin Language and Literature.
EDWARD P. STEARNS, M. A., Ancient Languages and Preparatory Department.
R. D. DENSLOW, LL.D., Political Economy.
W. C. CLARK, Geology and Mineralogy.
EDWARD OLSON, M. A., Instructor in Greek and German.
R. D. BASTIN, M. A., Instructor in Botany.
R. B. CHAPIN, M. A., Principal of Ladies' Department.
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FACULTY OF LAW.

HON. HENRY BOOTH, LL.D., Dean.
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THE VOLANTE.

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A correspondent of the Examiner and Chronicle, we think has conveyed a weighty impression in speaking of Dr. Boies' resignation. He gives it as his opinion that it is the severing of the last cord which binds the Baptist heart to the institution. Now, while we deeply regret his resignation and regard it as no small loss to the University, we see no ground for so extravagant a statement. For does it not imply that the people are attached to Dr. Boies, and not to the institution? This we cannot believe to be the case, for there are still remaining the usual number of students, and according to Dr. Boies' testimony as good instruction in the preparatory department as can be found in any western institution, and the higher classes are generally well satisfied with the instruction they are receiving. The University is not dependent upon any one man or any two men, and if there has been strength sufficient to bend the determination to the University it is to be supposed that it can be annihilated by the resignation of a single man.

"I would give $5000 cash if I had only kept on," says a young man who left school in his Freshman year, speaking of the advantages of college training. We need not take it for granted that he means just what he says, at least as far as the $5000 are concerned, but we may accept it as an emphatic expression of regret at not finishing the work he had begun. This said to one just completing his college course produces a feeling of satisfaction. Such a one takes it as a compliment to his wisdom in resolving to go through the work from beginning to end, and to his energy and patient success in successfully executing his determination. But will he accept his valuation of the benefits he is derived from a course of study in college? What alumna would sell, if it were possible, all the good that he received from her alma mater for $5000? Well, it will depend on the kind of alumna. There are unfortunately a number who would jump at the chance and the only loser in the bargain would be the buyer. The majority, however, would consider fifty or five hundred thousand dollars too small a sum to buy the power of intellect which they acquired in college, and through which they can admire beauties and enjoy pleasures which otherwise would have been unseen and unfelt.

Cycles and cycloids have good cause for thriving in times when their cause consists in the prevalence of fraud, imposture and deception. To be just, honest and generous is to lose and not to gain as far as the present is concerned. He who can most successfully play the part of honest, whole-souled and guileless individual is the one who gathers the richest harvests. The old argument of the Greek sophist, that he who is the most perfectly unjust while appearing to be the most just is the happiest, is not a sophism looking at it with regard to present privileges and advantages. For instance, how is the blustering, loud-mouthed, swearing and shoulder-hitting fellow looked upon? Is he not hailed as the genial, whole-souled and unashamed man! And yet how we often find the contrary to be the case! It is the wily fox who has assumed the lion's skin and roaring voice, but not its nobler nature. Therefore to discover his real character from his appearance or his conversation is not an easy matter. Not so with his actions. Here the reality appears in the shape of small, mean actions, trivial in themselves, but important as the outward indications of the mean and contracted soul within. Their object is always the same, self-interest. The nearest approach to generosity of which such a man is capable, strongly reminds us of what is called "honor among thieves." He will work for the advantage of his friends, provided it is for his own direct advantage as well, and for the disadvantage of others. Such a man is he who carries off the honors, the honors one to whom they legitimately belong is too honest and too proud to descend to deception and conspiracy to obtain them.
The Volante.

We have been considerably interested in the “breeze” raised by an article in the “New York Times.” It has given us some things to talk about, and has evidently added to the interest taken in our little paper. Whether it will accomplish its purpose in reform or not remains to be seen. Certainly it will call attention to the reality of distinctions in college, and the result of such attention will be a clearer conception of the real grounds of distinction. Such a result is as desirable as it is certain. Let us come down to solid bottom and “giveth” the classman “his due,” as well as—well, any body else.

Without any intention to be partial on the subject we have a few words to say on general principles about the literary societies. It is for the interests of the students that both exist, and that they should not differ a great deal in number and name. The principles from which any student derives from them is in preparing and giving exercises of his own. To this end he should take a part at somewhat short intervals, and become accustomed to the floor that he shall feel at home before the society. If the society is large some members are shut out of these advantages; if it is too small, or if many of the members refuse appointments, the same persons will appear on the programme too often and thus the interest in the exercises will decrease. Each society should also look to its proportion of each class college, that it may preserve a constant and reliable position in college and never be seriously crippled by losing its graduating members. The attractions to the outsider are about the same in both. Neither one is so full of excellence and free from faults as to make attendance upon it or membership in it preeminently desirable. The literary contests, participating in public exercises and the like as to neglect in part regular college work and almost entirely general reading which cannot be done without positive injury to one who desires to be unceasingly successful.

The opinion prevalent among intelligent men outside of college, and also among those students in college who have not entered upon the study, that the study of metaphysics is not practical, and we are constrained to say any few words in its defense. The commonly current reason is, that it deals so exclusively in abstractions that it cannot be brought down to the common business of life, nor be of any aid to the mind in the various pursuits. If we cannot show that a study of metaphysics in any way minister to the wants, and promote the happiness of man, we are willing to yield the question. We believe, however, that we are able to show in what way we are made happier by this study. It is an important study because by it we become acquainted with ourselves, and inasmuch as our knowledge of human nature increases in proportion as we know the working of our own minds, and as knowledge of human nature is of inestimable benefit to a man of any profession or in any business, in society or wherever man comes in contact with man, it is certainly of the first importance that we should have as thorough a knowledge of our own self, and the study of metaphysics is especially designed. Though the motto “Know thyself” was inscribed upon the Delphi temple ages ago, yet how few even at the present day seem to comprehend the fact, if it is necessary to avoid blunders and escape the most fatal errors. If children ask question after question because of an inherent desire to know the causes of things rather than because of childish whims how important it is that parents and teachers should be apprised of this fact in order that this strong desire for knowledge should not be cut off in its bloom. We might mention a hundred instances in which a thorough knowledge of self, or in other words a knowledge of human nature, would very greatly increase our influence for good. Metaphysics is something that can be brought within the comprehension of the ordinary mind. In another day it may be, it is if we have studied it properly, of great practical value. We think we have sufficient testimony at our command that the most successful teachers and the most competent jurists are those who have the clearest insight into the study of metaphysics. That students carry it to such an extent as to make it a matter of mere speculation, is true; but is it not so with any science? We believe that a larger proportion of the ground which we go over in metaphysics while in college can be applied to the common affairs of life than of the ground which we go over in mathematics, or the natural sciences. The classics. Scientific investigation would be where it was for a centuries ago had not men made the study of mind the first importance.

We are able to trace the errors into which scientific men were continually falling through ignorance of this important study. The Sceretic school took the initiatory steps in exposing these errors by making the study of mind a specialty. Bacon and Descartes surely could not have made a study of science and an impassable had they not been metaphysicians in every sense of the word.

The student who is obliged to depend entirely upon himself for the means to defray the expenses of his education, is often at a loss to decide which is the more profitable: a round of outside work along literary lines, or leave good book and earn money enough to enable him to give his whole time to his studies when pursuing them. With us, in so large a place as Chicago, almost any energetic student of even fair business ability can secure something to do to help along, though “businessmen” are by no means lying around loose for every one to pick up. A good many of the students living in the University are taking work of some kind in addition to their regular college work, in the way of paper routes, canvassing, keeping books for neighbor firms, teaching outside, etc., all of which contribute to the financial needs of the helpless student. A few prefer remaining in the University to the offering of employment in the world. Both have their advantages and their disadvantages.

The man who comes back with money enough to carry him on without additional work can devote himself closely to the work of his class; but in the other case he has one less to be accustomed to look upon as a lower one, he is apt to feel that he is out of his place, and his college life loses a large part of the interest it would have if he could keep on with his class. Besides, the chances are strong that he will not make the amount of money that he deems sufficient, or that business will secure such a hold upon him that he will give up college altogether and plunges into business.

The student who attempts to make his way through college may make up his mind that he has hard and continued hard work before him. In the more lucrative employment which our students find their way into, demand is increasing in all labor either physical or mental, that much of the energy which should be expended upon his college studies, and his coonimates is necessarily exhausted. The student who gets up every morning at half past four and walks two hours, delivering papers, breakfasting at seven thirty, or the one who is obliged to regulate his hours of retiring and rising, by the moon in order to light and extinguish lamps, cannot enter his classes or studies with the ambition of his classmate who retired and rose when he pleased. Still more exhaustive is it for those who run, though not so potent in its effects at the time, for them to attempt to maintain a good standing in his classes and at the same time carry on a business outside which imposes a constant responsibility upon his mind. Yet if a student has a good executive ability, and will take care of himself, he can accomplish far more than would seem possible at first thought, and without injury to himself. We are told that the student who will make his work that when one branch is completed for the day he can turn his undivided attention to another he need not lack for recreation, nor at night look back upon wasted time. To the one who can afford it we would say—play don’t work all the time, but play. To the one who often feels necessity’s relentless grip we say, arrange your work so that its variety shall furnish your recreation.

LITERARY.

SPARE THAT II.

We wonder why so many of our papers publish difficulties in front of the readers. The best school in the presentation of the most smooth and graceful of English consonants. It strikes us that any one who has thumped oah wending, witing and withenticate must have obtained knowledge of the letters ak. We like stories, but if a pulson with fully
AN EARTHQUAKE

If there is anything for which our editorial soul longs with an unutterable longing, it is an earthquake. Not one of those South American kinds, which make the earth open beneath your feet, but one of those gentle, considerate earthquakes, which confines itself to cracking glass and crockery and frightening people. Aside from minor complaints, there are perhaps few who ever feel such physical and emotional discomfort as the people of a town that has an earthquake. A rule is that few who ever come across one, however much they may desire to do so, and however much they may seem to others to have succeeded. The preacher will explain and grow eloquent over the miseries and misfortunes of the rich, consoling theirs with the happy lot of the poor, who are content with living from hand to mouth. The fact is, that pure happiness and good fortune belong neither to the rich nor the poor, but to the people in between in each part. We hear much of the advantages and happiness of having a college education, but very little of the disadvantages, until experience teaches us with a rod of iron that we have labored not that we might secure immortality from the cares and trials of those who have received no education, but that we might feed them more keenly and meet with others from which they are exempt. As soon as the college leavings from his stultifying retirements to participate in the active life of the world, he is met with prejudices on the part of some, with distrust on the part of others. The opinion seems to go abroad among the knowing classes that a gentleman must necessarily be familiar with all the details and minute particulars of the occupation upon which he designs to enter. It is not remembered that the student's chief work is to cultivate the mind rather than to store it with a multitude of facts; it is not remembered that he has brains with which to learn, rather than a stock of knowledge by which he can place himself at the head of any branch of human knowledge. These doors, he says, are closed to him, his diplomas with such confidence in its potency, it is received as though it were a pardon from the governor for a capital crime, or a certificate from Jacksonville to the possessor's complete ignorance.

A certain class of people noted for their jealousy of hearing, it is an unapproachable crime to have graduated from a college, and hence they take every opportunity to make you feel that they regard you as a sort of extra grade. Thus the books and their authors are a mild profusion of monosyllabic words, a few main ideas, and a little picturesque color. A good many of them are young and want to be young, and hence in their attempts to convince their listeners that they have anything in common a sort of intellectual idealism, which makes them think that he had it good. We have, so to speak, during ring our course in college been ascending a long hill, keeping in view the distant summit, between us a channel of knowledge, which we have arrived at the end of our college career. Now, a partner in this long, distant channel, we are perhaps the first of all the people that we care less to fully descend the channel and cross over and continue toward our ideal in safety, or we may fail to see the channel, and in our popular paraphrase, "walk off," and break, our bones at the bottom. In other words, when college life is over, we've got to come down a good ways, of our own accord and gracefully, or else come down unwillingly and violently. And the situation is, that if we begin at the bottom, our superior training will enable us to overtake and pass a multitude of those who are striving to reach the same goal as ourselves, but without the aid of college training.

A BEAUTIFUL GIRL FOUND HANGING.

NOWLY, IN ONE CHAPTER.

CHAPTER I

A solitary horseman is winding his way down the mountain side, breathing the pure, clear air and lost in pious meditation. Suddenly he is aware of an approaching rider, whose horse is plodding majestically along while his boots strike fire on the rocky road. Approach, boding danger, as the place was lonely and wild, our friend, Sir Arthur Fitz Baldwin, for the reader will by this time have recognized that it was he, drew his revolver with his right hand, clapping a pistol in his left hand, while he held the bridle of his horse between his teeth, demanded of the mysterious stranger who he was, whence he came and what was his good pleasure. The stranger, who, on near approach, showed that he was a gentleman, made a sign to Sir Arthur to put up his arms, and, panting for breath, related with great haste the reason for his strange behavior. His name was Giselle Gillette, he said. He was from the village known, &c, and a dozen other features to which hating slang affords a blessed relief.

FLIGHTING WITH LIFE

We have all seen such frightfulness. The offensive gentleman pays attentions to college life a year or two. Then he sees a better chance for success—a vastly better thing than this dull school life, this perpetual grind. Off he goes to another base and into another plan of operations, only to change again a year or two, and each new enterprise before he comes to it, makes love to it when he reaches it, goes to work in the new field, sees its faults before hidden, leaves it and dashes away to another. The pleasure of anticipation is all there. The man is "to be killed," as the bill-head is bound to be. Well, so he is, blast with the delights of continual change, pleased with novelty, inspired with high hopes but it is a frightfulness. The young gallant swins his handkerchief or the last paper in his pocket, and then slips off into canvassing, patent-right business, medicine, or engineering. He then goes to teaching, and soon comes round to his old love, the law, only to leave it for the book or literature. And so it goes on.

This is a very entertaining and very fashionable style of sitting, and if any young gentlemen or ladies are willing to make the trifling sacrifice of success, we advise them to try something of the kind when the solid work to which they have given themselves becomes dull and tiresome.

"Se sir, Sempf Schonhauers," said a Senecio, as he slew a Sheep, pur using profane language language.
BROUGHAM'S ADVICE TO MACAYL.}

The following is a copy of a well-known letter of Lord Brougham, first printed by Prof. Selwin.

NEWCASTLE, Mar. 10, 1823.

To Zachary Macaulay, Esq:

My Dear Friend,—My principal object in writing to you to-day is to give you some hints respecting the acquisition of some conversation I have just had with Lord Gray, who has spoken of your son (at Cambridge) in terms of the greatest praise. He takes his account from his son; but from all I learned from other quarters, I doubt not that judgment is well formed. Now, you, of course, destine him for the bar, and assuming this, the public objects incidental to it, are in his views, I would fain impress upon you; and through you upon his own truth or two, which experience has made me aware of, and which I would have given a great deal to have been acquainted with earlier in life, or in the experience of others.

1. The first point is this—the beginning of the art is to acquire a habit of easy speaking; and, in whatever way this can be had (which individual inclination or accident will generally direct, and may safely be allowed to do so,) it must be had. Nay, other duties, avowed or real, of not being learned from other quarters, I doubt not that judgment is well formed. You, of course, destine him for the bar, and assuming this, the public objects incidental to it, are in his views, I would fain impress upon you; and through you upon his own truth or two, which experience has made me aware of, and which I would have given a great deal to have been acquainted with earlier in life, or in the experience of others.

2. The second step is the grand one: To convert this style of easy speaking into chaste eloquence. And here there is but one rule. I do earnestly entreat your son to study daily and nightly, and in such a manner as is necessary; for all of him, he may look to the best modern speeches; (as he probably has already) Burke's best compositions, as the "Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents," &c. &c. &c. By Fox's "Speech on the Westminster Scrutiny," (the first part of which he should pore over till he has it by heart) "On the Russian Armament," and "On the War," (1803) with one or two of White's best, and, or rather none, of Sheridan's. But he must by no means stop here. If he would be a great orator he must go at once to the fountain head, and be familiar with every one of the great compositions of Demosthenes. I take it for granted that he knows those of Cleoer by heart; they are, of course, very beautiful and very useful, except perhaps the "Milo, pro Ligrario," and one or two more; but the Greek must positively be the model, and merely reading it, as book, is now the language, won't do at all; so must enter into the spirit of each speech, thoroughly know the position of the parties, follow each turn of the argument, and make the absolutely correct style and feet and most correct and severe composition familiar to his mind. His taste will improve every time he reads and repeats to himself; (for he should have the fine passages by heart) and learn how much may be done by a skilful use of a few words or by few words, and, still more, of antiphrases and superfluities. In this view I hold a familiar knowledge of Dante to be next to Demosthenes.

It is in vain to say that imitations of those models won't do for our times. First, I don't counsel any imitation, but only an imitating of the same spirit. Secondly, I know from experience that nothing is half so successful in these times (hard though they be) as what has been formed in the Greek models. I use a very poor instance in giving my own experience, but I assure you that both in courts of law and Parliament, and even to mobs, I have never made so muchpeeches nor very much phrase as when I was almost translating from the Greek. I composed the peroration of my speech for the Queen, in the Lords, after reading and repeating Demosthenes for three or four weeks, and I composed it twenty times over at least, and it certainly succeeded in a very extraordinary degree, and far above any merits of its own. This leads me to remark that, though speaking, with writing beforehand, is very well until the habit of easy speech is acquired, yet after that he can never write too much; this is quite clear. It is laborious, no doubt, and it is more difficult, beyond comparison, than speaking off-hand; but it is necessary for perfection, and at any rate it is necessary to acquire the habit of correct diction. But I go further, and even to the end of a man's life he must prepare, word for word, most of his finer passages. Now, would he be a great orator or not? In other words, would he have most of his power of doing good to mankind, in a free country, or no? So he wills this, he must follow these rules. Believe me, truly yours,

H. BROUGHAM.

PROVERBS.

Change is a leveller that time hangs out to teach foolish folk what they're about.

Blessed are those who attend to their own business, for thereby they avoid the whole world.

He that hath patience hath a fortune.

Knowledge comes of study, and happiness of knowledge.

Men are as grateful for kind deeds as the sun when you drop it into a cup of water.

There can be a secret when two of them are dead.

Glass is made more brittle with water.

Blessed is the man who knoweth enough to keep his mouth shut.

Punishment is a cripple but it avails.

He who says what he likes shall hear what he don't like.

Learning is good, but common sense is better.

ETIQUETTE.

A Paris philosopher has discovered that every living organism has something to live upon—even chameleons, supposed by Pliny and Halmus to feed only on air, and in accordance with this broad idea, declares that all members of the human race should obey certain rules of etiquette, under penalty of failing the full employment of life. The ordinary every-day acts of politeness are the principal points of etiquette, with the thousand and one minor points, such as the proper shade of courtly and to go and to speak the thoroughly well-bred gentleman or lady.

A gentleman when meeting on the street a lady with whom he expects to speak, should raise his hat. (Cardinal) Germany is also the universal custom that if several gentlemen are walking together and meet a lady with whom one is acquainted, all the gentlemen raise their hats.

In passing persons on the street always turn to the right. If this rule were always observed many unpleasant and absurd collisions would be avoided.

When a gentleman is introduced to a lady he should, on a second meeting, wait for her to recognize him. In case she does not he may consider that she does not desire his acquaintance. It not ineffectively happens that a lady may be near-sighted or absent-mined, in which case she either does not see or does not take notice of the gentleman's presence. This is very unfortunate and obliges given instances of feelings toward ladies who are far from slighting any one intentionally.

After attending a party at a lady's house, the gentleman should call within a week to inquire after the lady's health and pay her respects.

A call should not be prolonged more than half an hour.

A man at leaving a room the gentleman should open the door and hold it open while the lady passes through.

While in the presence of ladies a gentleman should never light a cigar without first asking permission.

A gentleman will never keep his hat on in the presence of Infants.

A lady should never receive any favor or act of politeness from a gentleman without acknowledging it. Any one who cannot afford to acknowledge a favor does not deserve to receive it.

When any one steps aside at a door and invites you to pass from there, you should pass before him. But if the person insists, pass right ahead while graciously saluting.

Never pass in front of any one unless absolutely necessary, and then not without first asking permission.

A gentleman should never turn his back toward a professor nor toward a classmate if possible to avoid it.

Table etiquette is a branch of science in which might be well organized. There are in it many rules. Probably all the students are aware of the general rules of politeness as regards the table, but haste or hunger, or both, causes many times to become in a moment a forlorn thing in other words to forget their manners. Our French philosopher says, "The table is a throne which no revolution will ever overthrow." A few suggestions may not, therefore, be amiss.

Always seat with your fork in your left hand. (Cardinal) Always break your bread as you need it; never cut it or bite it. Never carry your food to your mouth with your knife. Always eat your plate clean. When talking at table is helping out things and you are offered a plate, never pass it to another, as to do so would signify your belief that they were ignorant of the business. (Cardinal)

To many these may seem trites, but the violation of these rules
cause annoyance to well-bred persons, while the obscurity of them renders one at his ease, and at the same time agreeable to his friends.

TRI KAPPA ANNIVERSARY.

The Tri Kappa Society held its Thirteenth Anniversary at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, the 27th instant. The weather was unfavorable, but the performances were favored with a large audience. Rev. Mr. Miller opened the exercises by prayer, after which Mr. Roney gave some instrumental music. The President, Mr. J. S. Forward, in his opening address made some fitting remarks showing the objects and characteristics of the Society, after which H. G. Williams delivered an oration on "Christianity as an Element of Civilization." Mr. Williams is very calm and self possessed in his delivery; his thought was excellent and composition fine. His oration showed thorough and careful preparation, and was a credit to the Society.

Miss Sarn Longenecker gave a reading, "The Cry of the Children," a selection from Mrs. Browning. Though the selection itself was not fully appreciated by some of the audience, the reading was very creditable. The reader has a very clear voice, and articulation distinctly. She showed a perfect familiarity with the piece, and read in such a way as to hold the attention of the audience throughout.

Next was a vocal solo, "Waiting," by Miss May Welsh Lester. Miss Lester has an excellent voice, and, judging from the applause, all were very much pleased with the song.

The debate on the question, "Should Mormonism in the United States be Prohibited by Law?" was argued in the affirmative by E. B. Meredith. He portrayed the evils of the Mormonism in such a way as to win the sympathy of the audience, and his arguments were convincing. Though he lacked energy in delivery, his debate was, on the whole, praiseworthy.

Mr. Windes followed in a short and spicy debate of ten minutes. He succeeded in presenting the question in a different light, and answered some of the most distressing arguments of the affirmative. His delivery was very forcible, and his debate went somewhat beyond our anticipaitons.

Mr. Watson read the society paper. The Tri Kappa paper is usually one of the best, and this was not at all lacking in that respect. There were quite a variety of subjects contained in the paper from the most serious to the witty and trivial. The jokes were quite original and on the whole the paper was a decided success.

Mr. Roney gave us some instrumental music in rendering the selection, "Marche de Nuit," which was so well done that the audience responded by an encore.

The last music played was an oration by F. M. Smith. The oration showed deep thought and extensive preparation. The subject was "Liberty and Submission."

His reasoning was very clear, and if there's anything at all to criticize it is perhaps that it was too abstract to take to the best advantage with a popular audience.

The exercises closed by another vocal solo by Miss Lester, with which the audience were so delighted that they could not retire without being present and singing another song.

We feel to congratulate the Society on the Anniversary, which was in all respects exceedingly creditable.

LOCALS.

The class in astronomy is getting anxious to begin using the telescope.

The improvements in the campus don't look as if we are about to "collapse."

The St. Louis fire made some of the boys up in the top stories shiver.

The Freshmen have organized a base-ball club. Go in and win, boys.

Several opera glasses are advertised for sale after the 1st of May (moving day) in different rooms in Jones' Hall facing University Place.

The Juniors are indulging in physiology to Dr. Dexter, whose genial humor renders his lecture room always a favorite one. It is amusing, however, to see how the violent Juniors attack the chapters of Draper which involve a dealing with chemistry.

Prof. Booth was one of the judges in the Wisconsin Inter-Collegiate Contest, at Madison, the 25th inst. The Professor speaks in flattering terms of their "spread" and reports Mr. Curtis, of University, as taking the first prize.

Dudfield has a pet snake in 12. The way the little darling coquettishly entwines itself around Dud's fingers is a joy to all beholders. We are among his admirers, but yet can't help feeling that "distance lends enchantment to the view."

The question which now agitates a certain student's mind is: "How many negatives to 'May I have the pleasure of your company' are required to make an affirmative?" The young man recently received six refusals to attend an entertainment, and it was not a good day for mittens either.

One of the Juniors carries a case that would delight the eyes of total depravity itself. It is a mixture of equal parts of crossword, nit tap and barbed wire fence. He would like to have us believe it is to keep the girls away, but we think it is kept with an eye to "camin."

The University has secured the services of Prof. Dyer, of Oxford, Eng. He was formerly a student here, graduated at Harvard College, studied three years at Oxford and spent a year on the continent. He is thoroughly competent to fill the position which he holds, and we take pleasure in saying that he is giving general satisfaction.

The Senior class have invented a patent process of manufaturing poetry. It was held absurd that one person could write the class-song unsung, and therefore the highly intelligent motion was carried that this duty be imposed upon a committee of three. Will the song be a triplet, a triolet or a threestyled quintessence of triprite sweetnotes?

A Sophomore went to Church with a friend the other evening. Making the character of a person, he asked his friend: "What does this mean? They are going to sing, 'He Jumped into a Bramble Bush.'" After a while he remarked: "Tom, let's go, that minister isn't preaching worth a cent." The minister was reading the evening lesson.

We notice that the editors of the University Herald taunt the Freshmen with allowing ten of their class to miss the spell the word "tarry," and yet on the first page of their editorials we find "tarrying" staring us in the face. In the next issue the prophesy needs to be brought to a recognition of the necessity for a standard spelling, whether he ever admits the value of a "standard typography and standard grammar" or not.

The class of '87 held an entertainment at the parsons of the Oakwood House on Thursday evening, March 20th. The literary part of the program was enjoyable and profitable, the performers showing careful preparation and an appreciation of the special character of the occasion. The literary exercises were followed by a pleasant supper in the library.

The dignity of the kind which the class has enjoyed since their organization, it was considered by all as the most happy experience and a decided success.

In view of the dissatisfaction expressed by a large number of the students in regard to the condition of the reading room, and the way which has been taken to support it, a meeting of the Boarding Club was called, and it was unanimously agreed that the five cents for capita which is levied upon the students for its support is appropriate to the payment of debts, and that henceforth revenue be advanced in supppling reading matter. This we consider a wise step. It is bad policy for the Boarding Club to support, or attempt to support an institution which belongs, not to the Boarding Club, but to the Student's Association. It is to be hoped that the proper means be taken to raise money for this purpose, and that such plans will be adopted that the money expended shall be made available. We cannot blame the students who are responsible for the institution which, through lack of management, avails them nothing.

The Base Ball Association is developing more enthusiasm than usual this season. Twelve men have been selected from whom the college nine is to be chosen after further boys out in the field hard at work preparing for a strong fight to hold the Silver Ball the coming evening. The prospects are that the nine will be one of the best in the university in entertainment in view of the benefits of the treasury. Messrs. Burbank and C. Dale Armstrong have consented to get us up a program for some evening next month, and a ready time may be expected. Let every one be ready to contribute to the cause and at the same time enjoy an entertainment which promises dead loads of fun.

The Annual Convention of the colleges of the northwest met at Evanston April 14th. The following delegates were elected: The University of Illinois, H. L. Fore- ers and B. B. Lamb; N. W. University, M. S. Robinson and F. F. Cassidy; University of Chicago, R. E.上市, N. K. Honore and W. A. Gardner. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, W. M. Booth, N. W. University; Vice-President, E. H. Cleveland, Racine; Secretary, A. A. Helmer, Chicago; Treasurer, R. B. Lamb, Lake Forest. Executive Committee: Chicago, N. K. Honore; N. W. University, A. D. Early; Racine, H. E. Ker- shaw; Lake Forest, E. A. Powers.

The Constitution was so changed that the base ball season for the end of association this year, and is entitled to its last following. The following schedule of games was arranged for this season:

May 9th, Racine vs. Chicago, Chicago.
May 9th, N. W. University vs. Lake Forest, Evanston.
May 12th, Racine vs. Lake Forest, Racine.
May 12th, Chicago vs. N. W. University, Evanston.
May 19th, Racine vs. N. W. University, Racine.
June 2nd, Chicago vs. N. W. University, Chicago.
June 20th, Racine vs. Chicago, Racine.
June 26th, N. W. University vs. Lake Forest, Evanston.
June 2nd, Racine vs. Lake Forest, Lake Forest.
June 5th, Chicago, N. W. University, Chicago.
June 9th, Chicago vs. Lake Forest.
June 9th, N. W. University vs. Racine, Evanston.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 25th, the University Base Ball nine played their first game of the season, and came off with flying colors. The result was unexpected, not only by themselves but by their most loving friends, from the fact that they had as their opponents the Franklins, who have hitherto been looked upon as invincible by amateur clubs. The series of games played between the two clubs last season resulted in almost overwhelming defeat to our nine, but this game, even if the two remaining at the time of writing are lost, will go far to making them even. Now that it is established that it does not take a professional team to conquer the Franklins, our players will have much more confidence in themselves when pitted against them.

Play opened with the Universities at bat, whence they quickly retired without scoring a run. Prof. Smith's sharp work, however, in the field made the fellows yell "hit for taf," and the first inning resulted in a mutual whitewash. In the second inning Dean distinguished himself by making the hit of the game, pasting the ball clean over right fielder's head, and taking his third base. The inning closed with one run for
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The regular Winter session opens Wednesday, Oct. 31st, and continues twenty-two weeks. The College building is commodious, well-lighted and centrally located.

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   "Calvinism in Modern Thought and Life."

3.—Rev. D. H. COOLEY, Canton.
   "Long Pastorate."

4.—J. M. GREGORY, LL. D., Champaign.
   "Social Science."

5.—D. B. CHENEY, D. D., Chicago.
   "Developing Church Benevolence."

6.—LEMUEL MOSS, D. D., Bloomington, Indiana.
   "The Doctrine of Inference."

7.—Rev. T. W. GOODSPREAD, Chicago.
   "Public Spirit in the Ministry."

8.—WARREN RANDOLPH, D. D., Indianapolis, Indiana.
   "Sunday Schools and Christian Pastors."

9.—W. W. EYERTS, D. D., Chicago.
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10.—GALUSHA ANDERSON, D. D., Chicago.
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