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' DEPARTMENT.

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

V. UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.

VI. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,—RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.
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THE VOLANTE begins this year with an entire new corps of editors. The three ‘77 editors retired with their sheepe-skins in their pockets, and of the ‘78 editors of last year, Mr. Hemner declined a re-election. We had hoped that Mr. Fuller would be one of us to assist us with his counsel and his pen, but at the beginning of the year he resigned his position on the editorial staff, leaving the work in un-tried and inexperienced hands. Messrs. Hemner and Fuller were valuable members of the editorial corps last year, and we regret that they cannot be associated with us. However the fates have so decreed and we bow in submission. In this our first number, perhaps a word introducing ourselves may be excused. Perhaps also our readers may wish to be made acquainted with our plans and pur-pose. Perhaps they may expect to read our platform, and learn somewhat of our principles. If so, we are sorry to disappoint them. As for ourselves, our names stand at the head of this column. A majority of those most inter-ested know us. It is they who elected us to the position of editors, and if we do not meet their expectations the fact will appear before the close of the year. It may be that we ought to thank them for the honor, but we shall wait. We do not wish to be too hasty with our expressions of gratitude, because we might regret them. As to our plans and purposes, we have none, except to use our best endeav-ors to the end that The Volante shall maintain the position she has gained among college publications. As to our platform, we have none either. Tax Volante will, as heretofore, represent the University of Chicago and the interests of her officers and students. It will be subject to no party or clique, but will be independent on all questions, paying particular attention to those of local interest. We invite contributions and correspondence from all our read-ers, upon matters of general concern, and trust that our fel-low-students especially will remember that not the editors alone are interested in making The Volante a readable paper.

We hope that every student in the University will will-ingly, and not reluctantly, subscribe for the Volante. All will admit that it is the duty of the institution to support a college paper, a paper which will be an exhibition of the literary talent of its members, and thus place the school on a level with other colleges. Admitting this you can come to no other conclusion than that the obligation rests upon each member connected with it, to do what he can in its support. We trust, then, that the pride which all have in the interests of the institution is sufficient to prompt you to throw in your dollar and a half.

It is to be lamented that nothing is ever heard about the re-establishment of the reading room. Last year the association had to struggle with a debt which began with its organization, but the debt was partially paid during last term, and new, with a little economy and good manage-ment, might be wholly paid, and yet the room kept well supplied with papers, magazines and periodicals. The Students' Association ought certainly to be able to support a first-class reading room.

There is only one thing in the way, and that is the loca- tion of the room. It is an out-of-the-way place in Doug-lass Hall, and one would think, to visit there some morning, that it was a branch office of the north winds. In fact, it is cold up there! It would bankrupt the Association in a very short time to keep the room in anything like a comfort-able condition. It could not be kept warm last winter, and the result was that the papers and periodicals could not be kept in the room. Somebody, who paid his proportion of the tax every week, as others did, thought he had a better right than any
THE VOLANTE

body else to the reading matter found there, so he took it from room, and forget to return it. The result was that only a few derived any great benefit from the room.

Now, the papers, magazines, periodicals, &c., are public property, and no one has any right to take them from the room than he has to go to a student’s private room and take them from the walls. None but the student should have access to him. There ought to be energy and enterprise enough among the students to establish and keep well supplied a first-class reading room, and then there ought to be honesty enough among a man to leave reading room matter where it belongs.

It is essential to have such a room. Students deprived of it are cut off, unless at a very great expense, where they otherwise provide themselves, from the only way they have of keeping pace with the times.

It is no other than true that we shall always be preyed upon by the disinterested paladar who affords us knowledge by literary societies are neglected or squandered. All are willing to express their approval of this sentiment in vigorous phrases, when uttered by one whose experience warrants its truthfulness. And yet how sadly negligent are the most of us in obeying this just admonition? The fact is too apparent in looking at the present average performance of our literary societies. They certainly are not on a par with their past standard of excellence. What the ultimate cause may be, it is not easy to detect or to say. However, some consolation may, perhaps, be gathered from the fact that they are not yet fully under way. If such is the actual case, that no chronic disease or lethargy has seized them; that they are, in their natural, at least, arrangement, at the worst foot first; in other words, to compose the van guard, according to ancient custom, of cowards and plug uglies, while the king’s select men, brave viscounts, fellows, we shall be perfectly satisfied.

But of this the audience are neither assured nor certain. If someone open up the van guard would be kind enough to send up word as to the state of rank and file in that quarter, perhaps we should be much better prepared to set the prelude off. Otherwise, our performers will be either under the necessity of raising the standard of their preparations, or of speaking to empty seats. The latter condition is most to be deplored, as its situation is certainly beyond the confines of hope: and it is as certain that the student’s best policy for himself and his respective society, will be to perform, to the best of his ability, whatever part may be assigned him. This is the “open season” of success for literary societies.

The citizens of Chicago have been favored with a visit by Mr. Edwin Booth, who has just completed a four-week’s season at Mr. Victor’s theatre. We are not among those who decry theatre-going, who are of opinion that it is altogether vicious in its influences, and that no good whatever can result from an attendance upon a play. We admit that theatre-going in general is not only a waste of time and money which no student can afford, but also, vitally, in its influences. But we do not place such acting as Mr. Booth gives us in the same category with the common acting of the time. It is the largely of Shakespearean characters. The first name in English literature is universally acknowledged to be Shakespeare, and there is nobody who pretends to any knowledge of literature but would be a laughing-stock if he exhibited but little acquaintance with that great author’s work. Time is a great desideratum to the student. He wishes during the time he is in school to accomplish all that is possible for him to accomplish. Now, in the study of one of the plays of Shakespeare, he may spend a solid week and then not have so good an idea of the play as he did the day before. His Works, Shakspeare, or Romeo, as he would get by by listening to two years to Mr. Booth’s interpretation of it. And not only is he benefited by the change in his conception of the character impersonated, but the time thus spent is beneficial to him in the improvement of his literary taste, in general culture, and education. A student is not then necessarily a theatre-goer, it is he open to the charge of being morally insouciant, or compromising his influence for good, if he attend the theatre only to study characters which are presented to him of such acknowledged dramatic ability as Edwin Booth.

The position of instructor is one of the most arduous. He is called upon, not only by his personal example in the classroom, but by every-day habits in the houses of the students and government, to give the growing intellect correct views on many subjects and right methods of reasoning. We do not believe that this work can be performed by mere masters. That is supposed to be part of our earliest training, and as much an essential of a common gentleman as the English alphabet. More freedom is therefore demanded in this higher sphere of instruction. A teacher should consider persons under him as moral and rational beings, capable like himself of feeling and ideas.

Nothing is more convincing to the student, a better example of tyranny, than to see an instructor array himself as a king in all the livery of terror or ascetic coldness, issuing mandates to his pupils occasionally as if they were so many speechless monks at prayer. It reminds us too frequently of wax figures, moved at the operator’s pleasure. Too much liberty is equally objectionable; but there is a golden mean in all such things.

Never allow the restraint to be so great as to suppress sensible questions or so slight as to permit many impertinent ones. Teach the young idea how to shoot by a direct answer, or one at least which, in other respects, will be satisfactory and encouraging.

Our readers will notice in another column a communication concerning elocutionary training among us. We are glad to know that our fellow students are alive to the importance of the subject; that a finished education, even though it is ignored by those from beyond, and that they are beginning both to write, but also acting, in reference to it. We had intended giving our own views upon this important subject, and perhaps in a future number of The Volante we shall do so. Meanwhile we hope the students of the University will zealously continue their practice.

The main difficulty which students encounter in taking up elocution is to fully impress themselves with the peculiar nature of the words and idioms of speaking; to make themselves at home with their new surroundings. Now, this adaptability depends chiefly upon the memory. It is argued that judgment is equally required. But foods and children have been known to master several, and even many, languages. This certainly is a straight forward that the difficulty may be overcome with a very slight pressure of reason. There is, of course, a certain philosophy in leaning to a particular language; but that is more properly the province of philosophers. Commonly speaking, then, we think it will be admitted that memory is of far more consequence than language at least nine-tenths of the time. For this reason it is impracticable, under ordinary circumstances, for the average student to begin his study of languages; 20
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gusted, which arrests the attention and turns the mind toward the claims of the hour, but it is not to be expected that in the recreation rooms, where the intellectual claims, for the most part, the attention of the hour, the religious element will be cultivated to a great extent. It is in the Christian Association rooms, where the hours are exclusively devoted to this purpose, that the higher nature holds communion with God, and by that communion strengthens the man which is liked in God.

LITERARY.

A MINOR RECOLLECTION.

From the life of a characterful volume. A volume of sacred lore, A book fitted out on any, And yet a flower of the floor.

As eft Helen whispers, When the wind that bore them is dead, How one day slips nearly serving

With pain for the music it's fed.

So a touch of its faded fragrance.

Tell how the young leaf grew, When, fresh in its greenest beauty, It sparkled with morning dew.

And my heartstrings quiver with anguish For the errant and forgotten, And hope has flown with the leaf That flattened down to the floor. 

R. C. T.

LIFE'S IDEAL.

The painter, who, for the first time, finds himself in the art gallery of the Vatican, as he gazes upon the canvases where earth's great masters have thrown down their grand conceptions, or upon the marble which has been transformed into images of loveliness, experiences a feeling of mingled joy and regret. It is joy that human nature has been found equal to the task of making God's beholder—beauty—and that these gifted ones, passing along before him, have left behind them such almost divine patterns for him to follow. It is regret that the task of imitating them seems so hopeless. But, as he carefully studies the different figures in the collection, minutely examines the blending of the colors, the distribution of the proportion and fin-

ish, the general harmony of the whole, he finds that slowly, slowly, but surely, developed within his own mind an ideal, which, though differing from all the others, will be to him a guide and an inspiration. And so we, as we walk through the world's great art gallery, shall find hanging upon its walls many a picture of life so matchless in execution, so perfect in finish as to appear impossible to anything less than a god, and, even while our hearts thrill with joy at the thought that these upon which we have been gazing are, after all, pictures of real life, our eyes fill with tears when we are left to our own 

DOES A LIBERAL EDUCATION PAY?

An essay read before the Alumni Association of the University of Chicago, by Fred. Perry Potter, '71, at the University Place Baptist Church, June 26, 1877.

As we live in a preeminently commercial city, in a preeminently commercial country, I will express my subject in a strictly commercial form. I ask: Does a liberal education pay? I expect no dissent from my brethren of the Almae when I say that in a commercial sense it does not pay. It is only in the most exceptional cases that a man ever gets back the money his college education cost him, or even any interest on it. The possession of a college diploma does not facilitate the securing of employment or clients, or patients, nor increase the compensation one receives. Horse Creekley is credited, I think I ought to say changed, with the remark, that a degree confers a right to earn a living. The occupations of life are full of men who do their work fairly well, but do it in a mechanical way, without enthusiasm or affection for it, and yet manage to earn a living. But if a man would above all things be a sage, and not merely a lawyer, or a merchant, he must light this tendency to become a drudge, and there is no weapon so good for him as liberal education, that will keep him away from that which else will so well keep the mind active and individualized and prevent its becoming an automaton. I do not wish to enter into a discussion, but it is manifest that the exercise and use of a large share of the magic powers. The education a man gets in college must be maintained, and nourished, and added to if he expects it to serve him by keeping his mind alive to all of it. The physical body, in intellectual activity, lighted in the lecture room, will go out unless the will be occasionally stimulated, and the old replenished. Closely allied to the danger already alluded to is another, caused by the specializing tendency con- spicuous in every occupation. A hundred years ago, and less, a blacksmith made his horse shoes from the bar, and his nails from the red, and his trade kept his mind active in several directions. But now he buys his nails ready made, and his shoes bent and of assorted sizes, and horse shoewing now consists of a little hoof paring, talc sharpening, and nail driving. It doesn't require half the intellectual effort to shoe a horse that it did in the days of our forefathers, and there is no one to whom the idea has been carried to a great extent. In all these the man is rap-

idly going on. In a few years the physician who treats fever will not prescribe for rheumatism, and sensual-and-understanding, and the bailiff lawyer, who is so much given to taxation, and the young man may not well make for a liberal education.

To appreciate the value of a liberal education we must look at some of the conditions of existence at the present day. Work is constant and severe. The young man who, while in college, felt that his brain would not endure over four weeks of study before which all burned carmires held up to our view, there is gradually formed within the soul its own true ideal, which, every moving before it like the pillar of cloud before the wandering Hebrews, shall lead to something worth while. But I think, I can say that the work has cost. And this, ever with a look of hope, shall point on-

ward to the bright destiny ahead, to the laurel wreath, the epaulets radiated, and the victor's palm, which await us at the goal.

E. C. C.
THE VOLANTE.

appetites than hunger and thirst. The Immense Sun which now is spent on colleges—mispent though much of it may be—and the increasing number of students who thrust to them, regardless of the fact that they train even they get made at first a feel a strange and helpless in the fierce struggle for meat and drink, show that the increasing wealth of the nation is accompanied by an increasing recognition of the fact that, after all, is not the working man is prospective, some criticism of l России, and that a man may carry about with him beneath a roof. It is not the work of letters; it is not the work of letters. It is the work of letters, which are, me, and the people from which they spring, and the, and the people to which they come, sources of pleasure and consolation which are none the less precious for being unattainable and invisible.

COLEHRID "MA RINER.""}

Genius may be reckless of time and space without much censure. But it is the privilege of no one to publish or peruse second only to that of a person to incur its sufferings. There is not a more signal example of this latter class than the poet Coleridge, nor one more worthy of just
censure than his plight from this, point of view, may be attributed to a want of concentration and senses of manner.

Commencing life without any definite plan, he wandered on and on, like a vessel without compass or rudder; over every sea, every bay, through every current of human knowledge—whichever the winds of fate would carry him.

At one time a writer of thoughtful lyrics and elegies, at another of love songs; now an epic poet, again a dramatic

tis; he was in turn the platician of a Pantisocracy, a dabbling religious creed, a metaphysician and a pantheist. If the actual life of Byron, his contemporaries, wanted the literary career of Coleridge was equally erratic. If one had recurred half his life away—his, the other, like Ossian, had wandered, had nothing to do but to make room for others. One was morally dissected, the other

intelligently so. Brilliantly did old Coleridge start out, not even his power was sufficient to carry all those parts with

success. The result may be seen in unfinishéd work, which, like some marvel that the past and future of all forms of architecture in massive incompleteness. Perhaps the chief effect of the whole tends to trans-

sient delight from the suggestions of what it might have been. Or it may be that the mind is struck for a moment with the possibility of a single combination. All this, however, is but vain, and the work, the spirit of a man will not a single para-

man, must be weighed in the balance.

Even Hazlitt did not dare to risk that high reputa-
tion for more than one. He said of life, and the spirit of British science, and the spirit of life was worthy of the name of education which does not fit a man to earn his bread rapidly and easily. Consider-

ing how large a number, the human race the more feeling and clothing of the body is the first and hard-
duct of tasks, there is nothing at all surprising in this view. But the preservation and growth of civilization in any country depends much on the extent to which it is able to hold together, and the number of people with the means of cherishing and satisfying of o
COMMUNICATIONS.

AN EQUATION. (4.—3 = ?)

Editha Volante:—A school which prizes to clai
{}
THE VOLANTE.

will meet in the University parlors on the first Monday of each month. The programme of the evening will consist of an essay by some member of the club, and a discussion thereof. The next appointment will be filled by Mr. Powers.

At the next meeting permanent officers will be elected, and the club will no doubt become, in her literary capacity, an honor to Aims Mater.

PERSONAL.

Whitney, ’71, is at the Seminary.


W. W. Cole, Jr., ’77, is at Plainfield, Mich.

A. R. Winder, ’77, is attending the Seminary.

Frank Ives, ’76, has a law office in Pecos, Ill.

Joseph Mountain, ’78, is attending the Seminary.

F. E. Lanning, ’77, has a position in a railroad office.

Miss Jesse F. Waite, ’77, is at her home in Aurora.

Flannery says he is going to get married next summer.

J. E. Rhoades, ’76, is married, and living at Sacramento.

Pres. Abernethy spent the summer vacation in Europe.

F. M. Smith, ’77, is in the Seminary, at Morgan Park.

N. K. Howery, ’77, is in a railroad office at Sioux City, Iowa.

Trumbull, ’75, lawyer, has recently settled in Decatur, Illinois.

Geo. Sutherland, ’74, is married, and is now preaching in Minooka.

Prof. Olson is very successful as a teacher of German and French.

R. B. Twiss and C. W. Nicholes, both of ’75, have been admitted to the bar.

M. R. Harrison, ’77, is attending the Union Park Congregational Seminary.

Prof. Olson informs us that he had a pleasant time in Paris during the summer.

L. G. Bass, ’77, is visiting the University. Expect to enter Medical school soon.

Lew. Lanning, of ’79, our second baseman, has also left us and gone to Rochester University.

C. F. Money and J. D. Russell, formerly of ’78, after a year’s absence, have returned to school.

C. C. Adams is married and settled at Brooklyn, and is New York correspondent for Chicago Times.

L. H. Holt, ’74, is married to Miss Clara Parker, of Ossining, and is now preaching in DeKalb, Ill.

W. Howard Hall, of ’78, has entered the wholesale department of Field, Loiter & Co., as a salesman.

Wheelock, ’73, lawyer, is traveling south for a Chicago house. Will enter business in this city Jan. 1st.

H. B. Grosz, formerly editor of The Volante, was married in August. He is New York correspondent for Chicago Tribune.

C. R. Orcutt, ’77, goes to Washington the 15th of this month to take the position of private secretary in Surgeon General’s office.

We were favored, not long since, with a call from E. G. Osman, formerly of ’79. He is city editor of the Ottawa Free Trader, and as a “local” is quite successful.

J. L. Fargo, of ’78, came down from his Wisconsin home to enter school this term, but unfortunately found that his eyes would not permit him. The only son whom ’78 has lost, while she has gained two.

A. L. Abbott, of ’80, was with us a day or two at the beginning of the term. He has gone to try and better his fortune by entering Brown University. May Providence be kind to him.

G. M. McConaghy, ’77, and A. J. Fisher, ’76, are head undergraduates of the People’s W. W. Weddell, an excellent paper with a large amount of reading matter, nearly all of which is furnished by our Alumni.

Ed. Chapman, of ’81, has concluded that he knows enough Latin and Greek to succeed in the coal business, and he has therefore retired from student life and opened a coal office. Success to you, chap.

B. F. Patt, formerly of ’76, and W. G. Evans, of ’77, who are pursuing their studies at the Baptist Theological Seminary, in Morgan Park, expect to be in the University part of the present year, and take their diploma with ’78.

An editor being asked at a dinner-table if he would take some pickling, replied, "Owing to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."—Et.

EXCHANGE.

In looking over the exchanges which lie before us, we are particularly impressed with the variation in their style and general make up. In some the editorial department is made a specialty, in others the literary, and in others the local department, and several we find in each receive equal mark. While we would not advocate mathematical exactness in the arrangement of parts, according to our ideal of a college paper none of the three departments mentioned ought to be neglected.

The Cornell Rex changes the Dartmouth with being filled with local statistics, and thereby shows remarkable acuteness in pointing out faults in others which are particularly noticeable in itself. Its literary matter is nearly crowded out (if there was any to crow out by), naval affairs, etc.

The Penn. College Monthly has some thoughtful and well-written literary articles. The one on "Maturity of Thought" contains many excellent suggestions. The article on "The College and the Man" is well worthy of attention.

The College Ohio has an article on "The Church of Rome in the Nineteenth Century." Although we are in no way connected with the Roman Church, we are obliged to say that, although the author is a fine rhetorician, he takes a narrow view of his subject, in making the church the enemy to all human progress. We cannot here discuss the question: suffice it to say that, notwithstanding the abuses of the church, through the middle ages she combated the great vices of the social system, particularly slavery; she labored for the improvement of civil and criminal legislation. Notwithstanding the appearances, we read how she continued to use her influence to suppress violence.

In fine, the Church of Rome has, on the whole, exercised a vast influence upon moral and intellectual development in Europe. The evils of which the writer speaks truly exist, but this does not necessarily prove that the church that has ever been an enemy to mankind, for the good which she has accomplished may have been (for anything that he has accomplished) sufficient to counterbalance the evil. In fact, he does not prove anything. He mentions a long train of abuses—charges them all to the church, and yet retires more than efficient to counterbalance the evil. In fact, he does not prove anything. He mentions a long train of abuses—charges them all to the church, and yet retreats more than efficient to counterbalance the evil. He saw it, he acknowledges it is evil, and he then goes on to prove it. His inspirations are base, and if he wishes to find bigotry, he need not look to the Roman Catholic Church, but find it in himself as an example. He has better stop writing for the college press and study history and human nature until he can see the wisdom of attacking evil itself, rather than the institutions wherein it is inculcated.

Among our exchanges we have received also the College Mercury, Dartmouth, Chester Review, College News Letter, Monthly Report, Berkleyan, Niagara Indica, University Press, College Reporter, College Courier, Colby Echo, and Beacon.

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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.

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VAN BUREN DENSLOW, LL. D., Political Economy.
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The Volante
Vol. VII. University of Chicago, November, 1877. No. 2.

precipitate him enough to allow him to attend to his business. Mr. Sore Head is never appreciated as he thinks he should be by his class mates. He attacks with impunity the in-sti-tutions which the wisest and best heads of the college have ever set up. The institutions which would feel themselves dis-graced were he one of them, he attacks just as if anything so insignificant a piece of humanity as himself could say or do would have so much as the weight of a hair to tear them down or build them up. His silliness and conceit amuse some, while it calls forth the profoundest pity of others.

It happens, not infrequently, that a certain class of stu-dents become weary, and look upon the daily drill of the class-room as a farce. "Give us something practical," is the cry, and it universally comes from some one who is not capable of judging what is practical. To such students an education to be practical must consist in the rapid accu-mulation of a few facts, while to others it implies a far different thing. If it be that man is considered merely as an instrument to accomplish something outside of himself, then the possession of facts that bear directly upon the particular profession of life he has chosen would seem to be the practical education. With this view, a University course is out of the question. It is a waste of time, for the college has an entirely different end in view, and has adopt-ed a course of study that will best carry out that end. But let us see if this be really practical education after all. Can a man who may be in the possession of numerous and important facts that bear directly upon the various relations of life, be said to be an educated man? We think not. The accumulation of facts is a very small factor in the mat-ter of education. We have known many men who never pursued a collegiate course of study, who were in the pos-session of many valuable facts picked up here and there in their relations with men, and yet one would never think of calling such men educated. One may be in possession of a great many facts of history, yet to him they are only so many facts. He fails to see any relation between them, and, in consequence, can draw no conclusions respecting them; while the educated man, cognizant of the same truths, sees clearly their relation to each other, what cause has produced such an effect, and of what effect, in turn, this fact is likely to be the cause. Such we conceive to be the aim of a collegiate course of training; not the posses-
Now that "the melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year"—out of doors at least—it is the more neces-
sary that the interiors of our dwellings put on their festive gar-
ments, and render themselves so attractive. It is our long-
ness of soul, that, expiring for the longing for, in
love days of spring and autumn. What is more exhilarat-
ing in its effects than a bright, cheerful fire? Its enable-
ing and contenting power is no doubt no
less to our gentleness, we may forget our longing for the mil-
gaping world; they can only exter-

sion of truths, so much as the severe mental drill and cul-
tivation of the mind as will enable one to best apply and ex-
ercise the truths of life, that will rapidly enough present
themselves when we are cut among the thorns of men.

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ercise the truths of life, that will rapidly enough present
themselves when we are cut among the thorns of men.

Under the head of proposals for the location of next year's convention, the invitation extended by McKendree Col¬lege, Carlinville, Illinois, to hold the convention, was ac¬cepted to be held on the third Thursday in October carried.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
President, G. E. Ackerman; Vice-President, F. A. Dean.
Secretaries to the Convention, N. T. Edwards, A. Gibberson, W. P. Johnston.

At Close Session.

The judges chosen by the convention were as follows:
G. L. Fort, Lenoir; Mr. Wilson, of St. Louis; and Robert G. Ingersoll, of Peoria.
THE VOLANTE.

man. Under article seven, anyantor exceeding fourteen minutes, previously twelve, shall be debarred from receiv- ing either prize. The prizes (art. 8), of $75 and $50 were contributed to gold medals; the one not less in value than $50, the other $35. Another action limited the num- ber of delegations from each college to two. Positions drawn on the programme for next year are as follows:

1. Northenovan.
2. Illinois Industrial.
4. Illinois.
5. Wesleyan.
7. Shortllef.
8. Chicago.

ORATORICAL CONTTEST.
The fifth annual Oratorical Contest between the colleges of Illinois was held Thursday evening, the 18th ult., in Union Hall, Monmouth. From the hearty appreciation of all educational objects, which we know to be a characteristic of the Monmouth citizen, together with the close proximit- y of Galena, our hopes of a large attendance had not been high. And, notwithstanding the indecent weather which prevailed during a greater part of the day and evening, these expectations were far removed from dispointment. Everything, in fact, but the unruly elements, had harmonized to render success a certainty. The fastron- ing reception given to orators and delegations, on the evening previous, had well assured them that their hosts were citi- zens of the world, as well as of Monmouth. For ourselves, from Chicago, we were agreeably reminded of the distance of the manner, by the same tone of liberality and civility manifest- ed throughout, of the truth—seagulls visit, seagull solitude, in white, as the right wing of the first invented urbansity. Certainly no feeling was called for on the part of visitors further than that of just obliga- tion.

After the usual preliminary of prayer, a lively overture from the Monmouth Band gave a hearty ring to the gen- eral sentiment, and thus prepared the way for Mr. Ban- nard, of Knox, who, in the contest with a unique production on "The Need of the Hour." His impetuous and peculiar oration, although suspending too long the object he had in view, was doubtless adopted as the style, after having the attention of his audience in and was so far admirable. The oration at length devel- oped into an advocacy of confidence in commerce and progress. After surveying the advantages in the field of relig- ion, he closed in a popular and well-taken manner, by ap- plying his theory to the relations between North and South. Although brilliant in the use of oratorio, the style was not relieved enough by simplicity, and hence forced the speaker into a monotonous delivery.

The gamut was real taken up by Mr. J. A. Motter, of Bloomington, who wielded his rhetoric in a very good way, on, "The Dignity of the Human Mind." After an extended parenthesis on the philosophy of life and the speaker's ideas on the being of God. Beautifully as was the relationship which he then pro- trayed between the infinite and the finite, there was yet too much metaphysical complications for popular delivery. The interest and attention were borne along with out flagging. To illustrate the nobility of mind he pointed in eloquent terms to the center, ordinarily the repository of inventions, describing the rapidity of commerce by means of railways, and the swiftness of intercourse by means of the telegraph.

The third contestant, Mr. G. E. Ackerman, represented the Northwestern University in a well-mannered, as well as eloquent, oration on, "The Power of Unfeigned Thought." Opening with a few striking illustrations, the value of the elemental power of the ocean and rising tempest to the un- developed mind residing in a little child. Freedom of thought and action was illustrated in a vigorous manner, both in reference to fiction and delivery. But the production took its chief coloring from a religious pious view. Rationalism, in its mildest sense, was presented in a manner which would doubtless have carried one of the elected judges, had he favored the speaker with his presence. An attention to the principle of variety was equally noticeable and provided an admirable contrast between the elemental power of the ocean and rising tempest to the un- developed mind residing in a little child. Freedom of thought and action was illustrated in a vigorous manner, both in reference to fiction and delivery. But the production took its chief coloring from a religious pious view. Rationalism, in its mildest sense, was presented in a manner which would doubtless have carried one of the elected judges, had he favored the speaker with his presence. An attention to the principle of variety was equally noticeable and provided an admirable contrast between the

THE VOLANTE.

CLASS OFFICERS.
The classes in the University have elected the following officers for the coming school year:

Class President—Mr. C. R. Allen, Jr.; Vice-Presi- dent, W. L. Black; Secretary, J. R. Wilson; Treasurer, H. T. Duell; Toast Master, Charles Ege; Chronister, T. F. Foulser. Follows in briefer order for Class Day:

President, C. R. Allen, Jr.; Bone Orator, J. S. Forward; Historian, F. A. Holmer; Editor, E. B. Felsenblatt; Vice, W. R. Raymond; See, N. J. Powell; Post, H. E. Fuller; Respondent, T. C. Vose;4 Balstedifer, J. D. S. Riggs.

JUNIOR CLASS—President, E. B. Meredith; Vice-Presi- dent, Charles N. Patterson; Secretary, H. G. Parsons; Treasur- er, J. M. Church; Orator, G. W. Poets; Post, M. A. Moon; Historian, W. J. Watson; Prophet, H. W. Soloman; Misses F. M. Holbrook and C. E. Howe. Messrs. C. N. Patterson and C. F. Money.

SOPHOMORE CLASS—President, W. B. Powell; Vice- President, Miss Sara Longenecker; Secretary, Miss Julia Hawley; Treasurer, Oscar Bass; Orator, W. A. Walker; Post, J. C. Johnson; Historian, I. B. Parker; Prophet, O. R. Byson; Toast Master, E. L. Brown.

FRESHMAN CLASS—President, W. G. Schoer; Vice- President, Mr. H. B. Hambuch; Secretary, Miss Ellie Cole- grove; Treasurer, A. G. Malcontent; Orator, A. W. Wel- ler; Post, E. R. Erhmann; Historian, J. A. Gardner; Prophet, Miss R. M. Edgerton; Toast Master, H. C. Van Schuak.

Thanksgiving—yum! yum!!

How is Haines? Ask third base.

"No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds, November,"

The Senior's latest rendering of "Give us a rest,"

"Now let us have somecease."

Why does a Frenchman never eat more than one egg at the same meal? Because one egg is "on outh."

Prof. to class—"Translate into German, I can not laugh, I am not a Jew."

One of the Chicago delegates at Monmouth put himself in a bad posture when he asked the head of the breakfast table if they had a good bar there.

Brown wanted the Vassar girls to come and slide down on their clothes. Better go girls. It will be better fun this fall up and down in that $1,000 elevator.

One of the Professors has gone back on his pro- fession by unveiling the dead cranes where lie the secrets of our languages. First, says he, understood it, and then quoted it.
THE VOLANTE.

A fair one in the Sophomore German class was called upon to give the present indication of the verb "Stechen." "Ich steche, du stechst, er steckt," and there she stuck. 

Scene, Lesson in German—Prof.—"I will read an extract from Lord's History, in which he quotes from Macaulay's "England."" First student (nerveously), "How long, O, Lord, how long?" Second student, (ditto), "Only about a page."

The other day when an honored member of the Faculty was going through a philosophical demonstration, occasionally clearing his throat in his usual way, a Senior, sympathizing explained, "Oh, dear, I wish we would get over that cold.

In one of the female seminaries of this State was uttered with true feminine spirit the following—Young Lady to her room-mate, "Say, Mary, don't you think these girls here are perfectly horrid! I was brought up at home to be a lady, and, by golly! I won't associate with these," occasionally clearing his throat in his usual way, a Senior, sympathizing explained, "Oh, dear, I wish we would get over that cold.

An exchange tells about a Junior, somewhere, who ex- cesses himself for studying on Sunday in the ground on which if the Lord justified the man for helping the ass from the pit on the Sabbath day, much more will he justify the ass for trying to help himself out.

It is difficult to find a more successful cactese than Man- deville, corner of Twenty-Second Street and Michigan Avenue. He has set up for the local money of any man who ains at these two things. So, ladies, remember this, if you wish to suit your palate, when you go to the party.

A few evenings since, in Society Hall, a young gentlem- man wrote to a lady sitting behind him a note in French requesting her to make less noise. She immediately re- sponded, "Je n'ai pas mieux." (I don't have too). After that, he was silent, but our slang cannot be translated into foreign languages.

First Girl.—"Oh, dear, who was Bacchus?"
Second Girl.—"Why, he was the god of wine and grapes and, in short, we knew him, go on." 

First Girl.—"But do you think he would back us up in such a description?" —Ed.

Even the girls have got it.—Ed.

We admit that the lofty chapel is quite respectable, and when the President stood up in the other writing and said: "Thou hast set my feet in a forge, room," we thought that, when the students looked at his No. 15, it was solemnly exculpating for smelling and remarking that it would be impossible to set them in a small one.

The gallery of the University has not always been a large one, but the President thought that it would be impossible to set them in a small one.

It was rather disrespectful in the junior, but perhaps he thought it was one of the students. The Professor called him in order to ask him to steer the boat into the barns the next hour, and he called back: "Dry up."

The class didn't laugh! oh, no, and the Professor remarked: "I suppose he might as well say as she would say anything."

Not long since we introduced a Junior to a Freshman. The Junior, wishing to make an impression, took Freshly by the hand, looked him over, and, after some hesitation, remarked: "Well, you are a pretty good looking fellow." The Junior concluded that he had made an impression.

Remember, boys, that we are always watching for loci. We, or some of our representatives, are around all the time; so be careful what you do.

"If there's a hole in your coat, I'll make you a new one."
A thief's eye vigilante notes. And, finally, he'll paint it.

A young lady student (it matters not from what source information) was lately heard to exclaim in her morning exercises: "I can't do it unless I make my mouth taste bad after chewing gum." Notwithstanding this, she ate breakfasted, and, taking her gum from the window- sill, sat affliated with course, uttering, at intervals, "Anno, mandam, amandam, etc.

Now that winter is close upon us, you who are not pro- vided with winter clothing, should remember that Edwards & Co., 134 and 156 Clark street, keep a full line of just the goods you need, at the lowest prices. Overcoats a specialty; they will give you a good overcoat for $7, 00. Fine custom-made coats, sleeves satin lined, equal to any you could have made, for one-half the money.

We wonder if the class of '80 is the same everywhere.

The following from the College Courier would make us think that some of us could find a point of resemblance between the Sophomore in different institutions:

Sophomore: "Thank you, class of '81."
Freshman: "She's a swell job, boss."
Sophomore: "Drink her down, my boy."

In anticipation of Thanksgiving, one student asked another: "If he was going to spend it."
"I'm going to my uncle's," was the reply. 
"Well," added the other, "that's all right, perhaps, but the Bible says, 'Go to the ain't.'"

It has been said that the English language contains a syllable which will rhyme with the word "mouth." We remember, however, having read in a very excellent paper upon "Eloquence," a committee appointed to take into consideration the advisability of holding the meetings of the Club in the parlors of some of the hotels of the city. We are glad to chronicle a very decided interest taken by the alma mater in their organization.

We understand that the reception which was held in the Douglas House parlors, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25th, was a success in every particular.

The young gentleman who had the privilege in charge fully sustained the reputation our students have obtained in accomplishing, in the best possible manner, whatever they undertake.

The music was splendid, the programmes Nobody, and all present seemed bent on enjoying every minute. About twenty couples in attendance and "chased the glowing hours with flying feet," until the "see small hours," growing larger, warned them it was time to retreat, and they gingly dispersed, having passed a delightful, ever-to-be-remembered evening.

Our Alumni are very enterprising. One of them, who formerly broked the life of nature to multitudinous, who now labors in another field of usefulness, was trying one evening in a room in the college to hold his old sermons to some young preachers present.

At this juncture Mr. J., entered the room, whereupon Mr. Alumni said, jestingly: "Mr. M., let me sell you some of my old sermons, you are going to be a preacher are you not?" "Ruech, the div—," farly roared the astonished Mr. Alumni.

The other day one of our Seniors in giving the similitude employed by Cicero as illustrative of the faculty of mem- ory,—"a store-house provided with pigeon-holes, in which to put the things," said as follows: "Cicero liked this faculty to a pigeon-hole table." The gentle- man was quite indignant because the class esteemed an appreci- ation of the remark. We think Cicero was unjustly accused of a knowledge of the sinful game of pigeon-hole, and were also sorry to notice the tendency of our class- mate's minds.

A Senior came into our room not long since quite indig- nantly pointing out Sir Walter Scott. He had been reading "The part- ing of Douglas and Marrian," and we narrate the cause of his vexation in his own words. "Herman," said he, "Douglas left his horse, his sword, his greyhound, and a few lines lower down, speaking of Marrian, the author says, "To part there was such misery, there, and there.""

"Now I think that is ridiculous. Why, it is contrary to all the rules of the game for Scott to allow Marrian to at- tend the parting Douglas had ordered it to." And we thought so, too.

The Alumni Literary Club of the University of Chicago held its second meeting in the University parlors, Monday evening, November 4th. Permanent officers were elected and resulted as follows: Prof., F. A. Smith; Vice-President J. T. Searle; Secretary. R. B. Twiss; Treasurer, Ed- ward Owen. Mr. Powers was elected Corresponding Secretary.

A committee was appointed to take into consideration the advisability of holding the meetings of the Club in the parlors of some of the hotels of the city. We are glad to chronicle a very decided interest taken by the alma mater in their organization.

We understand that the reception which was held in the Douglas House parlors, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25th, was a success in every particular.

The young gentleman who had the privilege in charge fully sustained the reputation our students have obtained in accomplishing, in the best possible manner, whatever they undertake. The music was splendid, the programmes Nobody, and all present seemed bent on enjoying every minute. About twenty couples in attendance "chased the glowing hours with flying feet," until the "see small hours," growing larger, warned them it was time to retreat, and they gingly dispersed, having passed a delightful, ever-to-be-remembered evening.

Our Alumni are very enterprising. One of them, who formerly broked the life of nature to multitudinous, who now labors in another field of usefulness, was trying one evening in a room in the college to hold his old sermons to some young preachers present.

At this juncture Mr. J., entered the room, whereupon Mr. Alumni said, jestingly: "Mr. M., let me sell you some of my old sermons, you are going to be a preacher are you not?" "Ruech, the div—," farly roared the astonished Mr. Alumni.

The other day one of our Seniors in giving the similitude employed by Cicero as illustrative of the faculty of mem- ory,—"a store-house provided with pigeon-holes, in which to put the things," said as follows: "Cicero liked this faculty to a pigeon-hole table." The gentle- man was quite indignant because the class esteemed an appreci- ation of the remark. We think Cicero was unjustly accused of a knowledge of the sinful game of pigeon-hole, and were also sorry to notice the tendency of our class- mate's minds.

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PERSONALS.

R. W. Grover, '77, is in the manufacturing business in the city.

Rev. Henry C. Mably, '88, is pastor of the Baptist Church in Bloomington, Illinois.

Prof. Columbus H. Hall, '72, is Professor in Franklin College in Indiana.

James Langland, '77, has entered the Junior Class in the Union College of Law.

Charles D. Wyman, '78, is Secretary of the Belt Railway Company in New York City.

Prof. C. C. M. Muller, '86, is giving lessons in music to several students in the University.

Rev. John S. Mably, '86, is quite successful as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Rockford, Illinois.

W. H. Hopkins and M. N. Armstrong, both of '79, have left the University and entered the Union College of Law.

Rev. C. C. Smith, '70, has recently accepted the call of the Baptist Church in Clinton, Iowa, to become its pastor.

G. G. Lewis, '74, is in the law office of Lawrence, Winston, Campbell & Lawrence, corner Randolph and Clark streets.

Rev. R. R. Coon, Jr., '74, paid a visit to the University not long since. He is pastor of the Baptist Church at Benton, Michigan.

The Senior Class in the Baptist Theological Seminary, at Morgan Park, numbers among its members John Burr, R. F. Patt, and R. L. Staton, all of '78.

A. W. Clark, '77, occupied the pulpit of Dr. Cheney on Sunday evening, November 4th. He is a member of the Junior class in the Seminary at Morgantown.

Irwin Hay, '89, is running an extensive job printing establishment on Monroe street, just west of Clark. The excellent typographical work on THE VOLANTE is a specimen of his proficiency.

J. C. Thoms, '78, has just been elected to a position on the Committee of Arrangements for Class Day in Brown University. He has also been elected to the Presidency of the Society of Missionary Inquiry.

We learn that James Rea, formerly of '78, is chairman of the executive committee of the Society of Missionary Inquiry in Riversa University. He is also under appointment to deliver one of the speeches at the class-tree on class-day.

The November issue of the Brownian has an article upon the study of the classics which has about the right ring to it. We take the liberty of quoting a sentence or two which fully account for the lack of interest taken in the classics by the average student.

"Too much time and attention is wasted upon the minutiae of the languages. The derivation, formation and construction of words is dwelt upon, while thoughts are allowed to take care of themselves. The classics should be one of the most interesting and practical studies of the course, and it lies in the power of the Professor to attain this purpose. The connection between modern and ancient literature is so close that, preserving this connection, we may render any one interesting through the use of the other." This issue of the Brownian also contains a very creditable account of "Brown Students in the South," for the year 1865-66. We are all pleased to see you, Brownian.

EXCHANGE.

Since our last issue quite a number of our old college friends have come back to us, and upon our table we also find new publications. We welcome both the old and the new.

The BEAN comes from the Pacific slope. It meets our idea of a college paper in every respect,—in this, that it is full of college news and not burdened with the heavy thoughts of alumni and students. But we have somewhat against it what we think a college paper, by its merits what they may, loses its dignity and drops out of its sphere when it stoops to advertise a salon which offers special inducementes to students to try "Our Faculty Concert and Social." (Oh, New England gaiety!)

"Come, one and all." Now, BEAN, if you intend to be a college publication, BEAN! (ecken dekker, joh.)

College News Letter. The University of Chicago is located in the little village of Chicago; not at Evanston, as we were informed by some last time.

Review Magazine. "Come down, O Maid, from yonder mountain height! What pleasure lives in the splendor of the hills upon which you tarri! Give me some lips! For the blest is he who can digest after a hearty dinnner. Students want short editorials, spicy locals and general college news, not long articles of no interest to them. We seriously advise the editors of the Arkansas to read the proof of their next issue before it is sent out to the college world. The last issue is so full of typographical errors that we came to the conclusion that a thunder storm must have played with the type just before the paper went to press.

The Volante, November 1865, page 28-29.
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