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 of 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 academical studies to other students.

V. UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.

VI. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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Editors:
J. H. Woolley, No. 10 Plain St., Albany, N. Y.

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The class room is a place for earnest work, not a place for merriment and jokes at another’s expense. On one or two occasions one of the college classes has been annoyed by the outrageous behavior of one or two of its members. It not only annoys the honest student who would make all he could out of a recitation, but it also renders it impossible for the Professor to charge to proceed satisfactorily with his duty. He who fails to give his undivided attention to the recitation in which he takes part, loses something which he can never regain. One never has his lesson so well prepared that he can learn nothing more from it, and it is the experience of all good students that the more thoroughly one has his lesson, the more thoroughly he will appreciate the recitation. He feels that he cannot afford to lose the recitation. But what can be said of him who has his lesson poorly prepared? Surely his mind ought to be centered upon the recitation, for it requires of him an extra endeavor to comprehend the lesson as it is being recited. Such a student has no time to act nonsense, or spend upon it in others. But, strange to say, it is the student who knows the least about his lesson who makes the most disturbance. We are proud of the reputation that the students of this college have made for themselves, both at home and abroad. We say with pride, that no college in the continent can be found a more moral and well disposed body of students.

Dissipation in any form is an unheard of and unknown thing among us. Should a black sheep happen to come into our midst, he very soon learns that the moral atmosphere of the University does not agree with him. This is, as it should be, a strong recommendation for the University. Men who send their sons and daughters here surround them with a healthy moral atmosphere. The student derives the benefits of an association with one of the largest cities in our nation, and yet is comparatively free from the vices and allurements of a corrupt city life.

Our catalogue informs us that when ’78 finished Guineas we, as a class, closed our intercourse with Prof. Freeman. We think we speak the mind of the whole class when we say that this fact is contemplated by us with sincere regret. Of course we must close up our studies and leave school at the end of our course, and it is only natural that we must go out from one department after another until the whole curriculum is completed. But when we become attached to an instructor it is also natural that we should wish that he could continue to instruct us to the very end. To every study which we have pursued under Prof. Freeman, we can look back with the feeling that we were guided in its pursuit by a master; by one who was not only thoroughly acquainted with every subject which he was called upon to teach, and capable of imparting instruction, but who also possessed the faculty, as enviable as rare, of arousing in those under his instruction an interest and enthusiasm in the study and investigation of the subject beyond the class-room. Concerning the studies, notably rhetoric, English literature, and history of civilization, which we have pursued under the Professor’s instruction, the high opinion which we entertain of them, is, we grant, by them desired, and yet we have not the slightest doubt that our interest in them has been greatly enhanced by the manner in which we have been led in pursuing them.

We know Prof. Freeman’s aversion to fulsome compliment, and we do not by this article intend to imply anything derogatory to the remaining members of the Faculty, all of whom we esteem as instructors and as men; but we cannot forbear this reference to him now that our association with him in the class-room has closed. We congratulate the members of the lower classes upon the rich treat in store for them in the department of English language and literature, if Prof. Freeman remains a member of the Faculty,
Situated as we are in a city, though teeming with intellectual life, decidedly commercial, our college paper labors under certain disadvantages. We are not surrounded by a community which takes a warm interest in affairs most nearly concerning the student. Perhaps we have neighbors within a block or two who could not, if called upon to do so, contribute to our paper on any subject. In fact, the main body of inhabitants, through a wild scramble for the "almighty dollar," have not directed their attention to even the minor points of education, that would be read by the great men who run. Not only are the more professional interests of an educational institution affected by this ungenial atmosphere, but all dependencies which cluster about it. The same surmise prevails to ascertain exactly how exclusive and absorbing spirit which creates the scholar's sphere and makes his life something truly classical. Hence we are in fact, a class of people estranged from wondering city papers and calculating the value of all literature according to quantity or fresh sensation. Accordingly the success of our college sheet is, in a measure, damaged by those pre-disposed heads who are inclined to lay it down upon the same table with the weekly Tribune, and to make some "cold-blooded." and mutual comparisons between the two. It is needless to say with which a conscious mind of contempt and internal satisfaction the same individuals mark the inequality of prospects. All this is very natural under the premises. But our critics are not just because they have started out by a baseless assumption that the actually the original matter cultivated by a staff of editors on the best sheets is not even a third, or a fourth. The great bulk is made up from the thousand strings of always floating over the country, or from some equally easy source. Many people have a vague idea that those organs are run by some one or two men who, through miraculous powers, roll off and organize every thing. It is, on the contrary, the work of thousands. But The Volante, we think it will be conceded, when compared with papers of like intentions and circumstances, does not fall below the average.

The suggestion made by The Volante in its first issue in regard to The Volante, the name of which has been acted upon, and thanks to The Volante and a few enterprising students, we have a very cozy little reading room. The committee have secured a room on room 29, Jones Hall, which is an improvement on the old burn of a room we had last year. The only objection that can be urged against room 29, is that it is rather too small for a first-class reading room; but it is admirably fitted to the present demands of the committee. It can be easily kept in a comfortable condition, and, hereafter, there will be no excuse for a member of the association going to the room and abstracting therefrom any reading matter he may want, because it is too cold to sit in the room and read. The two great obstacles that worked against the committee last year are of no force this year, viz., the coldness of the room and the consequent impossibility of keeping reading matter in good condition. In room 29, all the reading room would be, all that could be desired, nor all that we feel confident that the committee in charge will make it in time. At present there can be found upon the tables all the city dailies, The Standard, Memphis Weekly Appeal, Alliance, Christian Union, Liberal Christian, Boston Journal of Chemistry, The Nation, Minnesotan Magazine, Atlantic Monthly, North American Review, International Review, Scientific American, and Harper's Weekly. We are assured by the committee that other papers will be added as soon as they are made known and secured. There is certainly no necessity of an appeal being made to the students to help establish and maintain a first-class reading room. We ought to have pride and enterprise enough to do it. One has only to appreciate the want of such an enterprise, to fully realize its value to a student during his collegiate course. It is the only channel through which he, shut up in a valley of dry bones, and living in the dead past, has recourse to the busy, living world. Shut him off from this source of knowledge, and he will know but little of all that is going on in the life that surrounds the little world in which he for the present lives. And why is this true? Because few, very few, of the students can afford the luxury of a daily paper and even those who have them can not always throw themselves into society, to gather news and knowledge from men. Let us, then, have such an appreciation of the value of the reading room that we will make it our enterprise, and make it what it should be, a valuable auxiliary to our college course.

Is it not true that instructors teach by example as well as by precept? Are they not usually regarded by those who are in modern society as having the same mark as teachers in all the essentials of the well-rounded character? Should it not, then, we venture to inquire, be the aim of an instructor to pay proper attention to the display of this trait. We are glad that our Faculty contains men who are distinguished by it. Our prompt professor is always found in his room at the beginning of the regular class in the morning, and late arrivals are taught the students passing in from the recitation room to another have expired, the recitation is commenced. The hour is occupied in its discussion. The bell rings. The lesson is assigned and the class dismissed. Now, what are some of the results of this promptness on the part of the instructor? First, his classes expect him to begin his recitations on time and to close them on time, hence they are in their places promptly. Second, it has an effect upon the whole manner and line of the professor himself. How is he expected to treat his pupils because "he is prompt and systematic. Third, looking at him the student sees the effect of promptness and system, and rightly concludes that if he would attain to the greatest success possible for him, he must cultivate the same trait of character. As we before remarked, we have some men in our Faculty who are distinguished by their ability under consideration. We humbly submit the inquiry. Should it not distinguish every teacher, and should he not teach by example the value of promptness and punctuality in every duty.

LITERARY.

ROBERT, Like chimes of far-off evening bells Come memories of long ago Pleading as note Melon swells. When winds but softly stir the tree So soon'ry come to me to-night And all my thoughts go out to thee, And hollow with new foliation Words only known to you and me Oh! many of the long ago Comes to thee with holy power O! where art thou now What thoughts reach o'er thee in this hour.

This sacred hour when silence calls When stars are shining and the sea, Come Robert, now while twilight falls And spend this hour alone with me.

GLANCES.

The SPIRIT of DEBATE.

Liberty of discussion is doubtless one of the most valuable acquisitions of this modern society which may be taken as models in all the essentials of a well-rounded character? Should it not, then, we venture to inquire, be the aim of an instructor to pay proper attention to the display of this trait. We are glad that our Faculty contains men who are distinguished by it. Our prompt professor is always found in his room at the beginning of the regular class in the morning, and late arrivals are taught the students passing in from the recitation room to another have expired, the recitation is commenced. The hour is occupied in its discussion. The bell rings. The lesson is assigned and the class dismissed. Now, what are some of the results of this promptness on the part of the instructor? First, his classes expect him to begin his recitations on time and to close them on time, hence they are in their places promptly. Second, it has an effect upon the whole manner and line of the professor himself. How is he expected to treat his pupils because "he is prompt and systematic. Third, looking at him the student sees the effect of promptness and system, and rightly concludes that if he would attain to the greatest success possible for him, he must cultivate the same trait of character. As we before remarked, we have some men in our Faculty who are distinguished by their ability under consideration. We humbly submit the inquiry. Should it not distinguish every teacher, and should he not teach by example the value of promptness and punctuality in every duty.

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in all the gewgaws of fashion, it is next inspired with the springs of action, disillusioned life. Thus theatrical effect is added to the aids of sophistry and idle rhetoric. People who are anxious are usually the belief of a repellent culprit to be defended. It is this very application of oratory to one's self which has sometimes made its greatest adepts men of less real, sterling, judgment, than men of less holiness. But having been embarked on this vessel, built of fallacious timbers, the peril, rather than surrender to an enemy's ship, will employ every mode of warfare, honorable or dishonorable. His first attempt, when necessary, will be to throw a cloud of uncertainty over the question at issue, and continue the same throughout, conveniently to his purpose, where the links of argument show weakness. For profound thought there will be the usual equivocation or knotty argument, upon the correctness of which all argument rests. To sustain an apparent contradiction, and to produce the production, he will be tempted at times to rely solely upon his powers of invention. We thus have a debating machine, which tasks about, a take advantage of every straw that is blown, and cover its track with an inexpressible smoke; or, otherwise, a man who can "divide a hair" "twixt south and south-west ideas, magnifying its importance to the differences of king- doms and of kings, "on either which he can dispute, con- fuse, change hands and still confute," This class of men existed among them during the middle ages, that they successfully argued the question as too how many angels can sit at one moment on the point of a needle. They infested the college at Oxford in the days of Roger Bacon, and almost brought progressive knowledge to a standstill. Another feature which distinguishes this species of price, light, and where he long as he stands with the majority, when either himself or his own party is beaten, that being a question which must be left to be men of more easy and better judgment. A moderate- representative of this class, who has been brought up in all the benign influences of dishonest strategy, or honest error, is hinted at in Goldsmith's Village where he pictures the Schoolmaster: "I am, " "Oh, say, too, the person own his skill, For even though unfinished, he could argue skill. But, returning to our first view of the modern dialectic, we see that he has no hesitation to bring into use all the arts of rhetoric and action as a substitute for something better. The most brilliantly colored canvass does not always make, and perhaps never makes, the best picture, but is, yet with tolerable skill, the most attractive to com- mon gaze. Quick to discern, he as readily takes advantage of that feature in human nature. The most unmoving metaphysics, or figures themselves become, coming trooping to the aid of misinformation, Dressed up equally true to-day and to-morrow, that they are a part of the universal and indestructible laws of creation, and we have nothing to do with them. If ever a man is prepared for eternity, it will be when his mind is filled with such truths, the language of eternity; when he may most truly be said to "compel of the morning star at dawn," a pupil in the alphabet and language of the universal.

**ORATORY—HOW IMPROVED. PART SECOND.**

In part first we remarked how oratory really is, in its furna- ba, what its aim, and that in these rin- lons alone it is perfectly realized. We further pointed out the first step in the improvement of oratory, namely, the correction of physical defects, or the acquisition of per- fect control over the voice. Let us now suppose this not important step has been gained. Have we yet other defects to remedy? Are there still difficul- ties to be obviated. It is evident one can be a fluent speaker and yet violate the laws of natural delivery. We say laws, for we believe as much in the unwritten code governing oratorical manner, as in the unrecorded rules of politeness. Aye, we are shocked and prima to see these laws so generally disregarded, especially when a little attention to their claims would add largely to the power of a man's discourse. In the pulpit and at the bar, what abominable habits of elocution most men fall into! It is unnecessary to give instances. Anyone can recall scores of examples of those who "embraced and tumbled," "crooked," "cracked," "puffed up," "squeaked," "tortured" voice of Parson Summerall, the very finest tones of which all men the children and giggles,"—of the same mon- ome in him whose description of the noise and conflict of battle, or the heart-rending scenes of poverty and wretched- ness are all delivered like simple, drowsy narrative. Nearly all speakers have unfortunately come into possession of de- forms—which may have been unconsciously imitated or pos- sibly inherited. These must be banished. We must get out of the old rut of speaking, and employ judgment in the choice of language of oratory. In this, "let your own discretion be your tutor;" not your first impulse, not the second, but consider what you would ren- der most of all that according to the unwritten laws of nature. "All things," says Plato, it applies to oratory as well, "are produced either by nature, or by fortune, or by art; the greatest and most beautiful by the one or the other of the former, the least and most imperfect by the last." Oratory, when most true to nature, yields the greatest power. It is accommodated to the emotions, but by its propriety. The master of a certain Greek school, criticizing Carneades for speaking loud, told him to take his tone from the ear of his auditor. This is the idea. Gorge your oratory by human sensibility. "Overstep not the modesty of nature." Speak according to the affair in mind. Suit the tone and voice to the situation. Be the orator as natural as a flute- try theirs. Instruction has its appropriate tone, and there is a voice to reprehend. When these are rightly used, they not only reach the hearer, but strike and pierce him. That Demosthenes, at his Athenian mind; his eloquence was irresistible; and Fenelon finely says of him: "Demosthenes carries the republic in the deep of his heart; it is nature herself who speaks in his transports (c'est la nature qui parle elle-meme dans ses transports); nothing ever equaled his vivacity and power. Notwithstanding William Pitt was at times too theatrical, and lacked clear- ness of statement, the reality and glowing passion of his eloquence placed him in the front rank of the orators of the world. We think, now, it is understood that there are other be- side physical defects, which must be removed before at- taining to any degree of perfection in oratory. These, we have shown, are defects in accent or vocal expression, which are defects only as they violate the unwritten laws of natural delivery, and thus deprive the speaker of the pow- erful influence nature gives. In so far, then, as we succeed in adopting the natural method, in that proportion will we improve our oratory and approximate its most genuine type; and further, in as much as the means employed in the correction of defects must tend to render our delivery as natural, in that degree are they the best possible for the purpose. Now what are the means most serviceable! We hold that, first, for practice of interpretive reading, and by the most classic models of oratory and histrion- onic art, and third, a general improvement of taste, will see our end and purpose agreeably realized, and our oratory, though somewhat corrected, is infinitely improved. Let us now enter briefly on the first of these considerations. By the practice of interpretive readings, we accomplish two important objects simultaneously. Besides acquiring a natural vocal expression, we lose imperfections alike. We learn the natural method to the exclusion of original, yet false habits of speech. We overcome the evil with the good and acquire the habit of oratory by prac- tice! Not simply readings as such, but any recitations or declamations,—all, in effect, is in the province of the reader in training. The actor is in constant practice of interpretive readings. Now, while we embrace under this term those somewhat different branches, we do not mean to convey that we must adopt the tedious course of learning and applying schol- astic rules. On the other hand, we claim that our goal is reached more quickly, and our reward is far more satisfac- torily. By the direct method of interpretation, we en- volve simply discretion, knowledge of human nature, and good taste. Now, by an interpretative reading we mean a rendering suited to the idea of the piece or production;
is, according to the laws of natural delivery—a natural rendering. In order to be able to give this, it is evident the true interpretation must first be known. This is the vital point of the consideration. It is the thoroughness and good sense with which we interpret that our success depends. One cannot read properly without first acquainting oneself with the circumstances of its piece. Yet the majority of persons will take up a reading, and after a superficial view of it, think themselves prepared to render it. What presumption; and still, what a general mistake! So true it is, that readers may be ranked according to the degree of studiousness with which they apply interpretation. The same is true of actors, and is probably the reason why there are not more "stars" in the dramatic profession. Instead of studying the play in all its ramifications, noting the surrounding circumstances, and gathering the essence of the right, the common actor either under-estimates or does not come up to the prominence of his part. It is these imperfect personations that Shakespeare characterizes as "mounting," "bellowing," and "too tame," in which the bounds of nature are overstepped and our good judgment shocked. To be free from these faults, it is necessary to apply interpretation more fully, and this Jefferson indicates, when he says "most actors interpret too quick." Our application of the interpretive law must be prolonged and steady. Then along our pathway we will see the following circumstances: some phase or circumstance which would otherwise have escaped us. We must study our reading until we have appre- ciated the thought, grasped the relation of part to part and whole, and mastered the entire scene of action; then, and only then, will we be qualified and able to ren- der it naturally, for then, enthused with its ideas, and mas- tered by its expression, we may let our abstracts and knowledge of human nature equal. There is no better way to break up a bad habit than by forming a good one to take its place. This is the end of interpreting, our practice forms in us the habit of natural delivery, and our false manner of oratory is uprooted and cast aside. While before, our thoughts came forth involuntary, according to the mere dictates of our passions, now we are trained to use the art to give direction to our manner; to control its utterance ac- cording to human nature, whose latent magnetism will then be awakened, and the entire powers of man at once brought into action. Doing this, we will ultimately acquire the true habit of natural oratory. At first, however, it costs effort. Everything is difficult on the beginning. Is this an objection? Some say: "actors are born." Was that the boastfulness, with his weak, piping, stammering voice, born an actor? This saying is analogous to the popular talk about "self-made men," carrying the idea that men are such without study and labor. The element of labor enters into every achievement, oratory not excepted; and while some orators may have been born with an instinctive genius enabling them more quickly to arrive at excellence, more have been the architects of their own greatness. 

In answer to this question need the importance of oratory be proved? Need it be said oratory has played a signifi- cant component for the necessary lives? The names of Cicero, Cato, Paul, Chrysostom, Mirabeau, William Pitt, and our own Patrick Henry and Daniel Webster are guar- antees of its influence.

OBITUARY.

It is with feelings of sadness that we announce the death of one of the members of the University, Miss Lissette Lourens Clark, which took place in this city, on Sunday, the 25th ult. Her disease was typhoid pneumonia, arising from a very severe cold taken about four weeks before her death; for some time she was not considered in danger, but then the symptoms became alarming. The best medical aid and loving care were given her, but, though of great natural vigor of constitution she was compelled to fall at so early an age before the fell destroyer. She exhibited remarkable fortitude under all her trials, and in the face of death. There were attending circumstances of her sick- ness and death that gave poignancy to her suffering and to others' grief. Miss Clark was of English birth, and had been a resident here for nearly seven years, having visited the University more than two years. During the past summer her parents, Prof. and Mrs. Clarke, visited their native country. They were returning during this last sickness, but had been here to soothe the last hours of their only daughter. On arriving in New York, Nov. 27th, they found a tele- gram announcing this sad event. Her memory will remain with us forever, though the earthly has returned to the earth, and the spirit has ascended to higher spheres.

PERSONALS.

74. C. T. Oris is traveling in Europe.
75. Rev. W. G. Gregory is preaching in Bangor, Eng- land.
76. Rev. J. L. Jackson is pastor of the Union Baptist Church, at Auburn.
77. O. B. Clark is professor of Latin language and litera- ture at Wooster College, Ohio.
78. F. A. Smith is president of the Alumni Literary Club, of the University of Chicago.
79. Rev. L. H. Holt made us a visit not long since. He is pastor of the Baptist Church at Du Kalb.
80. Winemur has met a severe affliction in the loss of his father. We extend to him our sympathy in his bereave- ment.
81. Morely wields the blorch. Some little tow-head is liable to get it this winter, if he does not walk pretty straight.
82. T. B. Treat called at our sanctuary Thanksgiving day. "Old Times" has dealt kindly with him. He is law- ing it at Ottawa.
83. Riggs has lost his "horsidility," Forward and Ege their mustaches! Powell and Hasley have it also; their cheeks are clean. Next!
84. Williams became dyspeptic and won. If he has a weakness of his eyes, or is attacked by that worst of all diseases, matrimony.
85. N. K. Homor has returned from the far west. He will probably go into business in the city. He can tell you how he played ball with the noble red man.
86. Ege has left us to teach a term of school. Do not get a weakness of your eyes, Charles, as Fargo did, and conclude that you will begin teaching school with only one favored pupil.

LOCALS.

Cold! Fire in chapel.
Mighty poor crowd, though.
"His coat was simply prodigious."
Christmas and New Year's are coming.
Are you going home Christmas to see your—mother?
The Freshmen complain that the Faculty are rushing them.
Post has won a bronze medal. What for?—Tyrann.
Strange coincidence! Isn't it a mixed metaphor to speak of "the brightest star in the political arena?" It sounds strangely like it.
Say! did you know that Christmas and New Year's do not come on the same day of the week this year? They do.
Mandeville's is the place for plain and fancy cakes and confectionery. Such bread as his is not to be found anywhere else on the south side.
We wonder who it is that makes it a business to leave his old hat and take a new and better one in place of it. Several articles, such as rubber, coats and umbrellas, have been exchanged in this way. Have we a band of robbers here in leagues with parties in the city?
The VOLANTE.

The editors of The VOLANTE and ladies received an
invitation to attend the grand semi-annual distribution of the
Louisiana State Lottery Company, at the Academy of
Music, New Orleans.

Mrs. Hamilton keeps a good supply of stationery,
confectionery, and notions, which she sells to students (either ladies or gentlemen), at reasonable rates. Remem-
ber the number, 80 Douglas Place.

One of the ladies informed an editor of The VOLANTE that he had borrowed a book of yours. You ought to have seen
that fellow's eyes sparkle. He says that he feels a hun-
dred per c. better now.

A Junior was out calling the other evening, and the next
morning the recipient of his attentions found one of his
shirt-studs dangling to her earing. Explanations are in
order.

For Christmas trees and holiday decorations call on Trey-
erry the florist, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-
third street. He has at all times a great variety of cut
flowers and plants. Designs of every description furnished
at lowest rates.

We called at the young ladies' room not long since, and
observed on the door the following notice: "Teetemien will
please knock. By request of the young ladies." But
we should think gentlemen would knock without being
requested.

Many have been the saratiss as to who has the honor of
being monitor of the Senior Class this term. It has been
done his work so securely to escape recognition.

Santa Claus Headquarters at B. Weaver & Co.'s, 105
22nd Street, is the President, from his elevated position on
the platform, often casts a eye on the Senior Class, hence
many have looked upon him as the guilty man.

From a neighboring porch, a lady was witnessing "the
rush," through a Laura glass, when one of the excited
people, happening at the time, "smiled" to glance that way,
exclaimed with pointed fingers: --See! there's lady looking at it through a microscope."

Santa Claus Headquarters at B. Weaver & Co.'s, 105
22nd Street, is the President, from his elevated position on
the platform, often casts a eye on the Senior Class, hence
many have looked upon him as the guilty man.

The Chicago Quotette has the following engagements for
this month: Park Ridge, 14th; Kenosha, 17th; First
M. E. Church, 30th; Hindale, 21st. Any one wishing to
obtain good music, at reasonable rates, should address
Harry Thomas, 144 South Clark street; or, Staton's
Lyceum Bureau, 122 La Salle street.

Boys, you can find the finest assortment of ties and silk
handkerchiefs, for least money, at Edwards & Co.'s, 154
and 156 Clark street. They keep the new and nobby
"Apollo" tie, in a great variety of patterns, at exceedingly
low prices; also, a line of genteel jewelry,—a novelty in
cuff and collar buttons.

The VOLANTE.

Ask your chum this question: "Which would you prefer—to be a bigger fool than you seem to be, or to seem to
be a bigger fool than you are?" When he answers, no
matter which way, then ask him, "And how can you say it?" And see if it will make him mad.

The Seniors have laid down Sir William Hamilton, and
taken up Lincoln, and are correspondingly happy. They
have too finished Gulliver, and in its pages have resumed
the study of zoology, and are correspondingly miserable.
Doctor, we like you, but, try as we may, we do not can
not love zoology.

We learn that those ten students who guaranteed the payment of the expenses connected with the late lecture
of Dr. Lord, on "Napolcon," squandered the profits of the
enterprise on eater and pears. Reckless spendthrifts!

Said one of the gentlemen of us were standing outside
the University building when we saw an individual, well
known to us all, approaching. A friend from the city re-
marked: "Hallo! here comes O——, the spondee.

How are the mighty subiled? Mr. R—— came into
recitation immediately after his return from thanksgiving,
and a long, golden hair nestles upon his coat just above the
place where the heart is located. It looked surprised, but
R—— maintains that it was a "p. u. j. o. n. on him. He says
he was not home thanksgiving, and his girl is not a blonde,
or worse yet—some other fellow's girl, then.

The young people in the neighborhood of the University
have organized a musical association to which sixteen of our
students have been given the name, "R. A. P. Choral."
The officers of the Choral are as follows: President, J.
D. B. Riggs; Vice-President, M. L. S. Tweedy; Slate Secretary and Treasurer, F. A. Helmer; Librarian and Musical Director, T.
C. Rosey.

There was not much cheese in the house, so when it came
to the table, the squash was cut in exceedingly small, almost
microscopic pieces. The hostess passed it out to one of the
guests with the appropriate inquiry, "Have a bite!"
Immediately Felterianklias exclaimed: "What! are
there nuts in it?"

One of the most laughable incidents connected with the
came rush was the holding down of the Freshman captain
by two Sophomores, with Scrogin on the top and the
Soph. on their backs. We were forcibly reminded of the
Freshman rush of last year, in giving an account of one of his own

In the absence of the critic from the meeting of one of
our debating clubs, a Sophomore was appointed critic
pro tem. The appointment was made after one exercise
had been given, and our Senior commenced his report with

the startling announcement that he "did not listen to
the first exercise with a critic's eye." Rather mixed.

Yet we think Sir Boyle Roche is still ahead.

Deacon Willard, the Bible reader, commenced on Sun-

Those exercises have thus far been quite interesting to those who
have availed themselves of the opportunity of attending
them. Deacon Willard's earnestness and warmth, we expect
that his work among us will be blessed to the good
of many of us, and we trust that these meetings will awaken
to renewed diligence in the study of those of us professors to
make it the guide of our lives, as well as arouse an interest
in it in the hearts of many to whom it is a sealed book.

A good place to buy clothing is on Clark street, No. 129.

This house manufactures every garment
they sell at the factory price. After the
first fire their branch stores, of which there were
in Chicago, were moved to St. Louis, and only one
continued here, the latter having been until recently under the
management of Mr. D. J. Lines. Kent & Miller have
an established reputation throughout New York, Pennsyl-
avania and the East for making a class of work nearly if not
quite equal to the best made in Europe, and at prices so
moderate, which is a consideration these times. Mr. A.
Gates, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the present manager, and
of the fact that the customer is interested in their customers as will ensure entire satisfaction.

Young Gent—Miss, if you have no other engagement,
I would be most happy to accompany you to the Athenaeum tomorrow evening.

Lady Student—Oh! Thank you, I am provided.
Young Gent—Just my luck to ask a young lady after
she has an invitation.

Lady Student—Oh! Mr. Young, there is Tri-Kappa on
Saturday night.

He went; and she wasn't a Sophomore either.

To the uninitiated, the violent threats of '89 had some
meaning and mysterious import. To those who belong to
the class, it was evident that '89 and '81 must clash, and that
right soon. This time the traditional woman at the bottom
of her customary consciousness was determined to
spread the sport, and all the throngs and waving of the
"89 proved ineffectual to stop them. They chose to fight.

On more than one occasion, more than one helpless
"Freshman" found himself pressed upon in some dark cor-
ner of the building, knocked down, and his cane broken
over his head. The Freshman attempted to hold a class
meeting and was appointed critic by the Soph. The Soph.
was appointed critic by the Freshman. The Soph. was
appointed critic by the Freshman. The Soph. was
appointed critic by the Freshman. The Soph. was
appointed critic by the Freshman.

Life became a terror to poor Freshman, but he clasped his
case to his healing bosom, and swore by all he held sacred, that they would in affections shed not part.

The Sophs were frantic whenever they saw a Dana, and more than one Junior had to demonstrate to the Soph with a forceful punch of his stick, that he had a right to wear a cane. Finally the hand to hand encounter came on. Both classes, in desperate earnest, rushed headlong into each other. It reminded the looker on of the bloody field of Kearsarge. Our team, however, was too strong for them, and we crushed them, and moved on. Preps, Juniors, and even a few of the less dignified Seniors, we are sorry to say, were heard to yell lustily for their favorite class. It was amusing to see Captain Scruggs of the "91 hold those Sophs down. But '90 proved too much for '81. The poor Freshmen were driven back from the start in hopeless confusion, and rally only once for a moment.

Near the poor fellows who were among college in a sort of aimless manner, awaiting the anniversary of the great Grogean, while the merciful conquerors will allow them to take their coffee, "in the comfort of concealement and wear them as though they had never sinned. We have no space to say anything for or against Rushes. Boys will be boys. Freshmen will be plucky. Sophs will be cocky. This will all in good time be merged as the event.

"Twas strange; "Twas passing strange! Did you see it? All ye unthinking, careless students who do not go to chapel, missed a sight, which, it may be fo years, will not be seen again. It was—true; we saw him—a member of the Faculty in chapel one morning this term. We can account for it only on the supposition that a fit of tem- porary absence-mindedness came upon him, and he strolled into the chapel thinking it his recitation room, and did not discover his mistake until too late to retreat. It may be that memory was busy with the past, and a desire that would not be satisfied possessed him to see if the stove, pulpit, and seats looked as they did in the long ago.

EXCHANGES.

The Dartmouth puts in its appearance regularly once a week. It is more devotedly read by editors, which are always good, local, and general college news. It requires a great deal of enterprise to get out a college paper every week, and Dartmouth seems equal to the task. A copy of the Blini before us contains a number of interesting articles. But the present issue is certainly open to the objection which it professes to avoid. It says:

"The tendency is to have too much poetry literary matter—because it is easiest written—thereby making it dry and tiresome reading." Of the thirty-seven pages in the Blini, only eight are devoted to editorials, local, and personal, while the great body of the magazine is devoted to literary articles.

CLIPPING.

"What ho, there!" said Queen Elizabeth to the yeoman of the guard. "What ho, without?" "There is no hoe there, your Majesty." "Begging your pardon, morning with exquisite courtesly grace. "Beshirwe thine insence, many kisses." Answered the Virgin Queen: "and yet I doth behin me thou saidst true. No no, lord, indeed a sad rake, I fear me. And she graciously extended her royal hand to the knight, in token that she had not taken his jest amiss. This little circumstance is not mentioned in some of the histories.—Boston Transcript.

THE HARVARD ADVOCATE.


The following table of Presidents and the places where they received their education will be of interest. It is compiled by the Synnecus University Herald.—Washington, the English education, but never studied the ancient languages.

A college for women: Mary, Madison—Philipson. Monroe—William and Ma-

ry, Madison—Limited in education. Van Buren—Academic education. Harrison—Hamp-


Monroe and Harrison did not graduate. Monroe left college to join the revolutionary army. Financial reverses deprived him of a full career. Polk was the oldest when graduating, being twenty-three; Tyler, the young- est, being seventeen. The majority graduated at twenty-five, the average age.

Some of our Seniors are suspected of looking around to see if they cannot persuade some innocent maiden into a proposal by holding out to marriage. For their benefit we publish the following, written, evidently, by one who knows:

Mr. and woman wed each other to be happy. And why not, if they marry wisely? The woman should always be a little more considerate than her husband. He should bow down upon her all his worldly goods, and she should take good care of them. Neither must be jealous, nor give the other cause for jealousy. Neither must be afraid of the other. This is a great encouragement to prosper and happiness. The woman should endeavor to conserve sentimential friendships for the opposite sex. Perfect in- dependence in each, and retention concerning their mutual affairs, and each should surround itself with its own family, first necessity. A wife should dress herself becomingly, when expected to meet her husband's eye. The man should not grow slovenly, even at home. Fault-finding, long arguments or scandals, and the happiness that begins with a marriage, and continues in the family. Sisters and brothers may quarrel and "make up." Lovers are lovers longer after such disturbances occur, and married people are not lovers are bound by red hot chains. If a man admires his wife, it is not for her looks, for she is not vitally to wear them. If she likes him best in black cloth, he is a fool if he neglects to indulge in them. They should contrive to please each other, even if they please nobody else, for the mutual happiness can only be the result of their mutual love, and that love will never fail to exist object.

THE VOLANTE.

The Olsberin Reevei asks us if we would go to the theater "for any less attraction than Booth in Hamlet—Joe Jefferson, in Rip Van Winkle—Frohman, in Hamlet." We are all for a piece of good acting, but have come to look at it as a study. But what we characterize as the "common acting of the time," is "something of a kind" (Kollock). Finally, as the Sophomore year: Cook's "Theory of the Standing-seat as used in American boats," Coburn's "Manly Art," elective. Junior year: "Theory of navigation," optional. Senior year: one week; Sophikes once in two weeks. Junior year: (English tongue, various tests, etc.) Prof. H. H. Reilly's "At step," elective. Italian opera twice a week, while Senior year, "Anemone," at least once. To elect class-day officers, etc.; "Perfect walkers," "The Theory of masoom shots," while (12 hours a week) —Penn. College Monthly.

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PANTS - 2.55 and up.
FINE OVERCOATS - $12.00 to $22.50.
FINE ULSTERS - 15.00 to 25.00.

I am selling Cloths and neatly-made Clothing, cheaper than the cheapest. Reason why, very simple: I own the stock at 50 cents on the dollar; expenses very light, and prices made to close out the stock at once. Don't forget the place.

The stock of Made Garments is nicely assorted, having filled up the lines completely by manufacturing up a portion of the fine cloths. I am making up from my fine English and Scotch Check Suits the best Half Ulster to be found. It is of light weight, and a comfortable substitute for an overcoat, and as a change from the ordinary, cumbersome, heavy ulster, they are just the article to please, and are selling rapidly.

The pants I am making up from the English Casimires, and selling at $5.50 are the cheapest and best pants offered for sale in this market.

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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.

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Young ladies have the option of either of 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.

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

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GARDEN CITY HOTEL, Condorcet, Sept. 17th, 1877.  
Messrs. W. S. KIMBALL & Co., Rochester, N. Y.:  
Gentlemen — Please accept my best thanks for the package of Yarmy  
Fair Tobacco which I found here yesterday. It is the best tobacco I ever  
smoked, and will be a great source of enjoyment to me on my journey home.  
Believe me yours truly,  
H. S. J. HALFORD.

The best place to get meals is at the Temperance Coffee House, 904 Cottage Grove Avenue.
We think disorder in the class-room should not be tolerated, yet we opine that it is possible for a professor to be entirely too sensitive. It often happens that students, in preparing their lessons, have their attention directed to some particular point which is new to them, and some of them discuss it together before entering the class-room. Then if a new subject is taken up, some difficulty happens to strike one of them in nature it is hard for him to mention it to the one who sits next in the class. Or, it may be that an idea is suggested in the recitation which is not perfectly clear to one of the members, and, while not thinking of sufficient importance to delay the class by its discussion or explanation for his sake, he desires to ask a remark concerning it. Students who have been accustomed to all through their course are apt, when they become higher class-men, to continue it. If, because in making these comments he is observed, not heard, by the Professor, it is no reason that he should be called to order by name for it. Members of the higher classes, at least, are supposed to have some idea of their own about the branches of study they are pursuing. They are also supposed to be decently conversant of the class-room. But it is exceedingly disagreeable to them to be treated as to people of a graded school, especially, as when they were lower-classmen, they were allowed a little freedom.

The holidays are generally the most pleasant of our vacations. Neither too long, nor too short. Enough, long enough to give our homes, short enough to remind us that they will soon close and we must improve every minute; they are filled with enjoyment, and after they are over we ever wish Christmas came more than once a year, though we know that if it did our pleasure in it would be diminished one half. On leaving school for this time no regrets are felt as when the long summer vacation brings separation from things familiar to many of us; everyone means to return while the joyous "Merry Christmas" flies from one to another in face of the snow, or laughing voices are heard planning amusements for every day. There is no thought of the Past or care of the Future. Life is gathered into the next few days, and this is time for joy and light-heartedness.

The old year is going with all its joys and sorrows—let us rejoice in its departure and welcome the New Year with its promises of hope...Happy New Year!

This feeling lasts until the New Year is with us. Here we pause. Reconsidering our engagements to meet another year, a feeling of tenderness and regret for the year we have passed steals over us and makes us wonder whether it is not after all that after all we are parting with a friend whom we know, and that which is unknown inspires us with fear. There are often times when it is well to cast a glance at our past life, and at the commencement of a new year such retrospection seems peculiarly appropriate. Probably every one of our students has returned to the profession of teaching some earnest attention to his school duties, and by diligence more than customary to win golden opinions from his associates, and knowledge for himself which he would forever account as the source of his profit. And these resolves he will probably try to keep, and though the difference in his outward life may not be noticeable, the change is noticeable in his conduct and in the amount of attention he gives his work. And let all who are students be sure that their influence on his inner life will in time be of great benefit to him. Many say, "I've determined every year to improve, to check this habit, or cultivate that character which I know to make good resolutions." We do not agree with them; although their intention was carried out but a week, that week's trial has been made a second one, and another time the one week may lengthen into two or more; and the more we desire we have to live a noble life the nearer our aim will be.

The most important quality, in the term we are now entering the best work of the year is accomplished. No time is lost in preparing or arranging; every one is anxious to do all as can be in the three months of the Winter term. It is not one reason for this real found in the fact that New Year's day but just precedes it by a few short hours! That the claims and duties of the last term are just into action is only a matter of justice. In what he writes he must not be actuated by motives of revenge, for then his writing would be inharmonious. Happily we have no reasons. None of us are too young to have erred, or too old to correct the error. Then let us resolve to start anew in our endeavors for improvement, and if we see no marked change let us not lose courage but try again, and we shall find success in the end.

Now, at the beginning of the year, and the beginning of the work, no regrets are felt when we come to the conclusion of the necessity for paying subscriptions to The Volante. All of our students of course avail its appearance every month with interest, but we fear that too many who read forget the time worn injunction, "pay the printer." The Volante was not started ed for the purpose of making anybody rich. If it had been it would most egregiously have failed of its object. It was established that the University might be represented among college publications, and we have no reason to feel that it has ever been a disgrace to the institution. The Volante is essentially the result of every student; by them it should be supported. The editors and publishers are elected by the students' Association. The editors, as well known, receive no remuneration for the time and labor bestowed by them upon the paper. The publishers assume personally all its financial obligations, and manage the business department. Upon them devolves the work of soliciting advertisements, making and delivering on that day and according to list. They are obliged to pay cash for the printing, and are often compelled to take their pay for advertisements in trade. It is more than probable, therefore, that they will be at the class of their re election as such. But a word here is necessary to the Volante poorer reward. The price of subscription is very low, and to pay it would be no great burden on any one. The want of the aggregate amount of subscriptions due, however, is seriously embarrassing the publishers. Let every student who is not already a subscriber aid the cause by purchasing as many as he can at a few cents. They come at once a just and pains-worthying action, by handing to the publishers the amount of their subscription to The Volante.

In the leading editorial of our first issue we promised that The Volante would be independent on all subjects, paying particular attention to those of local interest. We did not at that time anticipate that we should ever have occasion to sit in judgment upon any of those who are temporarily placed over us. There are times, however, when the fact that we are students must be lost sight of in the contemplation of the greatest fact that we are men. An editor of a paper, let that paper issue from whatever source it may, cannot always write for himself. The claims of the public are of such a nature that the writer must view the world as it is now, we think so. For this reason we urge the students to be honest with themselves. Know thy self should be inculcated in every student who has passed through our halls. None of us are too young to have erred, or too old to correct the error. Then let us resolve to start anew in our endeavors for improvement, and if we see no marked change let us not lose courage but try again, and we shall find success in the end.
and their high regard for him personally, one and all exerted themselves to avoid wounding his feelings. We say "exerted themselves," and we say it advisedly, because on account of their lack of interest in the discussions, exertion was necessary to keep their minds from wandering.

Now, as we see it, we have been compelled to refer to this subject. The Professor of Zoology has always commanded our respect for his personal and we regard with interest his work, with the class of '98 as he did the last term. As a class we are proud of our record, and the distinction, either real or apparent, of any member, is felt by all, to a great extent.

With due deference to our instructor, we respectfully submit the opinion that gross and palpable injustice has been done to two members of '98. We do not say that the future classe will receive such treatment, and that in the present instance the Professor erred in act rather than in intention.

Every year there is a struggle in our University over the question, "Who shall represent us at the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest?" In the decision of this question, party spirit rises higher, perhaps, than at any other time during the college year, and the party which contains the most men who are capable of doing what is characterized as "dirty work," is generally the party which is successful.

Every year since we have been entitled to a representative at these contests, we have had a strident protest and objection to the election of one or two who we have twice captured the first prize, yet we believe our representative has seldom if ever been confounded the best man among us for the occasion. If we can have the decision of the contest rest essentially with the Juniors at their exhibition during Commencement week, but there is not a student in the institution who will have the audacity to claim that the Junior Exhibition really decides the matter. The whole affair is "cut and dried," with weeks for the Junior Exhibition to take place, sometimes even before the Junior Exhibition is prepared, and the decision of the election is made. We are surprised at the different of the "cruel" treatment of those opposed by three or four at the actual trial, the voices are cast all the same, and the candidate becomes the orator. We often hear remarks like the following: "Well, we didn't acquiesce him as creditably as this, that or the other man; but I think he will do very well, and so I voted for him." Then why not elect the orator? The Editor of the editors of The Volante, instead of holding a special meeting of the Students' Association after the Junior Exhibition, and pretending to make that decision the election? There are usually four or five, if not more, men in a class of nearly equal oratorical ability, any one of whom would honorably represent our institution.

"Stand up, my soul! shake off the fears, And give the gospel sword out!"

The orator began in his customary manner; but his words only awakened disgust in the teacher. "Call your soul, John Jones, and then with enough authority to make John Jones stand up, and shake off his fears, and march forward! The voice of the learner assumed a new form, a hollow, and Cowper-like:"

"Stand up, John Jones! shake off thy fears, And give the gospel sword out!"

And the lesson was never forgotten.

No doubt some of the Worshipers charmed by the Doctor's reading in the sanctuary and elsewhere, never knew with how great diligence he had become to be so artlessly natural. They never knew it cost him hard work and labor, and it was not done on the spur of the moment. Nor does it ever come so. This is a mistake. Too many depend upon inspiration for success; and this is the very reason why representation is never interesting but never inspired. Webster's celebrated reply to Hayne was generally supposed to be delivered without preparation, while we have it from his own lips that he was thoroughly prepared, and had never met with any one who could make a good speech without preparation; and as to the "inspiration of the moment," he says: "No man is inspired by the occasion; the temperament of the manager; the situation of the party..." In his rejoinder to Hayne, Webster was fitted with the thoughts of his argument and alive to the importance of his cause, and in this case he was thoroughly prepared, and, although on his own side, he had not met with any one who could make a good speech without preparation; and as to the "inspiration of the moment," he says: "No man is inspired by the occasion; the temperament of the manager; the situation of the party..."

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THE VOLANTE.

The Roman Empire in 189 A. D.

A CLEA .ASS.

By whatever right the Roman set himself up as a privilege robber, and however more difficult might be the fate of the distinguished nations of Europe, the result of this danger to us, the Roman Empire, is that every statesman, every man of sense, might feel a certain degree of satisfaction that he is part of an Empire.

With the jocu civitatem the rights of property, in marriage, appointment to offices, and formerly franchise, was equal wisdom marked the Roman which tolerated beliefs other than his own. He was not a religious propagandist whose terms are certain articles of faith or the sword, although he demanded tributes. But by his preconceptions political and religious, together with his superior information, the conqueror emboldened himself in a greater measure to the conqueror. Thus united by external and internal advantages, the army was vastly more powerful and the empire could be found upon a solid basis and to exemplify in existence the profound political principles of Greece. For the emperor still delighted in a show of free government, and if any one pierced through that thin film of names or nominal elections, his convictions were precisely in favor of a one-man power rather than the stormy freedom which characterized the Republic. No more potent arguments could have been advanced in favor of monarchy than the perpetual felicity of the monarchical state, which moderation and concentration of authority silenced conflicting parties, and while the Senate was restored to its ancient dignity, every city had its council of law or example over which the emperor held sway, contributed to the happiness of the subject. They were for the most part detested by the people, and the subject thus took refuge in anarchy, and universal peace, with a single exception, marked this epoch of Roman history.

With so many evidences of national vigor and wealth, an ordinary citizen probably had his share of a contented life, and the peasant enjoyed a liberal education. At the same time, the country was richly endowed with schools, and the literati were cultivated. Literature thrived, and the arts of sculpture and painting were highly esteemed. The schools were well attended, and the health of the people was good. The country was prosperous, and the city beautiful. The inhabitants were well fed, and the country was wealthy. The emperor was loved by the people, and the people were beloved by the emperor. The empire was united, and the empire was powerful. The empire was prosperous, and the empire was happy.

The Roman army was still a mighty force, unequal as an extraordinary encounter to many previous ones. But the nation which was so powerful and powerful and powerful against the nation was not to be dissolved in a day. We may therefore expect to find those secret seeds of decay if not implanted in her original organization, and growing with her growth, at least developing slowly and apparently long before the final dissolution. The monarchy was Rome's morning, the Republic her noon, but the Empire was her evening, a fall which the sun was to1 be extinguished. The army was the sun, the sun was the empire, the empire was the state, and the state was the nation. The army was the sun, the sun was the empire, the empire was the state, and the state was the nation. The army was the sun, the sun was the empire, the empire was the state, and the state was the nation.
THE VOLANTE.

We are thus forced to fall back on the social state for every general wrong. The government and army are only exponents of it and must bear it. If from pure facts there is any one invariable criterion by which to judge the freedom and happiness of a people, it is the division and laws of property. Undue centralization of wealth, as its rightful division, can be seen in the case produced an oligarchy, which is a preliminary step to monopoly, in the other a democracy. Against this rock, although the theories of progress or social welfare no longer exist, perhaps even modern advancement will find it difficult to provide; yet we may at least hope to profit from the example of ancient Rome. Her beginning was good, but at length, one man could lawfully own property without limit, and by converting the government into a machine for amusing enormous sums, the capital not only ruled, but practically owned the emperor. Nor were these estates worked by citizens, but, because of their cheapness, by slaves; a class to whom the Roman capitalist delegated equal moral power, household labor and industries. These were consequently left to grow poorer, or beg charity of the rich, which it must be confessed was their main source of subsistence. The influence of that great middle class, upon which modern society is based, was thus extinguished. No body, physical or social, can be healthful without exercise; and the only channels now left into which to turn the energy of a great people are commerce and mental labor, both from the nature of the age, too indispensable.

The last and fatal resort was indulgence in every species of immorality and pleasure, into which wealth had already precipitated their principles. A Roman's vengeance palatine in the days of the philosophical Aurelian sought satiety in more remote lands than the value of his ancestors had ever penetrated. The world's wealth, which had been showered like sparkling gems before him, now poured in exchange for eastern luxuries through a channel of commerce from whence it never returned. He had drank of the chalice of pleasure; that arm was unversed; a deadly languor fell on every vital:

"Non hayo se en corpo vivendo."

Visit comissario corti in Verone.

This indeed was the warrior's banquet, after a day of arduous labor; but drank with luxury, with debauchery, with fraternal blood and political crime he was soon to see those prophetic words, blazoned up in a trade hall by barbarian hands:

"Mens, mens, todal aphanum!"

Send your girl a copy of The Volante regularly. She will appreciate your thoughtfulness. If you have no girl, get one at once. What kind of a man are you?

SOCIETY OFFICERS.
The following are the officers elected by the Literary So-
cieties of the University for the current term:

ASSOCIATION—President, W. E. Black, '78; Vice-
President, S. J. Weiss, '79; Secretary, F. G. Haaselt, '81;
Treasurer, F. W. Kornell, '82; Editor, J. D. Rigg, '78.

THE KAPPA—President, J. R. Windem, '78; Vice-
President, H. T. Duffield, '78; Secretary, F. W. C. Hayes, '80;
Sub-Secretary, F. A. Helmer, '78; Treasurer, A. H. Sorgin, '81; First Critic, J. S. Forward, '78; Second Critic, J. D. Russell, '79; Editor-in-Chief, O. B. Ryan, '80; Second Editor, H. G. Van Schaack, '81; Third Editor, Miss Julia Hazley, '80.

PERSONALS.

"...N. C. Wheeler smiled upon us for a few days."

"...F. H. Clark and A. W. Fuller have dropped out for a short time to rest and improve their bank funds.""...G. M. MacDougall, is engaged in the difficult business of teaching the "young idea how to shoot" at Mon-
roe, III.

"...H. L. Bowser was in the city. Why did you not come round to see us? " "Don't" isn't the old house what it used to be?"

"... "Duke" Hatchings called upon his old college friends not long since. It seems like good times to meet the friendly greeting of "Duke.""

"...J. R. Rhodes, is enjoying the balmy climate of Cal-
fornia, at Sacramento, and engaged in assisting a manufact-
ing company.

Married on January 8th, Mr. A. D. Hopkins, '74, to Miss Anna Crossman.

Married on January 3rd, Mr. C. E. Lovett, '80, to Miss M. E. Steele, of La Maille.

We understand that both these parties paid the old University a visit, but we did not see their happy faces.

LOCALS.

Subscribe to your subscription.

Will some one please answer the rap at the chapel door?

"He is so bows-legged that he can't stop a pig in an alley."

"Oh! dear, this is a queer world, isn't it?" remarked a Soph. the other evening. "Yes," replied Freshie, "and blamed few got out of it alive."

The Volante will cheer "The Old Folks at Home." Send it to them, like a dutiful child.

Professor, to Senior in Zoology: "How would you prove that the eyesparks of the starfish are organs of sight?" Answer: "I would cut one out and go for it."

Our Bible class teacher, not long since, in endeavoring to impress the class that "nails are liable to err, remark-
ed: "We are none of us fallible; we are all infallible." But he meant all right.

R.— "Why, when I went up to K. S. they called me everywhere Prof. R.— "from the U. of C." W. — "Gosh, when I get into a town where they call me Prof., I am go-
ing to stick to it."

University Place makes a fine little drive now since it has been paved. Wonder when the University will build the side-walk to cover the walk of "early," of course, and echo faintly answers, "At an early day."

Time for some one to write on The Beautiful Snow. "The Sweet Singer of Michigan" is now engaged upon that subject, and the public may expect something of a superior order from her gifted pen.

He says he knows better and did not understand the ques-
tion. Perhaps that is so, but certainly it is that when the Professor asked one of our Students to give an account of a Plantagine carnivorous animal, he answered, "a duck."

Scene—Class in English.—Part of the class writing ex-
amples of the definition of imperfect figures of the Syllogism. Prof.—Now, you will please write out this figure—those of you who have pencils and paper if you have any.

First student: "Where is the lesson in Latin?"

Second student: "Page 19 in the homony.

Don't know where it is in the other book."

"Ee! Agripps to this H.'s expression, "Popping it to us this lively term. Have to buy two horses instead of one."

Boys, when you want a good stew, lunch, or "square meal," remember that you can do better at the Temper-
ance Coffee Rooms, 906 Cottage Grove Ave., than at any place in this vicinity. They serve their celebrated stews, said to be unequalled in the city, for 20 cents.

C.— became enraged against a Sophomore the other day because he got ahead of him in a trade, and explained, "if that man should be attacked with a fever, I'll bet five dol-

ars he would die, because he is so blasted small that the fever wouldn't have room to turn."

Good taste in properly adorning a room or house is sig-
nificant of culture. We are glad to see that students are taking more pride than usual in making their rooms look smart. The little bents of liking and ambition are frequently more indicative of a man's future than his actual success in the class-room. If we picked up in the other day the close of a let-
ter, which was evidently written to some Freshman. The following is a copy:

"If you don't care for me I have nothing else to live for in the world, and shall find some way to end my most wretched existence.

"—Come to me or write, of you.

May."

We have heard of cases where young men had violent attacks similar to the above, but this instance is the first instance which has come under our observation of a young lady so affected. The man who could resist such an appeal as that must be a hard-hearted wretch, indeed.

If a Freshman cannot succeed in a "cane rush," he is quite successful at a curry rush. You would have thought so, had you seen "Fresh" at a S. S. Christmas entertain-
ment making his way up the aisle with his eyes fixed on the candy bags, and, with a hungry grin, grace you could al-
most believe you were molars. It is not known that he belongs to the S. S.

Johnnie—Who is he?"

D.— "A man with a head on.

"Johnnie (rather dry)—"Has he got sense?"

General Daniel Pratt, G. A. T., is going the rounds. He was last heard of at Dartmouth, where he delivered one of his famous lectures to an enthusiastic audience. He is arrested in a warrant ticket given by the students in honor of their distinguished visitor. He may be expected here some time in June.

What is more horrid to a sensitive and confiding sophomore than to attend an entertainment with a bald-
headed lady and while there to have two long, dark brown hairs carefully removed from the left shoulder of his over-
coat, by a senior, and sewed into the coat with a straight pin. While comments are made on the quality and

length of the hair, and wild guesses regarding their owner indulged in. Yet all this happened.

A friend of ours is rooming with a young lawyer, just ad-
mittted to the bar. This room-mate was asked not long since, "How is it that O. can live in such fine style— just put some new furniture in his room, boards in a high-
toned corner, buy reserved seat tickets to concerts, etc."

"Oh!" said his room-mate, straightforwardly, "that is easily explained. He rooms with a lawyer in good prac-
tice."

"Yes," was the retort, "it is the practice of econ-
y."

In one of the city churches during the week of prayer a celebrated divine arose and said that it is worthy of re-
mark that those men in heaven who are more willing to give their hearts to God than are men who live in Christian lands surrounded by Christian influences. It seems, continued the divine, who by the way was formerly a mis-

terion in heathen lands, that the devil is more willing to
give up his kingdom in heathendom than in civilized and enlightened countries. Later in the evening a lady arose, and referring to the remarks of the divine, proceeded as follows: "I liked the talk of brother —. It struck me forcibly. I never thought about the devil being snow-waiting to give up his kingdom in heathendom than he is here. I never thought of praying for the devil, but why not? Who was Jesus? Do the disciples ask of the Lord? They say, 'Ask, and ye shall receive.' I'm going to begin right now to pray for the devil. I expect to see him some day — to be introduced to him, and I want to shake hands with him." (Omane, andasturian.)

What are those soul-saving strains which echo thus from the chapel every morning? It is the singing conducted by the new choir. There was certainly room for decided improvement in the music, and the establishment of this choir to lead the singing was a move in the right direction. The members of the choir are all experienced singers, which harmonizes well, and we are glad to note that the fact that during the past month the musical part of the chapel exercises has been decidedly better than formerly.

Extemporaneous addresses have been for some time past brilliant performances in certain quarters. They always present a good opportunity, and are sometimes made a means for local distinction. But one of the choir gave his party away in a very trying strain; truly, by stating in his "extemporaneous" address that he had told the president distinctly, two or three days ago, not to call on him that evening upon such a difficult theme, and for such a trying performance. We always did look upon them malignantly.

Now—we are confounded.

A friend of ours, a future A. R. (we hope), had been quite intimate with a certain young lady, and when he saw his chance to ask her in another (and young lady was very kind), he expected to receive from her a message rather more than friendly. His surprise and disappointment may be imagined, therefore, when his cousin said lightly, "Nell sent her regards, Morris." "Oh, Humph!" he answered, with dignity, "she did, eh? Much obliged. I'm just out."

One of our Seniors was out the other evening calling up on the fair recipient of his attention. As they were sitting upon the veranda, the subject of music was brought up, and in a somewhat legal, critical, he suddenly asked her if she believed in the power of the press. She replied affably, then he asked her if she would make an introduction on her own time, and before she could answer, the illustration was given. She thought it was a good one, she knew it was a fertile one, and now she believes in the power of the press more than ever. (Note: "The two-edged Jesus, Nature hath framed strange fellows in her train, and those fellows who by the mystic order of "M. W. H. S." We thought, after our notice concerning them, and our warning, that they would therefore be low, but we find we reckoned without our host. They 'hid their dimensions' for a while, but something has caused them to 'resume new form and principle.' On the morning of the 15th inst. we notice somewhat as follows was seen on the bulletin board:

"M. W. H. S! Pardon us! At 13.5 A.M. (Crosses.) Special commissaries abroad to leave at home, and will commence taking up and order general renovation of things. If he is even then successful he may consider himself fortunate. Now the study about to cease either the time or money to renovate their rooms more than once a year, and we sincerely hope that certain superannuated pipes about here either will be kept in one place or deposited in the nearest three thousand and foot well.

EXCHANGES.

Since our last issue we have received the Cheltenham Record, a very neat little paper from Cheltenham Academy. We welcome you, Record, to our table.

The Dartmouth, for January, has quite a lengthy review of some of the works of Prof. Matthews. We have no fault to find with the article in question, but it is a question in our minds if it does not savour of presumption for a college paper to attempt a review of the works of authors now before the public with knowledge of those works.

Hurrah for the Chronicle, out in a fine Christmas dress. We turn over its pages and expect to find something good upon them and are not disappointed. Chronicle, you have astonished us this time. This month's Christmas number interested us intensely, and we thought we would like to have them there ourselves. The "Christmas of Childhood" is also good. Things chronicled are up to their usual standard of excellence. Please don't suffer a relapse, Chronicle.

We have always liked the Meares, but must take very decided exceptions to an article in the December issue. The writer of the article on "Inelegance in Men and Manners" states that the man of the world is in a very curious view of his subject, and draws a comparison between the two classes of men which is anything but complimentary to college-men. He commits the insensate blunder of overlooking from the fact that the greatest intellects of the age are self-made men, and never entered a college only to instruct its professors, therefore, self-made men are the greatest intellects, and he who seeks for fame in the realm of the intellectual must seek it elsewhere than through the portals of a college. We hope the writer of the article will, upon a deeper study of the subject, he led to change his mind, and will conclude that although a college course is not absolutely to the highest intellectual attainments, it does give a man a man's way that effectually checks his higher progress.

The first and second issues of the Hanover College Monthly lie upon our table. The Monthly comes in magazine form, small, thin, "low and direct," "honest, upright, hard-boiled." It has a very neat make-up. We read the article on "The Harvards" in the first issue. We learned in it that you had been over that pleasant road in Indiana, the L. N. A. & C. Railroad. We want to extend to you the hand of brotherly sympathy to con医护e with you. We have been told that road ourselves, and have sworn to the first and second thousand miles out of our way before we will ride on that road again. The second issue contains an article on "Universal Progress," which gives some sensible advice. We extend to you our friendly greeting monthly.

CLIPPINGS.

Our Prof. in Geology says that "green indicates cope.

The Seniors are anxious to know what color indicates down in order, as this would shacle their countenances resemble.—Junior Editor.

A boy of five years was "playing railroad" with his sister of two and a half years. Drawing her upon a footstool, he imagined himself both the engine and conductor. After imitating the puffing noise of the steam, he stopped and called out, "New York," and in a moment after "Pat-" turned around and knew of nothing more. spanish."

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AN ENGLISH BILLION DISSECTED.

It would be curious to know how many of your readers have any conception of the real significance of that little word "billion," which we have seen of late so glibly used. There are, indeed, few intelligences that cannot count to a billion. But, still there are, doubtless, many thousands who cannot appreciate its true worth, even when reduced to fragments for more easy assimilation. Its arithmetical symbol is simple and without much pretension; there are no large figures—just a modest 1, followed by a dozen ciphers, and that is all.

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