SEA-LOST.

Tempest and wind and cloud!
Pitiless rain and storm!
The thunders rear full loud;
White sailcloth makes good aroud,
To wrap a floating form.

Lightning shoth give thee light—
Light with a steady flash.
Wet is thy gold hair bright!
Cold is thy face and white,
O'er which the salt waves dash.

Many will watch and wait:
Never will thou come again.
Hope dieth hard, and late;
Better thy sudden fate,
Than to the slow heart-pain.

Soon wilt thou sink full low—
There, where the sea-pearls shine,
How wilt thou guess or know,
That a mound where dauntles blows,
Covers a heart that's thine.

R. L.

ANGLO-SAXON EGOTISM.

BY WILLIAM MATHEWS.

"My children," Dr. Johnson used to say to his friends, "deliver yourselves from cant." Every age has its cant, which, in some of the thousand forms of the thing, is the prevailing rage. That of our own time is Anglo-Saxon glorification. Not a day passes, but we read in print, or hear from the platform, the eternal, hackneyed boasting about our "manifest destiny"—the same wearisome ding-dong about the Anglo-Saxon energy, and the rapidity with which the race is belting the globe, and supplanting the laws, manners, and customs of every other people. This cant has been echoed and re-echoed—in newspaper articles, stump speeches, Congressional harangues, and even in works on ethnology—till it has become a nuisance. We are as sick of it as ever Dr. Johnson was of the everlasting "Second Punie War." Who will deliver me from the Greeks and Romans? cried in agony the classic-ridden Frenchman. "Who will deliver us from the Anglo-Saxon?" despairingly cry we.

There are in the United States six or eight millions of people who are descended from the Anglo-Saxons—and that is probably all. That population is to be found principally in New England, side by side with men of every clime and land; not a very stupendous item, is it, out of some forty-two millions of men, women and children, who think and toil between the St. Croix River and the Bay of San Francisco? True, these forty-two millions all, or nine-tenths of them, speak the language of Shakespeare and Bacon; but this no more proves them the descendants of that race which was first whipped by a few Scandinavian filibusters, and afterward threshed, held by the throats, and spit upon when they complained, for century after century, by a hundred of Normans, than the wearing of woollen proves a man a sheep, or drinking lager beer proves him a Dutchman.

Who are the men who have built up this nation and made it the glorious republic it is! Are they all, or nearly all, of Anglo-Saxon birth or descent? Not to speak of the Swiss, the Huguenots, the Dutch, and other minor peoples, let us look at the Irish contingent to American greatness. From the very first settlement of the country, in field and street, at the plow, in the Senate, and on the battlefield, Irish energy was represented. Maryland and South Carolina were largely peopled by Hibernians. Maine, New Hampshire and Kentucky received many Irish emigrants. During the first half of the last century, the immigration from Ireland to this country was not less than a quarter of a million. When our forefathers threw off the British yoke, the Irish formed a sixth or seventh of the whole population, and one-fourth of all the commissioned officers in the army and navy were of Irish descent. The first general officer killed in battle, the first officer of artillery appointed, the first Commodore commissioned, the first victor to whom the British flag was struck at sea, and the first officer who surprised a British fort by land, were Irishmen; and with such enthusiasm did the emigrants from "the Green Isle" espouse the cause of liberty, that Lord Mountjoy declared in Parliament, "You lost America by the Irish." We will not speak of the physical development of America, to which two generations of Irish laborers have chiefly contributed, but for the constant supply of which the buffalo might still be browsing in the Genesee Valley, and "Forty-second street" be "out of town," (speaking Hibernice) in New York; we will confine ourselves to the men of brain who have heightened the mass of bone and sinew by which our material prosperity has been worked out. Who were the Carrolls, the Rutledges, the Fitzsimmons and the McKeans, of the revolution?—whence came Andrew Jackson, Robert Emmet, J. C. Calhoun, and McDuffie, of a later day?—whence the projector of the Erie Canal, the inventor of the first steamboat, and the builder of the first American railroad—whence two of our leading sculptors, Powers and Crawford?—whence our most distinguished political economist, Carey?—whence the Hero of Winchester, whom our city, in common with all the cities of the North, delighted to honor? They were all Irish by birth or descent.

Even to the Welsh element in our population, our country is indebted in no small degree for its prosperity. Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, eighteen had Welsh blood in their veins, and among them were Samuel Adams, John Adams, Stephen Hopkins, Francis Hopkinson, Robert Morris, B. Gwinnett, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Richard H. Lee and Francis H. Lee. Among our Revolutionary Generals, "Mad" Anthony Wayne, the fiery Ethan Allen and David Morgan, together with Charles Lee, John Cadwallader, and many others, were of Welsh blood; and so were six of our Presidents, viz: John Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Harrison, and Buchanan. We may add that our President to-day,
THE VOLANTE.

The proposition as originally made was that the monument as far as can be erected be removed to the campus, there to stand on which it now stands be sold, and the proceeds be devoted to the completion of the work.

The Monuments Association have not now, and cannot by subscription raise the amount which now can scarce attain its desired end. The remains of Mr. Douglas would still find a resting place, as long as he is able to carry on the back of his benevolence to assist to educate, it would be a constant reminder to "obey the laws and uphold the Constitution." In accordance with his suggestions the University was founded. Although his name has never been given to the institution, his memory is inseparably connected with it. No fitter ground could be selected as the last resting place of his ashes than that consecrated by himself to the training of the youth of the West.

The nearly day Mr. Douglas saw that Chicago must become an educational centre, and he devoted his energy, and as the public acclaims me permitted, to the development of the educational interests of the city. Let then the monument which perpetuates his memory, and the University which reminds us of his interest in Chicago's educational welfare, stand side by side.

Why the original proposal failed of accomplishing we do not comprehend, since we were several times assured that those engaged in the erection of the monument and the Trustees of the University, were in sympathy and cooperation. And we are left to the most mysterious desire: that such an arrangement may ultimately be made as shall be in consonance with the present permanent place upon the campus.

II.

Illinois Centennial is no better.

Failed to come to a union.

Some, after being famed, and crowned; Hidden close from the world's eye, We are the chosen today, And set them hunting and warning: We are the chosen.

Ten thousand every springtime.

Here come from the bean South again: You can make a half in green and gold; And all most severely they are in Illinois beardless, bearded men.

As May day brings:

The Red Stockings of Boston have defeated the Harvard College nine times since the season opened, although, except in one game, Harvard succeeded in keeping the score down very low.

William College wants only students.

Harvard has an annual income of $1,000,000. Bowdoin has in all her departments 254 students. The class of '72 at Ann Arbor, will graduate eighty-six members.

Dr. Potter, the new President of Union, is the youngest college president in the United States.

Columbia College pays her president and professors larger salaries than any other college in the country.

The rector of a well-known American college which has a professorship of American History.

The Beloit boys have raised nearly $1,000 towards a monument in memory of their deceased classmate.

The Sunday afternoon exercises at Yale have been opened.

Ralph Waldo Emerson delivers the oration at the coming Amherst commencement.

Cornell has been induced by a consideration of $150,000 to open her doors to lady students.

R. Gratz Brown, candidate for Vice-President graduated at Yale in 1847.

The Law Department of Howard University, at Washington, recently graduated thirteen young col-

Miss Anna Brookett, Principal of the St. Louis Normal School, receives the highest salary paid to any lady teacher in this country, viz. $2,000.

Rev. A. A. Kendrick, of St. Louis, has been elected President of St. Louis College. He will enter upon the duties of his office in June.

The average annual expense of the men in both '70 and '71 at Yale was over $1,000. The extreme was $2,500.

Bsipats, at Ripon College use second-hand hair-pins for book-marks. Who is not in favor of mixed colleges? A student at Middlebury College defined a campus as "a four cornered box, standing on a three-legged tripod, which always sails up to the North."

President Hopkins, who has recently resigned, has been connected with Williams College for fifty-two years. The Soph; at Cornell University tried to break up a dinner, and was in the library alone.

Nosing resulted to an alarming extent, but '78 came out all right.

It is reported that the favorite mode of canoeing, practiced by the feminine Sophomores of Michigan University, was to sit astraddle, with one foot on each side of the canoe, which would support him hand and foot, and then kiss him in the most frightened manner.

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Correspondence.

Mr. Evour.

Through your columns I wish to direct attention to a subject which a year or more ago was prominently before the citizens of Chicago—the removal of the original monument of Douglas Monument to the campus of the University. The memory of Mr. Douglas has been cheered by both citizens and students, but it is fitting that there should be a monumental pile to his honor.
THE VOLANTE

MAY, 1922.

[No information provided for this issue of the Volante.]

THE VOLANTE

metaphysics. We have received some of the principles of the working of the mind as understood by Hamilton. From this we have drawn certain conclusions which we think, if we give our own views we get no credit. To give those of our author requires only strength of memory, whereas the author's writing is far more difficult. In one respect it may appear that quadrants have been somewhat misused, but it is said that the Chicago University examines its grading system, and the author reports that the unimpressed immediately feel increased respect for that institution, especially if occasionally some unfortunate phrasing is used.

It may be questioned, however, whether it is worthwhile to proceed on wrong principles, when valuable time is wasted, they are a laughing stock about the college, and to students, and we should expect to faculty also, they are a bore.

We clip the following from an address delivered some time since by a worthy member of our faculty, before the Union. He said:

"Another marked change is taking place in our colleges, is the mode of governing students. The old system of administration, by printed rules and regulations—whether good or bad—is doomed, I suspect, to a speedy death. It is beginning to be felt by some of our wisest educators, that the time has come for relieving the Presidents and Professors of our colleges from the duties of night patrol and campus police. The opinion is gaining ground that for culture and training, a training and strengthening of the mental powers, just as the exercise of the voice and the physical. An athlete values his performances in the field not chiefly for the sake of replacing the muscles of his body; but in a very inferior degree for the superiority they give him and the admiration he draws from his fellows. In the same manner, our estimate studies the exercises we pursue for their influence on the power of the mind, the intellectual and moral faculties, in years of the study of Greek, and it does willingly, though at the sacrifice of other activity, be committable of little use. It is the mental training we aim at, and that attained makes the other work, even as the knowledge acquired, but as something incidental to our main object and a means to the attainment of the former, and if while gaining that we obtain the latter, so much the better. To train the mind by the study of mathematics is, on this account, preferable to solving the enigmas of the sphinx."

"Quadrantialism", he wrote, is the only form of life that should be in the human being. The inclusion of the term in a recent study of the subject is, in this age, and the fact is undoubtedly, that the code of rules and regulations which is so necessary to the best code of rules for reproduction of mischiefs. I believe to be an irreproachable enthusiasm in the teacher, making circulars a means, that one neither taste nor time for excursions and escapades. Sure I am that colleges were never descended into, and that if a student shows himself to be thoroughly bad, with no power of self-control, was the faculties, his writing papers at once. A college faculty has no courage to expose virtual young men to injury; they have not the authority, and this is the best of all. The newspaper is not in the hands of those in the beginning of life, and the profession of mischiefs, and no more than it has a right to any educational institution in the world."

"The Camelot B.B. closes a five-page obituary with this."

"He has the most favor of a tears... and no one ever expected to see a corpse with a face of... his best friend."
THE VOLANTE.

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LAW SCHOOL.

In connection with the University, there is a Law School, in which there are at all times three regular classes; each student is at liberty to attend in any or all of the classes. The Professors meet each of these classes daily for examination or lecture. 

Moot Courts are held, in which the students are familiarized with the application of legal remedies, different forms of actions, bringing of suits, etc. The students are also instructed from time to time in the drawing of legal forms usual in an attorney's office.

Terms—There are three terms, commencing on the third Wednesday in September, first Wednesday in January, and second Wednesday in April. The full course occupies two years, or six terms. There is a shorter course for those devoting themselves to commercial pursuits. Those having attended three full terms, are admitted to examination, and if qualified to practice, receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Tuition Fees—For single term, $28; two terms, $55; three terms, $87.5—payable in advance. Graduating fee, $10.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Astronomical department of the University is the Dearborn Observatory. Its objects are to make direct researches in science co-operate in the application of astronomy to geography and other useful purposes, and to train students in practical astronomy preparatory to such applications. The instruments of the Observatory are the great Clark Refractor, of 14½ inches aperture, the Meridian Circle (by Reynolds & Sons), presented by the Hon. W. S. Gurnee; a Howard Clock and a Bond Chronometer. The work is done chiefly in co-operation with the German Astronomical Society and the Bureau of United States Engineers.

COLLEGE.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Two courses of study are pursued in this institution—a Classical and a Scientific—which are substantially the same as those pursued in other leading American Colleges.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The year is divided into three terms and three vacations. The first term consists of fifteen weeks; the second (which begins on January 5) and the third of twelve weeks each. The Christmas vacation is two weeks, the Spring vacation one week, and the summer vacation ten weeks.

COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION.

To meet the practical wants of the different classes of students, the Trustees have made arrangements for regular instruction in Penmanship, Book-keeping, and other branches essential to a good commercial education.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Students may reside at the University and pursue studies, for a longer or a shorter time, in any of the classes, at their own election; subject, however, to the regulations of the Faculty.

LECTURES.

In connection with the regular recitations, lectures are delivered on the following subjects: Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, Anatomy and Physiology, Zoology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Greek History and Literature, Roman History and Literature, Verbal Criticism, and History of the English Language.

RHEOTICAL EXERCISES.

The College Classes have exercises in composition once in three weeks. Instruction in Elocution is given to all the students, and declamations are required of all.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon all students who have completed the prescribed Classical course of study, and passed a satisfactory examination wherein; and the degree of Bachelor of Science upon all who have completed the Scicentific course, and passed a similar examination.

SOCIETIES.

There are three Societies in the University, conducted by the students—two Literary and one Religious.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPARATUS.

The Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy are illustrated by many apparatus. There are, also, moderate facilities for the illustration of Zoology and other branches of Natural History.

The Library, to which the students have free access, contains about five thousand volumes, and is constantly increasing by valuable additions. Students will also have access to the very valuable theological and miscellaneous library formerly belonging to the late Professor Hegesippus, of Berlin, now placed in the University buildings.

LOCATION, BUILDINGS, ETC.

The location of the University is in the south part of Chicago, directly on the Cottage Grove avenue line of the Chicago City Railway. The site was the gift of the late Senator Douglas, and is universally admired for its beauty and healthfulness. The building is unsurpassed for the completeness of its arrangements, especially of the students' rooms, which are in suites of a study and two bed rooms, of good size and height, and well ventilated.

Through the liberality of the different railroads which centre in Chicago, chuses have had the privilege of making frequent excursions into the country, in order to examine rock strata, and to collect specimens in Natural History. These expeditions have extended, during past years, to Dubuque and Burlington, Iowa, to Kewaunee, LaSalle and Quincy, Ill., to the Wisconsin River, and along the Mississippi River, from McGregor to St. Louis.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

Students are furnished with board in the University Hall at cost, which, during the past year, has been $4 per week. Students who may prefer it, can obtain board in families on reasonable terms, or they may form clubs and provide for themselves.

EXPENSES PER ANNUM.

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<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tr>
<td>Board from $5.00 to $10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuition</td>
<td>$0.00 to $100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Room rent</td>
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<td>Library fee</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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Students furnish their own fuel and lights. The use of Kerosene is prohibited in the University building. Gas costs about fifty cents a week for each room, and fuel from $10 to $20 per annum for each student. Washing, sixty cents per dozen.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Connected with the University is a Preparatory Department, in which the Professors of the University have charge of the instruction in the studies belonging to their several departments. The studies have been arranged in a course of three years for classical and two years for scientific students.

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