FINEST CLOTHING.
WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST STOCK OF
FINE AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

Ever brought to this city, which we offer at prices that defy competition. All our own manufacture.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,
45 AND 47 WEST MADISON STREET, (under the Sherman House,) AND
308 STATE STREET.

CARPENTER & SHELDON,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

BOOKS. We keep the latest and best Books in stock, and order rare, costly, or Foreign books, from any part of the world. By writing to us for any Book in print, it will be promptly delivered to your address. Lecture-goers will find the works of the lecturers at our store. Books sent out of town post-paid. Catalogues furnished on application. Our list of Chicago School Books is convenient for reference. Christmas books and choice gift books in stock.

PERIODICALS. We keep all the leading American and Foreign Periodicals in Stock. It is our intention to make this department so complete that any Periodical required can be found on our shelves.

STATIONERY. In this department we shall keep the finest English and French papers, envelopes, etc. Plain stamping of Initials done without extra charge, where the paper is bought of us. Monograms engraved and stamping done in colors. Wedding and Visiting Cards a specialty.

THE CHICAGO PULPIT,
A Weekly Publication of the Choicest Chicago Sermons.

It INCLUDES all Sects and EXCLUDES all Sectarianism. It is a SELECTION of Sermons, not a COLLECTION. It EXCELS all other like publications in VARIETY and EXCELLENCE. It contains a spicy department of CHURCH NEWS. It contains impartial CRITICISM of Church acts and doings. It contains a REVIEW of new BOOKS. It is in BOOK FORM, and can be bound. It is a LIBRARY of Christian knowledge. It is a HELP to every Minister. It is NEEDED in every Christian family. It is CHEAPER and BETTER than the Sermons of any Minister. $2.50 a year. Single copy 10 cents. To Ministers and Theological Students, $3.00.

AGENTS WANTED in every Congregation in the United States, to work for liberal Cash Commissions. The THIRD VOLUME begins in January. Write for Specimen number.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Publishers,
958 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
THE VOLANTE.

THE BAPTIST PRAISE BOOK.

On account of its great merit this work continues to find its way into the Churches very rapidly. The following are among the many Churches that have adopted the Praise Book, after full comparison with competing works, and are using it with unbounded satisfaction: The “Union Park,” “Michigan Avenue,” “Indiana Avenue,” “First” and “North Star” Baptist Churches, of Chicago; the much desired uniformity in Hymn Books is nearly completed in our Chicago Baptist Church. Also, all the Baptist Churches in San Francisco, and in all the principal Cities.

THE CHAPEL EDITION has become a great favorite in our College Chapels. It is printed from the same plates as the complete one, and contains 553 of the best Hymns, 231 Popular Tunes, and 27 Standard Chants.

ELEGANTLY PRINTED AND SUBSTANTIALLY BOUND. PRICE, FOR INTRODUCTION, 90 CENTS.

The publishers have removed into their new Store, 113 and 115 State street, which is central, and one of the finest blocks in the city, where they will at all times be pleased to see Pianos, Chandeliers, and others visiting the city.

Send for Circulars, and Special Terms for introduction to Churches and Colleges.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

113 and 115 State St., Chicago.

W. H. SUMMERS,

DEALERS IN

Gents’ Furnishing Goods.

A FULL LINE OF

White Blates, Umbrellas, and Bonnets, Overcoats, Paper, Gloves, Hamilton’s, etc.

FALL STYLES.

Just arrived at W. H. SUMMERS’ Dry Goods Store.

Sign of the Big Stocking. 606 Cottage Grove Ave.

GENUNG & HENDERSON,

DEALERS IN

Fine Boots & Shoes.

NEW’S WEAR A SPECIALTY.

504 Cottage Grove Ave., CHICAGO.

PETER DECHINE,

Confectionery, Chocolates, Pies, etc.

ICE CREAM MADE TO ORDER.

ALL KINDS OF ORNAMENTAL CASKS FOR WEDDING PARTIES.

600 Cottage Grove Ave.

Baldwin & Harvey,

Successors to Peterson Bros.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

606 Cottage Grove Ave. and University Place.

THE VOLANTE.

VOLUME II.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1872.

No. 3.

THE VOLANTE,

Published Monthly throughout the College Year.

EDITORS:


JACOB NEVIN, ’71.

PUBLISHERS:

GEORGE SUTHERLAND, ’72.

W. H. WINDS, ’72.

J. EDWIN BROWN, ’72.

TERMS.—One copy, one year, $2.00. Single copy, 60 cents.

Address all Communications, “The Volante,” University of Chicago.

EDITORIALS.

This return to the enforcement of the ordinance to lock the outside doors of the University at half-past ten o’clock, y. m., must, we fear, be looked upon as a retrograding step in the course toward that more advanced and liberal notion of college government, which takes the pleasure and convenience of the students into the account. We distinctly remember the time when the unfortunate ones who happened to be outside when the janitor got sleepy, and wished to go to bed, were compelled to climb to their rooms by means of the lightning-rod, or some other equally convenient contrivance. This arrangement of locking the doors, however, was always looked upon with disfavor by the whole body of students, and we are happy to know, by a respectable number of the faculty, as an unnecessary and very inconvenient restriction. Besides, it failed, utterly, to accomplish the object for which it was designed, which was, as then supposed, to compel the mischievously inclined in the University to keep good hours, and be in their rooms. But everybody knows that such a class of persons is not confined by lock and key. All such an ordinance could do, therefore, would be to very seriously and frequently inconvenience those who are unacquainted with “ways that are dark and tricks that are valid,” and who do not go out prepared for an emergency of this kind. We rejoiced, therefore, at the opening of this term, to find that the doors were left unlocked at night, and flattered ourselves that, henceforth, the fact that a student might chance to be detained at a meeting or lecture, or be delayed by any accident until half-past ten, would not be construed into an offense against morality or college discipline, to be punished by compelling the offender to grovel around back doors, or crawl through windows like a thief, in order to reach his own apartments. But, alas, for the vanity of human expectations, some one has said, and so we say. Here we are again! locked m, or out, as the case may be, as firmly as ever. And yet, we can not complain, because we are told that it is actually necessary for the preservation of our lives and our valuables (?). We are frightened into silence by the representation that there are fiends and goblins ready for the first opportunity when the doors are left unlocked, to come in and “burn down the University!” Unsettling fiends, who are helpless before bolt and key! Innocent goblins, whose only hope of entrance is through doors swinging wide open! But seriously, we are told that the doors must be locked, in order to get the University premises insured. Now, begging pardon for making comparisons, it has occurred to us strange that a well managed literary institution, not many miles from here, can insure their premises, while their doors are always left open for the convenience of the students. But, after all, this excuse for locking up, be it valid or not, is a step in advance. It shows, at least, a desire to find a better reason for closing the doors than that found in the criminality of staying out after this bewitching hour of half-past ten, when all signs of life in the University is supposed to cease. As a natural result of this new reason for enforcing this ordinance, we no longer hear of any vigilance officer, whose business it is to note down and report to the faculty the names of those who dare to be up and stirring after this, the only proper hour for retiring, has arrived. On the contrary, the student now, who expects to be out late, can get a key, enabling him to return at any hour, and no questions are asked so long as he behaves himself. Now, for this recognition of our rights we would not be ungrateful; we only hope that the spirit of reform early and self-evidently by unreasonable in our demands; but so long as we can discover no urgent reason for locking the doors at all, or any reason why, if they must be locked after a certain hour, that time could not be fixed at eleven o’clock, instead of half-past ten, thus accommodating the great majority of those who have occasion to be out late, we must be allowed the privilege of complaining. With all the advantages of getting keys, we can not always be prepared for accidents and unexpected delays, and we certainly do not wish to be called “fools” for thinking it very unpleasant to come late at night, with the thermometer at zero, and find no means of entrance.

We believe it is not extravagant to say that, as a whole, the college journals of this country are assuming a positive position among our periodicals, which must soon give them a national character. Already it is confessed that they have more influence in enforcing college discipline, and amusing college spirits, than the “powers that be.” One need only glance through our list of exchanges to discover this fact. They are healthy in tone, vigorous in treating local abuses, bold in criticizing
wherever criticism is needed, whether among the faculty or the students, and, as a rule, just and honorable in their editorial. We do not hesitate to say that the college has an absolute necessity in the rise and progress of American colleges. As true criticism is the light by which a nation sees its own mistakes and mistakes others, so within our walls it has brought to light old abuses, infused a nobler spirit into the students, and taught them independence and back of evidence of a man. Faculties are no longer spies, and college men are no longer treated as they were in the public schools, but their position and respect among their fellow-students are the standards which determine their conduct. Through the influence of the college press, students are thrown upon their honor, not upon their ability to elude the vigilance of college officers. Trust men like men, and you may expect manly behavior; but treat them like ciphers, and you have no right to expect anything but violence and disobedience. This has been the ruling principle of college journalism, and it has borne the richest fruits. The college has become a discipline. The college press has undergone a radical change. The college press has been victorious, and removed an almost insuperable barrier from the shoulders of nearly every faculty in the land. Thus much have the young journalists accomplished in the past, and with their increased experience and ability, and their national recognition, must yield a powerful influence for good in the future. This is the bright side, but we may persuade if we say there is another view not so fair to look upon. Too many college editors, when they assume the editorial quill, imagine they have been commissioned to wage war against every exchange which may happen to lie on their tables. This is a sad mistake, and out of this horrible feeling has grown various abuses. They are not great, but exceedingly injudicious and unpleasant. We are all fond of criticizing, and the desire to tear down what others have erected is certainly one of our strongest passions, and, when pushed to the extreme, the meanest. Nothing points us more strikingly to see certain rules of justice and abuse this natural right. Fair minded criticism of one another we must expect and ought to admire, but a pen which will distort a typographical error into an incalculable blunder, or a difference of opinion into a personal affront, should receive our hearty condemnation. Nor do we express ourselves too strongly, for it is certainly a disgraceful practice. It is the chief fault of the daily press, and the fact that it is so deeply deplored by the press's strongest advocates, should warn us of the danger. True criticism has for its motive the good of the institution and when it ceases to effect this, every reputable college journal should, by both voice and act, refute it. The Volante has no personal reasons for criticizing; its only exception by the fraternity has been kind and considerate, but we allude to the subject simply because we believe that if our suggestions were generally adopted, it would elevate and dignify college journalism in America.

The new editor of the Chicago Interi challenged any one to find him a Presbyterian college in Illinois. He was pointed to Blackburn University, and his informant might have added Knox College. The object of the Interi was to prove that its peculiar faith was not sufficiently represented here. It is the oft-denied question, "Shall we have more colleges, or fewer?" The one parturient principle is satisfying the craving for money. No Western institution has even a tenth part of what it needs, and even Harvard says it must beg for money. The sense of necessity is declared to be the sovereign remedy. Unite all the colleges of the State and then conduct themselves so as to be reduced, is averted. Or, a more feasible plan, incorporate all the schools of each denomination under a single name. For instance, put Shurtleff's at the disposal of Chicago. There is but one thing in the way of this last suggestion, civil law expressly forbids it. In regard to the other, all the colleges in a State cannot be united as long as men have distinctive ideas to promote, and conflicting theories to advance. Every sect, every party, every body of men, maintain certain principles peculiar to itself, and the combination of all these principles makes up the grand complement of truth. However desirable it might be in theory, to join forces, it is in the last analysis, an absurd idea. The world stands with one religious sect, or one school of philosophy, yield its fundamental idea, which is the essence of its existence, nor depart from the vigor of its system. Nor would it be if they did. They have a truth to tell, or they could not live. To lose their identity would be to bury that truth. The inevitable result, therefore, is the multiplication of schools; and this is happily an instance where an inevitable result is, at the same time, one not to be depreciated.

Among the many good things in the University Bulletin there is an argument in favor of a reform in the manner of granting honorary degrees. The plan was, some time ago, suggested by other journals. It demands that candidates for the degree of A.M. be required "to pass an examination on a prescribed course of post-collegiate study." As this honor is now conferred, it is a questionable institution of scholarship. The one with which a man is enabled to write D. D. after his name is infinitely improved in the case of the higher dignity of A.M. Sometime catalogues go through the formality of assigning their "candidate" will furnish evidence of having continued their studies." Very frequently, however, time, without the concomitant of further study, is all the abunue needs. Both methods, we presume, amount to the same thing in the end. Of the two, the latter is preferable, because honest. But certainly a change could be effected which would make the conferring of degrees easier, both in regard to the candidate and the school. Many a man's study ends on commencement day. Each year the coin by which his intellectual capabilities are measured, grows less, yet for giants stock-holders in the mental exchange affix their names to a paper that declares: "Here is a person who is Master of Arts!" They can say no more of the true scholar in the mere graduation. But to the one who really deserve the honor, to be thus formally and publicly declared the equals of him who received his firstシェア in the college, to the faculty, of a college the university that first adopted the proposed plan, will have taken a mighty step in advance, and will have placed the standard of scholarship where none but scholars can climb.

Some of our more ambitious contemporaries, both east and west, seem to be very jealous of the reputation of the college in their respective sections. Judging from the skirmishing which has already been indulged in, we may expect to witness a yearly struggle between the progressive Eastern and Western colleges in print of bitterness and folly equaling that famous controversy which, some years ago, occupied the attention of all the learned portions of the land, in regard to the comparative merits of ancient and modern writers. We have no inclination to enter the lists in this battle of colleges, but simply to say a word in self-defense to our friends of the East, who are in the habit of looking with contempt upon everything which happens to belong to that unfortunate portion of our country situated west of the Hudson. We may certainly be pardoned for indulging in a little youthful vanity, when ages from the very shores of Yale and Harvard tell us that our Western institutions are worthy to be placed by side with those of the East. Nay, more, when such a man as James T. Fields tells us that the best students in the country are not to be found in the East, and that the manifest desire in scholarship among the students in the old Eastern colleges leads him to look to Western institutions of learning for those who are to be the successors of the Longfellows, Sumners, and other great men of our land, we certainly may be pardoned for entertaining the fond hope that even a "southerner" may some day be able to contribute something of real and permanent value to promote the cause of learning and culture in our common country.

Overcoats, though ever so becoming on the street, are not just the style of adornment that is appropriate in chapel and the class-room; yet the scarcely modified temperature makes them an indispensable accompaniment of indoor star-gazing and room-diggings. If the janitor had been Freeman on an engine or steamboat, he would have shoved in the coal with a more lavish hand. Comfortable revolution-rooms are just as much a luxury as comfortable parlor, and it seems strange that the authorities should ever have allowed fire to exist. Mr. Gilke had not, to be sure, been a part of a liberal education. When this new evil is abolished, we shall have one less occasion for the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." If the almanacs for 1872 do not, in their congestions of the weather for December, contain a paragraph like this: "At this time expect business firms to fail," they are not not accurate.

An unusual number of failures are reported, in every department of business. This Volante is indirectly affected by one of them. Its publishing house, unfortunately, has suspended. Our enterprising publishers, as quickly as possible, put the continuation of other hands, and we are out almost as early as usual.

**Undecipherable.** He sent us a communication, which we did not understand; and, after another consultation, we said: It would properly appear in this issue of our paper, but space failing. They will be given in full in the January number.

**Mon.**
BENEFICIARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

STEPHENV.K. DOUGLAS.

mv. C. CURRAGH.

We have brought our reminiscences of the early history of the University to the deadlock caused by the hesitation of the gentlemen to whom Mr. Douglas first offered the site, to receive it from him while the Kansas-Nebraska storm was raging. Could he be induced to change the direction of his benefaction? Though the aim of Mr. Douglas looked toward a university without sectarian connection, yet, as Dr. Eddy and those whom he had associated with himself, were all Presby- terians, it was plain that the tendency, thus far, was to throw the enterprise under the control of this denomination. Was there any probability that, those to whom the offer was first made, having failed to act in the time specified, and their plans being a failure, Mr. Douglas might entertain a proposal from those whose aim was to secure a leading repre- sentation of the University at Chicago. The answer to this question it was determined to seek of Mr. Douglas himself, then understood to be domiciled, for a few weeks of rest, with an old friend, Dr. Reid, at Terre Haute, Indiana. Having never met Mr. Douglas, I called upon the Hon. Thomas Hoyne for letters of introduction, and to him I explained all the object aimed at. This interview with Mr. Hoyne was the first between any persons at which the project of this University was mentioned. Mr. Hoyne entered with characteristic energy into the idea, and it is not out of place to say here, that from that moment the University has had no true friend, no more generous benefactor, or more intelligent counsellor, than Mr. Hoyne. He was the chief mover in the establishment of the Law Department. To its enterprise we owe the securing of the Clark Telescope against the strong competition of Boston and Harvard, and to all measures of advancement he has given his earnest and unflinching co-operation. We have seen that politics had, at another point, throw a check upon the designs of the University. It was only fair compensation that they now came to its aid. In his note of introduction, Mr. Hoyne, in a political spirit, intimated that the beazer would have been already introduced to Mr. Douglas, as the clergyman who, in a meeting of Chicago ministers, called to bear the remonstrances of the three thousand New England clerics against his Kansas-Nebraska bill, had cast the only dissenting vote. As slight as was the circumstance, and though I was compelled, from perennial fealty to Mr. Douglas, in presenting the letter, that my negative vote was not prompted by favor toward his bill, but by disapproval of the principle of nullification. As is well known, the necessity of assuring to dictate to Congress political doctrines “in the name of God.” Still, I have no doubt that it helped to bring me a seat on the Board of Trustees, and give us title to the proper- ty. It was in the evening of November 27, 1857, that I reached the temporary residence of Mr. Douglas, in Terre Haute, Indiana. It was the dreariest bed-time in facts. I sent in my letters, and wished an interview.

In a few minutes, Mr. Douglas entered, and, by his open and cordial manner, at once set at rest any qualms we had felt for the intrusion of so unreasonable a call, and the awe with which a meeting with a gentleman of his position inspired. We were forthwith in full discussion of the object of my visit, and if any body had really believed that Mr. Douglas’ propositions to establish an University at Chicago was the mere experiment of a politician, a few moments’ listening to his conversation would have convinced him of his mistake. The truth is, Mr. Douglas had recently returned from extended European travel, and while his main errand abroad was political, his quick insight had not failed to discover the bearing of its universities on the social and political development of Europe, and he had returned, full of the idea of a university at Chicago, which should be for the Northwest what he had seen those of England, and Germany, and France, and Russia to be to their States. This was the real main-spring of his project; and this, also, he shape to his plans. The University, which he had seen State institutions, sustained and controlled, had in the United States, instead of by religious denominations, as in America. What hindered that? a want of knowledge and skill; there should not succeed here, and displace our half-full and narrow- ganged colleges by rich and powerful universities? This is not the place to rehearse our long argumentation of this question. Sufficient to say, that the night was well nigh sat out over it, and Mr. Douglas finally conceded that, to the extent that denominational representation was asked, that is, not of abso- lute control, but of such well-defined relations as would preclude future strife for control, his plans might be modified to suit the ends which we sought. An element naturally contributing to this result ought not to be passed over here, especially as it brings into view a “benefactor” of the University who has never been an actor in its history, but whose influence has reached back from the unseen world to help forward principles and interests which, in life, she had loved and labored for. Mr. Douglas had been alluded to as a womanizer, and this was something to be remembered to see the great statesman, in the midst of his career of intense activity and ambition, swayed and subdued by influences which were the occasion of the motives and action of his early struggles. As our conversation went on, he said, abruptly, as if a man could not prevent himself, and with a voice broken by emotion. “Who can tell but this lady might have been the way in which I am to fulfill a promise made to my wife in her last days, that I would do something for the church and the principles which she dearly loved?”

To what now seemed a prospect for the favorable termination of our mission, there was another obstacle. Edna, Dr. Eddy’s daughter, had been on a lie errand only a day or two before, and had se- cured an extension of his time till the first of the next March. If, at that time, I was to make the proposition, it was impossible that he would entertain favorably our proposition. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to wait, and for the next three months, keep confidential consultation with a few friends, nothing was done.

On the first day of March I sent up my card to Mr. Douglas’ at Terre Haute, Indiana. It was the dreariest bed-time in facts. I sent in my letters, and wished an interview. Library.

Mr. Douglas asked a further delay of two weeks for the present, which time he entered into a formal con- veyance of our present site to us, to trust, for the purposes of a university, stipulating only that the work should go forward practically, and that any representation might be se- cured to my own church, there should yet be no exclusive de- nominational control, but a fair place given to all churches, and to men of all religions, who might choose to co-operate. It will be seen that the charter of the University is conformed to this agreement, as has also been, I believe, the composition of the Board of Control, and of the Faculties, during the history of the University thus far. It will be bad faith to the dead, as well as the living, and, I believe, a mistake of the best way of treating denominational relations in colleges in this coun- try, if different cults ever prevail. A narrow sectarianism may find such a policy better suited to its ends, but sectarianism has yet to show that it has ever gained anything, even for the church which it assumes to serve, while it has often sacri- ficed all spirit of magnanimity and influence of colleges, to its own bigotry and selfishness.

The year after the gift of the site was taken for raising the first subscription, of about two hundred thousand dollars, pur- chased a charter, etc., and in June, 1857, the first Board of Trustees was organized, with Mr. Douglas as President, which office he continued to hold until his death, in 1866. Of his services to the University, first and last, we append a brief record, made by us in the columns of one of the city papers, immediately after his death.

“It will be expected that we allude to the minuteness of Mr. Douglas which gave birth to this institution. We have space only for a few men of letters, and that shall be in the form of a simple testimony, that from first to last that transaction has given evidence of that high regard to public interests, those same broad and liberal views, and that same honorable and magnan- mous dealing which we have seen in his other acts. From the first, his motives were visibly assisted, our own denominational journals and conventions joining in the general outcry. We had failed in the fulfillment of part of the conditions of the grant, and by a stroke of his pen he could have cut us off for- ever. The only notice he ever took of the suppers upon him was to send to the Trustees a proposition in writing, that if they would make friendships with the enterprise, they were at liberty to let the site revert to him, and receive instead the securities for a cash payment of fifty and dollars, and an establishment of a university on any site the Board should select.

“When we were ready to build, and asked him to waive the other condition, and give us title to the proper- ty, he promptly replied that the only condition he asked was the securing of the undertaking, and at once gave us title to the place. In the presence of the Trustees in the city, giving attention to even the minutest details of business, and encouraging and stimulating his associates. Even amidst the disturbing cares of the last few months he was continually showing that he had not forgotten the Uni- versity, and, more than a hundred volumes of letters with many pamphlets, public documents, etc., he sent to the
So, in the day, the necktie and hair are neglected. But true
culture will not feed on the husks of renown, nor pay the price
for the fame of a circus act.  "Veron ville alac."  

Students in college have great plans for the fair sailing of
that long day after commencement, a faction Sabbatical from the
weary face of toil, and of former days when some voices from
that limitless ocean heaped premature its untried
to a visit to father in hot harvest-time dispels day
dreams. Father's grey hairs fall upon the desk in his counting
room and warn us we must arm ourselves to fight the wolf
at our own. The denuded roar of city life reminds us daily
that the clanging of a college bell is but one of many waking
voices that ring out more and more discordant as we stride on
among men all as hungry as ourselves. Disease, rumor, litigation
and all the ravages of human life add their weight to our
natural limitations. Here are enemies who will bow when
borne down before our chivalric lances.

There is no demand of culture must be added. Why is it
must we defend the classic course of study? The stream of ancient
loa, of beautiful thoughts, runs into the hot sand of life and
disappears. Why do men eat the accomplishment of the mighty
dead, and bow them a solemn adieu over the graves of the
architects of the world, who, manifestly to be the true
students of natural science have usurped their place, for those
who neglect classics neglect their other college studies. In part,
it is in the vain endeavor to make the student a complete man
and imbue the minds of alumni. Is not a lover habit of study in college
largely the cause of subsequent failure to grow in culture?
More and more the college is calling to recitation and recitations
which will shed their culture very easily as soon as they
have purchased their sheepskins.

There is a system of application which every college course
(except those medleys of "special courses") lays upon the student 

"Wie sehr, Bisher terp ist so freundlich, die Föllner, der Kälter, 
Der Blumenkampf der Pflanze.
Geraumig halb schüs, halb stürbt, wie ich halb geraumig, 
Hirn ist dein Kranz, du er es sind mit anderen Weichen." 

Says Carlyle: "Show me the man you honor; you show me
then your ideal of manhood—what kind of a man you
have lived. The scholar must be manifestly to be the
student of science according to its ideal; it is formed thereby. If we
derive the erratic, the fantastic, the intractable, the effort by work.
We dare not admit to the power of instruction. In the
power to plan, the faculty of method will be strengthened. 

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.

Habits of industry here formed will be the momentum of the
philosophy of the world; they have the power to plan, the
faculty of method will be strengthened.
THE VOLANTE.

bombers are ingloriously mute. True, this rule, like all other good ones, has exceptions. Occasionally, “the pride of his class,” the “vulgar prodigy” with such remarkable mental green-pea and mathematical googolseries, is found to have broken out some night into a dry stick. Now and then there is raised a rare Greek or Latin human vegetable that will not “keep.” On the other hand, a plant that has promised nothing, that has “wilted,” and grown slowly through all its college course, may be the century plant, like a Samuel Richardson, keeps back its mighty possi-

bilities for a mature fruition. Instances of the former kind, in which intellectual profligies have ultimately proved to be mental papaws, are readily called to memory. A remarkable example of mediocrity in school, and celebrity among scholars, is J. R. Lowell. The friends of “elective studies” point triumphantly to him, and say, “There is a man who, in his school-boy days was literary to think, while others examined.” Notwithstanding these instances of erratic genius, we are not ready to say that the way to be famous, and to attain “encyclo-

pedic knowledge, is to lie down on one’s bed, and evolve a cameo out of the depths of one’s con-

sciousness. Statistics and commonsense tell but one sad

story where they tell of men who, like a Shakespear, live beyond the realm of human law; and this is the old, old story, that there is no royal road to learning.

THE SPURGEON OF AMERICA.

I had the good fortune, a few evenings ago, in the smallest of

audiences, to hear a man who is leaving his impress on the multitudes of this country. Rev. T. DeW. Calhoun is an

original preacher—a man who thrills, and convulses, and con-

vinces his hearers by one sentence spoken in his novel way, and with his consuming control of language. The fame of the man has gone abroad through the papers, and it is not complimentary to the taste of the University boys that so few of them cross the street, or enter Church Street. His “Creeds Swept Up,” and “Abominations of Modern Society,” have been talked of, in certain circles, the world over, even into the provinces. The Other Church has been startled, and

man as a sensationalist of the most glaring type; others averring that, of those who preach the gospel, no one is more orthodox or audacity of his images, are his, not as a preacher, but as a man. The terms of investive in our native tongue, its power of desc-

roration, its capacity to set itself boldly in adjustable, tangible form, in the everyday life, are most admirably illustrated by the American Spurgeon. He seize

upon materials that a man of ordinary ability could not pronounce to handle because of their communian and lack of suggestion. He dares to tread on that dangerous ground where a single false step leads from the sublime to the ridiculous. He does not desire to speak of him. The force and vigor of his language, the boldness, yet simplicity, of his metaphors, the grandeur and

The terms in investive in our native tongue, its power of descri-

bility of its score, instead of by the individual, then the de-

scription of these things, they still would give to them, is certainly true. But the causes of the "exact words," and the "well-re-

read authors," are for all that, perfectly named, in a better position to understand these causes than the editors of the "The Volante." It seems unfair, therefore, to use this fact as

an argument to prove any great "lack of energy" among the students, as a class.

But we are told that we cannot "point to the man who un-

spoken word, for he has experienced it in everything. It is this readily granted. We freely confess, that stories about those who "never fail, never make a mistake, never hesitate," etc., are a favorite charm for us, for if such were our ex-

persons, except from all the faults which, more or less, fail to the lot of ordinary mortals, we, at least, could not sympathize with them. But we are unable to see any just reason why, in a company of young men, all ambitions to make the most of themselves, there should be some one unquestionably at the head in everything; and even if there were such a one, why, his "praises" should necessarily be "sung from the housetops," is still more a mystery. Will modern solve the problem? There are colleges in the country where the aspiring genius has unful-

united means of knowing, and of letting others know, exactly when he is at the head of his class; where energy, manhood, earnestness, etc., are measured, like a piece of cloth or a roll of tape, in units and fractions of a unit. Here the "University" is "The Volante." The "volunteer" is, in accordance with the spirit of the system, duly entitled to have his fame trumpeted abroad, as in all respects the superior of him who in the professor's estimation was only entitled to "g.9," but we confess our satisfaction that here we are not taught so to look at men.

It is furthermore asserted as a "deliberate conviction, that,

are not half a dozen men in the four college classes who
take hold of their work with the consciousness that continued ap-

lication pays." This truly is remarkable. It would be interest-

ing to know upon what the editors of the "The Volante" based their convictions. It is certainly a fact, that the students in this University, as a class, are young men who come to college be-

cause they want an education, not because their parents send them; and it would certainly appear strange that among this class there should be so very few who are really in earnest about attaining the object for which they came here. We cannot blame them for it, if they do not take pains to obtain the right spirit of going to college. Let it be recorded as our conviction, then, upon careful observation, that they think that continued application pays or not, are not half a dozen men in the four college classes who do not take hold of their work with a desire to make the most of the opportunities afforded them for fitting themselves to occupy positions of honor and usefulness in the world.

UNDERGRADUATE. VIEWs. The editorial columns of The Volante for November, con-

tained an article, the rather singular object of which seems to consist in holding the students of this University up to view as a class of men diestote of college spirit, manliness, and ear-

liness in their literary pursuits, and wholly wanting in a lead-

able ambition to attain a high standard of scholarship. In fact, as much as this article contains much which seems to me unjust in point of fact, and unkind in point of principle, I respectfully ask that you will kindly give the following expression of views room in a corner somewhere among your columns.

In the first place, then, there is a lack of college spirit among the students. Again the subscription lists are circulated, and again they are silent; and a "trite remark." It is the same melancholy wail that has been going up, from some source or other, so far back as a person's college experience ordinarily runs. Now, so this is becoming exceedingly monotonous, will not some one of those who are constantly indulging in complaints about the want of college spirit, please come forward and tell us, once for all, what they really mean by this somewhat indefinite and comprehensive term. If they mean by it the general interest which the stu-

dents take in the affairs of the institution with which he is con-

nected, and a willingness on his part to contribute all he can to make his college home more pleasant and profitable for himself and others, then it would be reasonable to come to conclusions that a class of students, destined to college spirit, is manifestly unjust.

What reasonable and practicable scheme for the promotion of this interest should any student enterprise have there been proposed, during the past few years, which has not met with liberal support from the stu-

dents? It is not until some one of these young men who confer-

Reprints of The Daily Volante, 1905

books.


This book, so eagerly looked for by those who knew of its forthcoming, has at last made its appearance. The object which the author has had in view in producing this volume of essays is, as expressed in the preface, "to roose to honorable effort any young man who is wasting his time and energies through indolence to life's prizes; to cheer, stimulate and in-

spire with enthusiasm any one who is disposing through dis-

trust of his own abilities, and to reveal to any one who is pun-

ished to discover the path to success and usefulness that is of getting on to the goal of his wishes." The book contains three hundred and sixty-five pages of closely printed matter. The typography, paper, binding, in fact everything connected with the mechanical execution of it, makes it a handsome volume. The prices are moderate. We have no connection whatever with the firm of S. C. Griggs & Co., which, in our view, is the highest praise we can bestow upon the book as a thing of exter-

nal and internal beauty. It is divided into twenty-two chapters of which chapter I, treats of Success and Failure in their relative bearings; II. of "Good and Bad Luck;" III. "Choice of a Pro-

fession;" IV. "Physical Culture;" V. "Concentration, or Con-

sciousness of Aim;" VI. "Self-reliance;" VII. "Originality in Aim and Methods;" VIII. "Attention to Details;" IX. "Practical Tal-

ent;" X. "Decisiveness;" XI. "Self-reliance;" XII. "Business Hab-

its;" XIII. "Self-advertising;" XIV. and XV. "The Will and the Way;" XVI. "Reserved Power;" XVII. "Economy of Time;" XVIII. "Money, its Use and Abuse;" XIX. "Mer-

chandise Failures;" XX. "Overwork and Under-rest;" XXI. "True and False_value;" XXII. "Value of Indifference and persons and subjects mentioned in the text.

In this age, a book for young men is certainly so novelty in literature. In the composition of this young man, the first book which has been written particularly for this class. Young men have been literally overwhelmed in a sea of "Stu-

dent's Manuals," "Young Men's Own Books," "Letters to Young Men," "Lectures to Young Men," and so on without number, from the time when Cicero wrote his celebrated De Oratore. It is safe to say, that the man, the man, the man

son at school for a fresh supply of money, down to the book

before us, so far as we know the latest, and we hesitate not to

say, from a worldly and practical point of view, the best con-

tribution to this branch of literature that has come within our notice.

Some reasons will naturally suggest themselves for the un-

paralleled multiplication of books of this nature. A great

number, perhaps the majority of them, seem to be written for the young man in college, and that and advice and moral precepts are the chief things need-

ful, while the fact that you are the cross, or perhaps more

properly speaking, the necessary concomitant of youth for

which, information, sound instruction and practical common
sense constitute the only remedy. As every one knows, it is the testing experience of love. It requires no fatiguing study, no profound research, and no extensive observation to be able to say to a young man, "be virtuous and you will be collected and arranged". For the prettiest senti- ments, and, has, to many, a quite pleasing sound within. Hence the prettiest sentiments are gathering ideal perfection; for perfect perfection are produced; books which prove fascinating indeed to such as are content to be champed with the precision of move- ment and perfection of discipline displayed on the paradise ground, but which will be read with impatience by those who are anxiously to see and know how soldiers act in the midst of the real battle.

There is, however, a more serious and more praiseworthy motive than a mere desire to say something beautiful, which prompts men to take a special interest in those who are about to assume the duties of real life. Youth is certainly in all re- spects the most critical period of one's life. It has in all the bright qualities of youth; while it also contains all the possibilities of disgraceful failure and despair. It is the gateway which determines one's whole course of life; it is the soft clay which receives and retains all the impressions made upon it. It is any wiser, then, that men of good hearts, and conscious of pure motives, should endeavor to impress their ideas upon, and seek to influence those who are in this formative period with such important destinies before them.

But, notwithstanding that this field presents such high in- cidents for true men to "do their level best," so to speak, in imparting valuable lessons to those who, in the midst of inex- perience and ignorance, are called upon to wield the great ques- tions of actual life, it is surprising how very few of these books meet the wants for which they were intended. How many an earnest youth has, with eagerness, taken up this or that book, which promised to point out to him the road to success; but which, after careful reading, he has been obliged to lay down in disappointment, finding himself neither wiser nor better than before. He took it up to learn how he might do- something; he is met with the advice to do something. He looks for directions which might make it possible: he is met by false views of life, and exaggerated notions of success and greatness which his common-sense tells him are not to be obtained by ordinary means. The character he desires to be met by will be attractive, if attainable.

Such are, however, the impossibilities which the book be- fore us levers with the reader. On the contrary, it takes us right into the midst of the battle-field of life, and shows us how we can make this weak point strong, and how this strong point can be made still stronger; how we can send fresh reinforce- ments, or cover up a temporary retreat. It does not deal in fanciful romance, as do some books on Ekphrasis, but it is practical, it is sound. It teaches us, by precept and example happily united, how we can successfully grapple with the terrible "lions in the path," through understanding the danger. The author is one of those men who never grow old, and therefore understands precisely what are the difficulties which a young man has to encounter.

"What can I do to help them?" are the questions which should engage every young man. The expe- (continued on following page)

THE VOLANTE.

ELIHU BURRITT.

ELIHU BURRITT, the well-known orator, lectured on the evening of the 18th of last month, before the students of the University—The Social Age; its Faculties and Tendencies—being his subject. It was an instructive address, being replete with valuable and suggestive thought. The speaker, though somewhat bent with age, when once heated, seems to have a most marked character of his theme, assumed quite an erect and commanding attitude. His face is strikingly suggestive of the scholar; he seems to have hung over the lamp of study all his life. Every feature gave evidence of that strong determination which raised him into the highest position; and I was not surprised at his talent. To me, he was peculiarly interesting, for it gave me the opportunity to study, and profit by the study, a man whose industry and steady application had raised him to an enviable position among men of letters. He was a real, living example of that race of men who scorn the obstacles before them. One of his paragraphs does more good toward firing a body of students with something of a own zeal than half a score of eloquent. We are thankful to the faculty for affording us an opportunity to hear such men, for we are always better for their coming.

A brief introduction by Dr. Burrin, who Mr. Burrill said, "social age is the result of our organization—the outgrowth of the wants of our social life. In the representative classes of animal life, we see the social principle in different stages of development. The family tie was the first social institution. There was no national existence before the flood, and there was no reason to believe that there were any nations for many cen- turies after that event. In ancient times, the clan was the only barrier to universal hate; charity was hardly known. Com- mence was carried on between cities, but they profited very little by their intercourse. The social element, as developed in modern civilization, first took form and shape under the teaching of Christ the Savior of men. He introduced the great principle of charity. Here the speaker gave an eloquent description of the degraded character of the ancient systems of religion, showing how little they satisfied the true wants of men. Under the influence of Christ and His apostles, the social seed took root, before its spreading branches every barbarous custom gave way. Feudalism yielded to its magic power. It crossed the boundaries of time, and swept eternity. The same necessity gave birth to the printing press. Here, again, the speaker rose to the grandeur of his subject. He enumerated it in the highest terms, pronouncing it to be the chief agent in the second epoch of the social age. Next came to our assistance steam power, which gave an additional impetus to the social current which the press had set in motion. Our age is the age of benevolent and charitable institutions. In this respect it is insuperably surpasses ever other. These organizations were minutely examined; the objects of some were made known, and their origin and history discussed. The lecturer pointed out the great benefits they had conferred on society—thirty five, thus he advanced the history they had corrected. After an eloquent appeal for our moral upsurge of these institutions, the speaker closed his able effort.

As Mr. Burrill stepped from the pulpit, everyone crowded around him like the geeseman by the hand, and through the whole of that trying ordeal a pleasant smile played upon his genial face.

A JUNIOR describes an equinoctial thus: "The equinoct is the day that came to rescue his afflicted friend during the second epidemic. Released from his burden, he now quietly grazes in the pastures of the skies."

NELSON BROS. & WHEELER.

MERCHANT TAILORS and DEALERS in Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps & Gent's Furnishing Goods.

A LARGE STOCK of TRUNKS, LUGGAGE, UMBRELLAS, &c. Etc.

598 Cottage Grove Ave. South Destroyed.

J. E. FARNSWORTH,

MERCHANT TAILOR and DEALER IN GENTS FURNISHING NO. 107 Twenty-second Street, CHICAGO.

Fine Things Made to Order. Dues Five Cent Week. At Low Figures.
THE VOLANTE.

CARPETINGS

REDUCTION.

ALLEN & MACKEY

OFFER

250 pieces of Body Brussels, at $1.75, worth $2.50.
100 pieces English Tapestry Brussels, $1.35, worth $1.60.
100 pieces English Tapestry Brussels, $1.25, worth $1.50.
50 pieces English Tapestry Brussels, $1.15, worth $1.40.
100 pieces Ingrain, all wool, 85 cents, worth $1.00.

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

BEDDING and FEATHERS

RETAIL AT JOBING RATES.

CURTAIN GOODS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

A beautiful assortment of

Wrought and Nottingham Lace Curtains,

of our own importation, selected by one of the firm, from

the head sources of supply. Also, a fine line of

SATINS, SILKS, TERRIES,

REPS, PLUSHES,

PIANO COVERS,

MARSEILLES QUILTS, &c.

Special attention given to

LAMBRQUINS FOR WINDOWS.

A person thoroughly competent is in charge of this department. Estimates

made, new designs exhibited, and all the novelties in material shown at less

prices than any other house in the city can offer for the same class of goods

and work. We have Lace and Muslin LAMBRQUINS and DROP

CURTAINS in large variety, and shall add from time to time such novelties

for the interior decoration of Parlor Windows as the market affords.

ALLEN & MACKEY,

Wholesale Store, 180 State St.

Retail Store, Cor. State and Monroe Streets.

“Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fire.”

Over 1200 Actual Fires Put Out With It.

More Than

$10,000,000.00

Saved from the Flames.

THE

BABCOCK

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Government has

adopted it, forty-six rail-

roads use them. Insurance

companies reduce rates

where it is introduced.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

ALSO, THE

BABCOCK’S SELF-ACTING FIRE ENGINE,

For CITY, TOWN and VILLAGE USE

It is more effective than the Steam Fire Engine, because

it is instantaneously ready, and throws a powerful stream

carbolic acid gas and water for any length of time.

It is the best and cheapest Fire Engine in the world,

and comes within the financial abilities of every place.

It does not require an expensive system of water works,

and is never out of repair.

Send for “THEIR RECORD.”

F. W. FARWELL, Sec’y,

78 Market St., CHICAGO.