UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

COURSES OF STUDY.
PREPARATORY, COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, ASTRONOMICAL, CLASSICAL, LAW.

LECTURES.

In connection with the regular recitations, lectures are delivered on the following subjects: Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Physiology, Zoology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Greek History and Literature, Roman History and Literature, Art, English Literature, Rhetoric and Public Speaking.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Students may 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.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Astronomical Department of the University is the Dearborn Observatory. Its objects are to make direct researches in science, to operate in the application of astronomy to geography, and other useful purposes. The instruments of the Observatory are the great Clark Refractor, 18 3/4 inches aperture; the Meridian Circle (by Reynolds & Son) presented by the Hon. W. S. Gannett; a Howard Clock and a Bond Chronometer. The work is done chiefly in cooperation with the German Astronomical Society and the Bureau of the United States Engineers.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

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

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.

The success of this Department under the present management warrants the Trustees in calling special attention to the opportunities afforded to young men for acquiring a practical English education, as well as a thorough preparation for our best Colleges.

EXPENSES.

Board, from 52.50 to 75.00 per week.

Incidental.

Libraries, 50 cts. per term.

Gas, $1.00 to $1.50 per month.

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 8) and third of twelve weeks each. The Christmas vacation is two weeks, the Spring vacation one week, and the Summer vacation ten weeks.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon all students who have completed the described Classical course of study, and passed a satisfactory examination therein. The degree of Bachelor of Science upon all who have completed the Scientific 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 Lecture on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy are illustrated by modern apparatus. There are also 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 Prof. Hengstenberg, of Berlin, now placed in the University buildings.

LOCATION, BUILDING, 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 bell tower is surpassed for the completeness of its arrangements, especially of the student's rooms, which are in sets of a study and two bed rooms, of good size and height, and well ventilated.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO., BOOKSELLERS, 117 & 119 State St.
See advertisement.
rules, which many of the students at present never knew, and "velaria" also, where asentation, were enforced by the latter; yet compare the university of to-day with what it was five years ago and who will say that there is not a greater degree of order and a stricter attendance upon the duties and requirements of the university at present, than formerly? In colleges as elsewhere it is that which is not always that bring about perfect order or the greatest harmony.

There were other things which could not escape notice. The marking system is still practiced in colleges that have passed their one-hundredth anniversary. Some have tried co-education and have not succeeded in it; others are about to venture the experiment; while still others are considering the question but remaining aloof. But after all is said that can be said concerning colleges, eastern and western, they are nearly the same in fact and appearance, while the degree of distinction in the college life is quite the same under all circumstances. In our excursion we saw and learned many things that to be appreciated must be seen. We were pleased and gratified to see the prosperity of the schools; and our visit was made more pleasant by the kindness of fellow-students from rival institutions; and we recrossed the mountains knowing and feeling that there is a bond connecting every college in the land. Still as we returned home we thought with satisfactory sentiment, "What city is like unto this great city?" and where in our travels have we seen a college building equal in beauty and grandeur to our own DOUGLAS HALL?"

THE HARVARD ADVOCATE took occasion latey to quote a passage from the Goyaer, and to take exceptions to the statement of Mr. C. G. Winslow who referred to the influence of the college papers of "this section," the West, in breaking down the custom of "hazing" at Harvard. Now, we ourselves, do not agree with the Goyaer in this sentiment, and think that even a western man should have the acuteness to see that the influence of the college papers of one section upon the colleges of another must be very indirect, and not nearly so powerful as this, that, if the abolition of this practice at Harvard is due to the influence of other colleges, it is rather to be attributed to the press of that institution itself. If the Advocate had merely taken exceptions to the statement, and had held the view that there was a probability of its being the press of that institution itself, it would be, no doubt, have never had the interest of interfering. But when, instead of this, it endeavors to make this statement will be the crux in our present and take it in view when it is begun under cover of this statement to make a trifling and covert attack upon the western press and western institutions, we begin to question its sense of justice and propriety. And when, as it advances in the execution of this attack, it quotes, with the most considerate leniency, a lot of "too much" from another paper of this section, and exhibits it as a specimen of the contents of western journal- writing which is, in an insight into their true character that is not missed, is simply the college sports. Both perhaps are wrong; the former is generally too heavy, the latter too unsubstan- tial, and in no case to the point. A common basis by which two might produce a paper of better cast. That the sports should be encouraged is, we believe, most true, but not so much by the policy of the paper, which, instead of giving a mere summary of a game, descends to the minutest, tells how Brown kicked the ball, and how Smith didn't kick it.

Although the college press has not yet definitely established its prerogatives, one function early and al- most universally assumed. Conscious of strength, and glorying in its lynx-like eyes, early it shouldered the responsibilities of college censor. This, no doubt, is a legitimate prerogative, but it is often pushed too far. A more frequent and a more dignified form of restraint in this character of the college press is the tendency to call the attention of the students. The sports is, teething upon novelty and circumstance, and in having as their aim to make the college paper, which, instead of being a mere matter of trivial and indiscriminate attacks upon everything not exactly in harmony with the views of "ye editors" are desirous of being, to the point of the college press, and should, be rewound down by the fraternity.

One would be led to imagine, upon taking up some of our eastern exchanges, that the chief ends of collegial life were found in regattas, foot balls, base balls, &c., with a little attention to study, education, and character. As short, was a mere side issue, a thing belonging to an in- ferior age in college history, a thing to be despised among these more fashionable, these noble, these refined crit- ics. On the other hand our western papers generally expose themselves to the criticism of being too heavy, of having too many literary and too little devoted to the physical phases of college life. The truth is, perhaps, that these styles of papers simply reflect the interior life of the typical colleges of the two sections. Although we unhappily condemn the excessive attention given to the physical side of college life in the East, we are ready to grant, for the sake of the public interest, of it in western colleges. There is a happy means to be at- tended to by our press, that is, the tendency to the extreme vigor of well-organized colleges, inclinations, to an extent that would not interfere with the real business of the student and his duties, would be rendering him the chief desideratum, almost to the exclusion of all mutual disci- pline and training, is censurable.

Be it remembered that THE VOLANTE is the organ not the editors merely, but of the students of the University of Chicago; that its columns are open to all, for the discussion of questions of general interest, wheth- er they agree with the private opinions of the editorial writers of THE VOLANTE. We have not yet extended a general invitation to write for our columns, supposing that it is understood that THE VOLANTE is a medium of communi- cation to all who may wish to give public expression to their private opinions, provided they couch their thoughts in readable language. We have not harbored a mistaken notion. Our contributors have not deluged us with their contributions, but we have had nearly as many as we have needed. This, however, does not satisfy us. We ask for so many that we shall have a large supply from which to make selections. The articles should be so numerous as to awaken competition, and the successful competitor, after receiving a copy of the notice in THE VOLANTE, his article preferred. The paper is the organ of the stu- dents, and much as we are pleased in receiving commu- nications from our Alumni, or from members of the Fac- ulty, we shall ever look upon the students as justly hold- ing the first place and possessing the first rights.

There are questions of college life and college govern- ment, questions of endless variety, which affect our interest as college men, and as an institution, and for the discussion of these questions every man is entitled to a column in our college paper.

In the present number is communicated an article an- nouncing in sentiment and substance. This arti- cle, no doubt, will receive a reply from some of the nu- merous friends and adherents of the secret society system. Tell, in your articles, gentlemen, we will publish all well-written productions on living questions.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE CONTEST. The East has many colorful athletic sports. It has regattas and foot-ball to test and develop the bodily powers, and often do the champion athletes of different colleges contest for the honor of their Alma Mater. Without at all understanding the importance of these many exercises, the West believe has originated and is perf- ecting a species of contest more and more of the aim and spirit of collegiate institutions.

First of all, in different parts of the West there have been trials of forces between literary socie- ties of different colleges, and between different colleges adjoining each other. The idea of intellectual contests has been expanding and has now developed into an enterprise, which, if properly carried out, will make these intellectual contests for the West what athletic contests are for the East. The literary society of Knox College, situated at Galesburg, Illinois, belongs the honor of first grasping this idea and giving it shape and form.

Last winter there was held an oratorial contest between
several colleges in the vicinity of Galena. This year they propose to extend their sphere of action. They have arranged to visit the following colleges, from three different States, to be represented: the Illinois State Industrial University and Chicago University from Illinois, Baldwin College from Pennsylvania, Bowdoin College from Maine, and another college not yet selected, from Wisconsin. The contest will be held at Galena, Illinois, the first of April. The Adelpha society, with whom the project originated, offers, for competition two prizes, the first a prize of one hundred dollars, and the second a prize of seventy-five dollars. The awarding of prizes must necessarily be a matter of dispute and fault-finding, but we cannot conceive a method of rendering a decision, more fair and impartial than the one adopted. The Governors of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa will each select one judge, who will render his decision separately and without conference with the other judges. The decisions in regard to the subject matter of each oration, the style of writing, and manner of delivery, marking each oration on a scale of ten with reference to those particulars. After passing through the hands of the three orators, chosen by the contestants from the audience, to compare these decisions, and select the men having the highest average, their verdict will be handed to the chairman, who will announce it to the audience. Thus the decision cannot be contested, or made the subject of debate, but each judge renders his verdict uninfluenced by the opinions of his cojudges.

There are several advantages to be gained by this contest. It will accelerate the progress of the colleges, as in life there should be rewards and prizes for the worker and the winner. To be chosen the representative orator of a college is an honor of which one may be justly proud. In no other way can such recognition be extended, with preeminence, to thelecturer and in recognition of the orator, and it will be an incitement of the highest type to every ambitious student, and will awaken the enthusiasm which will make some studies, that now are irksome, pleasant.

Not only will students be benefited, but Faculties will be more careful and rigid about their curriculum. The appointed orator will be a representative not only of the students, but of the drill of the class-room. If his training in eloquence has been good, he probably show it on the oratorum; if his effort in writing is a form under the guidance of a critical and rigid master, it will undoubtedly appear in his public performance; if he has been indebted and thorough in the class-room, that fact, too, will manifest itself. The orator to a great extent will represent the training of his Alma Mater, and her reputation, and that of her instructors will be indexed by the man who appears as the orator; while in her representatives, will be measured, not separately, but side by side, and judgment will be rendered concerning their respective merits. While this is the case, little inefficiency will be found in the class-room, at least in studies which contribute more directly to the formation of a public character, the influence of rhetoric and oration, especially will demand and obtain the highest talent and the severest instruction.

It will exert a salutary influence on public opinion. We hail with pleasure the influence which regatta exert in stimulating to physical culture. We need more physical exercise here. But it is a false verdict which decides the worth of a college by the skill of its orators. Rather should it institution stand highest which can show minds of superior culture, which excel in intellectual feats, whose sons are most skillful in handling the weapons of the mind.

If the coming contest shall prove a success, as we have no doubt but that it will, we hope there will be an effort to make inter-college contests more systematic and more comprehensive.

It is impossible, even if desirable, for all the prominent colleges in the country to engage simultaneously in a contest of characters, but we think that some system may be devised which will give all colleges a desire that to enter upon an opportunity to become participants in inter-college contests. As the ancient Greeks met from time to time in sacred Eleusis, to worship the wild olive, in the Olympic games, so may the college-men of America meet in contests of a higher culture and greater fame with the magic wand of eloquence, and as his native city beheld, with pre-eminent delight, the homage paid him with banquets, and set up his statue in her sacred groves, so should alma Mater receive with generous and prolonged applause, her whose eloquence won for himself and her, the victor's palm.

Mr. Bergh, the celebrated orator of the movement for the prevention of cruelty to animals, favored the students with a speech the other evening. Mr. Bergh's personal appearance impressed us favorably. His well-set figure is indicative of strength; his handsome, but graceful form, and clear, correct physiognomy reflect the spirit of Greece. Lack of space prevents a review of his speech; let it suffice to say that it was interesting, instructive and highly amusing. His practical advice to the boys, that each should marry some nice girl, was particularly grateful to their feelings, and called forth heartfelt, prolonged and appreciative applause.

Thanksgiving services held at the University Place Baptist Church were well attended by the students. Dr. Thomas, pastor of Mich. Ave. Baptist Church, preached the sermon.

LITERARY.

TO LINA —
(with a birthday letter.)
Your letter came yesterday morning, and my heart leaped with joy and thankfulness. Your birds and your blossoms are gay, but the most beautiful one is my younger sister who has sent me these smiles. I have read some of your verses and they will go to the heart of every true poet. To serenade as joyously as you do a song for you when you were smaller. As I was growing up, you were growing older.
Now, Lina, you're ten and you're taller—
You darling child!
I know you in shadowed hours,
When thought never came with a smile.
You then were the pet of your flowers,
And joy was the child of your heart.
I ever think of you, and dearly
I think when you're even thirteen.
You'll still have a heart and not curly
A fitting mixture.

And when the years that pass like wings of paper—
Discover what you now think sublime,
Oh, I swear that you'll still be the fashion,
And laugh at the antics of time.
To love you will then be no duty,
But happiness nothing less than joy.
There's a bud in your petal, my beauty,
But never can die.
A heart may be broken and broken,
A soul may despair and still rock,
I understand, dear child, a poor talent
Of love, for your dear little neck.
The heart that will perish in its youth,
It cannot and must not be yours;
May that love which is in the toil to be
Be happy as now.

FRANCIS LYNCH.

THE INFLUENCE OF GREEK THOUGHT.

GRADUATING ORATION OF ALFRED R. TUCKER.
Streams of thought enrich the mental world through which we float, and they are due to the stars that have fertilized the Olympus of the intellect—intellectual stars. The Nile, rising among the unexploited mountains of Africa has been the life of Egypt. Baring its annual load of rich alluvial soil, the Nile fertilizes the Egyptian country forever. Nothing analogous to this has been the influence of Greek thought in the history of man. Away back in the dim twilight of the early centuries, a stream of thought from the minds of the ancient Greeks, received additions from the master minds of the age, it has come down to us. Swelling over the ridge of time from which it poured the currents of the Olyumbs, both ways, bearing the life of the old world into the bosom of the new, it has been a mighty force in the advancement of the world. If we look about us in the thousand forms where we shall see the influence of the wonderful stream. Beginning with Thales, philosophical speculation has been impelled, and guided by the force of Greek thought. Ever since the voice of Plato was heard in the Athenian groves, philosophers have been engaged in studying his thoughts.

The sublime truths taught by Socrates have led men to aspire to his uninspired wisdom the reverence due to the divine morality of the Grecian prophet. To some of the best minds in the world are busy with the teachings of these heathen philosophers. The wonders of mental phenomena which Plato invested, "the longings of the immortal," have excited the highest interest of the future state, are still exciting the attention of the most learned minds.

Among the institutions of our own state and society, we find the same principles and customs which prevailed in Athens more than two thousand years ago. The great bulwark of our liberties, one of the principles for the sake of which the people did not hesitate to throttle royalty itself, the principle for which the peasant and the noble, rich and poor, obscure, the狂喜 of trial by jury, is a part of the fortress which guarded the freedom of every Athenian. Our principles of nomination and election to office are only a development of the Athenian systems. In the management of public assemblies we follow the example set us by the Greeks, even to the manner of taking votes. The public discussion of political measures, the open doors of justice may be traced back to the Bema and the unenclosed Areopagus. The letters which Cudahy is said to have brought into Greece have nowhere else been used with greater power.

Conveyed in the most perfect vehicle the human mind has ever invented for the transmission of thought, the treasures of Greek literature have enriched the world. If we approach Milton and Shakespeare with reverence, if Dante and Virgil inspire us with awe, we should come with uncovered head and unshod feet into the presence of the bard whose song, written in the uncertain morning light between the stars of the herd and the commencement of the Greek year. The theory of Achilles' wrath first sung at the Olympic games has passed from mouth to mouth throughout Greece. It has been wafted across the Mediterranean to Africa. It has wandered from island to another in the Aegean sea till it has taken up its abode in Asia. Delhi has heard it across the Asiatic and has been thrilled. The Alps bowed as it has passed into Germany and France. The wintry riots of the North have rejoiced with it with a wild enthusiasm. England have recovered and borne it across the ocean. The "forest primaval" has welcomed it, and with every breath that has passed it has made the settler's fireplace crackle with fresh-born joy. It has hinged with the riptide of the western sea. A hundred cities have borne the fabled name of Troy. Ten thousand mothers have bestowed the poet's name upon their sons. Wherever there are learned men, wherever the Greek language is known in the four quarters
Choosing not the charms of an easy life, because of the more powerful and more searching charms of hardship and battle. They seek after that which they have not, after that which they have not, after that which they have not.

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COMMUNICATED.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGE.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in his speech last Commencement, mentioned the great advantages to be gained for increased facilities for the study of oratory. At Yale, Mr. Evarts went farther, he not only pleaded for the giving more attention to the study of oratory, but he recommended to all who are engaged in the study of the chief enemies; he struck a blow at secret societies, the antagonist of open societies where oratory may be cultivated.

He decried the existence of so many secret societies which do as much with their log rolling and wire pulling to prepare young men for the corruptions of our politics as ever brilliant debating has done to prepare them for the halls of Congress." Mr. Evarts hoped for better things from the revival of the old open societies.

In this attack upon secret societies he struck a chord which many would like to see kept vibrating. There is to-day in this country a spirit of exasperation, of increasing, who, being conversant with American colleges and their internal organizations, emphatically demands these so called Greek fraternities as demoralizing in their tendencies, vicious both internally and in their outward results. Laying aside for the present the question of their intrinsic viciousness, we believe that they have been an element of antagonism to open societies in at least two ways, the first not necessary but common, the second almost inevitable. The first is where a society is made up of two elements representing two fraternities. The society is transformed into a hostile array. Although rivalry between two separate organizations is often stimulating and highly beneficial, in the bosoms of one body too often it changes into intestine war. The society, permissive, is literally torn by internal convulsions.

Now in secret fraternities each faction plots deeply to circumvent the other. The struggle, instead of being for the society's interests, is for honors of the individual Greeks. While on regular evenings the attendance of the unorganized crowd may be spared, on election nights the hall is filled with formulating convos "at dinner parties in the Greek houses." Thus the support of one faction is injurious to the welfare of the society. She is crowded, and late refreshments are served, and we feel, also, that the literary part of the entertainments often degenerates into theatrical performances rather than social gatherings.

That bond of brotherhood, too, of which we hear so much — what is it? Is it not an eminently narrow and selfish bond? The performances of the Greek fraternities have been, in many instances, little more than social dances, with the purpose of introducing the unknown to the unknown, a pleasing of their own men, but a discomforting and abuse of those of other fraternities. A bond of brotherhood then, anything less than that universal bond, good from man to man, is, we believe, false in its principles, narrow in its tendencies.

We would learn to understand that although these societies must still be tolerated, they are nevertheless to be shorn of some of their attendant barbarisms. Those silly ruts of initiation, more barren to the civilization and more conducive to the prudence of at least the authorities of Cornell, the scene of the late iniquitous agitations. But with a quotation from Prof. Widder of that institution, we will conclude. He charges the societies with tending to encourage plots and machinations against law, order and society; with fostering the lowest of politicians' arts; with exciting unnecessary jealousies; with exacting time;

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THE VOLUNTEER.

JUNIOR.

of the globe, the acclamation of mankind has forever crowned Homer the Laucratic of Song.

Dons of the ancient world. The scenes are not the monuments, and the world of history is found in the writings of Thucydides. If we study art, the first school is found in Athens. Art and literature and science and philosophy and progress filled the world about them with beautiful temples. Following their example, other nations have adorned the earth with cathedrals and abbey churches. Do you ask of architecture, the source of her greatness, her most beautiful designs? The very pillars which support her temples bear the names which they received in Greece. The beautiful forms which the thought of Phidias awoke from their marble sleep have been celebrated in the history of the world.

The students of art to-day, admiring but not alone to hope the wonderful grace which the obedient stone rendered as it was carved by the master's hand. The temples of Greece have been despoiled to beautify the world.

From Constantinople to London the fragments of her beauty have been scattered, and yet looking over the ruins of her glory, still glorious in decay; remembering that the models of her art yet rule, the eloquence of her orators yet breathes, the songs of her poets yet thrill, the thoughts of her philosophers yet live, we may be content to say, "There were giants in these days." The hand of Infinite Power should crush one of the starry worlds which now blazon in the heavens, the earth would be gray with the dust of generations yet unborn before the last ray of light, driven from its absolute home would reach the confines of our system. Could you annihilate the rocky hills of Greece and sweep from the earth all trace of her existence, the light of her influence would shine through the ages until the dust of man's history is rolled up forever.

AREULMENTS OF DIFFICULTY.

That is a sublime conception which represents the Palace Beautiful as crowning the hill of the Hill Difficulty. Yet it is not more sublime than true; rather it is sublime because of the grand truth which it shadows forth. That mountain whose peak is easily seen and easily reached, presents no attraction to the adventurer; but that, whose crest enters the clouds, and whose sides are rugged and torn, upon that fairy gathers a hundred charming pictures, and ambitions loses with lighted eye.

The leaders of every profession and every age have glories in meeting and mastering difficulties. They have entered the contest when it offered no attraction except the content; not merely that they might win the battle, but that they might be in the battle. The trumpeter's note or the roll of the drum to them, not of martyrdom, or a country in distress, but of courage and the thickest of the fight. They thought not over the loved ones they came to defend; this, too, was swallowed up in the allurement that hurried them along. Men
and attention needed for study; with involving an expenditure which many can all afford, and which all can apply to better advantage; with the lack of attention of parents; with furnishing a partial and unfair aspect of persons and things; with being childish in principle and more or less vicious in practice; and finally, with pretending to accord us to accomplish certain good purposes which could be equally well accomplished without the element of secrecy.

COLLEGE ADVERTISING

The time was, when it was not counted professional in colleges to blazon their merits in flaming advertisements. Colleges and doctors were counted in the same category in reference to this matter. A doctor who does more than is, at most, insert in the newspaper a card indicating his number and office hours, is at once tainted with quackery, and all his brother doctors cry "femin habet in cura." So, until lately, colleges turned upon all newspaper puffing a look of contempt, about like that with which a fowl is supposed to contemptuously plate a Gentile worshipper or a piece of pork.

Lately, however, the propensities seem to be breaking down. Harvard, under President Eliot, we believe, leads off, and next for three or four years, we have heard the merits of our venerable American University set forth in terms, which to say the least, are strong. Its ample literary and scientific appointments, its transcendent non-sectarianism, such that students of all sects, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, all may go to Harvard without fear of any sectarian inquisition—lye Yale and all narrow gage sectarian colleges take notice! Thirty or more lecture courses over and above the regular curriculum, and its money to lend or give away, when all this is displayed in journals of unlimited number, and of every possible stripe, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, annuals, of all sects, all parties and all sections, who will say that everybody will not know that Harvard is a great college?

Some people seem to think it must be confused, so none leading the really pretty good chance in this race. Thus, we observe that a western college catches the true strain of self-accounting, and proclaims the evident advantages of its location somewhat on this wise: Equally remote from the fever-laden swammas of the south and the consume-bearing gales of the lakes. Again, a sweet stripping of twenty summers, evidently not resolved to not be in the good cause, takes up the refrain and proclaims: A genuine University, six colleges and seventy professors! That's a good many. A genuine University, none of your show concerns, you see, is a good thing! So, taken all in all, we do not see but that the stiffness of the officers of the college is pretty fairly broken down, and the advertising literature to have made an acquisition of college facilities, so that the men of والسراحل, and he whose hands are not to be run out, must hereafter he consed with back seats.

By the way, may not our University go in a little stronger on this thing, and let the campaign be in the order of the day, it will not do to affect too much modesty.

C.

Another reunion of the four Theological Seminaries of Chicago, was held at Evanston, (Meth.) on Friday, 14th May, 1865. The toast of the evening, received good responses in the following order: Mr. J. M. Coon, (Bap.) in reply to the toast, "Reorganization of the Ministry," assigned three reasons for so many ministers quitting their profession, namely: The unjust attitude of the Church toward his ministry, the unwarranted exactions of the Church to draw men into the ministry, and lastly and chiefly, the decay in personal piety. Mr. Wm. Gallagher, (Cong.) gave some fine exhibitions of ex (ex) eugenic, and many good thoughts upon the toast. "The Minister as a Citizen," strongly advocating the minister's hearty sympathy with the great questions and movements of the times. Mr. T. March, (Pres.) indulged in a strain of sermo-comico in response to the toast, "The Comedy of Life." It was well rendered and well received. The last toast, "The Foolishness of Preaching," was responded to by Mr. W. W. Snoddy, (Meth.) in a very forcible and practical manner. Besides these responses the occasion consisted of a substantial repast, furnished by the M. E. Church, and a season of prayer and general greeting, the whole enlivened by music; altogether a very pleasant and profitable reunion.

PERSONAL

IN MEMORIAM

Since our last issue the very sad news of the death of Alfred B. Tucker has reached us. He died at his home in Aurora, Ill., on Friday, Nov. 21st.

For more than a year his health had been declining, and he spent the past summer in Colorado, in the hope of regaining his strength. He returned to Aurora a short time ago, and just two weeks previous to his death, was ordained as pastor of the church at Aurora, at that place. He was looking forward to a life-work that was nobly and well begun when death's arrow struck him; and his resign was here was closed.

Mr. Tucker's stay at the University was not of long duration. He came here from Madison University, and entered the Junior class in Sept. of 1859. He at once held a prominent position in his class, in the societies and in college. He stood in the front rank of the leaders of every united enterprise, and left an example worthy of emulation. He filled with distinction every position of honor or trust to which he was chosen; and many will remember his closing college exercise on commencement day. We can hardly avoid from the scene of human life, yet we know it to be so. He had given his talents and his life to the most noble cause and hoped to accomplish much, but He—Who does all things well called him away. His work was just begun, yet it was finished. The cloud has cast its gloom

Around his home has also overshadowed our hearts. Fondly we will cherish his memory through all the years.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Delta chapter of Kappa Epsilon Fraternity:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his wise providence, to remove by the hand of death, our much-esteem'd friend and brother, Alfred B. Tucker. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That as members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, in which he was associated with us in the bonds of brotherhood, we deeply feel and lament his loss.

RESOLVED, That Brother Tucker died, by noble example and high gentlemanly deportment, gained for himself the greatest esteem, and will long be held in remembrance by those who enjoyed his friendship.

RESOLVED, That we sincerely sympathise with the afflicted family in this hour of distress, assuring them that our lives also are darkened by this sad event.

RESOLVED, That in memory of our departed brother, we wear a badge of mourning during the space of fifteen days.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions he sent to the bereaved family; that a copy be published in the \Voltaire; and that a copy be placed on the records of the society.

R. R. COON, \Committee.
A. J. FISHER.

Es. Stearn is still principal of Maryland University at Beaver Dam, Wis., and the school is prospering under his management.

Robert Leslie is pastor of the Baptist Church of Joliet. An article from his pen may be expected soon.

R. D. Sheppard, for three years the acceptable pastor of the Michigan Avenue Methodist church is now pastoring a church in Chicago.

Leaving studies at Albany, New York, but divides his attentions between the professors and the very fortunate that his young ladies of that little city.

J. G. Davidson is "doing" Europe. He travelled over England, spent several weeks in the Highlands of Scotland, launched his little boat on the Lakes of Keswick, and then made the long journey to Paris, which his boy decided to make the terminus, and then made the little town of France. He arrived in Paris, attended the Viennese Exposition, and was at Leipzic when last heard from.

J. P. Thomas writes a congratulatory letter from Newton Theological Seminary, but modestly refrains from saying anything about himself. A little egotism now and then is relished by the one who writes the Personal.

The courtesies of L. S. Cole occasionally breach our sanctuary. He is studying at the Chicago Medical College, and resides in the paternal mansion.

A. Watts, the prophet, has returned to his own country, and in the junior theological class at the Seminary is preparing to enter upon next summer's campaign with greater resources and with renewed vigor.

The Harvard Advocate—but see editorial.

We welcome the \Olive Olio to its table. It makes a good beginning.

The Tripod has a great deal of good material to draw upon coming out of the summer, and it is beginning to take advantage of its opportunities.

We looked through our old friend the Benton Orient, and there did not know whether to call it good or bad, so we borrow a term from Birnam and call it "The what is it?"

The Spectrum from a Good paper, printed on good paper, with a good article of editoral, and No. 3 contains a very sensible review of the \Voltaire.

The college Mercury contains a very able essay on \Mother Hubbard." We hope the author is now convalescent.

The Cypress has some good points, but upon reading such articles as "Our Boy," &c, we are wont to exclaim, in something like the language of the hero of Benum, "A little more brains here Captain Bragg!."

The contents of the University Herald (No. 5) are in harmony with the elegant paper on which it is printed. By the way, it tells us that we have failed to connect. We have mailed our November number on time—sorry if our exchanges haven't received it.

The Madisonianis always a welcome visitor. It is a readable paper, and is to be commended for the excellent arrangement of its contents.

The Williams Review is among the best of our ex-
changes. The fact that Williams College issues two as good papers as the Review an Fiddle, reflects, we think, great credit upon its students.

If we didn’t believe that the editors of the Indiana Student were “all, all honorable men,” we would accuse them of abstracting the wrapping paper of some druggist for the purpose of establishing the Student. The contents, though not perhaps as attempted as the paper, have room, we think, for improvement—hardly what we would expect from a State University.

We rather like the poetry of the Magna, although we are not so favorably impressed with rest of its literature. It is generally neither very elegant, interesting nor profound. It devotes a great deal of space generally to the college games, and must be popular with the sporting sons of Harvard.

We are inclined to call the Yale Lit for November the best of our exchanges bearing that date. Its leading articles are all superior. The Editor’s Table is furnished with a spicy repast. In that excellent article, “Our Need,” perhaps the Lit has let the Yale cat out of the bag, when in speaking of the entering Freshman’s ability to appreciate the importance of the coming four years, it says: “Even if he has at first a proper sense of their importance, he finds after a brief sojourn under the scholastic shades, that study and mental improvement seem to be farthest removed from the thoughts of the great body of his associates, and he learns that they regard the time spent at college as a period reserved to them in which to enjoy themselves, and to throw care to the winds before entering upon the active duties of life.”

The Que View is becoming very spiritful lately, as is shown by such phrases as “cow-licked city.” Shorthall ed. could scarcely have been graduated man, “last recruit for Chicago, genius not sufficiently appreciated,” etc. We don’t wonder that it feels badly about the loss of brainy fellows. We think they have anybody. We advise it to assume a higher tone generally, to “chicken” its editorial particularly, to insert nine-tenths less of that low, that insinuating, that intended to be witty, but silly trash especially, in short, to undergo a reformation thoroughly, and it may then hope not to have its acquaintance cabled by the better class of its exchanges, at least for no such reason as the very valid one given, for doing so, by the Williams Review. Perhaps, however, it is just to say that it has just discovered No. 11 of this paper, and think that we can discern a slight shade of improvement.

Now, if it will post our suggestions in its sancsum, and study carefully also its own incongruous but timely article on Refugium, it may yet become a very good little paper, a very good little paper indeed.

The Fasor Miscellany has arrived at last. Two of the editors were found peering over it, and uttering such profound speculations as “Oh! I the fair fingers that penned these lines! The snowy boughs that contracted in origin these thoughts! I see,” but the third, who is very cool and practical about these things, gathered it up and calmly looked it over. He thinks that the essay on “Mrs. Browning” is good; that the piece entitled “Hamlet” is a fine analysis of the character of Shakespear’s hero; that in the department “De temporebus et moribus,” “the pen of the lady can often be seen in a manner both charming and refreshing.”

Besides those already mentioned we have received since last issue, Amherst Student, Western Collegian, Am- nalist, College Argus, Rockford Mag., Yale Courant, Col- lege Herald, University Herald, College Olio, Cornell Era, Cornell Times, Aevol, University Record, Bronnium, Chronicle, College Mercury, Packer Quarterly, Nassau Lit., Robot Monthly, Irving Union, College Spectator, Darm- mouth, Targum, University Review, College Sylly, College Days, Lawrence Collegian, Trinity Tattlet, The Semin- ary Budget and

“Hang out our banners on the outward walls. The cry is still: They come.”

CLIPPINGS.

A student in the German class, criticizing a blackboard exer- cise, says: “Professor, ought not that word to have an accent over it?”—“Ex.”

“Soph—to Freshman.—When is a Freshman like a cigar?”

“Freshman.—I weaken.”

“Soph.—Why, when he is being smoked.”—(Freshman exit.)

“Professor—What is the apparent course of the Sun through the heavens?”

Student.—(amusingly confounded).—“From West to East, sir.”

Professor.—“You mean just the opposite, don’t you? Student, (confidently.)—Oh, you sir; from North to South.”—“Ex.”

A man in a Latin class was called up for the derision of a certain word. She boldly pro- ceeded:—“Sir, correct, hoc, mox, meum, meum, meum, meum,” which was received with unalloyed joy by the boys.—“Ex.”

During the cold, cloudy weather we had some time ago, sev- eral of the ladies in the middle college were heard to exclaim, either in a little shout or a laugh:

(Young lady at the library door).—“Is Don Quixote to be? Librarian, (blandly smiling).” “It is not.” (Young Lady).—“Well then, a few days since, when I was reading this book, I take it, I’ll take one of Oliver Twist’s works, I always liked his writing.”

A Portland naut, caught fishing for trout on another man’s land the other day, completely silenced the owner, who remarked, with the masculine answer, “Who wants to catch your trout? I am only trying to drown this worm.”

A postal card containing the following was picked up on the Freshman recreation room floor this morning:—“Dear Father—

they came into our room—blown out light—stood us on table—had to save Lacy—had to spell three syllable words—hard time—want you to come down Monday—D.—Boadway Orient.”

AT HOME.

Several communicated articles are crowded out this time.

Many were disappointed by the non-appearance of Lucea in recitation. Prof.—“Professor, wouldn’t it be ad- visable to study the French Testament for a part of the term?”

Prof.—“Yes, but I should rather the class would take some book with which they are not altogether unac- quainted.”

T. Edward Egbert is the orator appointed by the Stu- dent’s Association, to carry off the first prize in the Inter-collegiate contest at Galesburg, on the 28th of Feb- ruary next.

Our list where it all disappeared, and left our pages nearly destitute of the productions of those personages. We hope the senior class will hold their election without delay, and find out whether there is a poet or not.

The Tri Kappa society held one of their meetings in the Twenty-fifth Street Baptist church last Friday evening, and paid fifty cents a piece for the privilege of speak- ing. Poor boys and girls!

Senior, looking sturdily on a Freshman.—“Where were you reared, what do you amount to, do you ever expect to leave a name?”

Freshman.—“Calm and serene.—Yes, four or five of them.”

Exit 74 man.

Down-town clerk to senior.—“Let us see, you are pro- fessor.”

Senior.—“No, I am a Freshman.”

From a Latin class was called up for the derision of a certain word. She boldly pro- ceeded: “Sir, correct, hoc, mox, meum, meum, meum,” which was received with unalloyed joy by the boys. —“Ex.”

Quite a change has been made in the dining hall. The seniors have finally secured a select table “apart” from the rest. So they are now enabled to preserve grace and dignity, and while their conversation at table is not interrupted by Peeps and noisy Freshmen.

“The Exposition” has come and gone. Notwith- standing the “panic” there was a grand success and worthy of Chicago. It was a great resort for the students; all of the seniors except nine attended it with their girls. We can, if necessary, adduce facts to substantiate this statement.

Passenger in street car to little Italian fiddler who is passing his cap, and exposing a nearly close-shaven head, “Young man, you better go and get your hair cut.”

Diminuto Italiano, (suspecting that they are poking fun at him,) apologetically, “We cut his hair not long ago.”

What result? The occupants of the south-east corner of Jones Hall, have been of, late, the auditors of an interesting company of small boys, who come at set of sun apparently to engage in elocutionary, oratorical and rhetorical dem- onstrations. They make a specialty of yelling aloud at a time. Such a nuisance should be abated forthwith.

The senior classes of the University and Seminary were excused from recitations on Friday, Nov. 14th, to hear through the Newman Society a lecture on “The Dignity of Labor,” and preached five times while in Chicago. He is one of the easiest and most impressive speakers that we have ever heard.

The Chicago Times has carefully prepared a list for us by which it appears that the combined circulation of the Volante and Times is greater than that of all other Chi- cago papers together. But never mind about this, send on your subscriptions, and we are confident that, with our increased facilities for publishing, we can supply all de-mands.

A dialogue under difficulties. Scene.—A spot enlight- ened by no single ray. Argument.—Half a score of noisy peeps rush headlong down three flights of stairs. They near the ground floor. They are yelling vociferously.

Prof. — steps up and gently places his arms around the foremost one. Prof. earnestly. — “What’s the matter?”

The young Crosians. “G—solid.”

Prof. ex- citely. — “Why you converse similar to one deprived of reasoning faculties.” All of the peeps. In concert. “G—solid.”

The eight guard boys were eventually masters of the situation.

The members of the Freshman class can find no other way to preserve their identity than by indulging in “class songs,” and by attempting to outdraw the example of 74. To a close observer there is a little similitude between U. C. ’74 and U. C. ’77. However the cross, in a Freshman is altogether inappropriate too, considering that they have lady associates.

Not long since many were complaining of the length of time given to the ringing of the breakfast bell. A few mornings ago, four or five valiant Spartan youths silently and hurriedly emerged from “Senior Corner.” Not a word was spoken. Hurriedly they came, for their cravats were yet unadjusted and their beavers unsmoothed. Silently they came, for not a football broke the early silence. They were armed with the teeths with pillows and coal-hutches. The object of their adventure drew near. Not far away that, we have the hope of the coming century. They turned with the same fatalism that characterizes all the rest of the world, they walked with the same deliberation that characterizes all the rest of the world, they walked with the same deliberation that characterizes all the rest of the world, they walked with the same deliberation that characterizes all the rest of the world.

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