UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

COURSE OF STUDY.
PREPARATORY.
COMMERCIAL.
SCIENTIFIC.
ASTRONOMICAL.
CLASSICAL.
LAW.

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

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Students may reside at the University and pursue studies, for a longer or 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, co-operate in the application of Astronomy to Geography, and other useful purposes, and to train students in practical Astronomy preparatory to such applications. The instruments of the Observatory are the great Clark Refractor, 98-inch aperture, the Meridian Circle by Reynolds & son; presented by the Hon. W. S. Gurney; a Howard Clock and a Boodle 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 Professors of the University have charge of the instruction in the studies belonging to the several departments. The studies have been arranged in a course of three years for classical, and two years for scientific students.

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

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

During the month there has been held by the Board of Trustees a very important session. From the report of President Doolittle, chairman of the committee on the finance question, it appears that the financial affairs of the University have had a thorough sitting, the financial staff having been blown off, the financial grain left, and the financial situation clearly shown.

We deem it neither desirable nor practicable to publish much of the report of the proceedings, which already has been so fully presented in the city dailies. We will take the liberty, however, of using our scissors on it to a small extent. The result of President Doolittle's full and lucid exposition of the finances shows us that some ninety-one thousand dollars would provide for the bonded and floating debt of the University, or "one hundred thousand would make it absolutely certain." An appeal, embodied in several resolutions, presented by a committee consisting of the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, and E. H. McCagg, Esq., is made to the friends of higher learning.

The preamble and first resolution we insert:

Whereas, It appears that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the endowment of the University of Chicago, and the annual income of the endowment of the University, will not enable the University to meet its financial obligations and its annual expenses, will, if promptly secured, relieve such institutions from many liabilities, for its bonded and floating debt, including its indebtedness to the Greek Endowment Fund; therefore,

Resolved, That this board and each member thereof, earnestly appeals to the citizens of Chicago, to unite with all the friends of the University everywhere, to raise the sum of money or to give obligations for the same, on or before the 4th day of July next; and, further, that by similar donations, and liberal donations in money, stock, building, lots, or otherwise, the University can secure a firm and substantial basis for its growth and development; and resolved, That the said resolution be printed in the University Leader and The Volante.

Four forms under which parties may contribute were drawn up, so that those who wish to contribute may have no trouble about doing so in such a shape as may suit them.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, of New York City, "to confer with him on the future of the University of Chicago, and as to the same to be given to the proposed northern wing, and to express the hope that he will again allow this board to name him as its president."

Two other resolutions, affecting the management of the treasury, we regard as important, since they are guarantees that all moneys received will be properly taken care of and properly appropriated.

Resolved, That all moneys received, together with all subscriptions, bills, notes, obligations, deeds, mortgages, and other securities for the University, shall be paid, or safely forwarded, by the person receiving the same, to the treasurer, who shall immediately, upon the books, present and record such payment, or the amount, as the case may be, and shall see that the accounts of such moneys be kept in the books, to pay over all moneys and deliver all securities for the purpose of endowment, in the committee on endowment, to be invested by them, the treasurer taking proper vouchers for such payment and delivery, to such committee, and making also, the proper entry upon his books of the same.

Resolved, That the executive committee have power, and it shall be their duty to receive bonds with great and sufficient interest of the treasurer, and to pay for direct and conditional orders of the treasurer, and to receive and pay all moneys received from time to time to increase the same, conditioned for the faithful prosecution of the duties of said office as trustee, that the treasurer shall keep all moneys coming into his hands in some bank or other secure place of deposit to be approved by the executive committee; that all disbursements of money by the treasurer to the amount of five dollars or upward shall be signed and countersigned by the treasurer and some other person, or persons, whose signature shall be known to the executive committee; that the treasurer shall return to the committee all checks, scrips, and other securities received, and shall report the amount of such receipts and expenditures to the executive committee, and shall annually, or as often as the treasurer shall require, submit his books to the committee for examination.

In the early part of the proceedings a communication was read from Dr. J. C. Burroughs, the purport of which will be seen in the following preamble, which we insert with the accompanying resolutions.

Whereas, Rev. Dr. Burroughs, in response to the invitation of the board, to call upon the University in the office of chancellor, has requested that an address relating to himself and the University, shall be had at the present meeting; and whereas, if the board shall be held in the present meeting, or any other, if the board should be held at any time as an effort to make provision for the payment of the existing debt, before the annual meeting, it is in the best interest of the University, and in the best interests of the University, that the board shall upon its own part actively cooperate to the same end.

Resolved, That recognizing, consent, the generous spirit in which Dr. Burroughs makes this proposal, the board accept his offer, and, while expressing him to undertake this service, pledge him to the support and encouragement of the University, and to do all in the way of assistance in the way of man and money, which he may request.

Resolved, That President Doolittle be requested to give to, in connection with this memorandum, a letter to himself and the University, expressing his views on the subject of other duties and engagements, and in such ways as to himself shall seem most expedient.

At a later stage of the proceedings resolutions were adopted calling for the appointment of a committee of five in relation to the office of chancellor, lately created by the State legislature, by the passage of a general law to take effect the first day of next January, the committee, we believe, were to report a by-law at the June meeting, fixing the functions of the new office. Other commit-
tees were appointed in relation to the University grounds, and to special questions of finance.

Finally in the plain, unvarnished language of the re-
gent, he asked for the largest hold
by the board in a long time, and was harmonious and unanimous throughout. A large amount of important business was transacted, and the whole of the young men were prepared with the feeling that a new career is opening to the Universi-
ty they represent."

Among a student's opportunities we know of none greater than the privilege of general and practical read-
ing. At present, nearly every college of any note has a
well filled reading-room and a library; two things that have become almost indispensable to a college. And this
is as it should be; for a student is only half successful who
neglects either the reading-room or the library.

The object of a college training is not merely to give
one a knowledge of the authors that are in the catalogue,
but also to give one the means of using books; but it should also furnish a wider and more complete mastery of the
subject, such as can be gained only by a systematic course of reading.

Our professors often give us the names of standard au-
thors, and advise us to make the personal acquaintance
of their works. Sometimes we act upon that advice with
great profit to ourselves; sometimes we do not, and the
loss is our own.

But there is another great advantage to be derived
from general reading. Not only is a thorough knowledge
of the author and the subject gained; but the student
naturally and unconsciously acquires a cultivated manner
of thought and composition. Nothing will so much help
to mould a person's style of sentiment or writing, as a
careful perusal of the best thoughts of the best writers
found in our libraries.

But equally important is the college reading-room;
stored as it generally is with the choice magazines and
papers of the country. Not only have we the news of the
day, of which we can ill afford to be ignorant, but ques-
tions of national and international import are there
discussed by able writers. We expect to be men of
the world; to fill positions in active life when for the
college distinction is run. It is both advisable and ex-
pedient to be acquainted with prominent current
events.

While becoming familiar with Greek and the
literature of the ancients, we should not neglect our
own language. We are not the whole object of an education to
gain a mastery of science and language, but to add to
our knowledge; wisdom, and to wisdom, culture, and we think
the college reading-room and library are among the
most general means for gaining this end.

THIN FLUID.

There always seems to be a great deal of nonsense
in raising a tempest about a small matter. The gas ques-
tion has been one of the most serious, and now comes the
societies than the rather trifling sum involved amounted
to. We suppose, however, that those, who considered
and opposed paying them, thought they were following in the footsteps of the illustrious
Hampden of whom Burke declared that the payment of
the student's stand point. Personally it seems to us no
more than right that the students should pay for all the
gas used by themselves, and, if the tariff of fifty cents
per week fixed upon each room doesn't do this, we may
as well pay the deficiency as societies as to have the
tariff per room raised—with this advantage in favor of
the former method, that there are a few society men not
counting in the bill. Paying the interest on a gas
night, would be debarred from the happy privilege
of paying for any at all under the latter method. But
those who think the gas bills find no fair are inclined
to believe, of course, that we are paying for more gas than
we burn. Now, however much here there may be in
this opinion, its advocates, nevertheless, (never yet hav-
ing had the error of their perhaps preposterous and the
most heinous notion pointed out to them) advance an
argument or two that on the surface, at least, seems
quite plausible.

They tell us, for instance, that in a neighboring inst-
stitution, the gas bills are not quite so large as ours, and that the cost amounts to only forty cents per capita, whereas we pay
fifty. Now our heretics jump at once to the conclusion,
that in this case, it is not the fault of the use of gas in
us, but assuming the forty vs. fifty cent premise as
true, the most respectable orthodox views must ad-
mit that of these three conclusions is probably correct first,
that the gas company discriminates in favor of that
society, or second, that those who are expected to always
keep their lamps trimmed and burning, burn less gas than
we do, or third, that we are paying more or less than
they, as societies, for the gas they consume. But, with
Seminary) pays. The second we deem hardly probable,
especially as the gas bills are turned off at ten or ten, but left
on there all night—a fact often taken advantage of, of
nothing, by the indolent. The third conclusion of course
would be the correct one only after the other two, and
perhaps others that could possibly be drawn from the
premise were decided negatively.

Again it is also urged with considerable plausibility
that these bills are unjust because gas is turned off
on society evenings than is burned in the society halls.
Yet if the amount herefore levied per occupant, with an
allowance of five cents per month may be turned off on
society nights, has only been sufficient to meet the
contractual obligation, there is even on this ground hardly room
for complaint. But, still we believe at this point there is
something to be urged favorable to easy terms. Last
year students hardly ever thought of turning off their
gas, their attention not having been called to it; this year
those who have attended the societies have been
required to do so—shutting off more, we think, each
night, than is needed in the hall. If then last year the
 tariff was found insufficient, it should be more than
adequate; a reduction may be reasonably claimed in
the amount of gas consumed, and the benefit of this
reduction, which of course could only be appreciated,
the societies are justly entitled to.

There are by those, assuming that we pay for more
gas than we burn, dark hints, calculated to excite in
sometimes threatened toochrome in the bargain, by the
interest on an old gas debt. But this opinion we regard as ex-
tremely heretical and not to be entertained at all. To
surely no one who would say in more
are you independent pack of students growing about,
even if you are paying for too much gas, this is no busi-
ess of ours; we shall not go and talk you at
liberty to pack up and decamp; ’such logicians, however,
if they exist at all, must be few and far between, since it
is generally conceded that after the 1st of January
anymore is better than a divorce even in College.

There are, too, among the students those of wild im-
agination, who do not like your extravagance if the
University were wealthy, but with a debit it is as
nearly a hundred thousand dollars upon its shoulders,
such a favor should not be despised. infinity is, of course, pro-
vided, the bill is found to be intrinsically reasonable.

The societies cannot now justly expect any financial fa-
sions from the University, they are entitled, however, to the most unqualified sympathy,
their support of its officers. The societies, properly
conducted are a source of profit to the student, the
societies to the University, to the community, and hence can justly claim every possible moral
encouragement and support.

Twenty years hence, this subject at greater length
than was intended when we began—naturally, how-
ever, as it is nothing but gas. We hope we have said nothing
offensive or too hortatory. The societies, we are sure,
composed as they are, of honorable men, are willing
cheerfully to do what is fair and right, when what that is
shall be fairly shown to them.

As a general thing our friends do not contribute as
much as it is to be desired to the columns of the Vo-
late and to the general contributions, but it is an
exception. The last number, with the exception of a page kindly contributed by a profes-
sor, was all written by the editors. Odd reason perhaps
why the students and alumni do not write more for the
paper is, perhaps, because they feel a little delicate about
writing in an article under their signatures and having it
rejected. Now of what few articles we have received
this year, it is seldom that we have rejected any, but if
the students show a proper appreciation of college
patriotism, and should write with equal contributions, as
you ought to in order that we might make a proper selection,
why, notwithstanding the fact that we are patrons of
word, we, of course, would have to reject some of them.

Now in order that the authors of the rejected articles
would have the satisfaction of knowing that not even
the worst, as honorable men, in no case could we accept
the following system, already pursued by the
Brookman of Brown, and, maybe by some other col-
el in whose good graces we would not much expect to
be a regular through the mail, and, accompanying it, your
name in a separate, sealed envelope. The board then, after
the article has been accepted, you would open the sealed envelope, if rejected, they
would destroy it unopened. We would pledge ourselves,
and the editors, to respect, and publish any article that
gives the authors name if we did not propose to use its article.

Now, gentlemen, you see that the field of literary
journals is not yet plowed. The foot-steps of the brilli-
and the intellectual, and the deep digg-
gress, and ruggishly-splendid Carlyle, now is your
possibility, things of your thought, the most splendid
without the exception, to the indomitable, the
improvable bulwarks of your logic embedded in all the
borders of your rhetoric and you perceive, at once, what a paragon of sheets you
will make of the VOLANTE.
The Volante

Beneficiaries

There is a class of human beings who congregate mostly about colleges, called beneficiaries, a class about whom there has been written during the last few years. Those who are appealed to for money in behalf of these so-called unfortunates are led to suppose that they are Christian paupers, the suffering, sallowcomplexion caused by want of proper nourishment, with clothes patched but clean, men who always burn the midnight oil, men who are on the point of starvation unless they obtain a good round sum, and men who will be Judsons or Brainerds if a little money is advanced them. The whole of the above description may apply to a few or it may not. As far as our experience goes we have observed three classes of beneficiaries.

The first class imagine that the world was made for the sons of the prophets, and they are willing to take all of the money they can get, and live on an old cost with becoming sanctimony, and smile blandly on receiving an old pair of boots. Should gifts fall about them like rain they would receive them all with a heaping countenance and sigh for something more. We have seen men of this stamp, brothers of the notorious Peter Mallins. There was an index of them just after the fire, when clothing for the destitute arrived in so great abundance, but they have ceased to desert these walls with their presence and assured the unmerited broadcast on the land, some with Spurgeon’s sermons and the Chicago Pulse ready for use, determined to live without exertion and to live well.

Another class are intensely ambitious and intensely proud, and while their desire for a college education is strong enough to induce them at times to accept professorship and anything else the system keeps them in continual misery.

A third, and by far the greatest class consists of those who are carrying on a few efforts for themselves for a certain work. They know that many others are desirous that they should engage in that work and would esteem it a privilege to assist them when they need assistance. They are not able to defray all their expenses from their own resources or labors, and accept aid from those who are working in the same common cause with themselves, the one giving their labors and lives, the other contributing money. These can accept aid without being ignobly, without loss of manhood or independence. These students who are the most estimable, and most the public spirited and exemplary men.

There are some, however, who not only look upon the system with utter disfavor, but view with contempt those whom it benefits. There are some students who draw largely on the family resources, seems to regard those who do not enjoy that advantage as an inferior class. They would not receive a gift. They would be independent. Not a few of these young men practice the very thing they condemn? At the present day is not nearly every educational institution to some extent a benevolent institution as well? Not a few of the rich man’s sons get their education their way. Every one who attends a first-class institution is a beneficiary, and he reaps the benefits derived from the thousands on thousands of dollars paid by those who never receive a cent in return, and the amount he pays would not even liquidate the interest on the investment.

But they say if you rely on some one to help you it will produce a feeling of dependence and destroy your independence. So it will, both in the case of those who rely on Christian strangers and those who rely on rich parents. It has a bad effect on the recipient in either case, but we are inclined to think that the rich man’s son has not the advantage of the “poor orphan” in self-reliance. When the banker fails the intellectual son lingers not longer amid the groves of the academy, but returns to his home where it is cost quite so much to support him. Where the accustomed aid is not forthcoming to “your beneficiary” he hardly ever thinks of changing his purpose and seeking another home. He works more. It may be at the expense of scholarship, or of health, or of many necessities, but he usually succeeds in gaining his diploma.

No one however will deny that there is something of evil as well as good in the beneficiary system. The largest donations produce the smallest results. Those who are capable and talented desire but little aid while a considerable number succeed in paying all their expenses from their own labor and talent. Those who, who give little promise of future success, draw most largely upon the resources of the benevolent.

If a number of the more inefficient could be dropped and the amount which had been allowed them were given to students of a non-ministerial profession, of good talents and character, we are sure that a far greater amount of good would accrue from the expenditure. It would banish any feeling of caste that some people entertain with reference to the other students. It would prevent the imagination that they have a call to the ministry when hunger and want stare them in the face.

Then we would say: out upon those parasites who take advantage of the benevolence of others to gratify their avarice or indulge their laziness; honor those who strike hard blows in self-support and receive proffered aid as a last resort; but more honor, all honor to those who fitting themselves for whatever calling; rely only upon their own right arm and their own keen blade to carve the way.

Literary

Elinore
At the barn’s castle gate
Four tall sentinel sentinels wait,
Watch and wait by night and day.
Patience, male and female.
Four fair daughters in the hall
Gather round the barn tall.
Farewell of the lovely flowrs.
Blows the youthful Elinore.

Through the castle portal rise
Four feet brightness in pomp and pride;
Highest rank of wealth and name
Both the haughty Douglas claim.
Wrested with orange, robed in white,
Each bade a stately bright,
Stand there awhile, but where doth hide
Noible Douglas’ lovelier little?

Or the castle’s lovely tower
Darted—beads of joy forever;
Clearly round it twist and twine
Doubled locks of joy-true.
Lo! up the airy mast
Gallant sailor clincheth fast,
Up those vine-ropes, bold and free
Climbs young Harry of the sea.

Swiftly he beareth the mail true
Down that hollow steeple true
Past the moorland—on the deep—
Swimming with the billows true.

Vain, proud Douglas, vain the sought,
Mad pursuit and frantic rout!
Vain Douglas! how much!—
Watch those sentinels grim and gay.

B I.

A College President

BY PROF. J. R. BOISE, LL. D.

American college professors and students are so often in searching of a presiding officer, that the question naturally arises, are we really so deficient in able college men and educators? We do not think it the great scarcity of really good and successful college presidents may be readily accounted for on a little reflection.

The American ideal of a college president is very faulty. The great want is generally expected of him, for any man to do well. First of all, according to the popular demand, he must possess the two very distinct characteristics, a profound scholar and a successful teacher. These two characters are seldom united.

The orator, in the class-room, talks too much; and fails to draw out his class. The professor, on the platform, is too timid; he shrinks from “that wild beast, a popular audience.” All his inspiration, if he has any, forsakes him. There are indeed exceptions to this rule; but they are very rare.

But these two characters—the orator and the class-room teacher—are not by any means all that we demand in a college president. He is supposed to be a profound scholar,—a philosopher, historian, linguist, naturalist and what more, we cannot say. This expectation is also, always entertained! We demand of him the extraordinary qualifications, united with anything like thoroughness, do not exist in one man. The ablest scholars that have ever lived, have not provided this.

But added to all these superhuman qualifications, he must have still another quite distinct character; he must be a good financial and business manager.

Now, to say nothing of refined and genial manners, a pleasant temper, a straightforward and upright character, such as to inspire confidence; all of which are certainly important, but not always united in eminent men; passing all these things by, where do we find the man who combines with symmetry, the general and the profound scholar, the eloquent orator, the popular teacher, and the good business man? Such a man, we venture to say, does not live on this continent; nor on any other continent. We may search from England to San Francisco and we shall not find all these qualities enclosed within one human body. Our expectation, the popular demand, is absurd; and the sooner we relinquish it the better.

But are our colleges then, to go without presidents? Yes! If we continue to demand what this world does not contain; No! if we moderate our demands, and exercise common sense.

The truth is, the American idea of a college president requires re-consideration. We, may, if we will, learn much from the experience of the Old World. The first and most necessary lesson is this;—the importance of a more perfect division of labor. Make the president of a college what his name imports, a presiding officer, together with the faculty, not independently of the faculty, nor apart from the faculty, and above all, never in opposition to the faculty. Since the college, with the faculty, shapes the course of study, regulates all the internal affairs of the college, and suggests to the patrons and trustees the wants which are most pressing and the best disposition of all available resources. In other words stating the idea more clearly, every college should be, in all essential respects, a republic; not an autocracy, not a monarchy of any kind. All the best European universities are, strange to say, essentially republican. On the other hand, and what is perhaps more to the point, the feelings of the students are too often monarchial. We wish to urge this point on the attention of those who are charged with the weighty responsibility of moulding our youthful institutions of learning; inasmuch as centuries to come will be largely affected by our work. By all means make those schools, which are to give the highest education to our youth, fully in harmony with the genius of our government.

Give to every college as able a faculty of instruc-
tion and government as possible; and then recognize, consult, and employ the faculty of an officer alone, especially if he is known, or even suspected, to be at variance on any important subject with a majority of the professors. In a school, it is not in a brighter era, when that dark cloud of ignorance and superstition was to begin to break away, and mankind was to emerge into a civilization surpassing that of Rome in her palmy days, at the summit of her glory. THE AWAKENING OF THE CENTURIES! Scene of most vital import to the mortal race! Drama of all those ever yet enacted among the grandest! what were its leading characters, and what the master spirit behind the scenes, the Shakespeare of this play of centuries!

Some have assigned as leading causes of the awakening, the discoveries and inventions of the age; we shall call them mere characters in the drama. Others have said that it was the fugitive Greeks, carrying their treasures of literature from the Moslem-conquered city on the Hellespont, book after book, from island to island, on board of the ships, the repair in Italy already had begun. Petrarch and Boccaccio sung their lays, and Dante chanted his wild imagery a hundred years before. Nor yet shall we say with others that the thunder tones of Luther effected the awakening. He did, indeed, a noble work, but it was because the age was ripe, because his days allowed it; a century had been a second Huss, another Jerome of Prague—the flames would have hopped up his body at the stake, and a world would have applauded the burning of the heretic. But it was the Oxford of the century, the drama of the spirit of free inquiry; a number of revolving cycles had seen the activity of this spirit, and then there was a vast and powerful effort of the human mind to achieve its freedom, a great new born desire for liberty. It was this that made the ages ripe for reformation. A lay society, awakening with this feeling, sought to uproot the shaggy hair of ignorance, and the God of the Bible disappeared—obscured by the paganism of Asia’s courts.

Medieval history, presents but two phases—warfare alone voided with religion to give a character to those ages. From Europe’s northern forests, and from Asia’s beaches, the banners of the Rhine and Danube, these two barbarous hordes, marching and counter-marching over Rome’s dying empire. Then, northern Europe added its strength upon the scene, the followers of Mohammed, who, having sworn by the Prophet of Allah to plant the standard of the Crescent in all the countries of the Occident, are met by Charles Martel, and driven back discouraged before the victorious standard of the Cross. That was a most decisive battle, rich in its fruits, not because of what the Christianity saved then was in itself, but for what it was to be in the great drama of mankind. The dark cloud of ignorance and superstition was to begin to break away, and mankind was to emerge into a civilization surpassing that of Rome in her palmiest days, at the summit of her glory.
to organize similar associations; and that we invite each College belonging to such association to send to the State Convention one delegate to an inter-state collegiate convention to be held in Chicago on the 4th day of June, 1874; also that all colleges in States in which such association is not formed before said date be requested to send a delegate to said convention; and that the Secretary be instructed in all the conventions in which it shall be his duty to attend at least five colleges in the three States first named.

It was further decided that the Secretary, F. A. Brown of Jacksonville, T. Edward Egbert or Geo. Sutherland of Chicago University, be empowered by the convention to answer all inquiries and give all information concerning the proposed inter-state convention. The convention was decidedly interesting and harmonious throughout, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed with reference to college contests.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

If the student mind is much given to wandering, there must be many great students in our colleges who are struck with wonder on contemplating their curriculum. That the whole field of knowledge and culture should be 'shrunken to this little measure,' that the course of liberal education should be such an extremely narrow gauge railway, pursuing such an evading course, and bringing in every last at such an inevitable terminus, is certainly something we are called upon to think upon it, a matter of some surprise. In truth, there is nothing outside of our course worth of his attention. Of this, there may be, have our learned instructors in every case selected infallibly the exact thing that we ought to choose, if culture were allowed to happen.

That there are many other subjects fully as important as those upon which we spend our four brief college years, it seems to be clear. It is far more often in accordance with the tastes and the needs of the student, than those laid down in his course appears equally evident. Why, then, may not be allowed to have some voice in the selection of his studies? Is there no higher ideal of thorough education and liberal culture, than a straight and carefully graded track over all must pass, seeing the same objects, thinking the same thoughts, and developing the same opinions in precisely the same way? Is it not possible, without lowering our standard, to arrange our college work so as to develop, or rather to preserve somewhat more of that individuality which John Stuart Mill pronounced the rarest and most precious quality in the man of to-day?

It may be said that the student has not been over the ground, and does not know what his associates have possibly decided what is best for him so well as his teacher who has not only himself mastered the work, but has also seen its effect upon other minds. All this is quite true, and in the best sense of study; but it is equally true that during these years there is little or no need of choice. The groundwork is essentially the same for knowledge of every one of them, that has not been mastered, the structure still remains to be placed above them. And is not the student now fitted to say what it shall commit? If not, he certainly should be. If he had carried with him from the beginning the consciousness that he was fitting himself to become in very truth the architect of his own intellectual fortunes, he would now be competent to direct his future course, and this in itself would be no small part of his training.

Why then can we not have the first year or two years of our course devoted to those indispensable studies that are equally valuable to all, with the understanding that we may go on to travel with some degree of freedom through the domain of knowledge, choosing the avenue that best accords with our tastes and capacities.

Is it feared that those who have such liberty will con-
sult their case rather than their highest interests in their choice of work? The experience of Harvard proves that this is the case, as no, perhaps, we might naturally expect. What is it or has been a student, would not do or have done more during the latter years of his stay in college, had somewhat latitude in the choice of his studies been given him. The necessity of justifying his selection by his friends, our attention. Or, if there may be, have our learned instructors in every case selected infallibly the exact thing we ought to choose, if culture were allowed to happen.

The Williams "Videotele at March 14th, has a good editorial on the subject of commencement honors. It says: "For the last four years there have been, on the average, twenty appoint- ing out at last at such an inevitable terminus, is certainly something we are called upon to think upon it, a matter of some surprise. In truth, there is nothing outside of our course worth of his attention. Of this, there may be, have our learned instructors in every case selected infallibly the exact thing that we ought to choose, if culture were allowed to happen.

That there are many other subjects fully as important as those upon which we spend our four brief college years, it seems to be clear. It is far more often in accordance with the tastes and the needs of the student, than those laid down in his course appears equally evident. Why, then, may not be allowed to have some voice in the selection of his studies? Is there no higher ideal of thorough education and liberal culture, than a straight and carefully graded track over all must pass, seeing the same objects, thinking the same thoughts, and developing the same opinions in precisely the same way? Is it not possible, without lowering our standard, to arrange our college work so as to develop, or rather to preserve somewhat more of that individuality which John Stuart Mill pronounced the rarest and most precious quality in the man of to-day?

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THE VOLANTE

PERSONAL.

93. E. O. Taylor has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church of Ionia, Mich., with a salary of $1,800 per year.

97. Goodwillie graced the class of '22 at Wooster, Ohio, after two years' successful pastorate of the Baptist Church of Normal, Ill., has resigned his charge to take effect May 16. We have not learned where he will next pitch his tent.

98. F. H. Levering may be found ready for law business at 21 Bryant Block, this city. He recently received the degree of LL. B. at Columbia Law School, Almaury, N. Y.

99. C. D. Wyman is attending to the legal business of the office by an extensive system of travel. He is still in New York City.

102. J. K. Wilson attends the Law School and preaches over the most courts in the absence of Prof. Denobou.

105. L. S. Cole graduated with high honors at the commencement of the Chicago Medical College. He was one of four of a class of forty who read these at the close of the term. Mr. Cole intends to continue his professional studies next year in New York, after which he will spend a year or two in Europe.

110. C. T. Osse represented the Omega Chapter in the installation of the P. J. Upsilon Fraternity, held April 8, with the Lambeth Chapter of Columbia College.

117. Egbert and Sutherland represented the University in the Bloomington convention.

177. W. C. Arthur has left college to engage in business. Good luck to you, Bill.

181. C. G. Penney has gone into the real estate business in the city. "They say" he cleared ten thousand dollars the first week above board, washing and earing.

185. W. A. Smith passed through the city a few days since on his way to California where he intends to teach. He took great pride in showing us the pictures of Mrs. Smith and little Smith.

Winters, of foot-racing notoriety, has a music and book store in Chattanooga, Tennesse.

9. K. Toorl, once a student here, is a proprietor of the "Field and Stream," recently published in the interest of the sporting fraternity. He also has an interest in a patent gas generator. Toorl used to be a natural generalist of that article when he belonged to Tri Kappa.

177. W. C. Mack and W. H. Bloom will not be engaged in the University at winter. Bloom will not be engaged at Ripon College as was expected. Two severe studies on sickness and he is now in Montourville, Dodge County, Minn., where he intends to remain until Sept. 1, 1874.

123. The officers of the Athenaeum Society for present term are as follows: Pres., G. L. Lewis; Vice Pres., James Rex; Secretary, J. R. Chapman; Asst. Secretary, W. C. Woodrell; Treasurer, D. W. Fehr; Local Editor, E. K. Coo, jr.; Political Editor, A. W. Fuller.

The above Tri Kappa are: President, R. L. Olds; Vice President, J. Y. Gast; Secretary, L. G. Ball; Sub. Sec., L. H. Holt; Treasurer, W. H. Hopkins; First Critic, A. J. Fisher; Second Critic, E. L. Elgers; First Assistant, A. W. Clark; Second Assistant, J. R. Fees.

We expected to use our terrible blizzards in March, but the wind-god, it seems, lets himself loose here in April. For two weeks "Newfoundland's greatest discovery, gravitation," was scarcely sufficient to keep one in close proximity to Terra Firma, unless, perchance, he happened to be a senior held down by weight of intellectual acquisitions. Freshman and Preps stood no chance at all, but were blown about at will.

Our Freshman base ball nine lately played a match game with the High School nine. The Fresh came off victors with the following score:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

High School 5 3 0 0 2 3 5 6 0

The young men must all come to grief in our new communistic arrangement of the coal business. We have lost somehow over three "pencils" on the ton. The question is whether it is heavier weight on the part of the retail dealer, or chief punisher whether the coal was weighed when wet, or whether some of that coal was stolen. Perhaps it is necessary to drop a little into all these theories in order to account for it. But however this may be, it would seem desirable that a more satisfactory arrangement be effected by another year.

The gentle cane still persists and the bugs about the campus when, the third day of a blitze, horse stalls smelled there occasionally and axon the impetuous school boy, "head whooping to the girls," dashes through the frigid air with herding with ruthless hoot the levelled soil. This thing of fixing up a campus before the gates are hung is something like trying to put up the upper stories of a house before you have constructed the basement, or like building the boughs and branches of a tree before you have constructed the roots, or like getting into the car and trying to drive it before you have hitched up the horse.

Muses. Geo. T. Foster, of Beloit College, and T. Edward Egbert of this University, the recipients of the prizes at Galesburg, report that they have established the amuses of the University Place Baptist Church. Mr. Fost. localized his audience with his pure ringing tones, and elegant rhetoric. Mr. Egbert hardly did himself justice; he labored under the disadvantage of a severe cold. He however gave us a very favorable idea of what might have been. An abundance of most excellent music went far to render the occasion a delightful one, while dignity was given to the proceedings by Pres. Doolittle occupying the chair.
WITTY ATTEMPTS.

Prof.—“Mr.——, when you begin to construe a sentence in Latin, what is the first thing you do?” Freshman—(aside to companion) “Compare it with the translation.”—Ex.

Student to Professor of Geology: To what age do I belong, Prof.? Prof.—Don’t know, have only learned to classify rocks, not bricks.

Scene in the hen roost, on Sunday evening.—“And Pat, do you think it is right in us stealin’ on the night of this holy day?”—“Och Jamie, that’s a great moral question; hand us down another pullet.”—Ex.

“I slept in an editor’s bed last night,
When no editor chanced to be nigh;
And I thought as I tumbled that editor’s nest,
How easily editors lie.—Ex.

A Professor once stated to a class that a fool could put as many questions in an hour as would puzzle a wise man for a day. “By Jove!” exclaimed one of the students, “now I understand how I was plucked last time in constitutional history.”—Spectrum.

The most appalling case of deafness that we ever came across outside of an asylum was that of an old lady who lives just across the street from the Navy Yard. The other day they fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The old lady was observed to start and listen as the last gun was fired, and then exclaim, “Come in.”

Our theological subscribers will be interested in this, the latest from the Professor, which is now going the rounds of the papers:

Said a great Congregational preacher
To a hen, you’re a beautiful creature.
The hen, just for that, laid two eggs in his hat,
And thus did the Hen re-ward Beecher.

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