With safety there from Fresco tolls they rest,
And sadly share a sepulchral feast.
A boarding-school gables with sweet cider flow;
In deep ebullitions all forget their woe.
Each tells the story of his valorous deeds,
The more a hero as his tale proceeds.
Such honors Southampton to their own debt pay,
Even though they failed to bury Loomis' shade.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT MOSS.

The public recognition of Lennard Moss, D. D., as President of the University, occurred Thursday evening, October 29th, at McCormick's Hall. The audience was large, and the presence of many old and prominent citizens, closely identified with the growth of Chicago in business, and not less in culture, manifested the interest centered in the event. Among those who were noted were its Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, now of New York. Judge Doolittle, Judge Rogers, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Hon. L. D. Bouck, President Northrup, of the Baptist Theological Seminary, Rev. Dr. Powers, Rabbi Selz, Rev. Dr. Cheney, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Ex-Senator Trumbull, Judge Booth, Rev. J. A. Smith, D.D., Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D.D., Prof. C. E. Mitchell, D.D., H. M. Thompson, Robert Harris, Henry Greenebaum, F. E. Hinckley, Rev. J. M. Gibbon, Robert Collyer, D.D., and others. The Faculty, many alumni, and a large body of the students represented the University.

After the announcement of the new president's orchestra, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden opened the meeting with a few appropriate words. The Scriptures were read by Rev. J. M. Gibbon, D.D., the University Church; and an elegant prayer was offered by Rev. Hon. Powers, D.D., of St. John's Episcopal.

Rev. Dr. Burroughs, formerly the President, now Chancellor of the University, delivered an address which was received with attention and frequent applause. He said that the part assigned to the University was the most pleasant service he had ever performed. He was glad to join with the Boards of Managers, who for eighteen years had been building up the University, in committing its interests to hands in which they knew they would be safely administered. In spite of the difficulties which had encompassed the history of the University,—years of fire, of war, and commercial disaster,—the spirit into which the enterprise grew, and which also joined those who had gone before. Of those, Clarke, Joslyn, and Ross, of the ministry, and Richard S. Thomas and M. B. Smith, had left the heritage of enterprise which he had ordered a new energy and purpose to their survivors.

In view of the success which the University had met in the past, he exhortcd them to further confidence in the future. They might think that they had more than their fair share of difficulties, but in it all was assurance that this constant struggle was the common lot of all such enterprises. As an illustration he mentioned the Sheffield Scientific School, whose Professors had waited many years before they could realize adequate salaries.

Again, they should derive encouragement in their work by reason of the character of the field in which they were laboring, not only so far as regarded the city of Chicago, but the country around. There were hearts beating with theirs, although not present with them. When he thought of these people and the men who had left their occupations in order to give up valuable time so that they might build and make prosperous, he felt that they had good reason to feel hopeful.

Then, turning to Dr. Moss, who rose in response, the Chancellor congratulated him upon his assumption of the chair to which he had been so unanimously called. There was no position in the nation that he would himself sooner fill, were he a young and vigorous man. He gave the charter and keys of the University into the hands of his successor, with a feeling of assurance that they would be faithfully guarded, and that the sacred trust would not be misplaced. He spoke of the responsibilities and duties of the presidency, and of the willing support that he would receive from all in his efforts to advance the cause of education in the University. Might God grant the approval and blessing of his smile upon him.

Dr. Moss, coming forward to make reply, was greeted with hearty and continued applause. He scarcely knew how, he said, to respond to the words that had been addressed to him. He thought he was not insensible to the high honor that had been done him in asking him to take charge of the University; but whatever feeling of elation there might have been from the heartiness and unanimity of the call, that feeling was overwhelmed by the consciousness of his incompetency. Coming as he did without experience, and not quite sure of himself, and yet drawn by influences that he could not resist, he came to the position with unqualified confidence, and yet something of confidence, founded upon his belief in the divine guidance, and of the good will of those who would be connected with him in the discharge of his duties.

He would not undertake to discuss any of the great educational questions of the day, or any part of the historical questions of the University; but it might be of possible service if he were to make a few collateral observations upon institutions like their own, or advocate any special view of education as a science. He would simply undertake to answer the question whether the University would naturally and properly put to him at the beginning of his work, viz.: What were his views and feelings with regard to the several branches into the institution taken? What were his conceptions of such an office as he had accepted? What would he do with the University.

This question he would endeavor to answer as briefly and distinctly as possible, setting forth his ideal of what a college should be and what it would be made of if he had the resources and the power required. He recognized the fact that others had labored and toiled; that men had labored and sacrificed, that they were laboring, not only so far as regarded the city of Chicago, but the country around. There were hearts

confine himself to what was meant by an American College. Of this he supposed we had a definite conception. In all American Colleges, of whatever variety there was to be found a distinguishing trait, marking them off from all others. Fundamental in this was the thought that it was a training institution, where the symmetrical mind was sought; and so the general faculties of man were so developed that all reached their highest place. The object of a college was culture, without regard to any particular idiosyncrasy of the individual or to the profession he should pursue in after life, but the strengthening of the intellectual and moral nature of man so that he should be able at last to use them in such a way as best to promote the general good. Such an idea as this lay at the bottom of our own institution.

First, he supposed to make the college so officered and complete with apparatus that the institution should be a university. America was a nation of large classes. He would prefer a fixed curriculum for the first two years of the course, which should be compulsory, leaving to the junior and senior years some choice of studies. In close connection with this he would have a Preparatory Department, which should be the most complete and thorough of its class, and with a course of study having direct reference to the needs of the student preparing to enter the college. He regarded such an institution as the key to the higher college and the Preparatory Academy of the highest character also.

He would like, in connection with the University, a Ladies' or Woman's College, of the best kind, completely equipped for the furnishing of instruction in those ornamental branches which were unquestionably necessary for the education of women. Women did not appear before them as an advocate of the coeducation of the sexes, but he was a warm advocate of the equal education of the sexes, for he knew no reason why the womanhood of woman should not be as effectively cultivated as the manhood of man. The discussion whether the women should or should not be educated was not the discussion whether fire or water was more necessary for the production of steam. Yet men and women were different things, and required a different course. He believed that manhood was the crown of womanhood, and that the best thing they could show on the world was to educate the women, and gave up to the institution to which all the other institutions were but aids. He asked, therefore, some recognition of the culture of women in connection with the University. He would have, then, a college for young women, with separate buildings and corps of teachers. So far as the lines of study connected, he would have the young ladies ride along with her brother. In this way, he believed they
could have a college which would avoid all the evils that naturally flowed from what was known as the co-education of the sexes. His services were always at the use of such a college. Again, they must provide for those practical arts and sciences on which they were dependent, and which were so valuable. He would, therefore, include in his idea of the University a Technical College or Polytechnic Institution. It seemed to him that there was no better place for a scientific school than in this city of Chicago.

There might be also added, as occasion occurred, special schools. They had their conservatory and their college of law, and the tendencies thus shown to exist might be used in a further degree. They might include schools of Music, of Fine Arts, of Medicine. He would have the University stand before the public as the natural centre of such a collection of schools for higher culture. In this way the University of Chicago should be all that its name implied. It should be of depth, height, and breadth; it should be their joy, their pride. He yearned after the sympathy and cooperation of every friend of good and sound learning that the city contained; he wished to know that in every such person he had a helper, that together they might work for the accomplishment of all that was possible.

He could not forecast the future. He felt, as no one could for him, that he was on trial for his life. Failure would be disaster. But he believed in God and them, and knew they could not fail. Whatever vicissitudes befell the cause, and whatever the outcome, the inspiriting inspiration that the University of Chicago was destined of God to have a future that should be bright because it was useful that University of Chicago which could have an ample room to develop in any direction. But freedom is worse than useless to him who cannot control himself, and broad space is only a field to a man who can be held erect only by the very restrictions at which he chokes.

To ensure a proper use of general literature and of the liberal arts and sciences, Dr. Burroughs introduced Hon. Wm. R. Ogden, who spoke at length on various practical topics of the day.

The hour was so late when Mr. Ogden concluded that the anticipated remarks from other gentlemen were omitted, and the meeting, which was a memorable one in the history of the University, came to a close.

WHAT SHALL I READ?

The student frequently asks anxiously, what shall I read next? For the guidance of his examinations. For the rest of his life, his time is his own, and the world before him where to choose. Here it is that he finds himself in bewildernent.

Social questions, History, politics, poetry, fiction, and science, each press their claims upon him. He has set out to obtain thoroughness as well as general culture, and he finds himself unable to master a single branch of any one of the great divisions of knowledge. He falls back upon the classics and the common curriculum, and this familiarity, at a partial guide, and perhaps leaves only so small a portion of his time unoccupied that he thinks it a matter of small moment how he spends it. It is extremely likely he will employ in the most desultory and aimless way possible, and find at the end of his course that his stock of ideas is just about as large as it is absolutely necessary for obtaining his diploma, with very few, indeed, to spare.

We believe that it is not the design of our colleges to require in their prescribed course all that their students are capable of doing. And certainly, if such is the intention, in nearly all cases it is not done. A wide margin always remains to be filled by the student according to his own tastes. He has, or ought to have, far more leisure than the business or professional man. He would seek only for events in themselves, full of meaning and of moment.

At this point, usually in the progress of an institution of learning, one traces signs of an epoch in its career. The first administration of a college presidency is apt to be a period of difficulty and struggle. It is the period of beginnings which of necessity are always crude; of a first encounter with those hitherto circumstances which have to be mastered and compelled to serve what was in their nature to prevent; the period of experiment as to methods, and of ordeal as to the innate power and promise of the enterprise itself.

Our University has had experience of all these: an experience, even, more severe than usually falls to the lot of young institutions. The period covered by our University's history has been a series of trials which have, as far as one can boast in the testing nature of the vicissitudes real, the severity of the ordeal that had to be met; a period of war, of unparalleled strife, of danger. The very financial recommoned mentioned in our history as a nation. Its every resource has felt the crippling effect wrought by these causes to a peculiar degree, because it was in a condition to feel them in a peculiar way. Meanwhile, located in the metropolis of the West, and bearing the name of the city foremost among cities in enterprise and growth, it has had in its very position and its very name a standard of excellence suggested, by which its work could not fail to be tried, and yet which it could not be expected to reach without time and opportunity. The University is in an incomparable position; if the University must bear all these things in mind; and whoever forms an opinion of the results of the late administration by which is said to be due to the outside world, runs risk of becoming silynumpy sad usually in his verdict.

We do not say these things apologistically, but simply as a result of the end of a college training, his reading is not likely to tend very much to his intellectual advancement.

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The present year of the University opens under auspices interesting and suggestive beyond, perhaps, any others which its history records. The retirement from office of its first President and the entering upon office of his successor, marks events, in themselves, full of meaning and of moment.

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charge of a machine—which has been thoroughly tried, is perfectly harmonious in all its parts, and into which he can hardly expect to introduce any radical alterations. His duty will be merely to keep it in running order, with only occasional changes in the way of experiment and improvement.

The man who takes the highest chair in a young college has not only to know how to manage this machine, but how to organize it as well. He must take up its scattered elements and put them together so that they will fit each other, and then adapt them to the peculiar conditions around him. Perhaps there is no position in which a strong personality can make itself more powerfully felt. Dr. Burroughs was guilty of no exaggeration in saying that the building up in Chicago of a University worthy of the name and place is, to one fitted for the task, as grand a mission as this nation can afford.

We are not disposed to underrate present attainments; but we are compelled to say that, although we doubtless have the elements of all that Dr. Mosis includes in his scheme of the ideal American college, they all require an immense development before they will reach the full proportions that he indicated. In truth, our University belongs in a great measure to the future. Our city and state have seen little more than one generation of civilized men. That generation has been one of intense material activity. It has subdued the wilderness and created the wealth that is to ensure the culture of all its successors. Since it has found time to lay the foundations of our University, surely it will continue to do so; and the culture of the present, and of the immediate future, will not fail to perfect the work.

As we turn out for our daily walk along a cutting with the sun on one side and the diner table and the back door of Jones' Hall to view, it is too cold and blustering for baseball, the question very naturally suggests itself to our minds: Where, oh where is our gymnasium?

This question is likely to come with still greater frequency and force as the occasional conditions of winter that we have already experienced, are changed into downright certainty of its presence. It will soon be difficult, if not impossible, for us to get a suitable amount of physical exercise of an appropriate character without some better means than we have at present.

We do not forget the kindly remarcs of our President that he does very earnestly care to have us possess distinct athletic and physical conditions of winter, but we also remember that he urged the importance of keeping the nobler culture of mind and heart, and as second only to this in importance. All this we lay well to heart, and return still more anxiously to our original query of—where is our gymnasium?

An intelligent and conscientious regard for physical health and vigor is, probably, not more common among us than among other students, the world over. That is to say, a desire to secure a work of any kind is almost a sine qua non, and this is especially true of brain-work. Intellectual acquisitions, to be of value, must be thoroughly mastered and assimilated; and intellectual labor, to be skill and power, must be thoroughly and honestly performed. In truth, the student has less excuse for hasty, crude, and imperfect work, than any other toiler. He is not laboring for a subsistence, is not compelled to turn off a certain amount of work in a given time, he is not ill or ill done. He works merely for his own improvement, can choose his own time, methods, and largely his subjects. Very rarely, indeed, is he nowadays subjected to cramming. If he undergrows the process at all, it is at his own option, and must be called begging. Of all men, he has the least right to put by a piece of work, as finished, with any misgivings as to its quality. Of course, in whatever direction he may go, he will find no fixed limit to his advance. He must place one for himself; but he is all the more at fault, if he does not go over the ground thoroughly as far as he does proceed.

The student ought always to have plenty of time. To this end he should neither waste nor over-burden himself. He should assign himself such an amount of work, and do it in such a manner, that he may always have to ask, how he could possibly finish in the remaining time, and not, how can I crowd all my work into so short a space? The very etymology of the word scholar shows that the dig has no claim to the title. Neither, on the other hand, does the iller. We are entering into a new field for those who neglect any or all of their opportunities. We would have the enthusiastic student remember that education is not only a development, and the character a more acquirement. It is quite possible for a man to fairly saturate himself with knowledge, and yet become neither better, wiser, nor happier thereby.

It is not unlikely that, if the lower classes were asked to name that which has awakened many of our citizens to a new and peculiar interest in the University, they would place the top of the list near the head of their list of replies. So far as regards those awakened citizens dwelling within a mile radius of the campus, this reason is particularly valid. We remember a time when new-comers were set of themselves in the neighborhood of the University, because they believed all college boys to be unbecomingly noisy and incorrigibly addicted to unseasonable sorceries and the destruction of peace and property in general. Our students were, however, a remarkably quiet, well behaved, and even civilized class of beings, so that generally fears subsided, property owners rejoiced, and the splendid colony of which we are the centre, rapidly grew into existence. Now, a new era has come for us, and these people, among others, are aroused—one might say startled—into fresh interest concerning us. What these people think of the new era, and how far their fresh interest will be of advantage to this institution, it is not our purpose to inquire. Nor do we care to take up the mooted points involved in class contests, of whatever character. We simply commend the parties for the amicable spirit displayed on the field and since the affair and express our unqualified admiration of the marvelous lung power that was so effectively exhibited.

As a matter of taste, we are averse to the over-praise of the living. But if the Alumni follow up the worthy beginning they have made, we promise to award them, with pleasure, the most elegant obelisk notices possible, if occasion may demand. And in the chair of modern languages, these pleasing tokens of esteem shall be writ in French or German, as the preference of the party kindly furnishing the subject may decree.

We greatly regret to announce that the Volante at the beginning of the present month lost the valuable services of Mr. Fisher. He found that his college duties, together with the responsibility of his new advertising sheet which he is publishing in connection with Mr. Sutherland, would not permit him to keep his place on the Volante. After he had tried it for one issue, and found that he could not, in justice to himself, discharge the duties of editor, the task was imposed upon him, and he has not only hardy but successfully discharged it. Any change that may be made in the editorial corps, have resulted from no lack of interest or disappointment on the part of the editors themselves, but solely from the pressure of external circumstances.

We would suggest to those over-active youth who never let slip a favorable opportunity for stamping on our dining-room floor, that it would be well to refrain henceforth from this favorite exercise. We have always re-told with a kind of gently smiling self-satisfaction that has prevailed in our boarding club of nearly a hundred members, without any supervision or control except such as we have administered. We have always ascribed it, in no small part, to the presence of our club of the ladies in the college. We hope the boys' request for these, if not for themselves, will put an end to the noisy, riotous, and utterly reprehensible manner of receiving all announcements, and, indeed, of transacting all business in the club.
THE ALUMNI PROFESSORSHIP.

The late meeting of the Alumni Association was productive of results to which the college may point with honorable pride. Accepting the invitation of Mr. Burroughs, in published correspondence with Rev. H. C. Mabie, ’68, President of the Association, 28 of the 136 Alumni were present, as the guests of the Chancellor at the Brevoort House, Oct. 30, the evening following Inauguration. Present also were President Moss, and Messrs. Henry Gresham and H. M. Thompson of the Board of Trustees. After justice was done to a generous repast, Mr. Burroughs delivered a brief address of welcome, referring in general terms to the pleasant relations that existed in the past between himself as President and the Alumni as students, and hoping that in the present undertaking as always heretofore, they would do things worthy of themselves and their University.

In closing, the Chancellor introduced to the Association the newly inaugurated President. Mr. Moss expressed his gratification at meeting thegraduates of the college on such an occasion, and gathered with such an object in view. He declared his unqualified assurance of a prosperous future, with the manifest enthusiastic support of those to whom the institution has been intellectual mother, and was sure of zealous service from those he saw around him. Mr. Gresham was also introduced, and said that he had in his 65th year the closest interest in the University than he had ventured to express, but now that his great ambition had been realized in his election as its president, he had a greater ambition to give utterance to his feelings by actions which spoke louder than words. The remarks of all were enthusiastically accepted.

Mr. Mabie then took the chair and introduced Mr. J. A. Minor, ’68, who delivered the formal address of the evening. He said it was an honor and a privilege, for him, and that he was one of the privileged guests of the Alumni, which received frequent and hearty applause. Mr. F. W. Peck, ’58, from the committee appointed at a previous meeting to draw up a plan for the endowment of an "Alumni Professorship," reported in favor of subscriptions by note payable in five years with interest at 6 per cent, per annum, the immediate income from the fund to be applied on the salary of such chair as an Executive Committee, to be chosen, may select, until such time as the Association shall elect to fill a chair with its own nominee, and the custody of the fund to be given to a Trustee to be elected by the Association.


Mr. Bonfield in a humorous speech of thanks immediately set the financial ball in motion with $1,000 for the first class, and as it rolled it grew, and in less than a month it had grown to $10,000, and Mr. Peck almost doubling its magnitude with $2,000. Lesser accretions gathered to swell the whole, and at fifteen weeks, between $5500 and $1000, and at 11:30 it was announced that $8,150 had been subscribed. "Let us make it $10,000!" was the general call. Mr. Thomas straightway added the same sum, and with the assistant stimulus of individual and class rivalry the full round sum was reached amid great enthusiasm. The success of the undertaking was thus assured, and it is confidently expected that the Commencement of ’76 will bring the complete fruition of the enterprise.

The Alumni Association, so few in numbers and in years, should undertake such a high enterprise, and with such splendid success, is unprecedented in the history of American colleges.

With thanks to Mr. Burroughs, and accepting the generous offer of Mr. Thompson to give the annual dinner in June, the Association adjourned from the pleasant and harmonious luncheon that had been the foundation of the afternoon.

D. K. E. CONVENTION.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, was held with the Beta Chapter, Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 14th and 15th. Delegates from nearly all the leading colleges in the country were present.

The session, which was one of importance to the Fraternity, closed at noon on the 15th. In the afternoon the delegates drove out into the country, and up the wood-covered sides of Monticello, to the old home of Thomas Jefferson at its summit, a quaint old house going to ruin at the base of which every one gets a magnificent view of the country for miles around. At your feet you see the village of Charlestown and the ancient burying place of the Randolphs. The view has been the subject of much stereotyped years ago. Just at its left, on a slight eminence overlooking the town, stands the University, of which Thomas Jefferson was the founder and early supporter, and where many eminent statesmen have passed their college days. In the distance you see the Blue Ridge and behind it the darker backs of the Alleghenies.

In the evening the convention held its public exercises in the hall of the University. Bayard Taylor, of New York, was present, and adopted, and Mr. J. F. Burroughs, ’54, was chosen Trustee with the following named Executive Committee: J. B. Rummon, ’51; J. F. Bonfield, ’54; W. E. Ficker, ’53; H. C. Mabie, ’68; F. W. Peck, ’68; R. D. Shippard, ’59; C. R. Henderson, ’70; O. B. Clark, ’72; N. C. Wheeler, ’73; T. F. Egbert, ’74; and for the honorary, T. W. Goodspeed.

The Freshmen display great versatility, at any rate. They change their color nearly every day—so to reckons. First they had thin red ones, which suggested tape; then they took to blue ones, of such dimensions as to cause apprehension for the stock of that kind of goods, next of course, to be consistent, the ambitious youths will appear in white. Anything for class spirit.

The fact that the college forms a community by itself requires no stronger example of the interest taken by its inmates in local elections. Even this fall's elections, though of national importance, hardly caused a ripple on the placid surface of college life. One student did, indeed, remark in confidence to a friend that he had saved eight votes for the republican party, but he was probably the only example of such patriotic and peace-loving sentiment in the preservation of the country.

Base ball stock has fallen somewhat below par the past month. There has been considerable promiscuous playing, but nothing like the way of regular matches. The Juniors made the only advances among the classes, playing the Sophomores one week, and the Freshmen the other. They were victorious by a score of 18 to 8. The Freshmen, however, succumbed, the Juniors scoring 19 to the former's 14. The College nine has troubled itself with nothing like regular matches, and the season is declared over, though these days are fine for ball playing.

One of our Juniors appeared lately in the character of a lawyer over blighted hopes. For some weeks he had been shaving himself generally and assiduously cultivating a bashful moustache. Just as he was beginning to feel the elation of possible success he was called away suddenly, and went to a barber for a shave. He was too modest to mention that moustache, and the barber failed to perceive it. Our hero presently emerged from the barbershop, regrettably stroking an upper lip as smooth as a maiden's and murmuring, between sorrow and anger, "Hang that nostril, I should think he might have known I had a moustache."

In metaphysics, the other day, one of the Juniors became a little mixed up as to the sense-perception of odors. He had an indistinct recollection that odors and tuberoses were mentioned in the text-book in some connection, but was not clear on his topic. Endeavoring to help him out of his trouble, the professor said: "For instance, if you smell mush on entering a room, what do you know through acquired perception?"

"Junior—Why, you know—(happy thought striking him)—you know there's a tuberose there!"

Some means of utilizing the surplus voice that has been acquired to cavil aimlessly though not iniquitously about the college buildings, has long been recognized as among our needs. The probabilities are that the proper vent will be found. Under the inspiring influence of Professor Clark, a University Glee Club has been organized and is practising zealously. The parts are at present taken as follows:

First Tenor—R. B. TWISS, H. WATKIN
Second Tenor—R. F. PATT, A. R. MITCHELL
First Bass—A. J. FISHER, D. W. FAIR
Second Bass—O. B. CLARK, C. R. DEAN

It is the intention to enlarge the number to twelve or fifteen as practicable. The movement is certainly an admirable one.

The Students' Association met Friday, October 23, President Stanley in the chair, W. D. Gardner, Secretary present.

Delegates were appointed to represent the University in the State Collegiate Association which meets at Bloomington, as follows: R. B. Twiss, H. I. Bosworth, H. B. Peck, and B. B. Croghan.

A. J. Fisher resigned his position as one of the editors of the Volante, owing to the pressure of other duties. His resignation was accepted.

H. B. Grose was elected to fill the vacancy on the editorial board.

On motion of J. R. Rice, the action of the Association making provision for a managing editor was reversed, and the resolution was made to read:

Ridge: That the Association shall annually elect five editors for the Volante, not more than three nor less than two of whom shall be chosen from the Senior and Sophomore classes.

The Association then adjourned.

The Students' Association convened Friday afternoon, October 23, President, accepted the resignation of Wm. R. Koney from the editorial board of the Volante, and elected Jonathan Stanley as his successor. No other business was transacted.
PERSONALS.

C. L. Lewis, formerly of '76, now so far degenerate as to have become an Oberlin student, is teaching near Kenosha.

Johnson, '73, has also emmenced himself in the silken bonds of matrimony. "As fall the light autumnal leaves," etc.

Ireland, '74, was lately applying for a notary's commission in the city, with what success has not yet transpired. He certainly found no lack of old friends willing to endorse his claims.

Lansing, '77, and his younger brother in the Preparatory Department, were called home to Davenport, Iowa, last week, by the sudden death of their mother. They have the sympathy of their fellow students in their deep affliction.

Married on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, at Grant Place Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. T. C. Clendening, Rev. Harmon T. Clendening, '73, of Geneva, Ill., and Miss Francis P., daughter of Mr. W. P. Mose, of this city.


Edward Olsson, '73, is in Paris, where he will pass most of the next year in the pursuit of the French language. He finds plenty of attraction in the Latin Quarter, and thinks no people on earth but the French would have discovered the noose in the Italianan of speech.

J. J. Coon, formerly of '76, remembered his old classmates to the extent of a barrel of superb apples the other day. John is seeking honors agricultural, rather than academic, at his home at Pasa, Ill. All his friends take great pleasure in his success at fruit growing, but hope soon to see him in the University again.

We learn from the Hesperian Student, that Bailey, '74, though he has now gone over to the enemy and become a Prof., has not found it necessary to completely metamorphose himself. He is still known as a sworn Indian club and dumb-bells, and is winning good opinions as instructor in natural science at the University of Nebraska.

Professor Bonamy Price, the distinguished scholar who fills the chair of Political Economy at Oxford, England, gave the Juniors an interesting talk Friday, the 6th, on which day he visited the various departments of the University. The Tuesday evening following he addressed the friends of this institution at Standard Hall, a large audience being present.

All readers of the Volante, as well as the remaining editors, will regret that the continued illness of Mr. Konoy has finally compelled him to leave the University, and consequently to resign his position on the editorial board of the Volante. His physician has positively forbidden him any mental exertion, and he has gone home, trusting to gain strength enough to resume his studies at the opening of next term. We only utter the wish of the whole faculty, when we express our hope that he will be able to return in time to graduate with his class, and with strength and vigor sufficient to make good all time lost.

OUR EXCHANGES.

O, wish some power the glibbe gie us.
To see oursell as libbers see us.
It wad fur mune a whinney trew us.
And fulfi buson.

Whether our exchange columns should be devoted to telling our contemporaries what we think of them with a view to their improvement, or whether it should aim to give our own readers an idea of what the other college papers contain, we are not yet fairly decided. We rather incline to the latter opinion, in case both objects cannot be secured. The idea of what a college paper should be and do varies so greatly in different institutions that it is hardly possible to criticize justly. On this occasion we have only space for a mere greeting.

The Chronicle has failed to give us all the latest news. As a result we do not know the last issue, and we consider it quite too valuable an exchange to be deprived of.

As a base ball team the Brunswick Orient is a success, but hardly up to the standard as a college paper.

The Brownian comes once more, and this time in new form. It is beautifully welcome in any shape, as long as its contents preserve their character.

Our old neighbor the Tripod also greets us again, as neat and vigorous as ever. We heartily sympathize with our Northwestern friends over the stern edict, excluding ladies from their literary activities.

The Advocate mourns over the non-appearance of the Volante. We trust that ere this it is relieved. We would assure our lofty-minded contemporaries that we have not forgotten our mission. In proof whereas we would suggest that if it would not manifest such a morbid fear of "talking shop," and did not confine itself quite so closely to George Eliot and athletics, it might be better appreciated in some localities. We are bound to say, however, that in the few little articles in which it does endeavour to touch upon general college topics, it is quite successful; and its poetry still maintains its high standing.

The Quaker has just made its appearance. We have a natural partiality for our neighbors, especially those of our own state; but when it urges college papers to pay more attention to the literary wants of students, the question naturally rises: Do the Shurtleff students satisfy their literary cravings with the Quai Vire?

CLIPPING.

A poetical prnt the other night, startled his chum from the soundest sleep, during one of his somnambulistic fits, by exclaiming in the most pathetic tone: Oh! Lovely Muse, come down awhile To the shadows of men, And if you've nothing else to do— -- spontaneously. We are bound to say, however, that in the few little articles in which it does endeavour to touch upon general college topics, it is quite successful; and its poetry still maintains its high standing.

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Another old neighbor has turned up, the Beulah Monthly. It too has arrayed itself in new garments.

The college magazines, we must confess, to not having investigated further than their table of contents. They will furnish employment for our earliest leisure.

We have received up to date the Argus, Annalist, Asbury Review, Delaware Magazine, Kirkland, Beulah Monthly, Rouser Candid, College Guild, College Morals, Cornell Era, Cornell Review, Cornell College, College History, College Letter, College Spotter, Deni Collie, Downtown, Geyer, Harvard Advocate, High School Budget, Hesperian Student, Irving Union, Magazine, Madisonian, Ohio, Oberlin Review, Oread, Packet Quarterly, Quaker Voice, Reporter, Simpsonian, Tufts Collegian, Trinity Table, Tripod, Transcript, University Herald, University Herald, and Wittenger.

There are still some others, that we should be sorry to think had entirely cut our acquaintance.

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