COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

COURSES OF STUDY.

PREPARATORY.

CLASSICAL.

SCIENTIFIC.

ASTRONOMICAL.

FACULTY.

Lemuel Moss, D.D., President. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
JAMES R. ROADE, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
William Mathews, LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.
Alonzo J. HOWE, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
TRUMAN HENRY SADDEN, R.A., Professor of Astronomy, and Director of the Darien Observatory.
HENRY BOOKE, LL.D., Doyne Professor of International and Constitutional Law.
C. Gilbert WHEELER, R.A., Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
John C. Freeman, M.A., B.D., Associate Professor of the Ancient Languages.
Nathan Sheppard, M.A., M.D., Professor of Logic and Lecturer in Public Speaking.
Ransom DEXTER, M.A., M.D., Professor of Zoology, Comparative and Human Anatomy.
W. H. Holms, Instructor in Drawing.

FACILITIES FOR STUDY.

The buildings of the University are large and well lighted, and are arranged in a regular, systematic order, being divided into the following subjects: Mental and Moral Philosophy, Natural History, Anatomy and Physiology, Chemistry, Greek History and Literature, Art, English Literature, Ethics, and Public Speaking.

Astronomical Department.

The Astronomical department of the University is the Darien Observatory, which contains a large telescope with one exception in the country, a magnificent meridian circle, a Kepler's and Bonn, a Howard's circle, and a transit circle. The work is done entirely in cooperation with the United States Astronomical Association, the American Astronomical Society, and the Bureau of the Board of Engineers of the United States. The objects of the study are to become familiar with the Topography of the heavens, to make direct researches in the Science and co-operate in the application of Astronomy to Geography, &c. This Observatory, the tower of which cost $18,000, is located in the University building, and accessible to the students; thus affording them the best opportunity to become familiar with practical Astronomy.

Elective Studies.

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

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LAW DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

Hox. EDWARD HENRY BOOTH, LL.D., Dean of the Law School and Professor of Property and Evidence.
Hox. J. M. TRUMBULL, LL.D., Professor of Constitutional and Statute Law and Practice in the U.S. Courts.
Hox. JAMES R. DOLITTLE, LL.D., Professor of Equity Jurisprudence and Evidence.
VAN BUREN DAVIS, Esq., Professor of Contracts and Civil Practice.
PHILIP MURPHY, M.A., B. C., Professor of Commercial Law.
Hox. J. B. BROADWELL, Lecturer on Wills and Probate.
N. S. DAVIS, M. D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

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

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

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The Museum is contained in a large and well-lighted front room, on the second floor of the University building, opposite the lecture room. The largest and most important of the larger rooms, as well as the lower classes of instruments, are fitted up in a style that is not only convenient, but adapted for teaching purposes. The scientific collections, containing about 7000 specimens, are of great interest, and are valuable aids to instruction.

The University Library.

This Library, including the great library of the late Dr. Hengstemberg of Germany, now embraces over fifteen thousand volumes, contained in one room, and accessible to the students.

LOCATION.

The Museum, in the interest of the University, is the building of the city, the nearest to the Institute of 4th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. The site was given by the late mayor Douglas, and is admirably adapted for its beauty and usefulness.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The year is divided into three terms and three vacations. The first term consists of fifteen weeks, the second 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 bestowed upon all students who have completed the required courses of study, and passed satisfactorily the examination. The degree of Bachelor of Science upon all who have completed the full course of study, and passed a satisfactory examination. The degree of Bachelor of Laws upon all who have completed the full course of study, and passed a satisfactory examination.

EXPENSES.

Board, from $4.50 to $5.00 per week. Room, $3.00 to $8.00.

Incidental, $6.00 to $8.00.

Tuition, $75.00 to $100.00.

Library Fee, $2.00 per term, $4.00 for the year.

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THE VOLANTE.

VOLUME IV. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, DEC. 1874. NUMBER 3.

LITERARY.

A STUDENT'S AMBITION.

The student sits in his room alone,
And over his loved book grows;
But his mind has afar from the volume flown,
And he brings no thought from its store.

His fancy is painting a picture bright,
Of all that's to rise in the clear strong light
Of the hope-gilded years to come.

But 'tis while he gives his thoughts their will,
Abeal'd over the world to survey.
Around his work they linger still,
Nor turn from it quite aware.
To his soul there comes no vision rare
Of wealth or power or beauty fair,
Or yet of the joys of home.

In the farthest depths of his innermost heart
Is forming a purpose high;
Amongst earth's workers to bear his part,
And strongly to live and die.
For over his spirit that strong spell steals
That true and noble mind ever feels,
When it thinks on the struggle of life.

And this the resolve that fills his soul.
While he bids his books alone,
Permitting his fancy, without control,
To sketch the dark future unknown;
In the world of opinion some stand will I make;
Nor all my thought from its leaders take,
But will have my share in its strife.

If I may not stand on the dizziest height
Where the bluffs are so keen and strong,
At least I may find some hillside height
A little above the ground;
And there 'gainst the errors of error and wrong,
That God's bright world have overlooked so long,
Can stand like a pillar of stone.

Let me peacefully winnow the heaps of dust
That have gathered through ages past,
And finding the good under all its rust,
To the winds the refuse cast.
Let me gather thoughts of shining gold,
And with rich gems that have never grown old,
Though ages have o'er them flown.

If I may not mankind's opinions mould,
I can surely shape my own,
If I can bring forth, like the great causes of old,
Bright treasures as yet unknown,
'Mid the manifold facts that around me lie,
To find some neglected thought I can try,
And give it again to the mind.

Perchance, after many years have passed
In culture and training and thought,
I may come to the glorious work at last,
If with patience and zeal 'am sought,
Of helping along life's slippery way.
The thousand that stumble therein to-day,
And thus may serve mankind.

Thus the student mice alone in his room,
While the stifled light glistens and glower,
In weirdness over him throws;
And this purpose firm in his heart will stay,
Till his soul's bright tenement of clay
Shall rest in the last repose.

THE CONSERVATISM OF LITERATURE.

A national literature is its most lasting monument. Pyramids of granite, temples of marble, and statues of bronze, may have some claim to be as enduring, but they are partial and inadequate. They may truly record the triumphs of kings, wars, and empires, the rise and downfall of dynasties, but they deal only with individuals, they are not national, in the true sense of the term. The inner life of the people, their thoughts, their intellectual and moral powers, their social relations—all that constitutes real nationality can be learned from literature. Many a people or tribe has passed away from the face of the earth and left no perceptible trace of its existence. But in every case it has been a people that had not risen to the stage of even the rude beginnings of letters, and the like cannot be said of any nation which has once entered upon the first elements of lyric and epic verse, the morning rays of literature. A nation that has once developed the genius to create an epic song for embellishing the names of its heroes, or lyric verses that thrill the life-blood to quicker pulsation, has then "plodded time" to deal gently with its illustrious dead, to unfold its history to coming ages, to bestow upon its mighty deeds an influence on human minds when the names of unlettered nations have passed into oblivion.
Literature is a mighty means of transferring mental treasures from one country to another, and from one gen-
ceration to another. The poet preserves a language from constant transformations, by embalming it in forms
that become examples to other writers and grow to pos-
ses authority. Thus when an author in the infancy of a
language, by a popular work achieves deserved hon-
or, he fixes ten thousand words in form and in meaning
which other writers will never change. His countrymen
take up his expressions, copy his orthography and per-
petuate his mirror of the language in the very face of
the immutable disorganizing forces constantly at work.
The annals of literature and the history of the human
races effectually prove with cumulative evidence this
tendency of literature to conserve whatever production
of the human mind is given to its care. Let us look,
for a moment, at the old broken columns of the literary
manuscripts. They preserve in certain outlines of the
early history of Asia, there confront us five im-
portant religious sects, each seeking its sanction in a col-
clection of writings whose words have been the source of
spiritual satisfaction, hope and consolation, to millions of
men. The scriptures of the Hebrews, the Zend Avesta of
the Persians, the Vedas of the Brahmans, the Tripitaka
of the Buddhists, and the Korcs of the Mussulmans, carry
us back for the time of their production to from 500 to
1300 B. C., and yet, are performing their office to day
for more than two-thirds of the human race, and destin-
ced to mould and shape the religious faiths of myriads
yet to come. No one will deny the influence of the
Hebrew Scriptures in preserving the traditions, his-
tory and inspired writings of the little race hidden, as it
were, among the nations, yet founded on the intellectual
development and experience destined to affect the entire
human race. The Zend-Avesta, though once a mighty
people under the name of Persians, now guides all
peoples. It is a faith, it is almost extinct, yet for two
thousand years it has furnished many souls with means to
meet the religious wants of their nature, and it has
entered into the spirit of the modern world. It is, at the present
time, these ancient religious systems are exerting a vast influ-
ence over the western nations. When the mind is
studied by the philosopher, historian, or theologian, they reach the uni-
ity of human origin and strengthen the brotherly feeling
between the nations. The modern philosophies, debat the
offspring of the greatest philosophers the world ever saw, whose
works, after the lapse of two thousand years, still stand
before all philosophers, and the present day, is the most
productive of general excellence, of all previous ages.

The VOLANTE.

Mathematics is a very important instrumentality in the
training of the mind. But the professor who said math-
ematics must be thoroughly understood that he did not
mean the differential-integral-calculus machine, which
is simply for grinding out mathematical formulas. The
great value of mathematical study consists in the influence it
exerts upon the mind to make it more rational and tone
it down. The vast majority of mankind have yet to
learn that when they lay down a proposition, it must be
supported by argument. This is the lesson enforced by
mathematical study, and it imparts the power of logical
thinking and reasoning; but even a mathematician is
not thoroughly educated. Something else is wanting to
fit a man for the affairs and duties of life.

The utilitarian theory of education was sharply, yet
justly criticised by the lecturer. Many persons say they
wish to give their sons such an education as will enable
them to do things by the way of a living. This is too narrow,
it is extreme utilitarianism.

What is an educated man? A sportsman may be able
to tell what an expert horseman is, but it is vastly more
difficult to define an educated man. A thoroughly
accomplished artist may be passed upon by his compeers,
and judged by the public. The same may be said for the
canvas or the marble. So it is only the highly cultured few
who are competent to say what education really is. The
buls of mankind will have to be educated, before they
can appreciate what education means.

Those who have the highest conception of education
continue to educate themselves to the very end of life.
Dr. Arnold, for example, was a man who had this holy
idea of education. He was perhaps as fine an educator
as ever lived, and he always regarded himself as his own
head of all philosophy and has studied to day with
greater zeal than ever. Their mighty engine of the
mind, working great results in classical civilization, rooted
for a work, whether a philosopher, or historian, they reach the uni-
ity of human origin and strengthen the brotherly feeling
between the nations. The modern philosophies, debat the
offspring of the greatest philosophers the world ever saw, whose
works, after the lapse of two thousand years, still stand
before all philosophers, and the present day, is the most
productive of general excellence, of all previous ages.

The VOLANTE.

The INTER-COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION CON-
vention.

The recent contest at Bloomington, with the accom-
panying canvassings, seems to have attracted a fair degree of interest. Our own institution was repre-
sented by five Juniors and one Sophomore, and it is hoped that it suffices at least at their hands.

The delegates arrived in Bloomington just at dusk, on
a stormy evening, and after supper at the Ashley House
made their way, together with a number of other
strangers similarly situated, through the still falling
snow, to the college, which is situated about a mile to
the north.

Here they found a goodly gathering of the Wesleyan
students and their friends from the town. After a
plow, reef a top-nail, or manage a horse, is a man of
skill, but he may be anything but educated. Even the
person who has acquired a special knowledge of any one
branch of knowledge, is not necessarily an educated
man. It is not thorough education.

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greater zeal than ever. Their mighty engine of the
mind, working great results in classical civilization, rooted

This is the boring, time-taking, and costly business
of the barbarous turmoil of the middle ages, and spring-
ing again to action with the revival of learning in mod-
ern times, owes its conservatism to the literature of
Greece. The same thing is true with all modern literat-
ures. Thus the Italian bocce of Dante, Tasso and Petrarch, the French of Racine and Moliere, the
English of Chaucer, Shakespeare and Milton. The
conservation of literature is then one of the most prec-
ious gifts of God.
THE VOLANTE.

A motion to allow one minute and a half more time to the speakers in the coming contest, occasioned a great deal of discussion, as, indeed, did all motions brought before the convention. The delegates certainly were not disposed to let the matter monopolize the talk. As soon as the question could be brought within the comprehension of the whole body it was lost, and the orators restricted themselves.

The committee on the revision of the constitution reported an article providing that the president, vice-president and secretary, should at each convention submit the names of a number of suitable men, from whom three judges should be chosen by the convention, with a condition that none of them should be residents of the place where the contest was held, or alumni of, or officially connected with any college in the Association. This article was adopted. A motion to have the president of the Association preside over the contest caused another animated discussion, but the action of the Wesleyan committee in asking Dr. Edwards to preside was at length sustained.

It was then decided that the chairmen of the respective delegations should draw lots for the position of their orators on the program of next year's contest. The following was the result: Knox College, first; Northwestern University, second; Industrial University, third; Illinois Wesleyan, fourth; Chicago University, fifth; Shurtleff, sixth; Monmouth, seventh; and Illinois College, eighth.

The convention then proceeded to elect officers for the next year, choosing for president, Mr. B. S. Bowser, of Chicago University; for vice-president, Mr. Turner, of Illinois Wesleyan; and for secretary, Mr. H. P. Humphrey, of Shurtleff. Jacksonville was fixed upon as the place for holding the next contest, and after adopting an order of business for the general sessions, and fixing the date for the next contest the last Thursday in October, 1875, the convention adjourned to meet immediately after the contest.

At this meeting, after a good many recriminations and complaints that the gentleman who took the first price had deliberately violated the rules of the Association, a resolution was passed that in all future contests the president of the Association should preside and enforce the rules. A vote of thanks to the gentlemen of the Wesleyan University was made, and voted down by delegates who thought that their entertainment had not been what it ought. This action, however, was reconsidered, and a vote of thanks to the citizens of Bloomington and the students of the Wesleyan, finally passed.

After the selection of Senator Oglesby, Prof. Patton, of Chicago, being selected as the judges of next year's contest, and the installation of the officers elect, the convention adjourned.

THE CONTEST AT BLOOMINGTON.

The coming together of students, separated by almost the whole extent of the state of Illinois, and separated perhaps even more widely in the habits of their lives, and made aisi to receive the fruits of their different forms of culture, could not but be interesting. It is not to be wondered at, that, in a town like Bloomington, there should have been a desire to get a hall that would accommodate all who wished to hear. The house was literally packed, both floor and galleries.

After the prayer by Dr. Fallow, of the Wesleyan University, and a song by some of the Wesleyan students, came the oration by Mr. Twiss. It was marked by the dignity, grace, and finish, that Chicago students long ago learned to expect from him. The effort was one of which both he and the University may be justly proud. A Bloomington paper says of it:—"Mr. Twiss had chosen for his subject, ‘Head and Heart,’ and his thorough and successful treatment demonstrated the wisdom of his choice. That elevated and dignified throughout, and his purity of sentiment caused many to award him the highest place on the program." We are not alone in the estimate of our orator. That there was something a little too cold and elaborate in the oration and its delivery, is the only criticism we have.

The next speaker was Mr. J. R. Hanna, of Monmouth College. His subject was the "Power of Love," and, naturally, did not give an advancement of any new or striking ideas. The oration, however, was well worthy of the close attention it received, notwithstanding the difficulty of raising the rather un forcibly pitched subject, and to a kind of ministerial heaviness, that somewhat impaired it.

The next orator was Mr. J. F. Stout, of the North- western. His subject was "The American Statesman." The oration was clear and vigorous. It aimed to show what manner of man the ideal American statesman would be, and contained many fine passages and stirring sentiments. Though not characterized quite so much by high finish and grace of delivery as by strength of thought, it deserved and received the hearty applause of the audience.

After "The Student's Song," Mr. George A. Lawrence, of Galesburg, spoke upon the somewhat hackneyed theme of "Scholarship—its Influence." This oration, also, was marked by much good thought and by uncommon skill in coyness and modesty. The supreme need of our country was a fine one. Something a little overstated and too violent at times in his delivery was the principal fault of this speaker.

Next came Mr. C. R. Lathrop, of Shurtleff. His subject was "Law and Liberty." This gentleman, if he did not exhibit the polish and elegance of the real college orator, most certainly did show himself a forcible and impressive speaker. None of the contestants succeeded better in presenting their ideas to the audience in such a manner as to have them felt and remembered.

Mr. Lathrop deserves the warmest congratulations on his success as a public orator, although he is not a prize orator. The next oration, on "Culture, a Basis of Brother- hood," was by Mr. Thos. I. Coutts, of the Wesleyan University. On the entrance of this gentleman, the Bloomington people manifested their partiality for their own college by hearty applause, thus adding still further to the embarrassment of the gentleman from abroad, all of whom were received in onious silence. Perhaps the good people of Bloomington were not conscious of their discourtesy. They seemed greatly astonished when some of the strangers in the audience showed their dis- approval. This oration has been characterized as unequalled for fluency and force by any production of the evening. This is undoubtedly the case, if physical force and self-containment are necessarily inseparably connected. Mr. Coutts not only outdid himself, but played more of the orator's personal magnetism than any of his rivals; but many of his arguments, though powerfully presented, would not bear close analysis.

Mr. Henry MacKay then spoke on "National Arbitra- tion." Mr. MacKay's composition was excellent and his thoughts valuable, but altogether too much in the style of an essay to be appropriate for such an occasion. His style of delivery did not tend to remedy the fault. His somewhat constrained manner obscured the real merit of his ideas.

The last oration of the evening, on "The Scholar's Service and the Scholar's Crown," was given by Edward B. Clapp, of Illinois College. Although the oration was well written and contained many sentiments that won the applause of the audience, it yet seemed both in its conception and delivery to lack that concentrated power necessary to complete success. There was, however, enough in his remarks upon the scope for usefulness of the students to make the oration friendly to the cause which this vantage of the scholars received, despite his somewhat faulty manner.

Then came Mr. Lathrop, who showed some timely remarks by the President, Dr. Edwards, and as soon as the judges returned their verdict he presented, with a few words, the prizes to Mr. Twiss, Mr. I. Coutts, Monmouth, Mr. Lashpro, of Illinois Wesleyan University, and the second to Mr. J. F. Stout, of the Northwestern.

In regard to the singing by the Wesleyan students, some of the choruses were a failure, but the critical heers were repeated with empha- sis the Latin exercise: damoc, damare, DAMNAVI, DAMAC (AT)UM. The expression was strong but justifiable. Our taste may be at fault, it is true, but really we should have preferred a tolerably good hand-organ. College songs and songs sung are as pleasing in their effects on the masses as songs sung to the savage breast. Not well sung—we forbear to characterize.

This is the proper time for holiday compliments, and we intend to wish you all Merry Christmas with the utmost heartiness. But first a few words of caution, please. It is true that gentle spring has been commonly apostrophized as the season when

* * *

Lightly turns to thoughts of love,
but if there be any proof in experience—that of others, of course—we must conclude that, for some unaccountable reason, there is no period when the student is so apt to be successfully sterned and made captive, so likely to infringe certain faculty rules whose justice is beyond question, as in the winter vacation. In what the fatality consists we are not prepared to say. The vice- in some cases to the fullest height, and no correct diagnoses of the malady are wanting. We only desire to urge upon you, as health officers urge upon the people in anticipation of fire, to do your utmost to be on the alert, and not to become entangled during this brief respite, we beseech you. Christmas trees and gifts, steigherides, if snow and equipes be not wanting, social gatherings of various kind, reunions with kindred and friends—these pleasures await some of you. We almost tremble for you.

Freshman, beware of dark eyes and appeals to your newly acquired knowledge. Make no engagements that are certain to end in sorrow before you reach Hor- ace's lines to sweetly smiling Lalage and Pyrrha golden haired! Sophomore, try not to excuse yourself as you meet your love with the old, refuse to be in with a new, and come back free and happy to the pursuit of Physics! Junior, we are at a loss regarding you! Surely you will not repeat the treachery of last year? You were young then, and probably forget...
your fault and yourself. But if you persist in former courses, have a care lest the era of big brothers break on your eyes and blacken them blue! Senor, it will be well for you to reform, and attend to your diet carefully, and reflect on the holidays of other years. They were not alone injurious to you in the estimation of the world; they were injurious to you, mentally and morally. Think, then, what you might have learned. We drop a charitable curtail upon the picture. If there be hope for you, it will depend on speedy reformation.

The lessons of student life are not easily learned by one, if they be the means of saving others from possible disaster. Go your ways of enjoyment, ye undergraduates, if so happy as to have those ways open to you. But have a care for yourselves, and bear the college regulations as a shield before you. Then shall you go forth joyously and come back not sheepishly, sans reproach, sans photographs, sans tears. And with your heart go our most Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Somewhat of newspaper controversy has grown out of the recent oratorical contest at Bloomington. This is bad enough of itself; it is particularly unfortunate with reference to the future of the Inter-Collegiate Association, which has scarcely got its legs as yet, and which will not be likely to thrive on ranor. Reflective people everywhere will agree that the representatives of our colleges, which are the seats of culture, should be the last of all persons to breed petty dissensions; and that if the collegians cannot go abroad peacefully, it was far better for them to stay forever at home. It is not to be supposed, however, that the delegates went to Bloomington with intent to have other contest than that between the orators; nor yet that the burst of displeasure, which succeeded were without cause.

When the Wesleyan orator came on the platform, the Bloomington orator made an appropriat apology which was an exhibition of purely local preference, since the young man had certainly done nothing to merit it beyond rushing a rather slow bow. This preference, it was said, was natural and therefore excusable. In this view of it, it was less natural for those who felt that it would have been better to have been more courteous, and not to have been more unduly trapped under foot, and who were smarting under sense of lesser wrongs, to make known their grievances.

While we shall not be led into the error of justifying action because it is natural, since those who do not know better may do an unseemly thing as naturally as the cultured do a courteous one, we venture to say that the provocation in this case was considerable; and that, while it would be manifestly unwise to prefer a sweeping charge against the Wesleyan committee, the strictures made were nevertheless directly provoked either by members of those committees or the Wesleyan orator. In regard to the latter, whatever else there may be to him, his manners are what the Frenchman, with a characteristic shrug of the shoulders, would designate as ‘outrageux.’ We have not the heart to wish him a worse fate than the publication of his oration, to the end that the public, and not he, may be enlightened as to the subject matter which was estimated by certain ones so highly. We have the word of two gentlemen, that this person, in their hearing, said he had secured one of the judges, and that the University (Wesleyan) had ‘fixed’ it to get another. The hearing of the stout exhorter throughout was of that confident kind that would mark his belief in what he had said, perhaps, through overjoy at the success of his plans. Now, whether the remark was false or true we know not; but was it not well calulated to arouse inquiry and suspicion? And in the light of the result, is it a source of wonder that suspicion, possibly unjustified, became a corollary conclusion?

Was it not, further, just occasion for comment, that the person who sent postal cards to his fellow-orators, setting fifteen minutes as the utmost time that would be allowed, should himself prepare a nineteen minute oration, as his friends admit? To be sure, they claim that he compressed it in delivery into nineteen and a half minutes, but watches differed about that.

Was it quite the thing, again, for the Wesleyan President to step behind the scene and advise his student to deliver his entire production, regardless of the expressions of the Association on the matter?

We recall these features simply to show that what it has pleased some to term ‘schoolboy spleen,’ was not mere disappointment in any quarter at the loss of the prize, nor envy of the successful contestant. It was plain outspoken; rather, against that, the very appearance of which puts the college man in arms—trickery. If there was no trickery; if injustice was done the Wes-

Iyans, we still think the accused may look to himself, as well as to their champions, for the sources of the unpleasantness.

By far the most important point to be observed in this Bloomington affair, was the violation of the constitution in the appointment of the judge whose decision it may, it was a grave fault. It inevitably threw suspicion on the Wesleyan men, who were perhaps innocent as baby’s milk. And it resulted in the selection of a judge who was in reality the choice neither of the orators nor of the Association. The contest was to take place within a few hours when attention was called to the fact that there were but two judges. The position was occupied one: Here is a man at Normal, which is a mile or so distant. You cannot get anybody else at this hour.

What immediate issue did the contest take? They took him. The constitution read that each orator must be notified as to who were the judges sixty days in advance. This was hardly sixty minutes in advance, and some of the orators did not know who the third judge was for the context. But no matter. Circum-

stances alter conditions. To be sure there were plenty of reasons for rejecting the nominee, such as that Normal and Bloomington are separated much as Chi-

cago and Hyde Park are in the proper geometry. Mr. Palmer was not at all interested in the Wesleyan institution nearly as much as its Press ident; that there was no assurance of his fitness for so delicate an office, etc.; but no delegate could urge anything against that: “You cannot get anybody else?” That was the ultimatum.

There are some questions about the future which suggest themselves here. A repetition of this year’s scenes would be fatal to the new organization in the State. Excuse itself as it may, Wesleyan College managed badly in many respects, important and unimportant. Bloomington has many people one might be proud to know. They are not likely to go into another contest there, unless many changes were to take place meantime. Upon reflection and careful cye of what has passed, we are forced to the conclusion that there is but one way in which to make the association contests harmonious, impartial, successful. That way is, to have the college which is the seat of the gathering resign its claims to an orator. Galesburg did this last year, and there was no discord. We see no other way to escape the ill influences which cannot fail to injure prejudice and partiality—things most disastrous to an undertaking like that which our colleges now have in hand. This matter bears graving discussion, and we hope our exchanges will give it attention.

Incredible as it may seem, yet it is a fact, that the President of Normal, so repeatedly to ward off the students against the barbarous practice of splitting and breaking kindling wood in the halls and in their rooms. We remember also that as a former occasion, in the past few years, our late President was under the ne-

cessity of referring to the same matter, and as his just indignation towered high, he became eloquent and char-

acterized this inexcusable habit as “barbarous vandal-

ism”; for, said he, “if there are more kinds than one, this is certainly better kind.” We fully agree with our officers in their views of this hooshie custom, and were not for one fact, we should, for every shame-

ful offense, deciding the subject in these columns. That fact is the circumstance which has led to the introduction of this deplorable habit, viz.: we are without kindling wood; we are compelled to make wood shreds of our dormitories. We have no place on earth, except under beds, to dispose of this indispensable article. In view of this fact, the authorities of the University fail to blush, our friends outside, to be astonished, and we, to be indifferent? We will not the least desire to justify any one, under any circumstances whatever, breaks wood in the building; but at the same time we cannot but be sorry, that the change of room in one’s room is the natural consequence of making a wood shed of one’s room. For is not a wood shed the proper place for wood? We have been in great trepidation into which the coal of a hundred or more students is thrown together, and from which we have our coal doled out to us during two half-hours each day, but the necessity of a place for our wood has been absolutely ignored. This is a real grievance of no slight magnitude, which ought to be obviated without delay. There ought to be a fuel bin with lock and key for each room. This is not an unreasonable demand. It can and ought to be complied with. It is not only our right, but is, as we believe, the only way to away the abuse referred to. As long as the student has his kindling in the room there will always be a strong temptation to break a few sticks in his room whenever it is necessary to build a fire, and the temptation becomes all but irresistible when there is eight or ten inches of new-fallen snow on the ground. In the appropriate lan-
guage of our esteemed President, “we trust it will only remain for me to mention these things, to have the wrong speedily made right.”

Among the advantages that we may justly claim for our students, is the opportunity of hearing the best lectur-
ers on the platform. The lecture courses for this season are unusually good as well as cheaper than of old. The student that cannot at the present price of option tick-

effort to hear some of the best speakers must be poor indeed, and he who allows his studies to overburden

him so completely as to be compelled to watch the students against the barbarous practice of splitting and breaking kindling wood in the halls and in their rooms. We remember also that as a former occasion, in the past few years, our late President was under the necessity of referring to the same matter, and as his just indignation towered high, he became eloquent and characterized this inexcusable habit as “barbarous vandalism”; for, said he, “if there are more kinds than one, this is certainly better kind.” We fully agree with our officers in their views of this hooshie custom, and were not for one fact, we should, for every shameful offense, deciding the subject in these columns. That fact is the circumstance which has led to the introduction of this deplorable habit, viz.: we are without kindling wood; we are compelled to make wood shreds of our dormitories. We have no place on earth, except under beds, to dispose of this indispensable article. In view of this fact, the authorities of the University
One of the Seniors, fresh from the east, went west a piece to spend Thanksgiving, expecting to find a howling wilderness. Next day there fell into the hands of the astonished authorities an ill-telegraphed message for his chum: "Sold, by the yard!" Sending a look immediately. High-toned dance here to-morrow night.

Dr. Moss was present at the national gathering of Baptist Unions, which took place recently at Brooklyn. He was among the college presidents who delivered addresses during the sessions, which continued several days and were largely attended.

Past—being discouraged and vexed at the negligence and stupidity of a Freshman, said, "Mr. G., there are three classes of persons in the world: first, those who learn from the experience of others; second, those who learn by their own experience; and third, those who are so obtuse that they won't learn at all."

Pancreas (peevishly): "Yes sir, I know it, and I belong to the first class."

The ladies of the University Place Church have undertaken to furnish the President's recreation room. Two parlor entertainments to raise funds have thus far been given, at one of which Dr. Moss lectured, and at the other an original poem was read by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, of Elgin. The movement will be appreciated by the students, who have much feeling on the subject of hard benches and bare floors, and are never averse to cheerful surroundings, unless we much mistake them.

A Senior, while reciting the other day, was so unfortunate as to use the word female when he might, more properly, have said woman, whereupon the Prof. severely rebuked him and forbade him ever to say female again. "For," said he, "the female is the waxed warm in his exclamation, "female is ambiguous; a drake is a female." The argument was overwhelming and poor Senior collapsed.

A few mornings since, at a disagreeably early hour, a seven-year boy shot through Jones Hall as if he had come out of a mitehole, and landed against the door of No. —, which he pounded vigorously, yelling at the same time: "Is Mr. H. here?" "No, he is not," said the handsome but enraged chum, as he seized the hurricane-lamp by the collar and seated him on the table, saying: "Now, my boy, when you say Mr. H., you don't mean right away. It's business, I tell yer!" "Never mind, sonny, I'll tell him. What is it now?" encouragingly. Boy, loud enough to be heard throughout the building: "Oh, Liz she had her fortune told last night, an' the fortune-teller says Mr. H. — is her first love, an' Liz, she says, he never will!" At this point H. — enters. Tableau vivant!
The Mercury is elegant in form and sprightly in its contents. The Dickenson heads its business directory with this: "If you like me, I'll tickle you," and hastens to explain by the following exhortation: "Let the students make it a point to patronize those who patronize them." A good suggestion. Will our students also act upon it?

The Budget of Sacramento Seminary, has a good sensible essay on "Ideal Womanhood."

The College Olio takes the University Review to task for selecting from that lively paper, without giving credit to whom credit is due. It says, "That insignificant E.A. doesn't satisfy me." If we ever have any occasion to transcribe anything from our contemporary, who logs so earnestly after immortality, we shall be careful to acknowledge it in big letters.


CLIPPING.

The boy who cut his foot the other day while trimming his shiny believes that, "There's a divinity that shapes our ends. Rough hem we as we will." -Mercury.

Press."Self-reserve is the ticket that will win any woman's heart." -Senior.

Senior, (wildly)."Give me two tickets." -Transcript.

A former cut in Colorado solemnly asserts that a grasshopper got on his gate and called out to him, "Million Dollar, what in thunder did you do with the rest of that cold meat?" -Exchange.

A Soph was returning the other evening from the concert with a bright-eyed maiden on his arm, when suddenly a cut, with a white stripe down its back, and a "tailor ercels," ran into them, the poor Soph said "what!" and kicked the harmless creature, when lo! the valley, but just now bright and peaceful, became filled with a mist. The unfortunate has buried his clothes, dug up his hatchet, and sworn eternal vengeance.

Prof. -"What causes the Aurora Borealis?"

Student. -"I know, sir, but have forgotten." Prof. (exactly). -"Great Havens! The man in the world who knew what the Aurora Borealis was, and has forgotten it!" -Hamilton Lit.

For an aversion set of individuals we will place the managers of the late Oratorical Contest against the world. They invite a delegation of the Association to a Reception, ask to be delegated to take care of his young men, and then charge him for their politeness. It is also rather curious that complimentary to the context were not given the delegates. Why didn't you make the orators pay admission, and make a clean sweep of it? -The Illini, Champaign.

CLASS OF 1890 (BROWN UNIVERSITY). -From the Newport (R. I.) News.

To the Editor of the News:

Yesterday you alluded to the fact that Hon. William G. span, minister elect of Massachusetts, was a member of the class of 1890, at Brown University. You also named the Hon. Abraham Payne, Prof. Jacob R. Boise, and the Rev. Dr. Heman Lincoln. Mr. Payne is well known to the citizens of this state, as one of the leaders of our bar. Prof. Boise was tutor and afterwards professor of Greek in the University in Michigan. The Rev. Dr. Heman Lincoln is now professor in the theological seminary of Newton, Mass.

In addition to those named above, there are others who have established reputations, and made their influence felt, who might be named.

The Rev. William T. Brantley was made professor in the University of Georgia in 1854. The Hon. George H. Brown, also well known throughout our state as an able and fair lawyer, as colonel of the - R., L. regiment, and more recently, as the person elected to the honorable and responsible office of chief justice. The Hon. James C. Coggeshall has been frequently honored by suffrages of the citizens of our sister city, Providence, and is now United States marshal of this district.

The Rev. Ebenezer Dodge was made professor of Madison University. The Rev. Benjamin Franklin is a well-known able preacher of the Congregational Church. The Rev. Jacob R. Kendrick, D. D., has established a reputation for great ability and eloquence as a preacher. The Hon. Edwin C. Larned, probably the wealthiest member of the class, is a leading lawyer in the city of Chicago. The Rev. Henry G. Weston, D.D., is well known as a most eloquent; and not to trespass further, I will mention, lastly, the Rev. Henry M. Exeter, D. D., whose power and eloquence many of your readers recently had the privilege of feeling. The class graduated thirty-six in number.

[Prof. Tamer R. Boise is the gentleman, probably, referred to by our correspondent, who is president of the University of Chicago, of which institution he is a very important part.-Ed. News.]

To the above list, should certainly be added the name of William N. Sage, probably the most successful business man in the class, and a prominent supporter of the University of Rochester.

The editor of the Newport News is our old friend, Mr. Fred. P. Powers, a graduate of this University, and one who is still remembered with great affection and respect in the large circle of acquaintances. -J. R. B.
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