UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

PREPARATORY, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, ASTRONOMICAL.

FACULTY.

LEMUEL MOSS, D.D., President. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
JAMES R. BOOLE, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
WILLIAM MATTHEWS, LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.
ALONZO J. HOWE, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
TRUMAN HENRY SAWFFORD, B.A., Professor of Astronomy, and Director of Dearborn Observatory.
HENRY BOOTH, LL.D., Hayne Professor of International and Constitutional Law.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, B.S., Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN C. FREEMAN, M.A., B.D., Associate Professor of the Ancient Languages.
NATHAN SHEPHERD, M.A., B.D., Professor of Logic and Lecturer on Public Speaking.
RANSOM DEXTER, M.A., M.D. Professor of Zoology, Comparative and Human Anatomy and Physiology.
O. B. CLARK, B.A., Principal of the Preparatory Department.
ELIAS COBLET, Honorary Assistant Director of the Dearborn Observatory.
GEO. F. ROOT, M.A., Professor of Music.
M. H. HOLMES, Instructor in Drawing.

FACILITIES FOR STUDY.

The faciliities for study in the several departments are equal to those of any other similar Institution.

All the necessary rooms of the University are equipped with the most modern and approved Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets, Microscopes, Microtomes, Maps, Models, etc., etc.

The rooms are in pleasant solitude, and are finished with the most modern improvements.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

In addition to the regular recitations, such as are usually pursued in Colleges, systematic courses of Lectures are delivered upon the following subjects: Mental and Moral Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, Natural History, Anatomy, and Physiology; Chemistry, Greek History and Literature, Art, English Literature, History, and Public Speaking.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Astronomical department of the University is the Dearborn Observatory, which contains the largest and most complete apparatus in the country, including a meridian circle, the largest equatorium in the world, and a telescope 40 inches in diameter, together with various other instruments. The work is done chiefly in cooperation with the best European Astronomical Societies, and the Board of Philosophy of the University. The objects of the study are to become familiar with the Topography of the Heavens, to make direct research in the science and co-operate in the application of Astronomy to Geography. The Observatory is open to all who are interested in the subject, and is 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, at their own election; subject, however, to the restrictions of the Faculty.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY.

Hon. J. U. HENRY BOOTH, LL.D., Dean of the Law School and Professor of Property, Tort, and Evidence.
Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, LL.D., Professor of Constitutional and Civil Law and Practice in the U.S. Courts.
Hon. JAMES E. DOOLITTLE, LL.D., Professor of Equity Jurisprudence and Evidence.
VAN BUREN DENSMORE, Esq., Professor of Contracts and Civil Practice.
PHILIP MYERS, M.A., Esq., Professor of Commercial Law.
Hon. J. B. BRADWELL, Lecturer in Wills and Probate.
N. S. DAVIS, M. A., 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 classes belonging to their several departments. The studies have been arranged in a course of three years for classical, and two years for scientific students.

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

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 library hall. The several departments of Geology, Mineralogy, Zoology, Entomology, Human Anatomy and Physiology, as well as the lower classes of Meteorology, as Star Forces, Kinescope, worms and insects, are well represented by specimens, judiciously selected and arranged for teaching purposes.

The SCIENTIFIC COLLECTION, containing 5000 ancient coins, is an interesting and useful acquisition.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

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

LOCATION.

The location of the University is in the best residential section of the city, near the intersection of 65th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. The site was given by the late Senator Douglas, and is universally admired for its beauty and healthfulness.

TERMS AND VACATION.

The year is divided into two 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 conferred upon all students who have completed the prescribed General Course of study, and passed a satisfactory examination therein. The degree of Bachelor of Science upon all who have completed the Scientific Course, and passed a similar examination.

EXPENSES.

Board, from $75.00 to $25.00 per week. Room Rent: $5.00 to $10.00. Library Fee, $3.00 per term. Gas and Fuel, $6.00 to $10.00. Gas, $1.00 to $2.00 per gallon. Gas and Fuel, $6.00 to $10.00 per gallon. Gas, $1.00 to $2.00 per gallon.
THE VOLANTE.

spheres of thought and knowledge toward helping the ability to bring the objects of observation to facts, which are of almost infinite variety in their forms of relationships. There are facts of external nature, facts of the phenomena of consciousness, facts of mathematical and of logical sequence, facts of historical events and characters, facts of present and future. The ability to interpret these perceptions or languages, facts of artistic and ethical feeling. Upon these and a multitude of other forms of facts the student is to be trained in his power of mental vision, until he can see clearly, correctly, completely, just that, wholly that, and only that which is contained in the particular fact before him. Defective mental vision comes from an inherent weakness of the organ, or an immaturity of its powers, or ignorance, or prejudice. Of course, no college training can remove organic weakness, but it might bring some degree of maturity and accuracy of moral clearness. 2. The faculty of judgment. By this is meant the ability to estimate the relative importance of facts. Of two things equally true, both may not be equally valuable or equally pertinent. We must learn to recognize and seize upon the capital facts of a science, the first principles of a philosophy, the vital points of a theory. Many of the errors of speculation, as well as of practical life, came from an inability to discover what is primary and what subordinate. To know and occupy and hold the key of the position is quite as essential to an argument as to a battle, and we must be able to arrange our mental resources in the order that will yield the largest mutual support and make the whole most effective. He has made no small attainment in mental training who can discriminate facts with accuracy and assign to them their relative value and importance. 3. The faculty of thought. Here we pass from the scenic to the spiritual. Here we touch upon the mysterious mechanism of the mind itself, as it elaborates the materials supplied by sense and understanding, by perception and judgment, for purposes of inference, invention, and discovery. To think is to compass facts, to and to reveal the deeper facts which they enclot. To think is to reason,—to rise from perceived phenomena to their causes, and from recognized causes to prophesy their effects. This region of thought, of reasoning, of inference, is the theater of life in science and politics, in law, in religion. Men may agree as to their primary facts, and yet differ widely in their conclusions. They may use the same terms just as true, as universal, resistless, infallible, as the laws of things. Man is made for thought,—for intercourse of the human reason. In every man live these two forces: (a) the intuitive power of vigorous, correct, fruitful thinking, or overstate the importance of the training which secures it. 4. The faculty of utterance. Speech is to thought what coinage is to gold,—fixing its form, naming its value, and fitting it for circulation. All culture ought to assist in cultivating the power of speech. It has been said that the ability to express his thoughts and feelings is the highest energy in man, for by this he transfers his feelings and thoughts to other minds, and thus becomes almost creative. God created all things by his word, and the word of man becomes the author of momentous changes in his neighbor, in his nation, in the world. We know that practically there is no limit to the influence of this power, and no limit to the degree of its development. If this, in outline, is the aim of college training, it is further obvious that much more depends upon the training master than upon the method. The first and absolutely vital requisite in a college is men,—men who can themselves see and judge and think and speak, and who can therefore assist others somewhat in attaining these communicable arts. A true college is mainly a company of competent instructors and instruments as they may need,—instructors who can draw out all that is in the student, and thus make him as a long-minded as his native capacities will permit. But though the subject of studies and methods may be secondary, it is by no means of slight importance. Of this, however, at another time.

HEAD AND HEART.

Unity in variety, is a law of the universe. We read in the art gallery of nature; in the trees,—in the leaf,—in the leaf cell,—in the molecular arrangement; in the sky, and we read it in the rainbow arch,—that miracle of light. Everywhere is variety blending into a unity. From the multitude of birds and flowers, from the variety of the same law prevails; and as we draw aside the veil, we are lost in wonder while we admire. Here reason cadences for truth; for if we look around us, one thing standing by its side tells of a world of truth that cannot be referred to material fact. Fancy fills the side of the naked fact with an unseen beauty. As the moses and icicles covering a ruin hide its ruggedness and forbidding coldness, so fancy clothes the dead body of the naked fact with an unseen beauty. She lights the realm of thought, and by her aid the soul rises with unfettered pinion. While thus fancy reaches out toward the unseen, memory by her backward turn brings in her own hand the treasures of the past, and reason giving her light, reveals the naked truth. Does not this thought turn toward a vision of the soul, which shall evolve all else? Love, asserting her claim, engenders a sympathy that draws slow in the great heart of the universe. The soul is born of the heart! Hope rises through the clouds and twines a diamond band, uniting this with the world beyond. Do doubts and uncertainties cloud the soul? Faith, bold and venturesome, inspires with during the feeling, and rising into the invisible, leads on soul with unfaltering step. One element of the soul-life

What principle with; the other is the source of all sentiment. The science of mind has an outward look; it grasps the truths of the world and of the world's phenomena. It utilizes the world's all-enveloping force of the loss of the great light of human life, on every page is inscribed, "Mens sana in corpore sano." All men know that the health of the soul moves the world, many philosophers, basking at the shrine of intellect, have found in it a means of bringing up many to the greatness of the character. The world's mental culture has its part to act; but that it fails to bring man to the attainment of his noblest end, the history of society proves. The growth of society has been, always, slow and variable. Yesterday witnessed the dawn of a Greek civilization;—to-day it stands forth in all the brightness of noon-day;—to-morrow it reaches the sundown side and fades away into night. A Roman civilization grows up and spreads its influence over the world; but it touches the some of its glory only to reveal its weakness. True, these civilizations had their influence in pushing on the world's progress, and we read the story of the struggles of literature and in the marble columns and crumbling walls that build up the history under the dehirs of centuries. There was an acuteness of wit, a richness of ideas, a grandeur of intellect; but a great vital principle was wanting. Men grew by the unfolding of their thinking powers, to the exclusion of their nobler, their diviner natures. If we seek for the cause of the revolutions which in the sixteenth century overturned all Europe, we find it in the revolt of man's moral nature. While there was a general agreement of mind against old superstition and error, and when two things hearts touch, love kindles love. This power lies in literature; it exhales from the poet's song. It has touched, by a living fancy, like the soft breeze that sweeps across the arid landscape waking the lifeless to sweet harmony, stirs our imagination. It breaks the novelty of social flowering. It changes the landscape with trees and grassy spots, with fountains and rills, with a touch so life-like that one can almost see the waters sparkle, and hear the sounds close at the earth's breast. It makes them blend the choir of the skies to the earth's voice. Let the soldier bear above the din and smoke of battle, 40 voice, to whom he has entrusted his life, cheering "on to victory," how immediately the drooping energies revive, and the very heart-string vibrate as by the touch of some new and strange delight! It is because heart touches heart and there is power there. It is the great, thronging nature which alone can inspire another. Mind inspires mind, imagination with immediate inward man to scan the book which heho, and when two hearts touch, love kindles love. This power lies in literature; it exhales from the poet's song. It has touched, by a living fancy, like the soft breeze that sweeps across the arid landscape waking the lifeless to sweet harmony, stirs our imagination. It breaks the novelty of social flowering. It changes the landscape with trees and grassy spots, with fountains and rills, with a touch so life-like that one can almost see the waters sparkle, and hear the sounds close at the earth's breast. It makes them blend the choir of the skies to the earth's voice. Let the soldier bear above the din and smoke of battle, and when two
whose giant intellect starts the world. The noblest end of life, is to grow; but before a soul can educate the highest capacities of which it is susceptible, it must be attuned to harmony with the universe, and to the universe. It is a many-stringed instrument which gives out its sweetest strains only under the Hand of Harmonie." Let culture, then, involve the understanding, the emotions, the will, the life and soul. Let reason grasp the outward truths of the universe; and solving the world's phenomena, let it form the palpable world without the self. Let the Infinite Life flow through the heart and wait in upon the all the properties that fled and freshen, empower and inspire a truly great and complete nature. Then shall life become awake, alive, dramatic, a thing of highest passion and deep communion with the Infinite Mind; and gradually the soul shall rise to an ideal of beauty, truth and right, where it shall bloom forth in all loveliness and virtue—a standard, Godlike and complete.

AT THE BAL MASQUE.

So stood she graciously, a queen
Ennobled by courtly devotion,
Obscuring the fair by her beauty's sheen
As the stars are hid by the sun's gold rays.

So stood he worshiping, a slave
For her lightest bidding truly, and
And he hollowed, in fancy, a deep, deep grave,
For a score or more of rival men,

They led her out in the gay quaffle,
They whirled her form in the merry waltz,
Till his brain was wild and his heart stood still,
As the tempter whispered, Fair but False.

Then came she suddenly like light,
Driving the darkness swiftly away
Only a glance, a word, "Good-night!"—
But Joy had smiled, and his night was day.

THE VALUE OF METAPHYSICS.

The study of mental science would not seem from its name to need any definition. Everyone may be a man's philosophical teacher, whether he be an idealist or a materialist, he must believe that there is such a thing as mind, whatever may be its nature, and whether it be real or not is all important. If mind be only the product of organization, it is at all events the highest product of organization. If intellect is only a particular manifestation of an all-pervading and all-enduring force, it is certainly one of the most important and interesting of all the forms under which that force appears. If on the other hand there is a clear and well-defined notion of which the intellect is one of the most important attributes, this surely is worthy of study. Thus, whatever view may be taken of the mind's nature and its connection with the material world, the methods and subjects of its action remain equally interesting in any case. If, even, as in the days of Locke, many of these great questions can be raised only to remain unanswered, it does not follow that nothing of value can be learned in regard to them. Indeed, for many of the purposes of culture, the very fact that so many are the threads of mental science are, and for us we can see must remain unanswered, is of the highest value. A thinker, whom it is not for us to judge, declared recently that the emotion of wonder, as it is the beginning, is also the termination of intellectual advancement, that the same thing is right: the earliest action of the intellect and leads to the tracing of long chains of causes, is again restored to us when the chain breaks and we are brought face to face with an insoluble problem. The highest culture is not to be obtained by confining the attention wholly to phenomena and their immediate causes. These must sometimes be traced back as far as the mind can follow them in order that they and the facts for which they account may be apprehended in their real relation, both to each other and to the forms of being.

But metaphysical inquiries serve other purposes besides those preserving intellectual humility in the presence of these great unanswered questions. Husley says that the religious spirit that formerly assigned personality and divinity to all the forces of nature has been gradually driven back to its last refuge in metaphysics and the human brain, and here the battle must, so far as we can see, remain a drawn one. But surely the drawn battle is a defeat for the attacking party, and this is neither more nor less than an admission that here is an obstacle that materialism has found, and will continue to find, in the way.

The great question in regard to the certainty and trustworthiness of our knowledge of the smallest ones of great practical importance. Just as matters relating to the body are in general far better determined by reference to the laws of physiology than by individual experience, so questions concerning the mind are best settled by a knowledge of its general laws. The study has thus a lower practical value in addition to its higher one in the capacity of pure speculative truth. Hence it is a great mistake (to conceive of metaphysics, as it is commonly called, or mental exercise can be most readily obtained, or at the same vast-covered arena in which orthodoxy and skepticism keep up their perpetual struggle, where the atmosphere is thick with conflicting opinions, each supported by the most unanswerable arguments. Doubtless there is a religion in the wide domain of mental science, and all its fascinations and value is due to the fact; but there is another quite different division of intellectual science with which the teacher must be familiar in the needs of his pupils, which the orator must understand; if he would control his hearers, which, in truth, is indispensable to all whose lives bring them in contact with human thoughts and feelings.

THERONACENE.

The subject of college oratory is of permanent interest to every earnest, aspiring student, although there are some persons that ought to be first to support and encourage students to improve themselves in this direction, who, nevertheless, look with ridicule and contempt upon all the efforts of young people at public speaking.

We are convinced by our own experience here and by what we gather from the college papers of other institutions that the whole subject of college oratorical has received less attention in the University of Chicago than it does in the majority of other first-class colleges. Not that the students themselves lack interest or activity in this department, but it is our humble opinion that they do not receive as much assistance and encouragement as they do from those who have control of the course of instruction. To be sure, we have a Professor for this department in the catalogue, although we have not seen him this year, nor are we disposed to complain on account of his non-appearance; but it is evident that our officers and instructors intend that the world should think that students of our institution get some elocutionary drill during the college course. Now, though we are fixed in the opinion that our students ought to have facilities for improvement in public reading and speaking given, we, as much as any of our distinguished instructors, would suggest such instruction should be given; whether it should be given in connection with our efforts in the Literary Societies, or separately, is a matter for the more earnest branches. At the close of last term, it was intimat ed to us by one of the Professors that the Faculty were con siderably incident to the other regular literary branches. At the close of last term, it was intimated to us by one of the Professors that the Faculty were considering the establishment of a more regular Literary Branch or Oratory system, which is so common in some other colleges, and which existed here until six or seven years ago. Not having had any experience in such a system, we are not prepared just now to pronounce either against it or in favor of it. But it strikes us that the better plan would be for the students to make a powerful effort either to improve the existing Literary Societies, or to organize new ones, and that the Faculty must give more general and hearty recognition to such societies, as a legitimate and indispensable part of the college course; not only permitting them to exist, but also making allowance, in the assignment of lessons, for the time and labor the student must give in order to make a literary effort profitable and successful, and at the same time providing a custo- dian instruction in connection with such society efforts. We must do something. Some improvement must be made. What shall it be?

It is much to be feared that students, in this institution at least, are somewhat prone to neglect the reading of biography. An experienced and valued instructor once told the writer that he thought the first thing to be striven for in the study of history, was a clear conception of the outline of human progress from the beginning, and after this a genuine acquaintance with the great men, by whom this progress has been from time to time directed, retarded, or accelerated. With the lives of these "giants upon the earth," were always bound up the whole mass of contemporary history, and a real and thorough knowledge of the one could not be obtained without securing a good degree of familiarity with the other.

A student's work is for the most part upon rather dry and abstract subjects. He is occupied at first with mathematics and the dead languages, and when these latter begin to be something more than the embellishment of grammar, he most commonly leaves them for the still higher abstractions of science and philosophy. It is natural that he should turn from such a work as this to something that is really of human interest. That students do feel the need of something of this sort, the avidity with which the most of them devour such novels as they fall in with, without much regard to their quality, plainly shows. Cannot this relief be found in biography, and with far greater advantage to the reader? The reader can at least get the objects of our hero-worship real men and women, whose lives have been real facts in human experience, and ought not to fail to be the more interesting and lovable on that account?

It may be objected that in thus urging the claims of biography upon the college, we are laying up for ourselves upon false grounds, that he who is the biographer is no less a creature of the imagination than the hero of the novel. Still, although "Archbishop Whately has given us his doubts concerning the existence of Napoleon, and a learned writer has lately caused a panic in that of the hearts of all true heroes-warriors by proving to his own satisfaction that Columbus was a pirate, that he deserved no credit for originality in his discoveries, and
that he became a slave driver more avaricious and cruel than any Spanish of them all; though William Tell has been pronounced a myth, and Capt. John Smith a roman- cer, yet in the world's history has been marked by noble deeds, and that noble men and women have performed them. Even if both were equally imaginary, a life and character studied under the belief that it was real could not fail to have a far stronger influence than one known to be wholly the work of fancy.

It is remarked by Macaulay that classical studies too often fail to yield the most satisfactory results, because of the attention that must necessarily be paid to mere language and grammar. By long dwelling upon these preliminary studies, the literature that forms the fruit of which these are but the outer husk, is lost sight of. He tells us of a French scholar of great learning, who renounced the study of Latin for the study of the customs, religion, government and language of the Greeks. "For there," said he, "you will find everything of importance that is contained in the Iliad and Odyssey, without the trouble of reading two such tedious books."

Perhaps Macaulay's complaint could not be made now with quite the same justice that it could half a century ago, when it was written, yet we fear quite too often we are committing the same mistake that he deprecates. We pursue our study of an author or a passage till we have tolerably mastered his phraseology, and the grammatical difficulties in our way, and then stop just as we are about to grasp the idea and reap the fruit of our previous toil. Is it not too frequently the case that we care- fully look up all the words and references to the gram- mar, then, locked the book to the end of the chapter, and annul the measure. Nor were the other classes in less of a predicament. It is easily said that the students will be more likely to understand the making of the term, than later on, and some may have. There are, however, two sides to the question, and facts are perfectly stubborn things when they run against an edict, as they did in this case. But what reason was there for any change? The change formerly was to require the checks within a week, exercising leniency in cases known to deserve of it. And it cannot be that the University ever lost a gram sum through this method. What particular advantage the regulation was supposed to possess with all due respect, we think the Trustees have erred in arresting any wise from the hitherto liberal laws under which we have lived.

With all respect for our instructors, and confidence in their wisdom, we yet think that we are entitled to a hearing, in reference to nearly all college matters. The Volante is, in fact, the organ of the college. It does not depend for its existence on the support, literary, moral and financial, of the undergraduates. It offers the free use of its columns to any student who will take the trouble to put his ideas in a form suitable for publication. Thus it may fairly claim to represent the opinions of the students.

Now in this day of elective studies, when undergraduates claim and are granted the privileges of independ- ence and it is no longer possible to say any longer that collegiate paper ought to be something of a power. The student, to be sure, has not always, nor perhaps often, a very extensive ex- tend, but he knows all the more clearly the effect of that which he has experienced. He knows very clearly what is the effect upon him of the rules and influences under which his life is passed. He has a much better opportunity of observing them, both in his own person and in his companions, than his instructors. He may not know very clearly what will be the effect of a change, but he knows very well the merits and defects of the ex- isting order of things. Thus it would appear that he not only has the right to speak, of which, indeed, he is not so sure, but that he has a just claim to the full attention. We are impelled to unburden our minds thus by a painful conviction that college authorities are not generally attentive readers of the college press.

We are extremely pleased to learn that Dr. Bois is looking to a severance of his connection with the University. Every student who comes under the instruction and inspiration of the Professor of Greek, will, we are certain, show regret that there should be any probability of such a change. His influence and power as an educator need no word or word of praise, and his well-earned reputation as a leading author, is not likely to be annulled by anything. He may not have the wide acclaim of the term, but will, in fact, be missed in the college's annals. His influence and power as an educator need no word or word of praise, and his well-earned reputation as a leading author, is not likely to be annulled by anything. He may not have the wide acclaim of the term, but will, in fact, be missed in the college's annals. His influence and power as an educator need no word or word of praise, and his well-earned reputation as a leading author, is not likely to be annulled by anything. He may not have the wide acclaim of the term, but will, in fact, be missed in the college's annals. His influence and power as an educator need no word or word of praise, and his well-earned reputation as a leading author, is not likely to be annulled by anything. He may not have the wide acclaim of the term, but will, in fact, be missed in the college's annals. His influence and power as an educator need no word or word of praise, and his well-earned reputation as a leading author, is not likely to be annulled by anything. He may not have the wide acclaim of the term, but will, in fact, be missed in the college's annals.
attended the contest of eastern college men at New York on
the 7th, and was much pleased with the manner in which
they did business, although the contest itself was a full
success. The one at Galesburg was so far as I heard, much
more magnificent than any in the West.

The Sadness of Loving.

The effect of that holiday vacation was as we feared,
at least in the lower department. The long, long-
ated, solemn Second Year, whom you would not suspect
of such a thing, has done little since the term began save
write on what he means to make at once an epic and
an antagonist, as long drawn out as himself. His heartless
chum surprised him at the work, and purloined those
verses, which seem to be the close of the dedication, and
which would fit on well to a funeral, no doubt contem-
plated:

And tell her last, when all is over
How vain has been resistance!
How she, in cutting me for Bill,
Has ended my existence.

Plant o'er my head an ivy leaf,
Carve this: He died of grieving;
For man is born but unto grief,
And woman to deceiving.

Society Elections.

President—R. H. Tape.
Vice-President—W. G. Hastings.
Secretary—C. B. Allen.
Treasurer—C. H. Michelson.
Critic—H. B. Mitchell.
Editors—J. R. Chapman, J. S. McSparran, H. E. Fuller.

Tri Kappa.

President—Jonathan Staley.
Vice President—L. G. Bass.
Secretary—H. C. Leland.
Treasurer—W. D. Walker.

One of the last Froshmen burst into his room the
other night, when thus his chum: “By the secured
you're in a pretty plight. Where have you been?” At
which the Fresh, his nose all bloody, said: “A box in the
basement, and a bunch pinched my head. But I'll
furnish him with sorrow, though, to-morrow.”

At Home.

What are the undergraduates doing in the way of exer-
cise this winter?

Wanted—Three or four large stoves, first-class heat-
ers, to experiment with in the laboratory.

The students are inclined to favor the new law about
term-bills in the Legislature;

It tends to prolong the vacation of many of them for an infinite period.

Common comment of the Professor on the continued
absence of classmen: “I suppose Mr. — hasn't been able
to make his peace with the Treasurer yet.”

It may be a fine thing for musical culture, and all that,
but it is rather severe on the neighbors to have large organs and indefatigable grinders scattered about the
building.

The prospects are that the Junior and Freshman ex-
hibitions will no longer burden commencement week,
but be held in the room. In the close of the present, and
beginning of the next term.

The idea of giving Senior and Junior receptions is, ag-
ing interest of the upper classes. It is to be hoped
they will not be content with the idea merely. The so-
cial element needs cultivation.

Prep, translating Xenophon—And they vowed to sacri-
fice to the Gods as many he-goats of the enemy as they
killed.

Prof.—Mr. —, were the Greeks engaged in a combat with
he-goats at this time?

Dr. Boise has a class in the Greek Testament, at the
Michigan Avenue Church, at 9:30 o'clock every Sunday morning.
The students, theological and otherwise, can have no more favorable opportunity for reading the
Scriptures after the original text.

Certain of the Theologues decorated the University
Place Church during the holidays, when Sunday School entertainments were in order. Notwithstanding the em-
inent goodness of the workers, their work caught fire on the-third day of the new year, and badly damaged the
furnishing in the vicinity of the pulpit.

Professor in Chemistry, wishing to have the symbols of
the elements recited, says: “Now let us resolve our-
selfs into a spelling class, as it were. Mr. B, how do
you spell zinc in Chemistry?”

R., taking things literally—Z-i-n-c, zinc, sir! 

Prof.—You can go to the head of the class for a spell.

Junior, sent to the board to chalk thereon the chemi-
cal elements to be recited in the order of their Latin
name, wrote Glucanum, and then stopped. Prof. inquired what element had been omitted.

Intelligent Member.—Gold.

Prof.—Not strange that he forgot it. It is rarely seen.

Prof., in English Literature—What is Bacon compared to?

Boz—To Moses who pointed out heaven to the chil-
dren of Israel, but did not enter there himself.

Prof.—You don't mean heaven?

Boz—Well, the promised land. That's the same thing, ain't it?

Some addle-headed youth of extraordinary obliquity of moral perception some time during last term removed
the knob from the front door of the college. Doubtless
he deserves all the anathemas heaped upon his head;
but meanwhile is there any absolute necessity that the
door should be left unfastened from daylight till bedtime
in such weather as we are now having—to say nothing of
the appearance of the thing.

It is probably not designed to make our chapel service
a means of torture; but since the opening of the present
term, it has hardly served any other purpose. For a man
to engage with warmth in any exercise, while the ther-
mostat is in the room, and where below zero, is simply impossible. We appreciate the good
sense of the great majority of the students in declining
to go and shiver through the service.

The fact that the 22d of February is near approaching
should not escape notice. It has been the custom with
us, we are happy to say, to celebrate the occasion in
fitting manner, and if the custom is to be continued,
certainly there is no overplus of time nor proper preparation.

There is no reason that we can see why the preliminary
arrangements and in some cases, to make immediate,
and we suggest to the Students' Association that a meeting be called at once. Of course Drs. Bur-
roughs and Matthews must be on hand to joke with each
other over the toast, and Dr. Moss, who is himself not
averse to punning, can join the duo.

It has long been currently reported that there were
some Froshes, living in one of the dormitories, who have always kept themselves quiet, and maintained a proper awe of
college men. Hitherto, when they have indulged in any
of those little nocturnal diversions, such as throwing
bedsteads, stoves, fire-boxes, and coal-hods down stairs,
howing, stamping, etc., which are so dear to the
interests of the Students, they have thrown the
credit of it upon their superiors. But a change has come
over the spirit of their dreams. Lately, amid a confused
uproar, prevailing at one of the dormitories, a perfectly
intended for singing, were able at last to distin-
guish the words, “Free la 79.” The long years and
rigged examinations lying between them and gradu-
atation, had no terrors for these stout hearts. They evi-
dently fancied that Preps. had a right to class organiza-
tion. None can tell how far the movement may spread.
We hopefully expect to hear some voice from the Twen-
tieth century.
PERSONALS:

Jinks, 77, has gone to Florida for his health.

J. S. Malhe, '82, is preaching with great success at Rock Island, Ill.

Lansing, '77, sends glowing accounts of life as a country pedagogue. He finds all the small boys docile, and all the big girls enchanting.

Grover, '77, is also gathering ducks and acquaintance with humanity, by swaying the rod in a district school. He is at Earlville, Ill.

R. R. Coon, '74, has entered upon his theological course at the Seminary, and takes occasion frequently to look in upon his old friends in the University.

Fisher, '76, intends to devote this term to an attempt to assimilate wealth by means of his paper, The Enterprise, from which Mr. Sutherland is going to retire.

Chancellor Burroughs had a bad fall, quite severely spraining an ankle, as he was returning from the Yale supper. Smiles not, ye protoane undergraduates. It was a tempest banquet.

Goodhue, once of '76, but since engaged in the manufacture of Windmills at Freeport, Ill., has recently taken out some valuable patents for improvements in his machines. May he realize the fortune he anticipates.

Bogdana, '75, has been improving his vacation by making an extensive lecture tour through the East, lecturing upon his native country, Burma, with what success we cannot tell, as he has not yet returned.

F. J. Wilcox, '74, is endeavoring to make himself useful around home, and also to study medicine at Northfield, Me.; but all the charms of Minnesota belles cannot prevent longing thoughts of Chicago and "the boys."

Weller, '73, another old editor of the Volante, paid us a short visit on the campus. He is now in Groom grown into a hale and vigorous farmer since he left Alma Mater, but intends shortly to resume the pen as associate editor of a Cincinnati paper.

Snowdon, '71, has gone to Washington as private secretary to Elmer Washburn, Chief of the Government Department. He was a student in our college two thousand a year, and nothing in particular to do, an agreeable relief after his three years as reporter on the Times.

Newman, '73, who has been teaching the Sophomore and Freshman classes, German since the opening of the term, owing to ill-health and the pressure of other duties has been compelled to give up the class. The classes henceforth will be under the charge of Prof. Loewy.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, the well-known authoress, was given a reception last week, at the residence of Professor Mitchell, of the Seminary. The Faculty of both institutes, and many other literary and learned people were in attendance. Mrs. Holmes came to see the ruins.

W. R. Roney, formerly of '71, not having profited by the advice of the Volante, was married at Oak Park, III., to Miss Honey. By this snare, Mr. Roney has been engaged on favorable terms to work on the Illinois volume of a "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Men of Our Times." We wish all success and happiness.

Prof. Clark, '72, deeming it unbecoming in a believer in liberal education to pursue a single aim in life, correlated his ways by leading Miss Mary Morris to the altar on the last day of the old year. The ceremony was performed at Warsaw, Ind., in the home of both parties, and was an event of no small interest in the social circles of that city. The bride was attended by Miss Clara Kemower, of Huntington, and Miss Stella Saine, of Warsaw; the groom by N. C. Wheeler, '73, and H. B. Grove, '76. After the services at the church, there was a reception at the residence of Mr. Graham, which continued till the bridal party took their departure for this city. The good wishes which followed Professor Clark and lady will be repeated by their many friends here.

OUR EXCHANGES:

The editors of nearly all the college journals which we have had the pleasure of examining, seem to be agreed that whatever service done, the idea of editorialism may have imposed upon them, the Exchange department is an unsatisfactory source of delight to everyone who has any share in its discharge. We feel that this is true in our own brief experience at least.

The pleasure and profit we draw from perusing the pages of some of our various journals by our experience in communing with a genial friend. The uselessness of college journalism is an indisputable fact. Its advantages are numerous—too numerous to be enumerated here; but we are thinking just now of one particular advantage, which never pressed itself upon our notice with very great force until now. It is this: the powerful influence it exerts in creating and fostering a feeling of sympathy for each other in all the colleges of the land. It gives the students of every American university and college that desires the name, an opportunity to know what is doing in all the rest, and the enthusiasm that springs up in common to all the rest, and the college paper is the medium through which the electric current flows from mind to heart among all the aspirants for the higher education throughout our broad land.

A few of our Exchanges make themselves ridiculous by stepping out of their legitimate sphere to offer comment and criticisms upon the leading magazines of the country. This absurd conduct has been justly criticized already by our contemporaries, but still there are some who do not heed the friendly advice. The College Herald, an old and respected paper in many respects, begins its review of exchanges with the following: "The Atlantic and Scribner's Monthly for December are on our table. We regret that a combination of circumstances precludes the possibility of a review of either of these Magazines at the present time, etc." We do not regret it at all, and we doubt very much whether any one else in the world regrets it except the exchange editor of the Herald. Who, either the writers or readers of The Atlantic and Scribner's?, cares what it has to say about those famous Magazines? A certain editor has contemptuously referred to college journalism under the flattering epithet of "swill"; but we are not wholly surprised at this when we think of the absurd pretensions of some of our contemporaries. Still, to speak Socratically, real, like everything else, is a question. Time will settle its place. There is something more beautiful, useful or adapted to the purpose for which it was intended than a calf, provided only that it stays in its place; but how would it appear in the yoke by the side of the sturdy ox? It is thus that college papers appear when they assume equality with the leading Magazines of the country.

Nearly every one praises The Harvard Advocate and The Magnolia, and we also feel grateful for their stimulating influence. We hope they will continue to visit us regularly.

The Acta Cumbienscia belongs to the same order of journals.

The praises of Yale Lit. are sounded on every hand, but since our connection with THE VOLANTE has failed to acquire a home there. In times past it was an honored and welcome visitor.

Foremost among those we have never seen before is the Harvard Monthly, December, Vol. I, No. 3, and we judge it must be the successor of a former exchange, but however that may be, we extend a cordial welcome and desire to make it a permanent acquaintance. Its poem entitled, "Song of the Wind," we read with unmingled pleasure and admiration, and it is not too much to say that it bears marks of genius. It is full of grandeur, "soul," is also quite successful, and there is in this exchange much besides that interested us. We are constrained also to express our hearty commendation of the external beauty and elegance of this paper. An attractive appearance is no small merit in any publication, and the Harvard Monthly is the model of a college paper. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

We should be sorry to have our neighbor the Que Vive discontinue its visits.

Among our new exchanges are The Archangel, published by the students of St. Michael's, and the Crescent, the Raven, College Times, Irving Union, etc.

CLIPPINGS:

We clip the following from The College Herald. The following letter was written by some students who are on tour and have been hearing the lecture given by Dr. B. E. M. S. (the Volante) entitled an interesting account of the inauguration of Lassen Maw, D. D., as President of the University of Chicago, and the one which caused a great deal of excitement among the students, and those who knew him best congratulate Chicago most heartily.

"I am not much for keeping apsocial," declared a candidate at Dabaqua, "but for honesty, and capacity, and integrity, I bathe the devil—so I do yours."—Ex.

The Curator of the Western exchange says: "Some of the students at Chicago can board themselves at thirty-five cents a week, but they don't feel like being around much." Tear or no tear that must be farther east than this."—Ex.

Prof. Boise, of the University of Chicago, received by letter from some anonymous fresh, the following complimentary notice of Section from Greek Authors: "The attendance at the lecture on a subject furnished with a Class-Dict. and Dict. Anpuf. Now, we have not been furnished with them. Please attend to this and Colleges."—Chronicle.
A New Haven minister has been preaching on the recent rush among the Yale students, using the text: “And the whole heart ran down, and violently down into a deep place into the sea and perished in the waters.”—Ex.

The Seniors have finished the “Outline Study of Man” under Dr. Hopkins, and are now regaling themselves with the “Law of Love” by H. A. Stimson. Our Freshmen have the same study (“Outline Study of Man”) the present term.

CONTRIBUTED.

Barbarism finds an excuse in the ignorant, degraded condition of its subjects, and pity is freely mingled with sincere endeavors to elevate and reform its possessors. Barbarism, a little in advance of barbarism, is a consequence of poverty, often of stupidity, yet it has excusing features, and should be borne in hope of better things. Even downright foolishness can be endured, and charity of no mean pretense exercised toward it; but the student at college who will deliberately tear the middle from a new magazine, because it happens to be placed in a reading room rather than a parlor, is absolutely without grace, without excuse. He may be honest— we hope he is—but we should expect to find, if we could know the truth, that the worst men began their downward career by just such contemptible acts of littleness. Let us hope that such deeds are among the things of the past, so far as the University is concerned; and that therewithall our periodicills will be unaccompanied. Our reading room should be one of the objects of our expanded pride, inasmuch as it is of our own founding and care. Whether we are willing to admit the fact or not, its condition is an index of scholarship, and a measure of our manliness. Let us honor pride for our own reputation and a care for our advantages be a sufficient incentive for making this room a source of profit and pleasure.

OBSERVER.

THE VOLANTE.

"Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fire!"

Over 2000 Actual Fires put out with it.

MORE THAN

$15,000,000.00 Saved From the Flames.

THE BACCOCK!

FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN THE principal Cities of the Union use them daily. They are Safe and Simple, and a powerful protection.

The Government has adopted them. Forty-six Half-INsured lives are saved.

Bassett & Mitchell, JOE, Book and Newspaper Printers

12 & 14 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

ONE DOLLAR, TEN CENTS.

WE WANT.

The address of every man who desires to keep postal is desired from the new and valuable works that are being issued by our own and other publishing houses. We will take pleasure in starting upon our Cata
couchee Line every man sent us, and will mail to you free of all, our catalogues, they may be leased from time to time. You will get our catalogue.

What to Order

And will be constantly advised of any new and fresh thing in the Sunday School Book Market.

C. F. BLACKALL.

61 Washington St., Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT.

Men, women and agents, we have just what you need. Our $11 Mountaineer claims anything in excess. He is bound for the Haywood Rush. A lady has just returned her portfolio for the Fashion; she gossips up to the tips of the toes. We say about stories. A lady has just ordered her portfolio for the Fayson; she gossips up to the tips of the toes. We say about stories. It has been a long and blind assortment in the United States. Hundreds of choice subjects from which to select. We will send you an essential 100 of the best selling free on charge of $5.00. Send in your orders or give us a call.

BOSTON FRANK AND CHROMO CO.

235 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

P. O. Box 8662.

DRUGGISTS' PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

THE VOLANTE.

$60 SAVED IN EVERY FAMILY.

WORLD'S FIRST MACHINE.

DRAMATIC, LITERARY, AND MUSICALuenues.

LARGE SIZE.

SEWING MACHINE.

Table and Arm Complete. ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

For an account, or for specimens, please communicate at the above address, foot power.

336 Canal Street, N. Y.


Orders Received

& orders promptly forwarded. We are ready for orders. We have orders now received. We are ready for orders. The amount of orders is $100,000.

THE BACCOCK MANUFACTURING CO., Desplains and Mather Sts., CHICAGO.

THE BACCOCK SELF-ACTING FIRE ENGINE.

For City, Town and Village Use.

THE BACCOCK MANUFACTURING CO., Desplains and Mather Sts., CHICAGO.

Send for "THEIR RECORD!"

50 TEN DOLLARS.

336 Canal Street, N. Y.
THE VOLANTE.

LAKESIDE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Southwest Corner Clark and Adams Sts.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fine Ready Made
CLOTHING
All Goods Warranted as Represented.
A. N. SHEPPARD & CO.
A Liberal Discount to Clergymen and Students.

PHRENOLOGY. How to Learn it. Send Stamp for circular to S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.
SCHOOL TEACHER! You can double your salary by selling
"The Centennial Gazetteer of the United States,"
evenings, Saturdays and during vacation. The book contains information of great value to yourself, your pupils and their parents. For particulars, address, ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Chicago, I1.

STUDENTS! PATRONIZE
Those who patronize you.
Give the preference to those who advertise in the
VOLANTE

Reliable Agents
Can make from $5 to $10 per day by taking orders for the "Christian at Work," an evangelical but non-sectarian Religious Paper, edited by T. DeWitt Talmage. It is the only Paper for which SPURGON of London, will write in America. Each subscriber is presented with a Beautiful Premium—A Portfolio of Gems, by Henschel. The Portfolio contains twelve charming sketches for the parlor table, 7 x 10 inches. One Agent took 300 orders in 80 hours work. We pay large Cash Commissions, and give exclusive territory. Samples or circulars sent on application. Send for our Bible circulars. C. D. PAINE, Western Manager, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Wilde, Bluett & Co.,
DEALERS IN
MEN'S & BOYS' READY-MADE
CLOTHING
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clothing Made To Order.
Northwest Cor. of State and Madison Streets,
CHICAGO.

"THE"
Cheap Cash Grocery
IS STILL ALIVE, AND SELLING AS
CHEAP AS EVER!
We make no specialties, but offer all goods at uniformly low prices.
Good Goods, Low Prices, Ready Cash,
Is the good word at the
CHEAP CASH GROCERY,
772 (late 712) Cottage Grove Avenue, Masonic Hall.

PATRICK MEEHAN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Fresh and Salt Meats
OF ALL KINDS,
Poultry, Vegetables, Etc.
309 SOUTH PARK AVENUE.

Wiswall & Greene,
DEALERS IN
Fine Boots & Shoes
76 State Street,
AND
131 22D STREET
CHICAGO.

Students are particularly invited to an examination of our Gents' Wire Quilted and Screen Made Boots and Shoes. One pair of which will outwear two pairs unquilted. Remember we make 10 per cent. discount to students.