UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

COURSES OF STUDY.

PREPARATORY, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, ASTRONOMICAL.

FACULTY.

LEMUEL MOSS, D.D., President. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
JAMES J. ROSS, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.
ALFRED J. HOWE, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
TRUMAN HENRY SAFFORD, B.A., Professor of Astronomy, and Director of the Dearborn Observatory.
HENRY BOOTH, LL.D., Howe 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 SHEPPARD, 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 COLBERT, Honorary Assistant Director of the Dearborn Observatory.
GEO. H. ROOT, Mus. D., Professor of Music.
M. H. HOLMES, Instructor in Drawing.

FACILITIES FOR STUDY.

The facilities for study in the several departments are equal to those of any other similar institution. In each course of study all the necessary means of illustration are supplied, such as the supply of chemical and philosophical apparatus, geological and mineralogical cabinets, insects, shells, skeletons, maps, models, etc., etc. The rooms are in pleasant suites, and are finished with the most modern improvements.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

In addition to the regular instructions, 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, Rhetoric and Public Speaking.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Astronomical department of the University is the Dearborn Observatory, which contains the largest telescope (with one exception) in the country, a magnificent Meridian Circle, (by Simpson & Sons), a Brougham Clock and a Planet Chronicle. The Observatory is under the direction of Dr. Seth Eastman, Head Astronomer, and the control of the American Astronomical Society, and the Board 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 to explore the application of Astronomy to Geography, etc. This Observatory (the tower of which was $20,000), is joined to the University Building, and accessible to the students, thus offering 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 regulations of the Faculty.

LAW DEPARTMENT

FACULTY.

HON. JUDGE HENRY BOOTH, LL.D., Dean of the Law School and Professor of Property and Evidence.
HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL, LL.D., Professor of Constitutional and Statutory Law and Practice in the U.S. Courts.
HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, LL.D., Professor of Equity Jurisprudence and Evidence.
VAN BUREN DENNIS, Esq., Professor of Contracts and Civil and Criminal Practice.
PHILLIP MYERS, M.A., Esq., Professor of Commercial Law.
HON. J. R. BRADWELL, Lecturer on Wills and Probate.
N. B. 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 studies have been arranged in a course of three years for classical, and two years for scientific students. The success of this Department under the present management warrants the Trustees in calling special attention to the opportunities afforded to young men for acquiring a practical English education, as well as a thorough preparation for our best Colleges.

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 Society Hall. The Several Departments of Geology, Mineralogy, Zoology, and Entomology, Human Anatomy and Physiology, as well as the lower classes of Invertebrates, are in full display, and are well preserved by specimens carefully picked out and arranged for teaching purposes.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The 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 11th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. The site, was given by the late Senator Douglas, and is admirably adapted for its beauty and healthfulness.

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 conferred upon all students who have completed the prescribed classical Course of study, and passed a satisfactory examination thereon. The degree of Bachelor of Science is awarded to all who have completed the scientific course, and passed a similar examination.

EXPENSES.

Board, from $3.50 to $5.00 per week.

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Gas costs from $7 to $10, and fuel from $10 to $15 per annum for each student. Washing 75 cents per dozen.
THE VOLANTE.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

DANGERS & BENEFITS OF COLLEGE LIFE.

An article appeared in The Volante a few years ago presenting some reasons for the discontinuance of our preparatory department; or, at least, for its complete separation from the college department of the University. We do not now recollect the points which were made in the former article; and, consequently, shall make no attempt to reconsider or refute them, but simply to show that the arguments are not all on one side.

A large number of the Western Colleges have, connected with them in very intimate relations, preparatory schools. These schools were at first a necessity. The colleges would have had no pupils without them; unless, indeed, the classical scholarship of the colleges had been lowered to a level with that of preparatory schools; that is, unless the colleges had admitted students to the Freshman Class without a knowledge of Latin and Greek. There were no academies like those of New England, and few high schools or lecture schools where a knowl-

edge of the ancient languages, sufficient to enter a respectable college, could be acquired. Thus, the colleges and universities, without their preparatory schools, would have been generally imposing piles of stone or brick crowned with a heavy mortgage. This state of things which existed twenty years ago has not materially changed. The preparatory department, to most colleges in the West, is still a necessity. Our own University forms no exception to this rule. We should have no college classes without the preparatory classes.

Is then, this state of things to be deplored? Is it an evil which we must seek gradually to correct? Is it the old idea of the American college, as we find it embodied further East, the wisest and best form of educational institution for us at the West? Is it better for our youth to spend two, three, or four years scattered in academies and high schools with the most diverse and indifferent instruction, often with instruction which is actually far worse than none at all; and then with these heterogeneous habits and methods to be gathered together for another period of four years under quite different influences, and under a totally different class of teachers whose main task for one year at least is to undo what has already been done; to correct false opinions and unphilosophical methods and ruinous habits of study? Is this plan, which has grown up at the East, a wise one? Does not the very conception of it show its absurdity? and must not every wise educator long for something better? We think there can be but one fair answer to this question. To reproduce at the West the narrow, cramped, unsatisfactory college system of the East—a system which has always been unsatisfactory to the wisest educators of New England—would be to transport the old sickle and other hand-implements of the New England hills to the prairies of Illinois.

The educational system of the older States lacks continuity, consistency, homogeneity. We yield to no one in respect for Yale and Brown and Harvard and Amherst, and many other colleges and universities at the East whose curriculum is limited to the charmed traditional period of four years, into which all human knowledge is condensed. They have, all things considered, done their work well; better work in some departments at least, we venture to say, is not done in any land which we have ever visited. All honor to our older colleges! But they have been cramped in their field of operations. They have always attempted, and they still from sheer necessity attempt to do in four years the work
of six or eight years. They have consequently failed to reach the mark at which they have aimed. The liberal education, which was originally intended for the whole, has never been highly respected in Europe; and has always been far from satisfactory to our own wisest educators. For this there are more than one cause, and the most weighty and palpable reasons. This is, that our course of classical study, which is generally recognized as the foundation of a liberal education, is considered in Germany, in the Old World, the second, that is, this short course is practically cut in two; and the first half of it is often of very little value. Two objects, then, are to be continually kept in view; except by those who believe we have already reached perfection. One object is the gradual extension of our course in classical training until it shall equal in length the best courses in Europe. This cannot be done, and we do not wish to be dowered with crowning or cramping any of the leading educational reforms in our present college system, we hold, must be in the preparatory school. This is quite possible, and is actually taking place in all the best preparatory schools in the country. The other object, and the one which bears directly on the subject of this article, is the improvement of our preparatory course; making it in the strictest sense a course of preparation for the college studies, and giving the whole such a unity and consist- ency that no previous time shall be wasted or worse than squandered. The former object is the present, the latter is the beginning; the former part of the object, the latter the whole. This course may be seen to have thus far a long way to go before it has reached perfection.

A JUNIOR'S SEARCH AFTER NATURE.

I was a junior! An examination in Sophomore mathematics still to be passed was one serious factor in that curious problem which I had finished half my college course. Henceforth I was, like Pip, Tip, and many another, a 'junior, a factor in that curious problem which is solved on the political slate of the college. But combined with this

This condition, the course naturally suggested to read Dick's Starry Heavens, Winschell's Sketch of Creation, and such other interesting and instructive works as press upon the most demented the wonders and beauty of the Universe, and tend to abstract the care of the soul from all its operations except vivid pictures. Such book-convives one that his value in the unproven Alegbra of infinity is zero, and discourages the casting of daily merosels of metaphysical pabulum to the insatiable Chronos of self, that devours its own children and a stone sometimes by mistake. But all the enthusiasm that these works produced seemed like warmest over affection in the determined to meet Nature face to face and know her. I chose a place marked on geological charts with a profuse spattering of ink to indicate that fumes and fogs once flourished in the locality. My station was in a deep ravine whose most perpendicular pin-capped walls were hung with all the paraphernalia of a mid-summer's satiricalm revel. Vine's stolen a place over every- thing, and in the pools of water aquatic plants and grasses rose up, raising the recollection of washing of its land relations. The very sunlight seemed to have passed through some invisible crystal by which it was shorn of its true beauty, the very sky seemed to have been made to constitute the charm of twilight. Surely here was the place to escape from the ever-running thoughts of human life, and take up the ideas that ultimate development has woven about him. While thinking of this line of Horace began to ely enter by a side- door:

"Quite sporting by a queer match, "

But I stirred the.bs on the threshold and closed my eyes on the "pride of the hill. By way of an appetizer for the incoming revel I began to quote:

"What splendid walls"

And what a sparkling ship on the broad

Of glorious Nature."

That revel never came. A scene of delicious coolness came over me as I lay extended on a triangular piece of turf, and the nesting of the leaves overhead called a line of Horace, and I found myself looking for something worthy the palates of that epicurean, a jar of Car- rabine. Rising disinclined desiring, and my atten- tion again was riveted to looking my facts, there was nothing remembered palates of that epicurean, a jar of Car- rabine. Rising disinclined desiring, and my atten- tion again was riveted to looking my facts, there was nothing remembered palates of that epicurean, a jar of Car- rabine. Rising disinclined dis-...
large patio or open courts. There are 36 large rooms in the building, of which the second story is used as a residence. The floors and roof are of brick, and the children make the roof only with the children. We are six Americans together, wife and self, three teacher's women who come with us, and Mr. Roberts, principal of the school at Rochester. You can imagine that we are not lonesome. Besides, we have found some pleasant English children in the town, for our services or very good and very English children, in a little farm or cottage.

The view from the building on all sides is very attractive. In front is the Plaza, adorned with orange trees, palms, paradise trees and other tropical varieties. In the rear we see in the distance the Panaca, its waters spreading out into a wide bay with numerous islands and high green shores. This winds round to the west and glows upon us a golden sunset of beauty, a southeast wind in the evening makes the air quite pleasant.

Nearest the hotel is the Plaza. It is now between one and two o'clock and the town is as quiet as midnight. Nearly every one is sleeping the siesta, and the only people we see are two soldiers in front of the Police. How I wish I could give you a picture of the Plaza! You should see it in the morning when the sun is thrown over the rocks, the grass and flowers. The flower beds are perfectly well kept, and the flowers are so bright and beautiful.

A communication in regard to the reading room will be found in another column. It is probably well to have our attention directed to that somewhat neglected institution once more; but it is to be hoped that the main suggestion, that a larger revenue be provided, is unnecessary. By the arrangement with Mr. Bastia in reference to his using the room as an office during a part of the day, the expenses will be somewhere lessened. Certainly we need a good reading room, and it ought to be well patronized. We believe that our students are inclined to pay far too little attention to just that sort of reading. The current magazines and newspapers are designed to supply the reading room ought to become once more the general resort that it was two years ago.

Where is class spirit, where college pride and sophomores? digital? It was for many years a boasted fact that some of these colleges should expect better things, these noble qualities no longer find a lodgment. We refer to what occurred last Saturday at the midnight hour.

To answer this question might be either as both as you fancy. Mr. Roberts and I were taking a horseback ride the other day, when the question came up as to what we thought of the town. We both agreed that it had made good progress since we left, and that the town was very pleasant.

Would we not be able to discover that fact in the Chronicle that he lactants, and if we should be the last to propose any such remedy. If a college paper has any real value aside from furnishing some little discipline to the few men who have anything to do with preparing it for the press, it is because it presents college matters from the students' point of view. This, we take it, is the real object of our college editors. To say that the student's views are liable to be extreme, is not to say anything which to student might be made known. At any rate, whether we should, or true or false, there can be anything better for the tone and discipline of a college, or for the maintenance of a good understanding between faculty and students, than their full and frank expression.
THE VOLANTE.

To this end it is absolutely necessary, not only that the editors be chosen from the students, but that they be left entirely untrammelled by the college authorities. To this end it is a matter of as much as to destroy the usefulness of the college paper is not exactly the policy we should advise. Whenever any man has the power to control the contents of the paper shall be, all its trustworthiness as an exponent of public sentiment among the students is destroyed at once.

Of course it is only in the editorial and local columns that the paper will be apt to come in collision with the authorities. For these parts of the paper we claim a perfect immunity from censorship as long as we give a place to any correction or reply that may be offered. We believe in a college paper by the students, and for the students, and reflecting the students' sentiments, and if these are sometimes extreme, let them be combated by reason and common sense and not suppressed or modified in their expression.

THE UNIVERSITY SERVICE.

"The University Service," as it has been called, if we are rightly informed, something entirely new in Chicago University, and the Volante gladly embraces this opportunity of expressing its hearty approval and commendation of the new departure. On the kind invitation of the University Place Baptist Church and its pastor, our President delivers a monthly sermon from the pulpit of that church to the students of the two institutions.

Two or three monthly services have already been held, at which a goodly number of the students have been present, but we hope in the future to see a still larger representation held from the University and Theological Seminary, emphasizing this rare opportunity of hearing a sermon specially adapted to the wants and student needs, his doubts, his difficulties, from one so eminently fitted by his experience, his position, and all his sympathies to render them just such assistance as they need. The student's needs, his doubts, his difficulties, are peculiar, and they require peculiar and special treatment. Situated as we are in a great city, it is not difficult for one to find a minister and church that are congenial to his tastes, so that no student, however great or small his attainments may be, need fail to gain for himself a "comfortable home."" The conditions of a college are full of care, anxiety, perplexity, and desirability of a monthly sermon prepared particularly and specially for us. We are in favor of the development of this arrangement for many reasons. Aside from the fact that it meets a want that has hitherto been unprovided for, the instituting of such a service argues an interest and concern on the part of the religious welfare of the students, that is gratifying both to them and their friends. "Such a service is needed, as Dr. Moss intimated, to supply the wants of the class of room, from which all expression of peculiar denominational opinions and doctrines must be rigidly excluded. It is true that some have complained that Dr. Moss's sermons are too deep and metaphysical to be thoroughly appreciated and understood by all classes of the students, still, though this may be true, no one can fail to apprehend the deep religious feeling, the lofty intention and spirit of faith, that pervades his earnest words. And it is better that he should be too profound than too shallow. It draws us on and leads us to reach after something higher and better. We feel perfectly assured that much good will result from these services. They give the students of every department of the college as well as those of the Seminary, an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the President's views of religion and life. Only a few of the classes meet him in the recitation room, and those of the lower classes under these circumstances must remain for years comparatively ignorant of the President's real views were it not for these religious services. In short we are fully convinced of the genuine practical value of this wise and thoughtful provision for the religious welfare of the students. We feel in listening to Dr. Moss that he not only has his highest good at heart, but also that he is one who has some time had doubts to remove and difficult problems to solve, and that he is now just the person to clear away our difficulties. We take pleasure in commending these services to the attention of all the students, as many as possible of them present on these occasions in the future.

THE READING ROOM.

The condition of our reading room certainly demands a little attention. Probably the committee are doing all that can well be done with their present resources; but, as it seems to us, so, something must be done to increase the revenue forthwith. As it is now the reading room can boast of little more than its daily papers; and important and valuable as these are, they are not the only, nor even the chief requisites of a well furnished reading room.

The difference in cost between a good reading room and a poor one is very slight. We can have a reading room that will be an honor to our college, and furnish us with the best current literature for a very moderate subscription, in addition to what we are now paying. The outlay for reading matter is not the principal item of expense even in a thoroughly well fitted up reading room. And, in furnishing, heating, lighting, and keeping in order the room will be the same in any case. So that if we are to have a reading room at all it is very foolish on our part not to have a good one. The students in this University have shown interest enough in this matter to convince any one that, if a reasonable plan for raising the additional funds required is presented to them, they will not fail to support it manfully.

The fact is incontestable that the present arrangement does not furnish the means to make our reading room what it might be to. To be sure a number of old claims have been paid during the present year, which will in part account for the deficiency, but the fact remains that the reading room tax is insufficient. A liberal subscription could doubtless be raised for the reading room just as last year one was raised for the gymnasium. I must not say what we want. It would not prevent our finding ourselves as badly off again at the end of a few months. It would, besides, throw the burden upon the more public-spirited students to an un-just extent. Our reading room must rest on a solid and permanent financial basis, or it will never be what we hope and intend it to make it.

I thought it was such a support had been found for it in the boarding club. But this is hardly the case. The present tax varies constantly with the number of members in the club, and a very large proportion of the students do not contribute to it at all. At the present time, for example, the tax amounts to a little more than two-thirds as much as at the beginning of the year. I throw out these hints for the benefit of the rest of the students as well as the committee. I think we need a first-class reading room and are willing to sustain one. I do not think we shall be willing to go on for a great while paying our tax only to see it all eaten up by running expenses. If only the members of the boarding club can be depended upon, then let them pay it, but if others can in any way be induced to share in the advantages and contrib- ute to the support of the reading room, let it be done. At all events let us have some of the leading periodicals.

DEBATES IN OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES.

For some unaccountable reason the debates in our societies seem to be receiving less attention which they deserve. Debates with us seem to be regarded as a secondary thing, but why should it be so is not very easily seen. It is much more difficult to find men who are willing to take appointments on a debate than on the rest of our literary exercises. This seems to be owing to a false view that many take of this subject, not appreciating the importance of the debate. Why a person should think that an oration, address, essay or paper, can afford greater gratification than the qualities and development of his powers, is not very apparent. At least there is no good ground for such a feeling. The fact is that a debate is a more immediate, I might say a more attractive, to the most interesting and useful of all the exercises of our societies. It has all the advantages afforded by the oration, address, essay and paper, in addition. It necessar- izes the same investigation and research; it affords equal opportunities for the display of rhetorical qualities, for the cultivation of a graceful and elegant style of composition and delivery, and for becoming accustomed to appearing before an audience. And in addition to these things, the debater is compelled to acquaint him- self thoroughly with the exact meaning of the proposition contained in the question which is to be discussed, and to draw nice distinctions between the meanings of words; and, moreover, the further your proposition with other minds, are brought to bear upon the debater, and again he is forced to use all his skill and mental acuteness to extemporize answers to the arguments of his opponent. Nearly all the greatest orations of the world were brought out by the pressure of debate. "The Oration on the Crown," was the development of one side of a debate. Daniel Webster's greatest effort was an answer to an opponent, and we might enumerate instances indefinitely. When this view of the subject is taken and acted upon, our debates instead of being a bore will become a delight both to speakers and auditors, and then instead of being a third part of our social meetings a large part of the door as soon as the debate is announced, the debaters will have a full house to address. Let us reform these debates, and that right speedily.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington's birthday was celebrated according to the long-established custom in our University by the serving of oysters and the making of speeches. With regard to the oysters, it must be confessed they were not a success. The sudden eclipse that fell upon the gas jets in the dining room just as the supper was about to be served, caused a delay that was ruinous. But for this accident, for which no blame attaches to anyone, the supper would have been all that was anticipated, as, indeed, in many of its features it was. The appearance of the room and the arrangements were highly creditable. We were gratified that the large number of ladies present made the old dining-hall really quite brilliant for the occasion. The literary entertainment deserves much more unqualified praise. All the addresses were good, some of them notably so. We had the pleasant talk with Mr. Freeman, warmly seconded by all present, gave us in his plain, manly, and almost a fervent expression of appreciation and the de Sheffield from the life of Washington. Prof. Freeman gave a very happy turn to his remarks in response to the toast to the health of Mr. Freeman, did not succeed in "cramming" some ideas into our heads, and in such a way that they will be apt to remain. The union of pleasantry and earnestness, together with the skillful use of some striking scenes in the Professor's army experience, made this one of the very best addresses we ever listened to on any similar occasion.

The speeches by the representatives of the different
1. That ladies may be invited to attend with the assurance that they will not be subjected to vulgarity.

2. That their presence may be a stimulus to the Tri Kappa, was particularly a foe to any change, and exerted his influence over those too weak-minded to resist him, and to inquire, whether he had any influence at all, is a losing proposition. The only feature of his methods was the energy of his efforts. As a result, the majority of the students were in favor of the Tri Kappa, and at the small colleges in Illinois and elsewhere.

These are a few of the points where improvement is possible, even in the Tri Kappa. For others, attend one of their meetings. Nothing further will be necessary to prove that a change of some kind is desirable. The question, can be answered in another way, however, by showing what the aim and desire of the movement which the Tri Kappa opposed.

This was, first, to create something which should have a distinct college identity. Is the academy, in other words, a preparatory department connected with the University can be no reason why college and preparatory men should have all interests in common. It is for the advantage of neither party to have them so. There has been a common talk about the duty of a collegian to the preparatory man— the duty to evoke him, to give him the benefit of your Senior, Junior, Sophomore knowledge. Show me the academician so low that he will not scorn this aid, to the man but who belongs to the preparatory division of the University. You have as many college men were regular, not sparsely distributed.

The点了, it is just as possible to take care of itself as the other, and as little college interference. If we create a new movement the college men would find themselves burdened with the responsibility of sustaining their reputation, of which they scarcely have anything to say, at least not anything that is apparent in the present mixed condition of affairs. The tendency would be to increase college spirit, if there is any among us, and to create it, if there is none. In another movement that spirit developed would the character of the literary work improve, and the literary standard of the University advance. If it is true that college spirit must be considered, let it be to them to vote whether they would prefer to have their own society. The men have as much right to an independent existence as the females do. In short, they must not be considered as a body that is the property of the one that is that of the other. There is nothing wrong in the present system of a college spirit, and the only thing desirable would be to have it.

In the mixed societies there is less congeniality than ever; and this is combined with other things, and our old friends lose their superior qualities, be more of a pleasure and advantage than ever before. The remedy can be found either in the movement proposed, or in the present one. Let us not be blind by prejudice, and not entirely control the spirit which may influence a society better than the Tri Kappa. It is greatly to be feared that our college is not a musical or literary community. Strange to say, however, who inhabit the rooms in the most important to those containing musical instruments are the most thoroughly persuaded of that fact. Unfortunate say, he had to be with the student body. The frantic attempts at song on the part of the preps above,—to say nothing of the occasional notes of a violin at no great distance. All those who have been in the class could not follow the example of Mark Twain and burn them out since they dwell in the same house with himself. He tried to console himself with the reflection that this is a free country. When the seniors took to practicing for class day—!!

Our society is not a college society, but we have to rely on the degree and facts in the question.

The aim was, secondly, to unite the working men of the college classes into one strong, healthy, superior society. To a large number of college, this was regarded as if the time had come when this might be accomplished, a thing which was not the case, for various reasons, in

time past. I venture to say, that but for outside interference and influence, the result would have been other than it was. One person, who never was a member of any society, but who belonged to the Tri Kappa, was particularly a foe to any change, and exerted his influence over those too weak-minded to resist him, and to inquire, whether he had any influence at all, is a losing proposition. The only feature of his methods was the energy of his efforts. As a result, the majority of the students were in favor of the Tri Kappa, and at the small colleges in Illinois and elsewhere.

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This was, first, to create something which should have a distinct college identity. Is the academy, in other words, a preparatory department connected with the University can be no reason why college and preparatory men should have all interests in common. It is for the advantage of neither party to have them so. There has been a common talk about the duty of a collegian to the preparatory man— the duty to evoke him, to give him the benefit of your Senior, Junior, Sophomore knowledge. Show me the academician so low that he will not scorn this aid, to the man but who belongs to the preparatory division of the University. You have as many college men were regular, not sparsely distributed.

The点了点头, it is just as possible to take care of itself as the other, and as little college interference. If we create a new movement the college men would find themselves burdened with the responsibility of sustaining their reputation, of which they scarcely have anything to say, at least not anything that is apparent in the present mixed condition of affairs. The tendency would be to increase college spirit, if there is any among us, and to create it, if there is none. In another movement that spirit developed would the character of the literary work improve, and the literary standard of the University advance. If it is true that college spirit must be considered, let it be to them to vote whether they would prefer to have their own society. The men have as much right to an independent existence as the females do. In short, they must not be considered as a body that is the property of the one that is that of the other. There is nothing wrong in the present system of a college spirit, and the only thing desirable would be to have it.

In the mixed societies there is less congeniality than ever; and this is combined with other things, and our old friends lose their superior qualities, be more of a pleasure and advantage than ever before. The remedy can be found either in the movement proposed, or in the present one. Let us not be blind by prejudice, and not entirely control the spirit which may influence a society better than the Tri Kappa. It is greatly to be feared that our college is not a musical or literary community. Strange to say, however, who inhabit the rooms in the most important to those containing musical instruments are the most thoroughly persuaded of that fact. Unfortunate say, he had to be with the student body. The frantic attempts at song on the part of the preps above,—to say nothing of the occasional notes of a violin at no great distance. All those who have been in the class could not follow the example of Mark Twain and burn them out since they dwell in the same house with himself. He tried to console himself with the reflection that this is a free country. When the seniors took to practicing for class day—!!

Our society is not a college society, but we have to rely on the degree and facts in the question.

The aim was, secondly, to unite the working men of the college classes into one strong, healthy, superior society. To a large number of college, this was regarded as if the time had come when this might be accomplished, a thing which was not the case, for various reasons, in
GIRL FOR SUPPER.

Washington's birthday was a momentous occasion and so was its last anniversary, at least to one sophomore. Fully three weeks before the twenty-second, as one of his classmaties was taking his evening reverie in the firelight after the gas was turned off, this youth burst into the room all shabbily dressed, and was just a tramp in the narrow-congesting night. Ostensibly he came to warn himself, his own fire being low; but the experienced eye of his classmate soon detected by the glow of happiness that pervaded his whole face and manner that he had come to relieve his mind. A single judicious question was enough. It all came out. He had promised to come with him to the supper on Washington's birthday and it was all right. With that, too, restlesness with delight to stay longer in that room, he walked out, to go with his tale of happiness to some other bosom friend, or else to bed. Sleep was impossible that night.

CLASS ELECTIONS.

The Senior Class has elected officers, and made appoint- ments for class-days as follows: President, H. G. Bush; Vice President, S. S. Niles; Secretary, H. A. Howe; Treasurer, R. B. Tiffin; Post, J. F. Kallen; Historian, J. Staley; Prophet, L. M. Trumbull; Ivy Orator, C. W. Nielsos; Pipe Orator, A. H. Airiguel; Farewell Address, Bogumins.

The officers are: President, B. F. Patt, Vice President, H. I. Buckworth; Secretary, P. H. Mone; Treasurer, W. W. Owen; Historian, G. E. Eldridge; Seer, R. L. Oles; Toast Master, J. E. Rheder; Musician, C. S. Johnman.

President, Mr. L. Giff; Vice President, C. F. Mosey; Secretary, O. W. Egbert; Orator, A. A. Helmig; Prophet, J. E. Fuller; Historian, James Rea; Prophet, J. S. Forward; Chorister, T. Phillips; Toast Master, W. R. Raymond.

PERSONALS.

A. H. Stock, '76, was called home last week by the sudden and severe illness of his father.

Fred S. Doggett, '76, has taken a final farewell of his Al- mana Mater, and is engaged in the manufacture of steel.

Frank C. Twinn, of '75, is teaching school near Wood- stock, Ill., and prosecute his studies in the modern languages.

C. Dale Armstrong, of '73, but since more widely known as public reader, was married Feb. 9th, by Bishop Cheney, to Miss Lotus W. Cushing.

Mr. Twinn, who was at the time of Sophomore year, called upon us a few days since. He has returned to the city to take a course in the Law Department.

Miss Bremefield, formerly of '75, showed his face within our walls this morning for the last time. He is to depart at the close of the term to take a course in his college course. Although he has deserted us, we wish him success.

All the boys will be inclined to hail with pleasure the advent of a gentlemanly treasurer, or steward, whichever may be his proper title. Such we are sure they will find in Mr. Bunis, Vp.

He promises to respect, and we hope he will, both of his literary and social duties and conversations. We should like to speak of "Supper," but space forbids. The Bedouzene deserves credit for its variety of matter, but should be mindful of the fact that ladies themes and bombast may profitably be limited in even a college paper.

The Symposium, judging from the February issue, has reason to show its appreciation of the promise that the Revues has; and more still to do the same.

The Magna, typographically considered, stands first among our periodicals. Nor is its merit confined to its appearance by any means. It is readable, scholarly, picturesque. The issue we are about to refer to contains articles on "The Social Side of College Life," and "The Scrub," while the poetry is above the average.

The Hepburnia Student quotes from our report of Dr. Most's inaugural address, putting italics at pleasure. The critic evidently does not like the Doctor's ideas on co-education. "His theory," she says, (for we will venture that the writer is a "she,") "is just a little musty—hardened with the midle of half a century at least." Now we do not propose to enter into argument on co-education—we leave that to the fairer. But we cannot help remarking one thing,—that "mixed schools" furnish the only means of getting the best papers. It might be interesting to know why it is that no college paper with young ladies on the editorial staff, has equalised in excellence, papers published either entirely by men or entirely otherwise.

The College News Letter, from Grinnel, Ill., furnished a fund of fun for us in the January number, though it had no intention to do anything of the kind. The poems on "Iowa" stand without a rival, and will continue so to stand, we should hope. We cannot refrain from quoting. First we are told that "We can praise our native state, and that is a good thing if not done. It besitates at no flights poetic, and rounds the wide field of literature for themes. We have "contemplation" furnished us through two hundred lines nearly of blank verse, and part of the contemplation indubitable in by the reader will hear reference to the author. He confides to an "inspiration," and in parts it is a close one, no doubt. In the somewhat new thought,

"The love of nature is the love of God;" is found the key-note, it there be any, to the piece. Grand woods and hills, and the fish and fowl, and the sport beyond himself out into absctractness. We have glimpses of him as well as of nature:

"For as the portion of the forest knew, The bounding foot, the eye kindling with life, and not only is on an ethereal smile, with an eye to Skyward, is not escaped unembroidered."

In all this, however, is modest:

"I, too, have loved to chase the flying stag, From deep to deep the bounding foot, and over fields From deep to deep the bounding foot, and over fields."

He was a bold fellow, you see, and proceeds to tell of lessor sport, which was not disdained, such as bringing low the "cub," and using his weapon with a firm hand, which had not escaped unembroidered. In all this, however, is modest:

"I, too, have loved to chase the flying stag, From deep to deep the bounding foot, and over fields."

The verses thrill us. It is difficult to leave them. Our more select readers will enjoy them, and the less will.

"We do tell of practical virtue, we write of the highest things known, and we tell of the poorest things, and make of them the highest.

Why should not a State thrive with such a poet in it?

The Iroquois Union has grown in size; it will improve in its subject matter as much as its size. To this appearance, Washington University may begin to take credit in its representative.

The College, from March 12th, 1877, has an editorial line of words with which to adapt them to the moment. We find him "Gathering Home" at this rate:—

"By strength from above, animated by love, We are gathered together."

The roll, as we go on through the verses, is not easily resisted. The College cannot fail to give us a "fugue," or a "magnificent Balasorum" forthwith. He has neither wit nor anything else, save a dictionary of obsolete words.

The College Argus for January presents, as its most interest- ing article, a sketch of that wierd genius, Jonathan Swift. The whole of the Argus is in the hands of our fellow students, and should be in the hands of every student. It is disgracefully tinged with Methodist sanctification, charged up by it the Spi. Furse. We cannot see that the charge is just, judging from the present number. It is not particularly marked by any one characteristic.

There is little merit, in a literary way, in the "7-trury Tablet for January. We find it "The Two Travellers." on the first page, but the honor goes to Bryant, not to an under- graduate. Some four pages are then devoted to the Rowing Association, rules, etc., and what follows is, with one exception, scarcely more interesting. The Tablet is printed pret- tily, though.

The Transcript calls a lady pupil a "Sen." The January number has a good article on "Art and Literature," and verses on "Picking Geese," that the editors should have sent to the waste-basket instead of the printer. Has the writer been "picked" recently?

The Ski View for January does not afford much variety.

The article on "Macabre" is well written, and, of course, by an admiral, for whom student is not a scholar. Two communications on "English Literature," especially as neither contain any new presentation of ideas on the question. What, by the way, have the February offerings of the Baptist General Association of Illinois to do with a college paper?

The Triad for January introduces a new corps of editors, who welcome as co-workers for the advancement of college journalism. We can but feel, however, that the opening editorial is thoroughly out of character. "Readers!" They ask an un yielded spirit, and the result is a most leisurely, if not labored, and most form and style of mechanical work, have won for it an enviable place among the first of American college papers. Praise like this, coming from an outside critic, must be pleasanter the editors of a paper, and there would be somewhat of excuse for reprimanding it, though we do not believe even in that. But we are convinced that these remarks come from the proprietors themselves, we sigh for modesty's return. The editorial becomes almost narrow-minded, the letter to Prosperus, after all, are worth little. Let the paper show for itself the stuff whereof it is made.

We have received the University Record, Cornell, Cre- negill Era, Ada Columbus, Bobtail Oregom, and "Squaw." We are obliged to our correspondent, A. H. Stock, of the "Squaw.""
CLIPPINGS.


A junior thinks shoe-leather, chemically considered, is the ox-hide of beef.--Exe.

Prof. You have, perhaps, observed that when a severe rain-storm suddenly abates at right, the noon cones a greenish reflection and positions itself under the polar star.---Students (harrumph and in chorus).--"Yes sir! O yes! You're certainly.

Prof. (laughing). What.

"A painter's shoe! Check student of the class repeats.

"Yes sir!"

Prof. Gentlemen, you have seen a phenomenon which, until now, was unheard of--Exe.

At the Assembly: A Junior has just been introduced to a young lady.

Young Lady. "I am very happy to meet you, Mr.---I feel that I have a right to know you.

Junior. "Yes, the right of conquest."--Harvard Advocate.

Scene (in Opus). Dr.---"Mr. A. if a small beam of light is admitted into a dark room through a small aperture, what takes place?" Mr. A. "Really, Dr. I don't know." Dr. "What do you think should take place?" Mr. A. "Well, Dr. the hole should be plugged up."--Exe.

"Miss Y., what do you think of the age of Chaucer?" asked a friend of the young lady. "Why, I don't know; but judging from his appearance, I would take him to be about nine "sixteen, if it is that green looking young student that boards down on this street."--Transcriber.

"How charming Wagner's music is, is it not?" asked a young gentleman of his immorality. "Oh yes," she sweetly replied, "and aren't his airs comfortable?"--Frasier Men.

Why is a Sophomore like a microscope? Because, when seen through, small things are revealed--Amherst Student.

Jemima begins: "If this whole room were an ellipse, and the bed post a point in it, and an ordinate be drawn to Pa, a tangent to Ma, and the baby represents the centre, and I the end of half the major axes, then by Locum's Conic Sections, Prop. no. Baby is in to Baby--Me in to Baby Me is in to Baby Maa. For in the two triangles Ma-Bedpost-Baby and Pa-Bedpost-Baby we have the side Baby-Ma equal to the side Bedpost-Baby; and the angles--" and she was packed off to bed.---Packer Quarterly.

You may have seen this before, but it just fills the column:

There was a small boy in Fairacre,

He bought him an orange to suck it;-

He had a lung nose

And as you may suppose

Right into that orange he suck it.

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