COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

COURSES OF STUDY.

PREPARATORY, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, ASTRONOMICAL.

FACULTY.

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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 instruction are supplied, such as the most modern and approved Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, Geological and Mineralogical cabinets, a large collection of coins, medals, sketchbooks, maps, models, etc.

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

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In addition to the regular instruction, such as are usually pursued in Colleges, systematic courses of lectures are conducted upon the following subjects: Mental and Moral Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, Natural History, Latin, and History, 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 in the country, a magnificent Meridian Circle, by Dipped & Sons, a Howard Clock, and a Bond Chronometer.

Students may reside in the Observatory 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.

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**Desire can read it at will, and draw your own conclusions. I confess to more interest in the man, in his way of gathering material for work, and in his prose. You have seen how well he relishes appreciation, how naïvely he repeats what is most flattering to himself. Lord Russell, his biographer, was frank enough to admit that "it would be folly to deny that Moore had a good opinion of his own powers, and that he was delighted with every tribute, oral, written, and printed, to his talents." Well for him it was that he received so many; that his pathway was as flowery as his poetry, in this regard at least. It has been noticed as a curious fact, that Rogers, the poet, whose verse was delicate, pure, elevated, lived a life of riotous excess, of libertinism; while Moore, who poured forth strains passionate and voluptuous, who revelled in the luxuriance of Oriental love-making, was a man of upright life, with skirts clear of scandal; a lover of his home and of virtue. And the more remarkable is this when the circumstances of Moore's life are considered, and his opportunities and temptations recognized. It was to his social qualities, as has been intimated, that Moore owed not a small share of his popularity. Jordan, a contemporary, says that he "abounded in lively anecdote, rather than in original wit or humor, as his biography exemplifies in many an instance." The people who gave dinners in those days wanted always a certain number of guests who would be sure to contribute entertainment; and when a gentleman, scholar, and author, greeted warmly by all, was a good story-teller and witty companion besides, no wonder he was in incessant demand. Every new product of Moore's pen was eagerly received and thoroughly praised by society, which indirectly exerted a considerable influence on criticism, and thus repaid Tom for his singing and fun-making.

When engaged on the biographies of Byron and Sheridan, Moore was indefatigable in his search for information. Somebody would tell him of a person that knew Byron as a boy; away he goes into the country, or wherever it may be, at the hazard of not learning a thing that will be of service. Does any one mention Sheridan? He is all ready to put in his notes book whatever may seem worthy. Does he wish to write up the sporting gentry? Here is an entry: "Dined to-day with Sec. Davies to meet Jackson, the boxer, at my own request, as I wanted as much of the flash, from authority, as possible. * * Got very little out of Jackson."
and deservingly enough. He could join with the man who said, on his death-bed, "I have nothing in life to regret; I have never denied myself anything." "With a keen sense of enjoyment," says his biographer, "he loved music much, and the stage, the play-house, the large circle of society, and the narrow precincts of his home." If he loved self-praise, he bestowed it honestly and freely on his friends, generous and genial in disposition, a gentleman everywhere and throughout. He had his faults, his weaknesses, but they are largely lost sight of in a full-length portrait, so small were they by comparison. He gave to Ireland ballads that will live forever, and not only in Ireland. If he has not a place in the first rank of English poets, he yet has a lasting place in English literature.

SPLENDID ADVERTISING

The following elegy of a tailor is not only worthy of personal as a specimen of country advertising, but may afford to some an advantageous study in the way of declamation:

"Dress is the first law of society. It is the table of contents wherein we read what a man is. A shabby coat has no friends; or, as Shakespeare expresses it:

"Through tainted windows small views to appear,
Blushes and smiles and secret looks to see."

Dress is a passport to respectability. As Dr. Johnson says: "Out of clothes, out of countenance; out of countenance, out of wit." Greatness is associated with fine looks. Military glory means military display. Conceit of an Alexander or a Napoleon in a worn out dress. Picture Washington, the great George, in a dirty shirt, a mashed stove-pipe hat and shabby coat. The person who first said, "Dress does not make the man," was not only an accomplished one but one who never walked forth in the glory of a new spring suit.

"Mr. Blank has perfeched himself in the most fashion-able centres in Europe and America. He has cosmopol-it-an ideas of dress, beauty and style, that a man reared in a country town cannot be expected to imitate. What Angelo was to toat; what Mozart was to music; what Shakespeare was to literature; what Napoleon was to war, that is Blant to tailoring. For this he has been knighted by the imperial voice of public opinion and the experiences of patrons. By the skill of his shearers, and out of the fabric of his genius, he shapes rough humanity beautiful as Angelo's art; harmonious as Mozart's music; and dazzling and imposing as Napoleon's achievements!"

THEN AND NOW

I loved romance in Frederick year,
I have no leisure now; play for,

Ah! now the window opens—noo—
Yes—surely she is hiding there; And lovely whispers: "Aha, it's so,

The shade was lifted by the wind.

ALL HONOR TO THE SOLDER GIVE extension, the Grand Army of the Republic, etc.,...
the exercises with a very brief address, exactly suited to the occasion, simply welcoming the audience, and stating the purpose of the occasion. Mr. Bosworth then read "The Sacrificed Gamemasters" in a very effective manner. Mr. Bosworth possesses elevations of character and a wealth of resources in his careful cultivation. His reading was, perhaps, a trifle too rapid, with hardly enough variety and animation in the less dramatic parts.

The debate on the question, "Is our Country in danger from Koman Catholicism," was maintained on the affirmative by Mr. P. H. Moore, on the negative by Mr. H. L. Stearns. Both gentlemen spoke well, but each showed some signs of insufficient preparation, Mr. Moore in his slight hesitation. Mr. Stearns in the evidently extempero character of a part of his argument. The speakers seemed to coincide too nearly in their views of the question under discussion, to permit them to display that lively antagonism of ideas that makes up so large a part of the interest of a debate; nevertheless they gave us a good discussion of an interesting question, and were listened to with interest.

It would be hard for the most censorious critic to find fault with the Athenaeum Enterprise, as read by Mr. Grose. Witty and amusing from beginning to end, it showed not the slightest taint of personality or indelicacy. The interest with which it was heard, and the applause with which it was rewarded, showed plainly how thoroughly it accomplished its purpose.

The last address of the evening was Mr. Twiss' oration on "Society." It is sufficient to say that it was in Mr. Twiss' best vein. The relations of individuality to society are always interesting, and the delivery of the oration was marked by all the grace for which the speaker is distinguished.

TEOLOGICAL THESSES

The Seminary Commencement was held Thursday, the 13th instant, at Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The eighth graduating class numbered fourteen members: A. A. Bennett, Philadelphia; Norman Carr, Thompsonville, Wis.; J. T. Green in Kansas City; H. H. Hall, Franklin, Ind.; A. A. Linne, Lake City, Minn.; H. C. Mabie, Oak Park; M. Wood, Franklin, Ind.; N. E. Wood, Wyocena, Wis.; George L. Laitt; James Adams, Urbana; Wm. Kenton, city; D. D. Proper, Bonaparte, Ia.; Henry Steele, Rock Island, O. Scandinavian Department: A. B. Osgood, Chicago; C. F. Wilcox, Minneapolis.

Seven orations were delivered: "Adaptation, as seen in Paul," by Mr. Bennett; "Mysteries of Revelation," by Mr. Carr; "The Progress of Christianity Irresistible," by Mr. Green; "Theism," by Mr. Hall; "The Necessity of Dogma in Religion," by Mr. Linne; "The Application of Sacred Oratory," by Mr. Mabie; and "Deductions in Theology," by Mr. N. E. Wood.

While the speakers, as a body, did themselves credit, three of the orations—those of Messrs. Wood, Mabie and Bennett—were worthy of special remark. Those who had heard Mr. Wood during his University course were not disappointed in their expectations that he would be first among the orators. His composition was clear and pregnant with thought, beautifully worded; his delivery of the quiet style, with a directness that claimed attention, and an unusual ease and finish. His oration must be that practically adapted to the wants of man, not that of scholastic dunces. For himself and his classmates he gave the pledge to discard whatsoever would not bear the test of experience, to hold fast to which raises man toward God.

Mr. Mabie is of the more impressed school, whose strength lies in playing on the emotions. He was earnest, animated, forcible, and displayed abilities of a high order. It is certain that his congregation is not of the sleeping stamp. The idea of the piece was that the power of a sermon lies wholly in the application, which must leave an ineffaceable impression on the minds of the hearers.

Mr. Bennett presented a skillfully drawn portrait of Paul in the various and trying circumstances of his life as an apostle, and from this material proceeded to sketch the ideal theologian of to-day. In delivery Mr. Bennett was graceful and pleasing, though his voice is somewhat lacking in volume.

The farewell address by Prof. Morgan was brief and appropriate. An Alumni dinner followed the commencement exercises, and took the place of the President's reception.

We sometimes hear complaints that the Alumni are not enough regarded in the columns of the Volante. We are perfectly aware that this is a college paper, and as such ought to be made interesting to the Alumni as well as to the undergraduates, and we feel no unmixed liberality in the present issue. But we are also aware that the present board of editors is made up wholly of undergraduate men, and to the extent that we maintain with the Alumni, especially of the older classes, is decidedly limited. Now if the graduates of our University will forward on any items of intelligence concerning themselves or their classmates, or old friends in the institution, we shall esteem it a great favor. Moreover, if in their latter experience has thrown new and valuable lights on any of the questions that perplexed them in their college days, or enabled them to see college life in any new relation, we would joyfully place the column of the Volante at their disposal to make it known for our enlightenment. Why should we not occasionally hear from our Alumni? A Junior thus adapts Bacon: "Drinking makes but a full man, reason a gentleman, and the Third Year Prep, a Freshman."
One of the inviable features of the Spring term is the decline of the literary societies. This seems to be an unavoidable consequence of the return of pleasant weather and the revival of base-ball, and perhaps, is not altogether to be lamented. It ought not, however, to be allowed to proceed so far as to impair the strength of the societies for the ensuing year. Losing, as they will in the graduating class, some of their most valuable members, if they permit the disorganization that always marks this term to proceed too far, it will be difficult to place the societies again upon their feet at the beginning of another year. So let us not slant altogether the summons of the society bell.

The Inter-State oratorical contest has resulted in a victory for Illinois, Mr. Cootler, of Bloomington, carrying off the first prize. The next year's Inter-State contest will be held in this city. We hope that there will be found among the orators who are to try their skill at Jacksonville, some one who will be able to keep the honor in the possession of our State. It would seem from the accounts received, that the award at Indianapolis did not fail to produce a good deal of that dissatisfaction that appears to be too inseparable from the giving of prizes.

The approach of warm weather always seems to have a very demoralizing effect upon students, especially upon those in public on the college boards. It would seem that with the final putting out of the student's feet for the season, all his ambition also is extinguished for the rest of the year. Emerson suggests somewhere in his essays, that a very large part of the improvement that a youth makes at college is due to the fact that he is independent—that he has a room and a fire of his own. Whether this is the case or not, it does seem to be a fact that just as soon as the fire goes out and is permitted to remain so, and the boys no longer feel in any way confined to their rooms, but begin to go about here and there to prepare their lessons in common, the hard work of the year is about ended. Will some one give us a theory adequate to account for the facts, with some practical suggestions as to the remedy?

Notwithstanding the article in the April Volante, on "Going Through College," some of the upper-class men talk of going up their course. This is not as it should be. Undoubtedly a certain amount of discouragement and disappointment is almost unavoidable, as one draws near the completion of a college course. The aspirant for academic honors starts out with somewhat lotty, and very vague ideas of what he is to accomplish. His concept of what can be done in four years of study, grows steadily smaller with every month that he goes on, until, at last, it shrinks into very small propor-
tions. Indeed. However hard he may have toiled, he does not find himself towards four years any such learned man as he conscientiously expected to become.
But surely all this furnishes no reason why he should give up in disappointment and disgust. Let him take a philosophical view of the matter; consider that it is a wise ignorance that knows itself, and that his acquisi-
tions lose nothing of their absolute value, though the results are not relatively as important as he once thought them. One thing is certain. To abandon an almost complete course is to acknowledge defeat and failure. If it is not worth a man's while to stay through the later years of his course, it assuredly was not worth while for him to take the earlier ones. If, with all that he has gained in the way of habits of application, mental training, and study avowedly preliminary, he can not profitably pursue the higher and more valuable studies that he is now neglecting, he is indeed a poor type of student. Whatever feeling of disappointment he may have, ought only to stimulate him to stronger efforts to execute the work due him in the time that he has been pro-
posed, and Commencement is one of the means. Instead of holding the exercises in a church on the South-side, thus virtually shutting off the living for West and North, the place will be centrally located and known to all. Full notice will be given and every endeavor made to bring out everybody who favors higher learning. It is said that those Judges of the Courts who are among the Regents, will adjourn their sessions on Commencement day, making it as much as an official duty as their example and influence. Then the citizens may arise to the fact that Chicago has a live University, and not a narrow sectarian school; that here is the foun-
dation of that which may be made to honor this city equally with her enterprise in other regards; of that which is as essential to her future as is her grain trade.

A PROMISING CHANGE.

The fact that commencement exercises will take place this year in Farrell Hall, is certainly that strong elements are making to revolutionize the required process of reason-
ing, is unable to see anything but obscurity and contra-
diction.

Now, to compare small things to great ones, and the average undergraduate to Hazlitt, is there not a similar difficulty with a good many of our attempts at literary work in translation as well as in original writing? In translating we run aground on some troublesome passage, where the construction is difficult, or the thought obscure, and the war is utterly hopeless even to the most tenacious. We torture the words into a meaning which perhaps shocks us greatly at first, and seems to have not the faintest bear-
ing on the context; but by going over it repeatedly, and seeing that the words of the author will bear that con-
struction, we lose all perception of the incongruity of the idea, and are willing to face the Professor with our careless rendering. It is no uncommon phenomenon for a student to make a false rendering that he himself would under ordinary circumstances recognize instantly as utterly absurd, simply because in going through the pre-
iminatory process of finding the meaning and construction of the idea, and before he had time to come to the thought, it had acquired a familiarity that made it seem natural and fitting, and concealed its utter absurdity when taken in connection with the context. What student cannot recall passages that seemed to him awkward and contradictory when he first read them, but which came at last, by sheer repeti-
tion, to seem all right, until the Professor revived his misgivings in the class-room?

It is so, too, with regard to our own writings. When we have become so familiar with our own words or thoughts that we are unable to put ourselves in the posi-
tion of our hearer, who has never been through the same process of reason-
ing, is unable to see anything but obscurity and contra-
diction.
WHY DO WE COME TO COLLEGE?

It would be an interesting and perhaps profitable investigation, to inquire what are the motives that operate men to make the considerable exertions to get to a college, here in the West. What are the chief attractions that draw and keep us here for several of our best and most vigorous years? At what point especially does college most directly touch the daily life of the people? It is very important, question; one well worthy of more than a passing thought, and one whose correct answer would show us the great tap roots from which western institutions derive all their real vitality.

How much will the average young man find in the society around him that makes his college training seem to him necessary or even desirable? There are no grammar schools or academies in our western states to lead their pupils up to the steps of the college, and give them some stimulus to proceed further. There are not among us, as there once were in New England, ministers in each village and country town who make it a part of their duty to stir some half a dozen of the most promising boys around them. In the great mass of society we have hardly college men enough to give it the slightest tone or coloring. The common sentiment, towards those who have it, is in many localities, rather tolerance than respect. A man’s prospects in any calling, except the ministry, are not generally considered to be much improved by the possession of a college diploma.

So far we do not find much to bring an ambitious young man to college or to keep him there. How many ever came to the University because of the public sentiment around them, or because they felt an actual need of a college education? With a college, as if it were a necessary postlude, to adult usefulness? Do not the Western college professors seem to have but little hold. It is upon the awakened and hungry intellect that the college exercises its attraction then.

The main impulse that carries men to college in the West, apart from the motive of studying for the ministry, is deficient five or six years. Books of the very highest character find their way into many very humble homes in this country, and in reading these a deficiency of culture comes to be felt more and more. This desire for the higher knowledge thus brought into view, furnishes us the stimulus needed to fill our colleges with students, if not to a large extent, yet to an extent which gives us great hopes for the future. Sometime, we may hope, society will become sufficiently enlightened to make each one of its members feel the need and value of a liberal education, and all will appreciate the fact that with this they may hope to become architects, without it, they can scarcely be more than artisans. At all events we can see that the importance attached to a thorough education, in the ordinary sense of the word, has greatly increased of late years, and it is not too much to hope that it will continue to increase, and the reasons for going to college grow both stronger and more numerous.

COLLEGE ORATORY.

At the imminent risk of merely repeating what has already been better said on this subject, or else of saying something utterly absurd in the effort to avoid hackneyed truisms, I feel impelled to add my word in reference to college oratory. In the first place it seems to me that the name is well deserved. There is a great deal of speaking done by college men that, perhaps, might just as well be called oratory as anything else; and in character it is certainly sufficiently unique to call for a distinctive epithet. Did any man ever hear, off from the commencement or exhibition platform, eloquence of a similar character? Will any of the young speakers ever have occasion to use anything like it in after life, either at the bar, in the pulpit, or in the gardens of the most promising boys around them. In the great mass of society we have hardly college men enough to give it the slightest tone or coloring. The common sentiment, towards those who have it, is in many localities, rather tolerance than respect. A man’s prospects in any calling, except the ministry, are not generally considered to be much improved by the possession of a college diploma.

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any chance a man has an idea of such persistent vitality that it still survives after being squared and fitted to this mould and burdened with all these temptations to vain rhetoric, the credit belongs to the man and not to the system.

But after all it has its advantages. To be a skillful harangue, even an oration part as this, is no small accomplishment. The eloquent dray required for the effective delivery of a carefully prepared and memorized oration, will doubtless be something of an assistance to toward acquiring an effective style in genuine public speaking, just as training in declamation or in dramatic reading will assist to the same end. The making of orations is no more really public speaking, as men will have to practice it in after life, and will do more towards making a public speaker, except as it gives him a little more practice in composition, than will reading and declamation. Like dramatic reading and declaiming, oration making is a single course, a use some that higher and more extensive than theirs, but, like theirs, one often degenerates into an abuse.

The student who tamidiously practices the writing of orations in his course, under the supposition that it will enable him to begin at once after graduation as a finished speaker at the bar or in the pulpit, will be disappointed. The spectator who, at commencement, listens to his speech, and taking it for the quintessence—the finished product of a collegiate training—pronounces the course a failure, makes almost as great a mistake; in tact very nearly the same one. Both mistake college oratory for the genuine article. They do not see the difference between a speech prepared simply with a view to display, to see how good a one the writer could produce, and a manly effort to impart fresh ideas, or to establish some new convictions. The one expects the same results, the other applies the same criticism in the one case as in the other. Both are mistaken. The college orator is not yet a public speaker, but he may become one, and his college orator will greatly aid him if he discovers presently that it is only a means, not an end.

AT HOME.

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AT HOME.

A College Rule to be observed: "Every student shall do as he pleases; if he doesn’t he shall be compelled to be so.""}

Motto for the Boarding Club: "Some things are to be taught, some things to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested."

Prof. of German to Senior—"Mr. B., you may translate freely into English 'Ich komme von Wien.'"

Senior—"God save the Queen."

Tutor in German to Freshman—Translate "Ich komme von Wien."

Fresh—"I come from Vienna."

Prof. of Anatomy—"What are the first temporary teeth in a child commonly called?"

Senior (stretching his head)—"O sheep beets."

The Sophomore played his pipes, the others the day. Result: 31 to 11 in favor of the Preps, and every Senior now walks with a cane.

The commodromer of his class wants to know who is the father of tags, and when you give it up, cries in triumph: "Pa’snips, to be sure."

"That’s original," he remarks, "but this isn’t. Who is the father of all corn?"

Happen to have seen that, and bring him down with, "Popcorn."

"But," he says cheerfully, "to return to the subject, I have one more for you. It’s very bad. Who is the father of soup?"

No answer. "Ha! thought I had you there. Pop goes the weasel." Rise with effort and painfully but surely kick him down.

A Junior mourns over the fact that his class are through reading the Latin hymns. He says that he was just beginning to like the Scriptures by using them in place of his classical dictionary.

The Students’ Association held its meeting for the election of an orator to go to Jacksonville on the 14th inst. Mr. A. J. Fisher is the gentleman to whom has been entrusted the task of securing the prize to Chicago next fall.

Prof. (to Junior reciting in French)—"Mr. ——, you may translate the following paragraph. Junior—I pass, Professor.

Prof.—I am afraid you will not pass.

The University pupil had received a classmate almost to the limit. "Do you know," asked the classmate sagaciously, "that men get rewarded hereafter for what they do here?"

"I am aware," replied the pupil deprecatingly, "that we shall all get our compensation sometime."

Then went out of the room quickly to see a friend, and the classmate hasn’t found him since.

At the Junior Exhibition one of the Preps, handed a neatly looking individual some of the mock schemes with a request that he would pass them along. "No, sir; I am not doing that kind of business. There is my card," was the reply. The astonished and somewhat frightened Prep took this for challenge, and began to consider if they were to have it out on the bloody bandy; but he glanced at the card and read: "Yours in Jesus, Nelson G. Treffry," and was reassured.
Nine then given is not the Nine as at present made up; nor is it yet settled as to who shall play, and where. Some time ago there was a change, and some of the old members of the Nine were not retained. The new members must be determined before the season begins, as they have to play closely and together, and with adresse du corps. There is nothing more fatal than uncertainty on these two points, i.e., who shall play, and where.

In the first game, played with the Law School Nine, the positions were filled as follows: C., Snapp, e.; Boganum, p.; Egbert, v.; H. Snapp, tis.; Honors, a.; Gardner, d.; Dean, l.f.; Goodspeed, c.; Lansin, r.f. The removal of Honors from first base, made in order to give Snapp, who overplayed last season, a place where he would have as little exertion as possible. He is unquestionably a valuable addition, and will be well cared for in his place. Honors has not become at home on second, but has shown strength in a place where it is most desirable, behind the bat, where he associates with Charlie Snapp. Snapp catches admirably as a rule, to get it generally for half the innings. Our rousing reporter, after seeing the Law-School game, said of the light-hitting rascally catcher: "There he stands with arm and leg, quite sufficient for his place. While the lights and sage Bagby are seated in another region."

Despite nerve, however, he was forced to give up. Honors stands well up to the bat, and does not tire as easily. Bagby is a sure pitcher of any kind of ball, and would hold his own as catcher, and this will ensure the only doubtful position.

There is a question as to short stop. Egbert took the post in Battle, and is well armed himself as a man for it. Bailey, in the second and third games, has not done satisfactory work. It has been rumored that Dean will be on the field as short stop, and, if so, the out-field will be strong.

In the second match, with the Pullman Nine, Lansin pitched in place of Bailey, and with eminent success, and the score appears from the score. He has the throw, rather than pitch, which is now in fashion, and delivers the ball rapidly and well. For experience, however, he is too good a pitcher, as the Franklin nine proved by knocking his balls wherever they desired, whereas they found Boganum a much more difficult customer to deal with. Lansin is an excellent change pitcher, but cannot equal Bailey in baffling and firing and discouraging the batters.

The third game, with the champion Franklin, was the best, in spite of the terrific drudging received. It was played against heavy odds, as any card player would admit after a glance at the starveling Franklin. They are men, their players are boys yet, having about half the weight, perhaps, in the long run of everything, the whole Franklin was fine. The players did not fall into discouragement, did not once "go to pieces" as a body, no matter how unlooked for were some of the errors. There was throughout close attention to business, and an unusual amount of self-possession and coolness. Of the seventeen errors, Snapp, at first, made three, astonished those who knew him, by unaccountable muffs at critical moments. Bailey had four, failing to take hold of the balls where he was supposed to. Making bad work of it when he did succeed in stopping them. Gardner was reckoned for five, the line grounders proving too swift and dangerous. He was surprised by the suddenly enjoyed in grasping a high fly, and was otherwise unfortunately successful in getting a score of errors. He redeemed himself by some splendid throws to first, and a neat hit to left that gave him second and brought in one of the three runs. Honors was credited with three errors, made while at second. As an off he made the longest bat on our side, a clean two-base hit. Dean also made a two-base hit. Egbert took some high fly with accuracy, and missed one which he might have caught with equal ease but for over-assurance which led him to neglect his chances. Lansin pitched the first two innings, and was batted readily. Boganum pitched the remainder of the game, and his left-handed delivery was more of a puzzle and more effective. As for the Franklin, their game was professional rather than amateur, and well played at all points. They are good examples for imitation in many respects.

The first and second games, by innings, were as follows:

University Nine.  1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 38.
Law-School Nine.  0 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 5 35.
University Nine.  0 1 3 4 1 0 0 0 4 23.
Pullman Nine.  0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3. 10.

The score in the third game is as follows:

UNIVERSITY NINE.  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1.
FRANKLIN.  0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1.

Pep Bo s: Franklin, 7; University, 11.

Distr. 7 11 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1.

NINE, 74, IS SERVING AS SUPPLY PASTOR AT OWEGO, III., DURING THE SUMMER VACATION FROM HIS THEOLOGICAL CRUSADE.

Sutherland, "93, is preaching near Pana, in this State.

Gardner, "76, has gone to try his fortune as a "commercial wanderer." We trust his absence will be only temporary.

Holt, "74, is out with the same strain.

A pleasant letter of remembrance contains this, which explains itself: "By Rev. WM. Rollinson, in Newark, N.J., April 21st, 1875, Rev. Delavan Dewoll, "70, of British, Ct., to Miss Amelia B. Churchill, of Newark. No news."

Our exchanges. Prominent on our plate of exchanges for the past month is the Vassar feeling a little suspicion. It seemed impossible that the reports of so much effect at that college could be true. But our skepticism is at an end. For once, at all events, the universal praise of the Miscellany and the Ceresian, if not of the students in general, at least of the have particularly enjoyed the article on the Superstitious in Literature, and the poem. But the whole number is good, and the new editors will have something of a task to maintain the high standard that has been established by the retiring board.

We have on our table two copies of the William Aben- neam, received since our last issue; one the last work of the old corps of editors, the other the first effort of their successors. The Aben- neam has been during the past year a very able paper and, without making any invalidus comparison between the two copies before us, it seems likely to remain such during the year to come. The new editors have certainly made a good beginning. The remarks upon the college editorial are very just. Good subjects for editorial articles in this department of journalism are not as plentiful as blackberries, and the same may be said of the good editorials themselves. Accordingly each new corps of editors proceeds to go over again the time-worn topics. The Aben- neam itself compelled to take up the old threadbare subjects, but its treatment of them almost redeems them. The Choral column is pre-eminently the best.

The way in which it confines itself to college topics, and succeeds in making them interesting, provocative at once our admiration and envy. We have sometimes thought that it would be improved by the addition of a little more literary matter and spirit. The tone of the college papers of our last issue contain only three short articles, one on "The Summer Camp," one on "The Money Standard," and one on "Criticism," covering topics which do not refer directly to college matters. But we do not feel disposed to complain. A college paper is expected to treat college topics, and not to be a mere copy as in a liberal spirit. Its articles on college subjects have always a general interest. Too often such articles have no value or expression outside of the institution where they are written and published. A large number of our exchanges that deal almost exclusively in college matters, are open to this objection, but it cannot be said that the Choral column is guilty. Its success in executing its plan is the test of merit, then the Chronicle is second to no college paper that we have read.

We quote for a Transcript what Prof. Shepard has been giving his course of lectures, on the modern English authors, in the English department of the University, that the Delaware students appreciated the course of lectures so well.

According to the Berkeley, the spelling mania has last reached California, with no bad results as yet, so far as we can judge. It seems to be still raging, also, in many other localities, north, south, east and west. How is it that we have escaped so long? The gathering of "cut outs" lines for the Vassar looks over the reports of spelling matches in different papers, sees with envy all the jokes and sillips that these interesting occasions give rise to, and goes away grum- lering over the results of our own.Spellings. The University Herald commences its last issue with promise to be a valuable account of the college and literary societies in the country. By the way, will the Herald please inform us in what way we were guilty of "improving upon the original" in our clipping from the last number. The Herald has given us her clarified color and returned to the crimson that she originally bore. The great question now is to what shall be the name of the Magnitsa in the future. We trust that the paper will still continue to visit us, whatever name it may bear.

Among our exchanges that we have never been in the habit of reading is the Madisonian. We mean no offense, and sincerely hope to make amends in the future. Probably the best exchange editor does not go through his catalog list every month, and, naturally, he will be apt to have some favorites to whose excellence his attention has been attracted, while with others, perhaps equally good, he will scarcely have any acquaintance whatever. So we are obliged to confess that we was not quite recently, after observing a very favorable notice of the Madisonian, that we were led to examine it more carefully for ourselves, and found much of solid value in its contents. It needs, however, a good deal more vividly.

Some remarks in the Americus Student, in reference to an appeal, followed upon rhetorical exercises ought to be re- leased for the benefit of our literary societies. As it very justly remarks, the appeal bestowed upon every exercise ought to express the audience's opinion in reference to the performance. If its performance, it does not do this in utterly valueless; but if it does this, it is a help both to speaker and hearer. The Shepherd, with its broad pages, always presents quite a patriarchal appearance amid the exchanges, and its columns scant fail to present something of interest. Two new acquaintances, the States Student and the Typ, both dressed in blue, and coming, the one from Lewiston, Me., and the other from Woonsocket, R.I., appear on our pages, and we put them on our exchange list with pleasure.

The Owl finds the pen in the March Volante worthy of being reprinted entirely in its column.

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