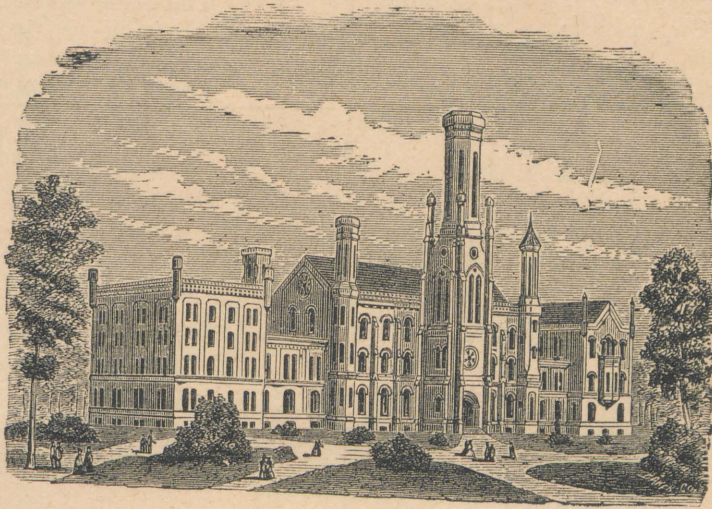


THE VOLANTE.

VOLUME IV.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, JUNE, 1875.

NUMBER 9.



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

COURSES OF STUDY.

PREPARATORY, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, ASTRONOMICAL.

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

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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, Rhetoric and Public Speaking.

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The Astronomical department of the University is the Dearborn Observatory, which contains the largest Telescope (with one exception) in this country, a magnificent Meridian Circle, (by Reissold & Son,) a Howard Clock, and a Bond Chronometer.

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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.

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N. S. DAVIS, M. D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Connected with the University is a Preparatory Department, in which the Professors of the University have charge of the instruction in the studies belonging to their several departments. The 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, ENTOMOLOGY, HUMAN ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY, as well as the lower classes of Invertebrates, as STAR FISHES, ECHINODERMS, WORMS and CORALS, are well represented by specimens, judiciously selected and arranged for teaching purposes. The NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, containing 3500 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 residence section of the city, near the intersection of 34th 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 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 therein. The degree of Bachelor of Science upon all who have completed the Scientific Course, and passed a similar examination.

EXPENSES.

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..... \$7.50 to \$117.00	Incidental..... 6.00 to 8.00
Tuition..... 70.00 to 70.00	Library Fee, 50 cts. per term, 1.50 to 1.50
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THE VOLANTE.

VOLUME IV.

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LITERARY.

IN CONFIDENCE.

It is only an every-day story,
And one that has often been told;
Doubtless you could reveal it to me, too,
So it 's surely as true as 'tis old.

It was nothing, my boy, I assure you,
That ever should trouble one's mind;
And just to convince you I'll tell you,
And see, now, what wrong you will find.

It was only a chance evening meeting,
Just an hour or two's bright, sparkling talk,
Then the brief homeward stroll through the moonlight;
Ah the charm of that half hour's walk!

A soft hand, faintest pressure at parting—
How it thrilled through my own finger tips,
And light against mine, for one instant,
The touch of the sweetest of lips.

That was all, I pledge you my honor,
My romance found its end there and then;
And the little old town by the river
I never shall look on again.

But wherever a harsh life may lead me,
Wherever my lone lot be cast,
I'll never regret nor repent me
Of that kiss, both my sweetest and last. ***

PUNS AND PUNSTERS.

Like every other abuse, punning can claim a hoary and disreputable antiquity. There are puns in hieroglyphics of Egypt, where the picture of a duck stands for a doctor; most likely on account of the *quacks*. Aristophanes, Plautus and Terence are full of puns. Old Theologians claimed that Christ made a pun on Peter's name and called him a *brick!* Helvius suggested that Caracallus should receive the name Geticus as well as Alemannicus, but left it doubtful whether this name was to perpetuate victories over the Getae or the murder of Geta; this pun cost him his head. Would that the avenging shade of Caracallus might hover over the punsters of this age! Preachers of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries interspersed their sermons with puns. We have this abomination from Elizabeth's reign, on Drake,

"Instead of kings give us such queens,
And for our *Dux* such Drakes."

Even the gentle Irving puns occasionally, and Carlyle

presses them into the service of his argument, reminding us, by this abuse of an abuse, of one who hurls a beer-glass at his adversary.

Notwithstanding this array of authority I beg leave to adapt Dr. Johnson, and define punning as the negative of all sense of the logical relations between words and ideas. No one ever knew an inveterate punster who was a correct reasoner; the best and worst distorter of words I ever knew failed thrice in logic examinations.

I am prejudiced against these witty pirates who infest society. A lurking suspicion is always present that the man who will trip up my words, and send my ideas sprawling into the infinity of nothingness, will trip up my feet, should opportunity offer. I can't help applying to their case Josh Billing's syllogism: "The man who will chew tobacco will drink Santa Cruz Rum, and the man who will crink Santa Cruz Rum is mean enough to do anything."

Punning is literary vandalism. Words are not only "fossil poetry," but the sculpture of ideas, as much as architecture is the embodiment of emotions. The man who enters the sacred temple of language and dashes to pieces its most beautiful images and adornments merely to hear the crash and jingle they make upon the pavement, may well be deemed one of Genseric's metamorphosed soldiers. Clearly defined ideas must be fitted into clearly cut words. The tendency of civilization is to fasten ideas to words, but punsters deliberately undo all that the mind of the world tries to accomplish, and we sometimes meet with words which have been enslaved so often to almost every meaning that they have lost their individuality and mean nothing. A man may be pardoned who makes a pun when half asleep or half awake, for his thoughts are incoherent and his words must be so; but he who puns when his mind is fully awake—well, Caracallus ought to happen around. Half of the disputes in the world have been caused by the ambiguity of words, and error has often triumphed over truth for the same reason. It would be hard to persuade me that the spirit of error does not laugh when he hears a mortal make a pun, and that he does not applaud it as one step backward in the march of advancement and a further obscuring of the truth, already obscure enough. And this reminds me of the point in my creed regarding punsters:

The man who here doth perpetrate a pun,
In lonely walk or boisterous revel,
Will have to loaf his future life away
In cracking jokes and punning with the devil.

H. M.

PRIERE.

FROM THE FRENCH OF PRUDHOMME.

Ah! if you knew his tears who lives
Alone, who meets no friendly face,
Would you not sometimes pass before
My dwelling place?

Ah! if you knew what thoughts arise
Within the soul at one pure glance,
Would not my window draw your eyes,
As 'twere by chance?

Ah! if you knew what balm is brought
To heart by presence of a heart,
Would you not play, beneath my porch,
A sister's part?

Ah! if you knew I loved you well,
If you but knew my love's extent,
Would you not enter in, and dwell
With me content?

H. G.

COLLEGE RECREATIONS.

It is not proposed to consider under this title any form of vice peculiar to college men, or practised by them. There is, however, a large share of the time of every student that is, or ought to be, free from the pressure of toil. The amount of it varies with different individuals and different times. Some are capable of continuous and protracted labor to an extent that amazes us; and it may be that there are some whose employments afford them a sufficient diversion, whose love for work is so strong that they never weary of it, whose capacity for labor is consequently only limited by the weakness of nerves and muscles, and whose sole necessary recreation is therefore merely rest.

If such a *rara avis* exists, however, he has never come under the writer's observation. It will be safe to apply to college men, at all events, what Locke said of all mankind: "Whoever would apply himself with vigor and efficacy to any manner of employment, must be content to let some part of his time pass in trifles." The very will itself grows utterly weary and impotent in the vain task of keeping the exhausted faculties to their work, and the man must have something more than a mere cessation of toil that would leave the worn-out powers to prey upon themselves. A friend once asked the writer: Why is it that when I weary myself with physical exertion the sense of simple rest is so delicious, but when thoroughly tired of thought or study I must find some diversion or I fall into a state of restlessness and disgust?

The question still remains unanswered; but the fact for which he seeks the cause remains also, and upon the amount and character of our diversions depends in a great, perhaps in a preeminent degree the extent and value of our achievements. To say of students in general that

they employ too freely the different means of diversion at their command is to deny at once the plainest facts of our observation, and the most evident conclusions of common sense. Where one student can be found who is crippling himself in his course by too much devotion to base ball, theatres, or society, or similar distractions, a dozen can be shown who are ruining themselves by stagnation. Spending almost their whole time over their books they sink into a state of listlessness and apathy that renders any lively exertion of mind or body distasteful to them; and because of this sluggishness, their dulled minds require all their time to do the work that should properly take at most only the third part of it. What a blessing to such an one to be led to engage in any exhilarating amusement! How it would brighten and quicken him! More than this, it would force him to the vigorous use of his mind in order to master his work in the time left him, and so give him some part of that training which should be his main object.

It is said that when Webster was asked by what process he had learned to master so quickly the points in any case submitted to him, he answered that he had early observed that wherever the highest degree of power of any kind was found, it was always found either in vigorous action or complete repose; that from the very beginning of his intellectual life he had trained himself to start upon any task as the thoroughbred racer starts for the winning post; and that thus he had learned to labor with all his might, and rest as perfectly.

Not only does this power to rest, this capacity for being amused and diverted, give the highest power for work, but it gives also the most perfect charm to character. What quality is more attractive than that of being able to enter heartily and vigorously into any form of enjoyment that offers itself? Perhaps we sometimes overrate this quality. It is said that a young man loves brilliancy, the power of doing things with apparent ease, but as he grows older he is more and more content with mere efficiency. But it does not follow that there is no justice in the youth's idea. The man should always remain superior to his work, whatever that may be. To let his daily drudging at any task, however noble, render him a burden to himself and his associates, is to renounce by far the better part of his birthright.

Talleyrand asked the young man who said that he had given up whist, if he knew what a cheerless old age he was preparing for himself. Franklin when reproached in his old age for wasting time at card playing, replied: Why should I be such a niggard of time? Have I not a whole eternity before me? Following the examples of these great workers, let the student learn to rest, and let him learn, moreover, that, with him rest does not mean merely cessation of effort but the engaging in some positive diversion. The more absorbing and delightful this is, the more completely it turns his thoughts from

their ordinary channel, the more perfectly it will answer its purpose and the less time will he need to devote to it. It is idle to tell us that these "dissipations" are dangerous. The abuse of anything never afforded the shadow of an argument against its rational use, where it has one. It should, however, be always borne in mind that the character of our work, the degree of our success, depends more upon the nature of our rest and recreation, than even upon our work itself. Let any one go over in his own mind the shipwrecks in the voyage of life that he has known and see if they result not from the bad use of leisure time. Be you ever so skillful, if you have never learned how to rest you will fail in the great struggle of existence. Since this is the case, is it not worth the student's while to give some careful thought to these dissipations, to the redeeming them from the stigma that attaches to them as the great devourers of time? It is not meant that he should regulate his amusements with a care that will make them a task and defeat their own purpose, any more than that he should exercise that painful scrupulousness that deprives so many of their rightful enjoyment; but he should give them a rational attention, choose such as give him an exhilarating, active diversion, not be too much afraid of losing time.

A LAMENTATION.

SANCTUM SANCTORUM, 4 o'clock A. M.

Kind and sympathizing Friend:

Your letter received yesterday. As sleep is impossible, I incline to begin a reply. You ask me if I am realizing that beautiful idea of Milton's, "Beholding the bright countenance of truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies." No, I am not. Listen! Does that seem like quiet and still air? To right, to left, above, below, are the ambitious, the tireless, the indefatigable! How they cleave the ear with horrid notes, which do "amaze indeed the very faculties of sense." As good almost kill a man outright, as worry him to death with tuneless instruments and shrieking fifes and squeaking flutes and voiceless singers who have volume, nothing more. I am well nigh distracted.

If, as Sancho Panza says, "Blessed be the man that invented sleep," why may it not be added, "Cursed be the man that robs me of it?"

"There is a Fresh, who keeps a 'crumpled horn,'
Living next me, upon the self-same story,
And ever, 'twixt the midnight and the morn,
He solaces his soul with Annie Laurie.
The tune is good, the habit p'raps romantic;
But tending, if pursued, to drive one's neighbor frantic.

And now,—at this unprecedented hour,
When the young Dawn is trampling out the stars,—
I hear that youth, with more than usual power
And pathos—struggling with the first few bars.

Who knows what "things unknown" I might have bodied
Forth," if not checked by that absurd Too-too?
But don't I know that when my friend has plodded
Thro' the first verse, the second will ensue?"

What has been the result of a few months of this?

"Once, a happy child, I carolled
O'er green lawns the whole day through,
Not unpleasingly apparelled
In a tightish suit of blue:—
What a change has now passed o'er me!
Now with what dismay I see
Every rising morn before me!
Goodness gracious, patience me!
And I'll prowl, a moodier Lara,
Thro' the world, as prowls the bat,
And habitually wear a
Cypress wreath around my hat;
Then when Death snuffs out the taper
Of my life (as soon he must),
I'll send up to every paper,
'Died, T. Mivins; of disgust.'

FRESHMAN EXHIBITION.

The Freshman class held their exhibition on the 4th instant. The evening was rainy and the audience consequently rather small. The exercises were interesting, the declamations being rather more successful than the orations. '78 seemed to have scarcely done itself justice in the way of preparation. There are a large number of excellent voices in the class which deserved the attention of a good elocutionist. The want of such an instructor in our University makes itself severely felt on such occasions. It will probably be found best for the Freshmen to confine themselves to declaiming hereafter. We have not space for extended criticism. The declamations of Messrs. Raymond and Gardner and the oration of Mr. Allen met with the most general approval of the audience. The music was vocal, furnished by Mrs. Addie F. Havens, and was well received. The programme was as follows:

- ORATION. Why we are at College, . . . Matthew L. Goff, Sweetwater.
DECLAMATION. How he Saved St. Michael's. *Aldins*.
William Arthur Gardner, Joilet.
DECLAMATION. The Declaration of Irish Rights. *Grattan*.
Judson Scott McSparran, Washta, Iowa.
ORATION. The Incentive of Reward. . . . James Rea, Liverpool, Eng.
DECLAMATION. Character of Chatham. *Grattan*.
Ward Howard Hall, Chicago.
DECLAMATION. The Destruction of Jerusalem. *Anonymous*.
Isaac Latimer Fargo.
DECLAMATION. The Battle of Lexington. *Everett*.
William Riley Raymond, Chicago.
DECLAMATION. Character of Napoleon. *Phillips*.
Charles Freeman Morey.
DECLAMATION. Address in behalf of the Greeks. *Lacey*.
John Cyrus Thoms, Elgin.
ORATION. Joan of Arc. Cyrus Benjamin Allen, Jr., Lebanon, Ind.

THE VOLANTE.

EDITORS:

J. STALEY, '75. BOGANAU, '75. S. S. NILES, '75.
W. G. HASTINGS, '76. H. B. GROSE, '76.

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With the present number, that part of the editorial board representing the Senior class, closes its official connection with the VOLANTE. The success of the plan of having two classes, instead of only one, represented in the literary management of the paper, has been fully and satisfactorily demonstrated by a years' trial. When the proposal was made last year by the editors of the VOLANTE to make this change, it was decidedly distasteful to us as members of the class of '75, since previous to this year the Seniors had always had complete control without the participation of any other class. But now, when prejudice is entirely removed and we can contemplate the whole subject soberly and calmly, we unhesitatingly pronounce in favor of the new arrangement. It is the common custom in colleges to choose editors from at least two classes. There are a good many reasons why this plan is preferable to that of entrusting the whole to one class. Thus the college journal more fully represents the interests, the talent, the sentiments and the spirit of the entire body of students; thus the aspiration to become editors, exerts a stimulating influence upon all the classes of the college; a more vigorous and efficient editorial management is secured. One of the most important advantages secured by this means, is the fact that the Juniors who have served can be retained as editors for the ensuing year, and the management of the college paper thus attains a stability, character and permanence that are impossible where all the editors are changed every year. In fact this was the principle consideration that influenced the Students' Association in making the change. Our attachment to the VOLANTE, our deep interest in its welfare, and our desire for its success in the future, lead us to heartily commend this new plan and to express the hope that the students may adhere to it in years to come.

It only remains for us now, as editors of the class of '75, to say our little good-bye before the editorial quill drops for ever from our trembling grasp. Our connection with the VOLANTE has been one of the pleasantest things in all our college experiences. The work has helped us in some degree, at least, in our efforts to make *men* of ourselves. We have nothing but praise for the interest that the whole college, from professors down, has shown in the paper. With good will to all we take leave of the VOLANTE.

"Farewell, a word that must be, hath been,
A sound that makes us linger—yet, Farewell."

With the return of summer and the long vacation there comes the question of how much we are to forget before the opening of another term. Nearly every student we meet expresses his determination neither to study nor think of studies during the summer. If he does this, he will find much of this year's work nearly obliterated, before he returns again. He will find that he has not retained many of the facts he has acquired during the past few months, and unless the process of acquisition has also been one of thought and assimilation, he will not retain many impressions from those facts, or ideas about them. This would not be so if we did not learn with the expectation, almost with the intention of forgetting. The first requisite to remembering, as to the performance of any other act, is the willing to do it. It is strange how men will toil to obtain a knowledge of some difficult subject and then toss it away to go in pursuit of something else.

We have often been told how much better a little knowledge, thoroughly familiarized and skillfully employed is, than a greater amount held by a more uncertain tenure; but the truth is that the choice is simply between little learning and less. Every one knows that it is far easier to retain the facts we already have, than to acquire new ones. The student, then, who retains all that he gets and adds to his store only as he has the ability to secure his gains, will have an actually greater body of information than the one who takes in a wider range of study, but in pushing eagerly forward pays no heed to what he has already passed by. It is as if he were to throw pebbles lightly upon a heap, only to have them bound off and roll away, while if they were carefully and firmly, though more slowly laid, the pile would soon grow into massiveness and solidity. If we prefer the charms of novelty to the pleasure and advantage of the assured possession of mental wealth, we will pass from one thing to another, more eager to seize than to retain, know many things at different times, but never grow wise. Reviews and examinations and whatever else will help us to keep our hold on what we have gained, deserve our attention in at least as great a degree as any part of our work.

One of the weaknesses of the American people is said to be an impatience for immediate returns for any outlay either of labor, time, or capital. Whether we acknowledge that any such defect is at all peculiar to us or not, it is easy to see that something of the kind prevails among students. They are seldom content to work steadily and manfully at the course laid out for them by older and wiser heads, trusting to the future to demonstrate its wisdom and value, unless some immediate and tangible good is apparent to themselves. Truly we need to have a little more faith. It is not necessary that we should have an immediate perception of all that we are to gain by four years faithful work in college. It is of the nature of an investment on long time, secured by the warrant of men who made the same one years ago and have since realized ample returns.

We have no right to be either discouraged or disappointed because we cannot see the good we are gaining. We have the warrant of the best and wisest among the living and the dead, who have formerly pursued the same course that we are now taking and who have lived long enough to prove its worth, that time spent here in honest effort will never be regretted. Is not this assurance a basis strong and solid enough to build upon? Can we not trust the experience of such men as give us this assurance at least as far as we could our own?

Indeed, have we anything else to trust to? We are working avowedly for the future. No man would have the right to pronounce his course a failure till his last effort is made. Then and then only can the result of it all be summed up. How presumptuous then for the student to declare on the authority of his own experience that his college course or any part of it is worthless to him! He does not and cannot yet know, and possibly will not for sixty years. Some advantages we can see at once, but the greater part we must wait for the future to develop, satisfied, if we are reasonable men, that they will come, because of the testimony of so many who have enjoyed them. Cannot, then, the demon of discouragement be driven away by the thought, that while the cost of an education is felt immediately and constantly, its best rewards are away in the future and can be seen only by the eye of faith, but of a faith that is well grounded in assured testimony?

Class suppers are occupying the attention of our students to a very considerable extent, both among the college and the preparatory classes. This is precisely as it should be. To be sure there are those who object to anything of the kind, but it would be hard to point out any good ground for doing so. For consolidating a class and keeping up its *morale* and *esprit du corps* there is nothing more effective than a good class supper with the suitable accompaniments. Our college course does not consist of a private wrestle with his text books on

the part of each student. Harmony and pleasant associations with all our fellow students, but especially with classmates is absolutely essential to the thorough performance of our work. We must have the stimulus of each others sympathy and the diversion of each others society; and to this end nothing contributes more than a jovial banquet suitably enlivened by toasts and song.

The anxious friends of the participants need not torture themselves with visions of reckless dissipation. There are doubtless in all colleges men who are busily engaged in sowing wild oats; but no one should think so meanly of college men as to suppose that such ones form a majority in any class. The class supper that is worthy of the name is participated in by every member of the class, and takes its character accordingly from that of the majority. There is then little to be apprehended from them, while they can be made to do much in the way of promoting unity and sociability among those to whom these things are of prime importance. Let the class supper then be suitable in character and not expensive beyond the means of those whose pockets are somewhat depleted, and there will be few things in the course more delightful or valuable. *Haec olim meminisse juvabit.*

Can we not maintain a better state of order in Jones Hall; especially during the latter part of the evening? Not that the nuisance is very bad. There are none of those riotous occasions that all the old students can remember as occurring from time to time in former years, when a large part of the students would get on a grand "jamboree" that would last for an hour or two. The thing of which we complain is of a different character. The other, we trust, is among the buried barbarisms that will never be revived. The evil that needs to be remedied now is simply carelessness whenever we have occasion to go through the halls, which is rather oftener than is necessary in the latter part of the evening. We make an entirely uncalled for amount of noise. The entire absence of all surveillance over the building on the part of the college officers has done away with the concerted uproar of the olden times, but seems to have led to the continuous nosiness of the present. The new nuisance is more tolerable than the old, but it might be considerably abated; and since control of Jones Hall has been so completely delegated to the students it ought to be a point of honor with each one to have the order that reigns therein as nearly perfect as possible.

Those students who have been breaking the windows of the reading room for the past few weeks are comparable for meanness only with those who have been stealing the magazines and papers. Perhaps on the whole they are worse. They have not the excuse of a reasonable temptation.

Game was called at ten minutes after two, with Billy Arthur, formerly of '77, as Umpire, and the Racine nine at the bat. The positions of our Nine were as at Racine, Lansing pitching and Howard Snapp in center field. The game opened with quick and pretty play in the first half inning. Hudson tipped a foul to Charlie Snapp and was out. Brooks sent a high fly into Dean's hands, where it remained. Martin took first on balls and stole to third. January struck a hot grounder to Egbert, who fielded beautifully to first and saved the blank score. Gardner began for us by hitting high to left, and though the center fielder ran into him, McNealey clung to the ball. Despite this warning, Honore sent a fly into the same hands and retired. Dean struck a fair foul fly to third, and stole second. Egbert put a base hit into the right field, and Dean came home soon after on a passed ball. Bailey hit to short, but January was not used to the ground and failed to pick up the ball. Bailey stole second and third, and came home on Howard Snapp's grounder to short, who again fumbled badly. Snapp tried to steal second, but was caught by catcher's throw. Three to nothing was a cheering start.

In the second inning Gailor made a base hit to center, and got home on passed balls. Levering and Kershaw fouled out, and McNeely struck out. Goodspeed hit to pitcher, Charlie Snapp to left field, and Gardner was caught on first by his hit to second, leaving Lansing, who had made a neat base hit to center, on third.

The third inning gave Racine two more runs and our side none, making the first tie of the game. Ponsonby hit to right, Honore fielding the ball finely to his base. Hudson sent a fair foul to left, and got second before Dean could secure the ball, coming home on passed balls. Brook hit to right for a base, and got to third on passed ball. Martin sent a fly toward center, and Egbert took it finely while running toward the outfield. January hit to Egbert, who made a bad short-bound throw to first, and gave January his base, while Brook scored on the error. Gailor gave Gardner a chance for a neat throw to first, and retired the side. Honore, Dean and Bailey batted weakly, and made the blank score for us.

The fourth inning sent us ahead again. Levering made a base hit to right, but could not get around. Egbert and Honore fielded out Kershaw, and McNealey and Ponsonby tried their fortune with Bailey, who fielded to first in fine style. Howard Snapp got first while third was fumbling his grounder, and gained third on passed ball and Goodspeed's fly to first. Lansing hit to second and was out. Charlie Snapp brought his brother home by a base hit to left, and stole second. Gardner hit a bounder and as the short stop ran for it, he collided with Charlie Snapp, who was darting toward third. Both rolled in the dirt, but the result was that Charlie got third and Gardner first. Honore hit to center for a clean base, and Snapp came home. Gardner tried to run in from second, but was caught at the home plate, leaving us with two runs.

There were no runs in the fifth by anybody. Bailey made a pretty play by stopping Brook's grounder with his left hand, and Gardner caught Martin's fly. Dean was given life by McNeely's muff, the only one he indulged in out of seven balls, one caught on the jump with the right hand where the

ball was apparently far over his head. Dean was put out by the insecure fastening of second base which slipped from under his feet.

In the sixth inning the game was tied the second time. January led off with the longest hit of the day, way over Dean's head. Gailor hit to Gardner, who was too slow in fielding. McNeely struck high to short center and Bailey and Goodspeed both tried for the ball, neither getting it, of course, while January and Gailor ran in. From this time the excitement was growing till the finish.

Ponsonby struck a fair foul for a base, in the seventh, and got home on Hudson's hit to right, which was fielded finely by Goodspeed to Honore. This gave Racine the lead of one, and they were disposed to keep it. In this inning the left fielder caught two flies which were meant for two-base hits.

The eighth was sharply and quickly played, with no runs. Then the cheers went up. Racine worked hard in the ninth to add to the lead, and when Egbert made two very bad and inexplicable errors, it looked probable that runs would be secured. First McNealey sent up a short fly which was taken by Gardner. Ponsonby hit to Egbert, who threw wild to Honore, while Ponsonby took second. Hudson popped up a short fly, and to the surprise of all Egbert muffed it squarely. Ponsonby was now on third, with but one man out, and his run was deemed sure. Brooks knocked a fly to second and Bailey was present. Martin struck to Lansing, who ran toward first and caught the striker, leaving the score 6 to 5. Lansing knocked to short center, and the ball was muffed by second who tried to take it on the run. Charlie Snapp came to the rescue nobly with a base hit to left. Gardner struck an easy ball to the pitcher, who had a sure force on Lansing at third. But Hudson, in his eagerness, threw high over third's head, and Lansing tallied, making the third tie of the game, and eliciting rounds of applause. Honore went out on a foul tip; Dean hit foul fly to third; and Egbert struck to first, leaving Gardner on third waiting for a base hit.

The tenth inning was played with astonishing coolness on the part of the field, with nervousness at the bat. January struck to Lansing and was out at first. Gailor hit strong to right, but Goodspeed made a beautiful running catch and nipped his base hit. Levering hit to Egbert and was fielded out neatly. Bailey, Howard Snapp and Goodspeed made the weakest kind of hits, two of them retiring from pitcher to first.

Now it was exciting. There seemed to be no good reason why the game should not go on indefinitely. Kershaw knocked a low ball to Bailey, who was so nervous that he let it glide through his legs, while Kershaw stole quickly around the bases and came home on passed ball. The Racines tossed caps and were full of joy; they and everybody else thought the game at last decided. But so it was thought at Racine, when we were five runs behind. Here it was only one run, and the players did not lose their grit for a moment. McNealey hit high to Howard Snapp, who muffed the ball. McNeely was emboldened to try second, and Snapp got the ball in too quick for him. Ponsonby knocked a small fly to Egbert, who muffed again; but this error was saved by Charlie Snapp's fine throw to second, catching Ponsonby at that point.

Hudson hit to Gardner, and was fielded out by one of Billy's pretty throws to Honore. It remained to make one to tie, two to win. Lansing lessened the chances by a hit to third, who retired him at first. Charlie Snapp came again to the rescue. Smallest man in the nine though he be, he sent the ball whizzing by third for a base hit, and got second on a passed ball. Gardner hit a hard ball which passed between second's legs, sending Snapp to third. Honore took the bat, and Gardner stole second. Honore hit to third, and Snapp darted toward home. Third threw home, but was too late, and here was the fourth tie. The catcher hurled the ball at first to catch Honore, but he was safe. Then it was discovered that Gardner had been stealing like a deer from second homeward, and nothing could stop him. First threw a hot ball home, but the excitement of the situation was too much for the catcher, who muffed the ball, and thus let in the winning run. It was now time for the Home Nine to yell, and they were joined by about every masculine voice on the ground. The work had been so hard all around, that the excitement was excusable. The game was speedily ended by Dean's foul fly and Egbert's hit to second, who might have felt better had he stopped Gardner's grounder as neatly as he did this last. Both he and Bailey had played a splendid game at second, each losing one grounder, and that at a time when runs resulted from the errors.

Taken as a whole, the game was a remarkably fine one for amateurs. It was closely played throughout, and the number of errors not higher than the average of the Mutuals, Philadelphias, or even the Red Stockings. As to the nines, the Racines are much heavier than our players, Charlie Snapp and Lansing looking like mere boys compared to Brook and Hudson. Their nine makes a fine appearance, the members being nearly of the same height and build, and all athletic. Their uniforms are tasty, the stockings being of purple, the shirts and caps trimmed with the same color, and the shirt fronts adorned with a monogram.

In play, the clubs are much alike. It would always be "nip and tuck," as the phrase is, between them. The men will bear close comparison throughout, with here a point in their favor, there one in ours. Their principal advantage is that the Racine authorities make ball-playing obligatory on all, just as they do recitations; and that, consequently, the first nine particularly is kept in perfect practice; while we doubt if our Nine has played ten practice games, or ten games altogether this season. But we do not, on this account, regret the possession of the silver ball which was taken from Evanston so soon after its presentation to the Northwestern nine by the good ladies of that suburb. Nor do we believe that, because the ball has come nearer Evanston, it will necessarily get back there right away. The Racines have made the University nine work too hard for victory to be willing to soon become victims of anybody, and we do not believe that Evanston, at any rate, has at present legitimate material wherewith to conquer the light weight nine which is, as it deserves to be, the pride of this University. There is reason to believe that the Nine will be as strong during the Fall term as at present. The score is appended :

UNIVERSITY NINE.				RACINE COLLEGE NINE.			
PLAYERS.	O.	R. B.	PO. H. E.	PLAYERS	O. R. B.	PO. A. E.	
Gardner, 3d b.	4	1	0	3	2	2	
Honore, 1st b.	5	0	1	17	0	0	
Dean, l. f.	5	1	0	1	0	1	
Egbert, s. s.	4	1	1	2	4	5	
Bailey, 2d b.	4	1	0	3	5	1	
H. Snapp, c. f.	3	1	0	0	1	1	
Goodspeed, r. f.	4	0	0	1	1	0	
Lansing, p.	2	1	2	1	3	1	
C. Snapp, c.	2	2	3	5	2	1	
Total,				33	8	7	
INNINGS.....				1	2	3	
University,.....				3	0	0	
Racine,.....				0	1	2	

Passed balls: University 8, Racine 7.
Left on bases: University 9, Racine 5.
Umpire: Billy Arthur, Chicago.
Time of game: 2:05.

WHAT WE DID WITH THE NORTHWESTERNS.

The Northwestern University nine came down to our grounds Friday, the 4th, and were beaten squarely by a score of 16 to 7. A light rain prevailed during the greater part of the game and dampened the ardor of the spectators, though the players did not seem to be affected. The Northwesterns were outplayed in the field and at the bat. They were not successful with Boganau's pitching, making but six base hits all told. The Home Nine earned two runs, one of them at the very start, Boganau making a two-base hit on his first swing of the bat, and Gardner bringing him home by a second and similar stroke, way out to left. Evanston's first run was secured in the third inning on a double error. The rain and everything considered, the play was fair. Egbert at short won the praises of all, his fielding of hot grounders being specially neat. Honore played first almost faultlessly, his only error being a bad throw to third. Charlie Snapp caught through the game, and admirably, having only two passed balls, and putting out ten men. The fielders were of little service. Gardner at third and Bailey at second filled out an infield capable of doing fine business, and not easily deprived of nerve. On the Evanston side the fielding was not very close, the best work being done by Kinman, Cassedy, and Martin. Following is the score :

UNIVERSITY NINE.				NORTHWESTERNS.			
O. R. B.	PO. A. E. B.	O. R. B.	PO. A. E. B.				
Boganau, p.	3	3	2	0	2	2	
Gardner, 3d b.	1	3	2	1	1	4	
Honore, 1st b.	3	2	8	0	1	2	
Egbert, s. s.	6	0	0	4	0	0	
Dean, l. f.	2	1	0	0	2	1	
Bailey, 2d b.	2	2	4	0	2	2	
Goodspeed, c. f.	5	0	1	0	1	0	
Lansing, r. f.	4	1	0	0	1	0	
C. Snapp, c.	1	4	10	3	4	1	
Total,				27	16	27	
INNINGS.....				1	2	3	
University,				2	3	0	
Northwesterns,				0	0	1	

Passed balls: University 2, Northwesterns 9.
Runs earned: University 2.
Umpire: Howard Snapp.
Time of game: 2:10.

A HINT TO TRAVELERS.

To students or other persons going abroad, it will be of interest to know the perfect arrangements made in Paris for the instruction in foreign languages. The International Association of Professors is one of the educational features of the world's capital, and, like almost everything found there, is unique. The Association has quarters in different portions of the city, at 19 Faubourg St. Honoré, near the Rue Royal; 13 Faubourg Montmartre, near the Boulevard; 9 Rue de l'Odeon; 39 Boulevard St. Martin, and 40 Rue Meslay. By calling at any of these places, native teachers can be procured in the French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Arabic, English, and all other languages. The applicant is assured of an excellent teacher and of reasonable charges. New classes are forming continually, and by entering one of these the rates can be made very satisfactory. The advantages offered by this means to those wishing to study languages in Paris are obvious. It is no easier for the uninitiated to escape quacks in teaching than in medicine or elsewhere, and we have sufficient proof that students who, on the plea of economy, have secured second-class instructors, in the end paid more for the *patois* they received, than the unsurpassed course of the Association would have cost them. Founded in 1860, authorized by the government, the enterprise has grown steadily in favor under the able directorship of M. Charles Rudy, a gentleman to come into relations with whom is a pleasure as well as an advantage.

AT HOME.

"The big toe of derision," is the latest Junior expression for the *vis a tergo*.

It is understood that Staley, '76, will be a tutor in the ancient languages next year. The appointment is a good one, and will be acceptable to all parties concerned.

Egbert, '74, has proved the first man of his class to entangle himself in the matrimonial noose. He was married on the 9th instant by the Rev. A. J. Frost to Miss Maggie Baker, of this city. Editors remembered.

The Senior class poet was asked how he got along with his poem. "Oh, pretty well. I've picked out my thousand words from the dictionary, and all I have to do now is to put them together."

Twiss, '75, is to step into an excellent position in the life insurance business—not canvassing, mind, and will therefore remain the city.

Mrs. Ryan, who has been managing our boarding club for the past two years, has been declared insane and removed to Jefferson, another victim of spiritualism.

For sale, to Sophomores only—the neat and inexpensive yellow caps which have been the pride of the Juniors for perhaps a fortnight.

Appearances are deceitful, as thinks the Prep who kicked viciously at an old willow-covered demijohn. He sat down at once to pick the glass out of his shoes.

The great musical event of the season—the singing of the Seniors when they returned, at 4:30 A. M., from their class supper. Probably the whole body of the students were never before so thoroughly awakened at that hour.

A misguided Junior has introduced the marking system, and its supporters are many and zealous. It is not the system of marking the character of recitations, but of marking to see who is to pay for the treats.

It was pleasant to witness the enthusiasm with which the silver ball, so promptly forwarded by Racine, was received. It was worthy, however, of a little more dignified and public reception. May it long remain with us, is the prayer of every good student and especially of every ball-player.

Owing to the ill health of Dr. Boise, the Juniors have been taught in German by Miss Esther Boise. Judging from the experience this year, we think it safe to say that the class would not be opposed to lady professors, provided they were the equals of those who have been engaged in the University thus far.

One of the Juniors became much troubled in regard to the German irregular verbs, and followed a bad recitation with this outburst:

Of all the sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest, I incline
With Whittier to agree, are these,
"Es wurde gewesen sein."

There are those who are old-fashioned enough to think that, when men stroll out to the ball-ground instead of to the class-room, when the recitation bell sounds, and continue playing serenely while the Professor passes within a few feet, it is time to institute a reform.

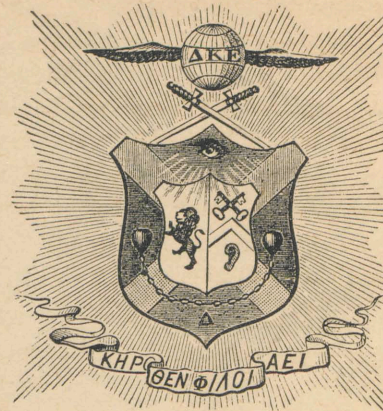
The boarding club for the next year will be under the management of Mr. A. W. Clark as Steward; President, Mr. R. L. Olds; Secretary, Mr. Smith; but it not being specified what Mr. Smith, there is still a lively contest over this important position.

A first year Prep. had the presumption to criticise the presiding officer at the Freshman exhibition, and was very properly rebuked by a small boy's exclaiming in indignant tones from behind him, "Well, I guess my father's as good as your father any day."

Immediately after the winning of the the silver ball, Evanston sent a man here to arrange for a championship series of games. Tuesday last was set as the day for the first match, but Evanston failed to appear. By rights, our Nine can claim the game, and we hope they will do so.

The officers of the Athenæum Society for the first term of next year, are as follows: President, H. I. Bosworth; Vice President, P. H. Moore; Secretary, E. G. Osman; Sub-Secretary, H. E. Fuller; Treasurer, James Rea; Critic, W. G. Hastings; Literary Editor, M. N. Armstrong; Political Editor, E. H. Clement; Local Editor, N. J. Rowell,

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.



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Jacob W. Russell.	Leander T. Chamberlain.	Charles H. Farnham.
James T. Hyde.	William W. Farnham.	William H. Lee.
Joseph H. Andrews.	Lucius S. Boomer.	Lois L. Palmer.
William H. Bradley.	Henry S. Payson.	Francis H. Kales.
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OMICRON—ANN ARBOR.		
James R. Boise.	Thos. H. Bush.	Charles O. Martin.
EPSILON—WILLIAMS.		
J. Edwards Fay.	Joseph E. Lockwood.	Wm. H. Shepard.
Roswell B. Bacon.	Edward B. Emerson.	
NU—NEW YORK.		
Henry Bausher.		William Kirkland.
BETA PHI—ROCHESTER.		
Alvin W. Tousey.		H. M. Puffer.
THETA CHI—UNION.		
	Eri B. Hurlburt.	
ALPHA DELTA—JEFFERSON.		
	Frank H. Carson.	
GAMMA PHI—WESLEYAN.		
William H. Burns.		Philip B. Shumway.
BETA CHI—WESTERN RESERVE.		
Philo A. Otis.		P. A. Wilbur.

TAU—HAMILTON.

Alfred H. Charplin.

PSI—MEGA—TROY.

J. Pierpont.

MU—MADISON.

S. M. Bostwick.

DELTA—CHICAGO.

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Hervey W. Booth.
Cornelius C. Adams.
J. H. Sampson.
Geo. Sutherland.

Alf. P. Burbank.
N. Eusebius Wood.
Jacob Newman.
Reuae R. Coon, Jr.
Levi H. Holt.

E Hartley Pratt.
James K. Wilson.
H. T. Clendenning.
T. Edward Egbert.

UNDERGRADUATES.

'75.

J. F. Ridlon.

'76.

Henry I. Bosworth.
William G. Hastings.

Albert J. Fisher.
J. Edwin Rhodes.

Wm. D. Gardner.

'77.

James R. Ives.
Geo. M. McConoughy.

J. V. Gartou.
W. W. Cole, Jr.

Fowler E. Lansing.

'78.

Frank A. Helmer.
J. D. Russell.

Wm. R. Raymond.
C. F. Morey.

James Rea.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON BOAT CLUB.

Captain—Ridlon.
McConoughy.
Lansing.

Bosworth (stroke).
Helmer.

Fisher.
Morey (bow).

A CARD.

The matter from the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, which was to have filled this space, was withdrawn, after it had been put in type. The gentlemen demanded (after they had engaged us, *without conditions*, to publish their advertisement,) that

their list of names should appear before that of Delta Kappa Epsilon, or not at all. We as publishers could see no reason why the change should be made.

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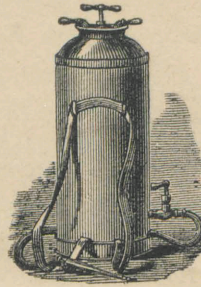
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FIRE DEPARTMENTS in the principal Cities of the Union use them daily. They are Safe and Simple, and a powerful protection.

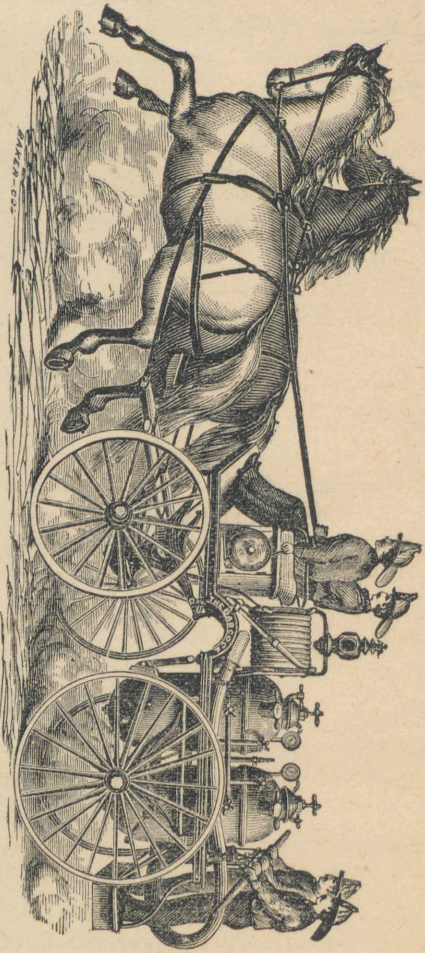
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