I. COLLEGE OF LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

There are in this college two parallel courses: the classical course, leading to the degree of B. A., and the philosophical course, in which only one of the classical languages, either Latin or Greek, is required. Modern languages and scientific or philosophical studies taking the place of the other. The degree in this course is B. Ph.

II. COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

No classical languages are required in this college. The requirements for admission are the same as for the other courses, excepting Latin and Greek; the course is three years, and the degree is B. S. An additional year given to the study of Civil or Mining Engineering or Astronomy, entitles the student to a degree in these subjects.

III. LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Young ladies have the option of either of the regular courses of study, which they pursue with the regular classes. Special classes are formed for instruction in such subjects, not included in the regular course, as are deemed important to the education of ladies. The best facilities are afforded for music and art study in special classes.

IV. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The aim is to give thorough preparation for the University, with general academical studies to other students.

V. UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.

FACULTIES.

REV. GALUSHA ANDERSON, D.D., President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.
ALONZO J. HOWE, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
JOHN C. FREEMAN, M. A., B. D., Charles Morley Hull Professor of Rhetoric, English Literature and History.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, B. S., Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
EDWARD OLSON, M. A., B. D., Adjunct Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
H. EMANUEL SANFORD, M. A., Pr. D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.
RANSOM DEXTER, M. A., M. D., Professor of Zoology, Comparative and Human Anatomy and Physiology.
ELIAS COLBERT, M. A., Superintendent of the Dearborn Observatory and Instructor in Astronomy.

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Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

ESTHER H. BOISE, Instructor of Modern Languages.

EDISON S. BASTIN, M. A., Professor of Botany.

FRED PERRY POWERS, M. A., Lecturer on Political Economy.

[Instruction in the Danish language will be given, when desired, by Prof. Olson, and in Spanish and Italian by Prof. Wheeler.]

FACULTY OF LAW.

HON. HENRY BOOTH, Dean of the Law School and Professor of the Law of Real Property.

HON. HARVEY B. HURD, Treasurer, and Professor of Constitutional and Statute Law Practice, Evidence and Pleading.

JAMES L. HIGH, LL. B., Professor of Equity Jurisprudence, and Law and Equity Pleadings.

M. MARSHALL E. EWEU, LL. B., Professor of Common Law Contracts, Criminal Law and Torts.

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

*This Department is for the present under the supervision of Prof. James R. Boyd, Ph. D. LL. D., who devotes to it such time as he can spare from his duties in the Theological Seminary at Morgan Park.
THE VOLANTE.

Established 1867.
University Drug Store,
648 Cottage Grove Avenue.
A FULL STORE OF
Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Fancy Goods, Stationery, &c.,
Constantly kept on hand. I always keep a full stock of
Cigars, Tobacco, and Cigarettes.
W. P. HOGART.
President and Managing Editor of the paper. He has taken the
entire charge of the office, and Bogart's Literary Digest, a sure remedy for fever and ague has
now become the pride of the editorial staff.

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WM. LAW, Manager.
No. 914 Cottage Grove Ave., Cor. 39th Street,
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Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry & Game,
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THE VOLANTE.

VOL. VIII.
University of Chicago, May, 1879.

P. DECHENE,
632 Cottage Grove Avenue,
Bakery.

And University Ice Cream Parlors.

P. O'LEARY,
FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Choice Wines,
468 South Park Avenue.

P. O'LEARY,
DEALER IN,
FINE GROCERIES,
Chicago.

Among the many ways suggested of elevating the tone of
the college press is that of forming an association, com-
pounded of editors from all the college papers in the country,
the same to meet in annual conventions, and endeavor, by
an exchange of ideas, to better college journalism. Start-
ing in a lowly manner and without much support, the col-
lege paper has at length come to be a very important fea-
ture in college life, oftentimes even having laid the foun-
dation of future journalistic fame.

Experience teaches that persons whose minds run in the
same bent are greatly benefited by an interchange of opin-
ions as to the best methods of pursuing their vocations, and,
with the scope which the college editorial exhibits, there is
no doubt but that much might be done in this way
ward stimulating and improving college newspapers.

The benefit would accrue not only in fostering the actual
work on the papers, but it would tend to bring the colleges
into a warmer sympathy with each other and encourage
good-fellowship. We hope this plan will take a more sub-
stantial shape than mere suggestions from various parts of
the country, and propose that some leading college—say
one of those that have been prominent in urging the mat-
ter, take the lead and call a convention of editors of college
journals, effect an organization, and then set the ball in
motion.

If there is anything in the world that would draw an
oath from even a Theological student, it is the incessant,
and oftentimes apparently unnecessary, changing of the
time of different recitations. When the term opens every-
things is chaos. A programme is announced, only to be
changed next day. This goes on for a week or more, mainly
on account of the electives, which must be accommodated to
the detriment of the regular collogians, which clearly shows
the necessity of making electives conform to the
rules and regulations, and not the rules and regulations to the
electives.

But when at length the study really commences, and the
wheels and other machinery of college begin to run
somewhat smoothly, it requires a great deal of self-control
to restrain one's feelings if the order of exercises be again
disturbed. Of course it is always necessary, and some one,
either an elective or a student who makes up some
back study, is to be provided for, while no thought is taken
of the twenty-five or thirty who are thus ruthlessly com-
pelled to adopt the new order.

It seems to the one who has been conditioned, or
who desires to do some hitherto neglected work, should
accommodate himself to circumstances, rather than compel
the class to be inconvenienced.

At all events, if some such plan should be practiced,
there would be more satisfaction among students generally.
There must be a screw loose somewhere, or things would
not hitch quite so often. They always have and doubtless
will continue to do so, and thus be the cause of numerous
suppressed ejaculations, unless some new system and more
stringent measures are enforced.

The editor of the college newspaper is often confronted
by the query, should such and such a thing enter a college
paper? and the question naturally arises, what should such
journals contain? It is true that some start out with a fixed
object in view, with the publication "devoid of the in-
terests" of this, that and the other. Some are quarter-
lies, some discuss freely, scientific, logical, and other ab-
struse subjects, others are given largely to fun and sport,
some turn with locals, are newy and lively. "You pay
your money and take your choice."

Almost every one will agree with us in saying that the
college paper that is full of college news, college
college news, the one that is alive and racy in its local column,
takes the best hold upon the student of such college. But
just as "all work and no play" makes the proverbial Jack
stupid, so the extreme would soon lay him open to the
criticism of frivolousness and lack of depth. There
must be some "literary" matter. But it won't do to write
continually of the "Science of Oratory," or of "The
Evolution Theory," for students have a weakness for skip-
pling such things. To be read at all the articles must be
on some comparatively new subject, at least on some in-
The Volante.

A bachelor tree is a butterfly fly. In the sunshine of beauty he basks all day; But when his estate he drowsily double, He forfeits his freedom and his ease. Young lovers and gay men and grave and staid, Remember a bachelor's not at all old; The one in the milliner's, all he surreys, The other sine the покойной его душа.

In some seasons, perhaps, the poetry must come with our leisure. By concentrating his efforts and obtaining a thorough knowledge of the principles and laws of political economy for instance, a man does more to insure his success in life than all this cramping and idle hastening through most of the other sciences ever could.

"Time, time alone gives all things worth."

"Time spent in preparation, as well as the lapse of time, and a thorough and complete knowledge of some one thing, is worth a hundred-fold more than dabbling in a dozen. If studies are necessary in the "regular college courses," if one must give way to the other before the first is scarcely begun, so as to give the student an insight to both, there is but one remedy—shorten the course and lengthen the time to be devoted to each separate branch.

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make some plain suggestions from our point of view, merely setting out a few leading facts which may be of use to those who are seeking the way.

We find ourselves endowed with certain powers or faculties which seem to be the result of countless ages of development and cultivation. Education may be defined as development and training. The three classes of faculties—intelligent—physical—social—are divided by philosophers into the mental, the physical, and the moral. A complete education would imply a combination of all. If either of these is lacking or deficient, there must be a corresponding defect in the mind of man. The modes and means to be employed in each of these are also essentially different. The confusion of these has caused a like confusion of ideas in the popular mind in regard to the processes, ends and value of higher education.

As the physical nature is lower than the intellectual, so a physical education alone is low in its results and value. Yet even this is the highest object of ambition of a large portion of mankind, and from this the lowest possible and the richest laurels. In proof of this we have only to notice the honors in the most ancient civilizations, and even the interest in modern rowing and yachting, and other feats of mere physical strength and endurance. As we share these faculties in common with savages and dumb beasts, we should be able to make the best of them. The chief object of life is a degradation of the nobility of man. Next higher is a technical education, which implies special physical training and training in certain forms of intellectual development and cultivation. The musician may soon acquire the theory and facts of his art, but he is not much the man of culture unless under control of the mind, his fingers acquire such facility and skill that they are seen to be animated by an instinct of its own.

This is true, in a degree, of all arts and trades. Excellence in the best artists is a matter of the physical, just as in proportion to the amount of intellectual development and cultivation required to give direction and precision to the operation of the art. It may be said of all the arts and trades that excellence, in a large degree, is the end and aim of all the faculties of the mind. The aim of the artist is the object of his genius, and he aims to be a master of his art.

A test or bower needs no foundation but the natural earth—you may erect it in a day, and sleep in it the first night; but the cathedral, the great factory, the towering monument, the great palace, must have a mass of matter to concentrate and preserve the building, and to keep the structure at the top of the hill or in the mountains. Of course, there are no materials that will support the weight of the building, or withstand the pressure or the test of time. A test or bower needs no foundation but the natural earth—you may erect it in a day, and sleep in it the first night; but the cathedral, the great factory, the towering monument, the great palace, must have a mass of matter to concentrate and preserve the building, and to keep the structure at the top of the hill or in the mountains. Of course, there are no materials that will support the weight of the building, or withstand the pressure or the test of time. A test or bower needs no foundation but the natural earth—you may erect it in a day, and sleep in it the first night; but the cathedral, the great factory, the towering monument, the great palace, must have a mass of matter to concentrate and preserve the building, and to keep the structure at the top of the hill or in the mountains. Of course, there are no materials that will support the weight of the building, or withstand the pressure or the test of time.

There are many things that are not necessary to the existence of men; but there are some things that are necessary to the existence of men, and yet are not necessary to the existence of men. There are many things that are not necessary to the existence of men; but there are some things that are necessary to the existence of men, and yet are not necessary to the existence of men. There are many things that are not necessary to the existence of men; but there are some things that are necessary to the existence of men, and yet are not necess
AMERICAN HURRY.

Perhaps no one fact of the American character is so universally admitted, and at the same time so universally denied by the native American himself, as the national character, as that peculiar tendency, fast becoming a settled habit, styled by our European friends "the American hurry." When the swift performance of an action does not necessitate hurry, but the attempt to do in one day what absolutely requires five days for its completion—the effort to do much rather than to do a little—results in a hurried and disorderly mode of life. The average American does everything in a hurry. He works fast, eats fast, talks fast, and walks fast. He grows up in a hurry, gets married in a hurry, and has children in a hurry. He expects no permanence of duty is, "So busy!" "Had 'a time." His life in a continual whirl—"always on the go!" never rests, never stops for recreation, until, like the "home-sweat," he breaks down without warning.

We are proud of congratulating ourselves upon the amount of work that we are able to accomplish in a given length of time, but are careful to avoid all reference to the disorder and waste, mental, physical, and material, to say nothing of the dwarfishness of the moral nature, which are the consequence, direct or indirect, of this hurry manner of working. We hear every day some one speak of the death of an eminent statesman, or physician, or divine, and say that he was "worked to death," or "died of overwork." And we are careful, as we sometimes hear, he was a badly formed man. We say, "You live too fast, you Americans," they reply by saying, "It is better to wear out than rust out," and so it is, and that the wear is cheap, that the machine is well lubricated, and that too much force be not expended in friction.

If necessity demanded that a man should work fast, it would work as regards its consequences and final effects upon himself, both in body and mind, for his task; that he would withdraw from the turmoil and excitement of business a little while, that he might commune with the rest-giving goddess, Nature. It might also be supposed that he would consider it worth his while to ascertain what food would best nourish his body, and that he would take this nourishment at sensible hours and at stated intervals, and that he would devote a moderate amount of time to its mastication and digestion. Not so the American; as he works in a hurry, so must he eat in a hurry. And how can it be otherwise, that he builds the human body —and where is the soul completely lost, more entirely hidden from the bright rays emanate which from the bright sources of all good, than in the running, toiling, pestering, pushing, never-ceasing, never-restituting made up of

many individuals, each with his own selfish desire, each with his own "hurry"! Now, when the tendency to be break away from all customs and to discard all old landmarks, is it not time for us to pause and to look forward a little, lest there he breaking away from others ahead, and the nation, like many individuals, become bankrupt! In the young men is the nation's strength. Let them attempt to educate in the precepts, to temperate in all things, careful of their health of body and of mind, giving each its proper nourishment and each its suitable recreation. And let each one remember, when tempted to a hasty action or to participation in some hazardous speculation, that the better way is to "make haste slowly."

THE VOLANTE.

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The VOLANTE, in common with all other remarkable institutions, has a history. This history, existing in the shape of a magazine, is almost invincible, dating from before the Civil War, but rather than from class to class, incurs the risk of being distorted and falsified; hence the propriety of placing on record some of the leading features in its eventful career. In doing this, it is not necessary to go back to the creation of the world, a la Irving in his history of Ten Broek and the New York Dutchmen; but a few words concerning the journalistic predecessors of The Volante may not be devoid of interest. The Index University is almost purely traditionary, and published throughout the country, in the libraries of men who graduated away back in the sixties, stray copies can be found, hidden among pious doctrinal or legal works. They say, however, that the Journal and the American, are the college annual, succeeded only partially in supplying the want, even then felt, of a paper to represent the University in the outside world. It was not till 1870, that the Index was first given a name, and from the Index to the Modern, pages, containing much matter that is now found in the University catalogue and in books of a piece character. Among the editors of the Index, the annual were E. C. Taylor, T. B. Pray, J. M. Coon, and W. Whitney. In January, 1869, a step in advance was taken by issuing the Index as a monthly, under the control of the student body—hitherto regarded as a purely symmetrical character. What is the object of living? Is it to build cities and railroads, and make money—only this, or is it to make for ourselves a century, to discard our books, to fill our souls with a pure and lofty ideal, and to draw wisdom and inspiration from the manifold handiworks of Nature? Whence shall it profit us to purchase and hoard, if it be not to our human soul—the church, the city, the stars, the gloaming, pushing, never-ceasing, never-restituting made up of

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many individuals, each with his own selfish desire, each with his own "hurry"! Now, when the tendency to be break away from all customs and to discard all old landmarks, is it not time for us to pause and to look forward a little, lest there be breaking away from others ahead, and the nation, like many individuals, become bankrupt! In the young men is the nation's strength. Let them attempt to educate in the precepts, to temperate in all things, careful of their health of body and of mind, giving each its proper nourishment and each its suitable recreation. And let each one remember, when tempted to a hasty action or to participation in some hazardous speculation, that the better way is to "make haste slowly."
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THE SENIORS are beginning to think of the "vacation," usually the last year, in which to prepare for their Commencement orations. To a casual observer entering a recitation of the afternoon class, it would seem as if this year was not to commence, but had commenced and continued during the greater part of the term. But then men of 79 are known everywhere as the "champion cutters." It is custom to the good old days of your youth, the usual graduating class, in which to prepare for a joint meeting with one of the Evanston literary societies, but the practice seems to have died out. What is the matter? The meetings were always interesting, pleasant, and largely attended. Is it lack of energy on the part of members of Tri-Kappa, or is there interest in its success and welfare gradually dying out?

On Tuesday, May 6th, the directors of the Astronomical Society, Prof. W. H. Campbell, formerly director of the Dudley observatory, superintendent of the Dearborn observatory, in place of Prof. Colbert, resigned. Prof. Hough has of late lived quietly at his home in Riverside, engaged in study. He has signified his willingness to accept the offer, notwithstanding the meagreness of the pecuniary return, and will shortly enter upon his duties.

Some students were singing in one of the rooms in the Seminary building; the windows were open and the sweet (I) strains floated out on the summer breeze. An ice-wagon was standing peacefully before the building. All of course were invited to come down and turned up on thirty-fifth, scatting ice rocks rakishly behind them. And now the driver wants to know what in the world scared those horses so.

The following note was found on the floor, near the door of Society Hall.

"Darling H——: Your note received. I have been very much grieved lately at your coldness on some occasions. Why on earth should you do such a thing? I have to beg you to let me know — de, de."

Is it possible that there is another engagement in em- bryo? We have our eye on the first Baptist church. They were of the usual pious nature, and were duly appreciated by the students from the University and other friends of the institution who assembled to listen to them. And now we come to the final of the graduate class number thirteen. The Alumni banquet took place the afternoon of the same day, at the Tremont House. A usual speech of the speaker revealed the fact that the financial condition of the Seminary is somewhat analogous to that of the University.

Some students, at their wives' and to raise a "bees," some days ago concluded that a good way to attain this desirable result would be to haul various students through the window in the east wall of Society Hall. They experi- enced on, the result not being what they expected. They then undermined the wall, all being better off with no claim for the bees. That is one lesson learned and they have not the time-lapse arrival of one of the Professors prevented. They swear that they will square the matter up, any way, before long.

The fifth Inter-State Oratorial Contest took place in the opera house in Iowa City, Iowa, May 7th, before an immense audience. Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio sent contestants. The first prize of a gold medal was awarded to Mr. R. M. Laidoff, of the State University, Madison, Wis., and the second, a silver medal, to Mr. Barber, of Ohio. There was a little variance of opinion on the part of some of the audience as to who ought to receive the second prize. Quite a number would have allotted it to Miss Miller, of Missouri. But this divergence of judgment is nothing uncommon, as some of the prominent judges were absent.

In fact this variety of opinion is one of the chief beauties of such contests, and adds spice to the whole affair. A reception was extended to the delegates at the close of the literary program. The next State contest will be held at Oberlin, Ohio, in May, 1889.

PERSONAL.

70. C. A. Babcock is practicing law at Quincy.

71. Rev. J. L. Jackson has been elected bishop of the Alumni.

72. Raymond is still propounding Greek and Latin roots at Beaver Dam.

73. R. C. Mead is in Cuba, N. Y., attending to his father's business.

74. Miss Jessie W. Bailey will read an essay before the Alumni Association.

75. Jake Newman has obtained a fine law practice and is succeeding well.

76. Perry Powers recently read a paper before the Philological Society.

77. Stillman E. Massey is engaged in the furniture business at Morris, Ill.

78. The Alumni finally concluded not to return to college again, as he had intended.
THE VOLANTE.

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