The Volante

Vol. X.

University of Chicago, October, 1880.

No. 2.

University of Chicago.

I. COLLEGE OF LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

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

II. ELECTIVE COURSES.

Those who do not wish to take either of the regular courses of study can select from these courses such studies as they are fitted to pursue, and receive their daily examinations with the classes of the Preparatory or Collegiate Department.

III. LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Young ladies have the option of either of the regular courses of study, which they pursue with the regular classes.

IV. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The aim is to give thorough preparation for the University, with general academic studies to other students. The College Professors do most of the teaching in this department. Having a broad and ripe experience in handling classes, their work is of the highest order.

V. UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.

FACULTIES.

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PROF. J. D. S. RIGGS, B. A., Principal of the Preparatory Department.

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

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THE POET'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

The mind naturally dwells for a time upon things before it apprehends relations. The divisions or branches of science are necessary, but the necessity lies in the fineness of the human mind. We must first give attention to a separate object of knowledge, then to the relation of part to part in the composite unit, and afterward to the relation of those units to each other as elements of a still more complex unit. This, we think, is the method of the mind's operation, not only in the study of the natural sciences, but also and pre-eminently in the study of history. The first authentic history was in the form of Chronicles. Now, these Chronicles were exceedingly dry reading, being a simple statement of the isolated events of the nation, with no comment as to the connection of those events as forming a natural series of steps in the nation's life. They did not generalize or see a principle in events of various nature. But, in these days, great men have undertaken the stupendous work of reducing history to a science. Consequently, we find the Chronicles, replaced by philosophies of history. In deed, the same grand impulse prevails in all quarters, namely, that of inquiring how each form, each historical occurrence, or each condition of society was evolved out of that form, occurrence or condition immediately preceding. We are prone to consider the life of a great man or an important revolution as the necessary effect of a pre-
visually existing cause and the cause of a subsequent product. We say that William Pitt left his stamp upon the political life of the English nation, and that Anselm was an important link in the religious development of the nation. Now, this is good, but not enough. Why may it not be said that the habits and more equally, the dispositions, of delineation, of understanding, and how, and under and how Anselm affected the course of political affairs. It has been said that Shakespeare left no impress upon the political life of his time. It seems to be impossible that the influence of such a great poet as Shakespeare should not, in some way, have reached far enough to affect the political opinions of men. John Wycliffe is called the forerunner of the Reformation, and this is evident, for history shows plainly that his efforts were directed more directly against the Roman Catholic power. But in the same century there appeared a little poem, which, in the form of a dream, directed wild satires against the abuses of the church. This poem was widely read, and in a quiet, unobserved way, had great influence in silently preparing the thought of the masses for the far-away outburst of the Reformation. Why not call the author of the "Complaint of Piers Plowman" the forerunner of the Reformation?

All great movements in history have small beginnings, commencing in a turning or re-casting of the thought of the masses; and whoever has power over the people in leading on their thought, whether by means of poetry, oratory or political leadership, has to do in the final issue of new ideas and elevated sentiment as, after attaining sufficient vigor in the life of the people, they find expression in a revolution. The poet deals pre-eminentlv with spiritual forces, and these work quietly. The statesman has to do with these same forces after they have grown, become tangible, and ready to be actualized in outward, positive action, or embodied in a creed or law. This is pre-eminently an age of analysis; men are discovering the minute in nature. The greatest changes are brought about by causes and forces difficult to trace. We may well hope that the use of the scientific method in the study of history may lead us into broader conceptions, reveal the true relation between the great and the small, the philosopher and poet in their due share, not only in their especial sphere, but in the general work of developing national life.

FRIENDSHIP

Few words are more misused than the term friend. In its first and best meaning it follows the signification of the old Gothic frejon, to love, from which it is derived. Hence we have the perfect participles friens, those who are loved, and the Anglo-Saxon Saxon friend or friend. By way of courtesy we call our acquaintances "friends," but to how many of these would we wish to apply the comprehensive term "friend"? For acquiring a thorough knowledge of the characters and tastes of others, it is only in selecting a few, that we do not make our favorite with such a "friend" for encouragement in regaining the better path, or for recognition in his efforts to stem the tide of undeserved calumny. Misfortune is, after all, the surest test of friendship. To whom is it that enquires about whose course leads now through broad and quiet lakes, and anon is beset by jagged rocks which would fain unite to stop its course forever. Upon its bosom that innumerable banks which are most pleasant on the placid lake, and there all is peace and safety; but the voyager whose course is ever onward will soon find himself in the narrow passes almost alone when most he needs encouragement and aid. It is curious to notice how a man's friends increase when sudden prosperity overtakes him; he is constantly surprised to find himself considered of so much importance in the community. How quickly his judgment now seems to be! How important his advice! If he stop to reflect that he is really the same person that he has always been, and that the excellence of his character has not changed, and that those qualities in him which are now so much admired were his before, and were then even more commendable because possessed in spite of adverse fortune, he will be inclined to suspect the motives of his enthusiastic admirers, and carefully remember those who were his friends equally in storm as in sunshine. We have not time to mention the grand exemplifications of this quality which have lighted the pages of biography and fiction.

Of college friendships we wish particularly to speak. The fact is undisputed that at no period of a man's life do the tastes, his habits of thought and his moral character undergo such radical changes, or take on such permanent features, as during the few years which he spends in college. Prominent among the influences controlling these changes is the matter of associates. We can recall instances where the gradual decline and fall of men who entered college with pure morals, is distinctly traceable to an unsound choice of friends at the beginning. Others again, through the influence of proper companions have been led to make the most of their time and their natural talents, and have developed characters of which they are justly proud. There is probably no part of school life to which most boys look forward with higher anticipations than to the kindred spirits which they feel sure of finding in college, and the friendships which they hope to form. The tropical growth of school friendships is proverbial, and, we might add, also is their sudden decline. We are here referring of course to those of us who, after a few weeks' experience at a fashionable seminar, wrote rapturous descriptions of her seven particular friends there, or...
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THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

It will be just to say that in none of the preceding contests of the Oratorical Association could the delegates and guests have been more cordially met or more hospitably entertained. The combined efforts of the ladies of the Seminary, with those of the students of Knox College, served to make the intervals between and after the contest replete with interest and sociality.

The gathering of students was probably as large as ever attended the contests, but all were entertained and provided for without the least delay and in the most admirable manner. In short, everything that could be done to make the visit pleasant and comfortable had been thought of and prepared.

Tuesday evening occurred a reception at the Knox Seminary, and after the reception, at 10:30, a banquet at the Union Hotel, given by the ladies. About 200 were present. After a sumptuous menu had been disposed of, toasts were responded to by representatives from each college.

Mr. G. K. Wright replied for Chicago, to "The Coming Contest," in a short, pithy speech, making several political hits that delighted the audience.

Wednesday morning, the delegates assembled in convention, to transact the usual business connected with the association. J. W. Wadsworth, of Illinois Industrial University, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year; E. E. Clippinger, of Monmouth, Vice-President; E. G. Cattermole, of Wesleyan University, Secretary. The delegates chosen to the Inter-State Convention in Cleveland, next fall, were: A. G. Shahan, Knox; G. R. Wright, Chicago; A. G. Hullett, Illinois College.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted, excluding ladies from future contests.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 13, the contest took place in the Opera House. It was the highest in the contest, and was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience. It was, in a sense, "packed," the various "crowds" and benches of the orators generally disposing of themselves so as to make the most noise with the best effect after their orator's effort, and the most silence with the least noise after every other orator. The task, therefore, imposed on the Chicago delegation, after the first oration, was a very serious one. With five huge delegations seated around them, denying themselves almost the privilege of breathing lest it might be construed as symptoms of approval, what could the four from Chicago do? The situation was ghastly. But in great emergencies great minds shine out in the darkness with a flood of light. It was so in this case. When our orator had finished, instead of breaking out in powy applause, which would only have excited the derision of the audience, we sat perfectly still, held spell-bound by the speaker's eloquence.

The chairman of the other delegations looked at each other with blanched faces. They were being foiled at their own game; and, as by common consent, they began to express as economical an amount of applause as would contrast with the effort found no favor at all with the general audience. But the Chicago delegation having had a rich experience in conventions, political meetings, and the like, came nobly to the rescue, and the speaker retired amid "vượtvouskand long continued applause."

At a quarter past eight, the orators filed in upon the stage, and the Chairman announced Mr. L. W. Terry, of Chicago, as the first speaker.

Mr. Terry began his oration earnestly, but it was evident from the start that he was exceedingly nervous, not considerably embarrassed, due to the fact of his having to speak first, and in a manner, break the ice for the rest. His gestures were concealed by all to be superior, and had it not been for several unfortunate moments, when he was compelled to refer to notes, his oration, Judge Black is reported to have said, would have come in neck and neck with the other for second place. Mr. James S. E. Erskine of Monmouth, spoke upon "The People in History." The gentleman spoke in a deliberate but pleasantly forcible manner, with a clear voice, and an altogether polished delivery. He compared the people in history to the stage of the geological formation. Now and then mountains were upturned, and these he likened unto the great men in history. He traced the progress of the people from barbarism to civilization, government in government and civilization due to that progression.

"Rome's victorious eagles flew over the Levant, and from the Belgian forests to the Lybian sands; but when assailed fell. Rome had the wealth, Rome's commanders the ability to defend her, but in her people was not found but intimation which every patriot has."

"* * * Battles great as they were decisive, as they seemed, were but exponents of a dominant, indomitable element in human progress. That element was the national idea. That idea is unwritten, and there is no way it can be written in books; silent, in it there is it too big for utterance. It is the reforming, preserving, conservative factor in human affairs. It is undefinable, but most powerful. Its workings shaped the world's affairs. In closing, the speaker summed up his oration as follows: "Kings reign, the people govern; sovereigns sway the scepter, the people possess the throne: statesmen make the laws, the people make the statesmen. The individual's work is measured by seasons, the people's by centuries; the individual passes away, the people endure."

The oration was well worded and finely delivered and by general consent deserved the first prize.

Mr. J. A. Allen, of the Illinois Industrial University, followed with "The Limitation of Suffrage." The speaker's delivery was good, but lacked that force and vim which characterized Mr. Erskine's. By maintaining the same pitch of voice throughout he rendered his delivery very monotonous. He considered the Right of Suffrage one of the highest forms of education. Therefore, poverty had a most sacred claim on it. He pictured the results of a limitation of suffrage and dwelt upon its advantages. The oration did not seem sufficiently compact and closely connected; for this, it was a fine effort.

Mr. A. L. Stodick, of Wesleyan University, followed with "A Plea for Mexico." The speaker's manner was easy and his oration distinct. He began by irreconcilably proving that the war between the United States and Mexico, forty years ago, was "unchristian and cruel," as wars generally are. He commenced the Mexican's treatment of the Indian, lauded his courage after the fashion of Wendell Phillips' "Toursaint L'Overture," and closed by recommending the principles for which the Mexicans fought.

Miss Julia S. Brewer sang "I Love My Love," which would undoubtedly have taken first prize had there been competition; as it was it took second place and an encore.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, of Illinois College, spoke next on "Justice." He traced the rise of justice from the times when it was subordinated to private interests, as exemplified in broken treaties, to the conference in 1868. Ambition and wealth had, from the dawn of history, been incentives to injustice. Justice gave energy to action, to courage and eloquence to the tongue. Where could man be more conscious if not in the suit of justice? The speaker closed by tracing the rise and showing the consequences of slavery. The audience testified their appreciation of the brilliant effort in a great burst of applause.

The last oration, "Utility, the Universal Test," was given by Mr. J. Y. Ewart, of Knox. The gentleman spoke rapidly and nervously, in a deep mellow voice. The oration was more flowery than any of the others, and was very prolific in long words. It was, however, compactly worded, and was so long as to require the most rapid enunciation, which resulted in the loss of many words. Had it not been for this, he, too, is said, would have taken the second prize, and perhaps the first. It was certainly a thoughtful, logical oration, abounding in beautiful similes.

The judges then retired to "make up their decision."

What it was is shown in the following complete table:

A. J. Allen, of the Illinois Industrial University, followed with "The Limitation of Suffrage." The speaker's delivery was good, but lacked that force and vim which characterized Mr. Erskine's. By maintaining the same pitch of voice throughout he rendered his delivery very monotonous. He considered the Right of Suffrage one of the highest forms of education. Therefore, poverty had a most sacred claim on it. He pictured the results of a limitation of suffrage and dwelt upon its advantages. The oration did not seem sufficiently compact and closely connected; for this, it was a fine effort.

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In accordance with his own precepts the President was ready to receive his guests sharp at the appointed hour. The parlors were beautifully illuminated and the paintings on the walls beautified by the Doctor as he sat upon the sofa expectantly waiting. At 7:45 o'clock a senior and a freshman struggled in, and after a few moments, were followed by Prof. Sanford. Presently a young lady appeared, and after some whispered words a young lady and a professor were seated, and the assembly was complete.

The Profs. were there in full force, in good humor to all, whether of high or low degree in the class-room. Prof. Stuart seemed to enjoy the fun. After paying his respects to his friends around the room, he seated himself on the crowded sofa between two young ladies and seemed well pleased with the situation—so did they.

The Profs. seemed bent on having a good time, and they had it. At half past nine the President called the meeting to order and announced that refreshments were prepared in the chapel. Then there was a tumultuous rush for the chapel. The Profs. got the best of the seats in the meele and secured front seats, where they had first chance at theprovender. They improved it, too.

The President so far forgot himself as to keep one of the far away making constantly engaged in replenishing his supply of coffee. The University girls fairly outdid themselves. The bounteous repast was due to their kind interest in the event, and it contributed much to the evening's success.

How lovely they looked, flying from place to place, dispensing with liberal hand the contents of the tables. How angels of mercy, fed up the half-starved members of the banding club! It is rumored that Prof. Olson whispered softly to one of them: "Only smile into my cup and never mind the sugar." Several of the students went into Society Hall and had a stag picnic. They raised considerable dust, dancing the Lancers and Virginia Reel and wound up with a breakdown. The pleasures of social intercourse were interspersed with the singing of college songs, and at 11:30 the last student turned his face homeward.

Those students who were so unfortunate as not to be present missed a very enjoyable evening. All who were there agreed in the opinion that the President's laudable efforts to promote a social and friendly spirit among the students met with the success which they deserved.

Pope says that beauty draws us with a single hair. It doesn't nowadays. When a beauty gets so bald-headed that she has but one hair left, she doesn't draw much. The success of a college paper depends largely on the support it receives from the students. This support can be given in two ways, and first it is all-important that each student should subscribe for the paper and pay his subscription. This should not be merely a matter of choice, for the paper represents the college, and each student ought to consider it a duty to contribute his share to its success. The second way in which all may assist the paper is by sending in contributions to its various departments, literary, local and personal. Whenever you hear a good hit, or a bit of news, put it in your best English and send it in. In this way the department will be the joint work of many hands, and thus deliver itself from sameness. If any of you "have a doctrine, hath a tongue, a revelation, hath an interpretation," let him send it in a short, spicily communication, that all things may be done to edifying, and make a department of communications that shall represent fairly the students in general.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

The Volante is exceedingly glad to see that an interest in Base Ball has not altogether become extinct among the students of our University. On the few occasions that the students have attempted to play this fall, it has been clearly demonstrated that there is plenty of good, sound talent in the College, and if it were only brought to perfection through practice, we might be justified in boasting of it in the near future. But simply going into the ball field once or twice a week, although of some importance, is not enough in itself to keep alive the Base Ball sentiment. Should the weather be about to set in, and is likely to put a stop to field playing, it is not necessary to come to a stand-still. What we want is a real live interest on the part of every student, whether he himself takes active interest in the sport or not. We must bear in mind that the ball nine is a representative of the muscular development of our university, and that in order to make a favorable impression we must send forth men trained to undergo the struggle for superiority with the other mines of the league. But how do this? To us the following seems a good plan: Let the Students' or Athletic Association appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to select the men and to raise the necessary funds. Let suitable men be chosen and put in training during the winter months. And right in the very pressing need of some place where the student could get the benefit of physical exercise. Do not wait until late in the spring, and then expect men to do as well as those having the benefit of winter training. Start your subscriptions list immediately, and give the sign to understand that they shall have something to be proud of in the way of a ball nine. Make the ball nine one of the institutions of the school, for without a ball team the University would be by no means worthy of the name. Now is the accepted time. Let us all work together for the honor of Alma Mater and of the ball nine.

Every newspaper, as an exponent and leader of public opinion, is expected to give due attention, by way of encouragement, to every movement and every institution which have to do with the progress and welfare of the public. The press records events and delivers opinions not only as regards political, commercial and social interests, but also as regards matters of religion. Not what the newspaper is to the general public, a college paper is to the little college community.

The Volante is expected to encourage every movement which conduces to the improvement of the college, and to discontinue that which has the opposite tendency. Every society within the University justly claims the recognition and fostering influence of the students' organ. Now it seems to us that in the past The Volante has almost entirely neglected to recognize one of the organizations of the University. While this is true, it has from time to time taken careful notice of the advancement made by the literary societies, recognizing them as potent influences in college life, publishing notices of their meetings, and offering suggestions as to their future plans, it seems to have forgotten that there existed in the walls of this University a Students' Christian Association. Is not this an organization entitled to the recognition and favoring sentiment of the public? Do we owe nothing to this society in determining the tone of college life?

We believe it to be highly important that we have an organization whose object it is to develop the religious element of our nature. It is not too much to expect of students that they have sufficiently broad conceptions of education to recognize the intimate relation existing between intellectual and religious exercise, for the relation is no less than the very important relation of part to part in one whole. It is to be regretted that students have not taken a deeper interest in this element of college life. And we believe we are speaking in the highest interests of students in recommending that the weekly meetings of this Association be zealously supported.

The members of the two literary societies are unusually active in securing new members; but how strange it would seem to a student working with equal zeal in finding members for the Christian Association. We are glad to see so many of the new students doing their part in the support of our prayer meetings, and we hope that no student, new or old, either out of cowardice or want of time will fail to do likewise.

The Campus is looking well, the occasional fell rains after the mowing in Sept. have brought on a fine growth of grass. Since Cottage Grove Ave. has been impassable on account of sewer building, many heavily loaded teams have been passing back and forth through its driveways, badly defacing the campus and rendering the drives unfit for light vehicles.

This should not be allowed. No private park would be subjected to such abuse. A notice to that effect would obviate the difficulty, and turn the traffic down the side streets.

It is evident that public opinion needs strengthening on certain matters here in the University. There are a few students who seem very deficient in the promptings of ordinary courtesy, they seem to forget what boundary lines and partition walls were made for. Indeed it would be much more convenient for them if we could all live in one large room together. When a man is liable to be called upon at any hour of the day or evening, is it not his supreme right, indeed, is it not in every way a duty to himself, that he refuse to answer the knock at his door? Is it not possible that a student in his home has duties to perform each day which will not admit of receiving company? Then if a man has knocked once or twice with reasonable distinctness, let him not commence to pound on the door and shout for admittance, until, thinking he must have some very pressing business, we are constrained to open the door, only to find that he wants to borrow a match, or talk up some scheme, but let him walk away like a gentleman, with due respect to the rights and privileges of a free citizen.

If the Athletic Association means business the coming year, it has the power to form a nucleus for a gymnasium which may hereafter develop into a thoroughly equipped department in this line. The room where long ago the Prop's were instructed in the ways of rectitude and in the paths of virtue, has been vacated two years, and the President has already signified his willingness to place it at the disposal of the Athletic Association. This place has been considered unfavorable by many on account of its low ceiling. This is indeed an objectionable feature, and one which cannot be remedied. Yet, the number of apparatus which need a high ceiling is comparatively limited. To be sure we could not climb to the sky on a
The officers of the Students' Christian Association for the current term are: Pres., T. R. Swarmstrom; Vice-President, Mortan Persons; Secretary, S. A. Perrin; Treasurer, Louis Ponton.

We see that our editorial on the Campus has already taken effect, as barriers have been erected at the corner entrances to keep out heavily loaded teams. Witness the influence of the press.

In a game of ball, Friday, Oct. 1st, between a nine selected from the Preparatory and one selected from the college students, the score stood ten to two in favor of the latter. Oh! ye boastful Preps.

Following are the names of the Juniors who are to appear as orators in Junior Exhibition. We give them in order of scholarship: T. H. Clark, F. W. Barber, J. M. Russell, C. S. Brown, H. E. Powers, F. G. Hanchett, E. B. Stone, J. A. Talbot.

The Boarding Club cat was sick; "Dr. "Philips prescribed aconitin; the cat survived, but concluded to change her boarding place. If Phillips wishes to retain his patients he should not give such alopathic doses. Give it in pills, "Dr," give it in pills.

Our new clear type calls out favorable comments from The College Press. Let all students patronize those dealers who advertise in the Volante. Our publishers have no difficulty in securing all the cash advertisements they want, showing that dealers appreciate our paper as an advertising medium.

If a Professor wishes to lose the esteem of his class, and his power as a teacher, there is no surer way to do it than by scolding. As one who likes to see fair play, we venture to suggest that the freshmen in Greek have not been treated as gentlemen. We sincerely hope that they will not be too meek.

As the cold, frosty mornings of October make their appearance, students are making their choice between three alternatives. Whether to shiver through Chapel exercises, wear your overcoats or stay in your rooms? Must we endure a cold Chapel another year? Who can enjoy religious exercises under such cheerless circumstances?

The first Chapel oration of the year was given by H. C. VanSchaack on Friday, Sept. 24th; subject: "William Pitt, the younger." This was followed, on October 1st, by the Rev. R. R. Edgerton with an essay on "Fascism." Bacon. Oct. 8, Charles Christian, oration: "The Mission of Man." October 20th, F. L. Anderson, oration: "The True Greatness of Nations." October 22nd, Wm. M. Ege: "Do Circumstances Make the Man?"

The President gave some excellent advice to college men when he declared that it was a reflection upon the institution for a student to be seen entering a saloon. The four young men who are said to frequent the neighboring gambling parlors also noted some more judicious hereafter, for the fire in the Doctor's eye indicated that he was in earnest as regards expulsion. From all appearances they are now inclined to the advice to themselves and intend to act accordingly.

EXCHANGES

Since our last issue the exchanges have been coming in very lively, showing that all the colleges are now hard at work. From a pile of our forty college journals we select a few for special notice, not because these are the best, but as fairly representing the whole.

The Williams Athenaeum deserves especial commendation for its variety of contents and neatness of arrangement. Its first article is a poem, "Memory," by Jas. A. Garfield. Aside from the interest attaching to the author, the poem is good in itself. We quote:

The breezy night; the stars look brightness down. Upon the ocean, dimly, she floats her canoe.

All of the above are reprinted with the kind permission of the editor of the Williams Athenaeum.

The Volante comes regularly twice a month. Its typographical excellence is such as to make it a model for all college papers.

The Havardit was, in an editorial on health, hits the nail on the head. Speaking of exercise: "There is no one thing that more often injures the health than the neglect of exercise—taking hot little recreation, and then rushing to the extreme of straining every muscle and nerve, then suddenly ceasing and resting while wet with perspiration."

The Zephyr contains a very interesting account of "The Wreck of the Vera Cruz," by an alumnus who sailed on the ill-fated vessel, and spent about 18 hours floating, supported by a life-preserver, and was finally thrown upon the Florida coast.

The College Transcript is noticeable for the superior excellence of its "local" and "personal" columns.

While we write the Herald is thrown upon our table. Verily, it is a gala day. The Herald's "local" is also a poet.

Witness:

And lead a freckled face;
And spell a scholar's name;
And put a laurel in your hat;
And be a freckled face.
SCHNITZER.

"Wanted—a pan that is not pung."—Round Table.

An old lady visiting the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh the other day, on inspecting the old weapons very earnestly, and failing to find what she was apparently looking for, asked a visitor, "where they kept the axe of the Apostles."—Scholarly.

A lady, looking at a bronze representing the wolf suckling Romulus and Romina, said to her 16 year old daughter, "My dear, what is that?" "O, my darling ma, that is Romeo and Juliet."—Dr. Lorimer, in "American Abroad."

CLIPPINGS.

"Anxious Reader." No, Tom Brown of Rugby, was not Dr. Thomas Brown, the philosopher. The latter died in 1830, while the other Tom, having been pardoned out of jail, is running for democratic sheriff in a down-east county.

A senior lately burst into his room at the small hours of the night with his face perfectly radiant and his soul transported in ecstasies, exclaiming: "Chum, I have popped the question." The answer to the question was of course apparent.—Bates Student.

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