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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.

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THE VOLANTE.
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THE GOLDEN EAGLE Clothing Store.
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Liberty! What heart does that name not thrill with aspirations, and make to bound with enthusiasm? In the hall of the philosopher, in the hut of the peasant—among the rugged mountains of the North, under the “inestimable blue” of Greek skies—her claims are equally strenuous and inspiring. ‘There is no speech nor language where her voice is not heard.’

The very embodiment and articulate expression of this spirit is La Maréchaussée, the national hymn of France, the enfranchisement paean of the world, “the voice of liberty.” “Is any here so base that would be a bondsman? Is any here so vile that will not love his country?” To such, perchance, the lofty independence and sublime patriotism of the Maréchaussée might make no appeal. But in the hearts of all to whom are dear the names of freedom and fatherland, its stirring strains find a ready response, and we feel, as we listen to its heroic challenges, that, where liberty is assailed, we too must have, as cries the hymn itself, “victory or death!”

France, for centuries harassed by the exertions of an arrogant nobility and the oppression of a despotism, had at length turned on her tormentors with the fury of despair. Stung by cruelty and injustice—stimulated by the spirit of innovation and inquiry which then began to assert itself in philosophy and literature, and was displayed in the writings of Voltaire and Rousseau—but above all fired by the spectacle of the American Revolution, the people hurled at the feters of subjection, accost the supremacy of government, and swept away the titles and prerogatives of the nobles.
The Volante.

The surrounding monarchies, alarmed at the audacity of the French people, plotted against the nations, Menace to restore the authority of the king were re-ceived, war declared against, and troops dispatched to the frontier. Thus, forced to struggle against tyrants within, and the attacks of the allied armies without, every French patriot had need of his utmost devotion.

There was at this time stationed in Bavaria, a young artillery officer by the name of Rouget de Lisle. On the evening before the departure of the soldiers for the Army of the Rhine, a banquet was given to the officers by Dietrich, mayor of the city, at which De Lisle was present. Amid the en-thusiasm of the officers in the command of the troops, and the officer of the day, De Lisle, who was both musician and poet, beguiled him to compose something for the purpose. The young officer retired to his room that evening, every nerve thrashing with excitement and emotion. He seated himself at the piano, struck a few wild chords, cadenced his tumultuous thoughts to that martial measure, and thus poured forth his soul in harmony—now framing a line of the ode—now improvising a strain of the tune—and in such a manner that when he had finished he knew not himself which he had first conceived, the melody or the words. He literally sang the poem, as Burns is said always to have introduced his lays. Overcast with last with excitement and exhaustion, he fell asleep with his head on the instrument, and did not wake until the morning, when the composition of the night before, and rushed with it to Dietrich. The mayor himself brought the Rouget song, accompanied by one of the daughters of the house, to Strasbourg. At the wild measure sung in the ears of the patriots, every cheek paled with emotion, and every eye filled with tears. At the chorus all joined in by an irresistible impulse, and at the conclusion raptures of enthusiasm burst forth.

The hymn was found! The new ballad, shortly afterward performed in public at Strasbourg, sped from town to town and from regiment to regiment under the name of the "War Song of the Rhine." The troops of March, and all the French, singing it everywhere along the way, and shouting it as they entered the gates of the city in triumph. From then it then received the name it has ever since borne of "La Marseillaise." The author, who was an ardent republican, but who condemned the excesses of the Jacobins, was himself denounced as a traitor by those fanatics, and thrust into prison, whence he was only released at the fall of Robes-pierre. Under the Empire this cry of liberty was of course stifled and its author treated with contempt. Under Nicholas Louis de Bonaparte, who was president of the Senate, Louis Philippe, when he was granted a pension by that dig-nitary, and decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor.

"Let me make the songs of a nation," cried one, "I care not who makes its laws!" If this senti-ment is demonstrated by any song, it is La Marseillaise. At a time when France, infuriated by cruelty and op-pression, would submit to no laws, a single line of the national hymn would alloy tumult, unite factions, impel armies. Like the melodies of Orpheus, it swayed to its strains the wild beasts—that Frenchman had be-come—and moved the very stones to rise and mutiny. So great was the enthusiasm it inspired at its first performance in Strasbourg, that the corps of volunteers about to leave the city sent it as an ac-cession of three hundred men. As its triumphant notes peaked above the din of battle, the soldiers were lifted above the mere carnage of the fray, and felt that they were struggling for an immortal principle. The physical, the temporal, were nothing: the spiritual, the eternal, all!

"Tyrants fall in every land! Liberty's in every none! They thought as they strove, and fought with irresist-ible vehemence. When the band struck up the tune, the whole body of troops were wont to join in, and shouting forth the pars in an overwhelming chorus.

"Oh, children of your fatherland!" rushed to victory. "It was not so much music as the mingling of a harmony of valiant and noble souls into one intrepid general, I would always fight one to one; with the Marseillaise, one to four!" At Jemappes, where the Austrians, with one man and one gun, and in one position, the French battalions, influenced by the wild enthu-siasm of their war song, forced the rout of the Austrians. At the siege of the Malakoff, the whole body of troops charged twice, thricethree times, and each time driven back with fearful loss. At last the soldiers re-fused to advance again unless the Marseillaise were played. The song had been suppressed under the em-pire. The generals were forbidden to have it per-formed in their presence. They joined in the anthem with a shout, rushed over the gory ground, dashed up the steep embankments, seized the ramparts at a blow, and the victory was theirs!

Liberty, equality, fraternity! Abused as these terms have been by the violence of fanaticism, they are still, and ever must be, the bedrock of freedom. Priceless is that work which shall conserve their hon-

ed names unsullied, and ensure enthusiasm in their sacred cause. This is the mission of the Marseillaise.

"Oh, liberty! I am man again!" (Chanteurs). "Oh, liberty! I am man again! One can have expression even in a song!" (Chanteurs).

Liberty! Freedom from the dominion of any crea-ture! Beneath the thunder of the anthem prince, peer and money shank to their true proportions, for a man is man, and who is more? Liberty! True majesty of spirit! Disenthrallment from appetites and passions. Instrnsic from any dependence that detracts a whit from the native decision and proper use of the mind, for here, verily, "freedom is our sword and shield," and here every man may be a nobleman.

Oh love of fatherland superior.
Our avenging arms direct, sostare.
Onward, oh soldier! With the chapelet on your sleeve, omelet, May victory banish at the sky. And thine oppressors, as they fall, Behold thy triumph and our glory!

Editorial Remarks on Conduct at Receptions.

Two receptions have been held lately in our University, one for the purpose of welcoming the visitors to the Octoral Combat, and the other in honor of Miss Myra E. Aikens, who did the University and herself much honor by taking first place at the contest.

These receptions developed the fact that we have a number of young men in our institution, but a very few young gentlemen. If there is any place in the world, or any time in his existence, that a young man can show his gentlemanly qualities, it is at a reception of this kind.

At the latter, the respect for any young man who, on an occasion like this, will "stig," if we may be per-mitted to use a very expressive, although no elegant phrase.

We saw young men there alone, and young ladies of course compelled to come alone, although we knew it was not their wish to do so. A young man who has not the good sense and dignity to go and bring one of his classmates, or lady friends to these receptions, had better stay away. But if there is anything more that is per-fectly disgusting it is to see a young man standing around, pawling at everything. When boys go in that way, they are not only doing something smart, so as to draw people's attention to them, or else they stand in the doorway and talk, and eye and make remarks about those who come in.

We were pleased to see some of our younger stu-dents so far forget themselves as to indulge in a "cane rush." The young ladies seemed to even encourage them in this. We like to see fun, and we like to see people enjoy themselves, and we are even so depriving rate as to like "cane rushes" but we do not want them in the parlor.

People who cannot behave themselves have no busi-ness at receptions, for they are gotten up by ladies and gentlemen.

Criticism.

Nothing is more detrimental and more disadvantageous than criticism of a partial nature, and delivered in an unfriendly and insulting manner. He who would aspire to the high office of the critic should, in the first place, rather possess the requisite ability to fill such a lofty position.

Ability to criticise implies (i) that the critic possesses a vastly superior knowledge of the subject concerning which the criticism is offered than the person criticised, (ii) that he is able to cause the person criticised to acknowledge and respect this superi-ority of knowledge. That this proposition is true is self evident. Let it be granted that the average pro-fessor possesses this superiority of knowledge, of what advantage is it to him unless he is able to im-press the fact upon the minds of his students? The two go hand in hand. If the one be present and the other absent the criticism avails nothing.

Again, the critic should know what to criticise. It is only on certain occasions in any case, to criticise at all, is to criticise at all, and a criticism that is correct, even of a critic, is acceptable, and criticism that is not ac-cepted as such is vastly worse than no criticism. The true teacher can generally read the minds of his stu-dents, and judge whether his criticism will leave a favorable or unfavorable result. It is far better to withhold criticism than to do injustice at an unfavorable moment, and thus occasion unfavorable results.

When the proper occasion presents itself, to know when to criticise is also an essential element of true criticism, and of a true critic. The criticism should be of such a nature, and delivered in such a manner as to impress the student with the fact that it is offered for his improvement, and not for the sake of the pleasure of the critic. A great many think that frequent criticism, whether, called for or not, is a mark of superiority. This is a false impression. Such criticism is always to the great disadvantage of the critic, and hence their criticism does not possess the true elements of criticism, and in consequence is ineffectual. There are neither faults, nor deficiencies in the critic, nor will he ever assert itself, and it does not behove the professor to be continually making special effort to keep the fact of his superiority uppermost in the thoughts of his stu-dents.

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The Volante.
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THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE ORATORY CONTEST.

As soon as the delegates to the Oratorical Contest arrived upon the field, they seemed eager for the fray; so eager that they were unable to restrain themselves until Friday, the day set for the business session, but gathered together Thursday evening for the purpose of transacting some important business, the exact nature of which we never found out. All we know is, that whatever was done Thursday evening, was done Friday morning; but we suppose the session served some good purpose, but what we cannot tell.

We do not even know that we met with the delegates, for it was not until the next day that a committee was appointed to examine the credentials, and we are absolutely positive that we had no secretary, for we saw no one to write down the names of the devoted delegates. In our humble opinion, more benefit would be derived if a higher standard were demanded, and a longer time were allowed for preparation per month, in connection with the other work demanded of students, for besides being more beneficial than an essay (every week). A general meeting was held on this day, with the business conducted by Miss Mary Q. Wadwell, who is in charge of the Oratorical Contest. With all due respect to Miss Wadwell we are compelled to say, that the entire proceedings were marred by the lack of some one to preside, who had experience and was well versed in Robert's Rules of Order. Had it not been for the pretty way in which Miss Wadwell did her best, it would have been much worse, and we were so absorbed in admiration that we scarcely noticed mistakes at the time, but since our heads have become cooler we are enabled to see some. We can pardon some mistakes, too, from the fact that the whole composition was burdened by the asinine delegates from Illinois College, who were entirely making suggestions, deciding points of order, and being generally considered. They appeared like two setting hens who had lost their eggs, and seemed entirely out of place; and worse than all, they thought they knew something of Robert's, and were decidedly puffed up by the opinion that they were of great individual importance. We are of the opinion that they played the game sincerely to have any credit outside, but had better take these two young gentleman out some dark night, and lose them. They reminded us of Horace, who, having a credit outside, had better take these two young gentleman out some dark night, and lose them.

"The innocent laborer, and a mouse was born."

Friday it was found that the following delegates were entitled to seats in the convention: Messrs Johnson and Sisson, of Knox; Messrs. Stevenson and Browning, of Illinois College; Messrs. Fraser and Simons, of Wesleyan; Messrs. Hasley and Miller, of Lincoln; Messrs. Matchett and McMichael, of Monmouth; Messrs. Lilly and Parr, of Champaign; Misses West and Stanbridge, of Rockford, and Messrs. Senn and Laramie, of Chicago.

The principal business transacted during the day was to admit to membership in the Association Blackburn University, of Carlinville; Messrs. Sewell and Paddock were the representatives from that college.

The convention went through the form of having committee on nominations, but of course two reports were submitted, and the convention was left to do as it pleased. It finally elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Browning, Illinois College; Vice-president, Harper, Chicago University; Secretary and Treasurer, Lilly, Illinois Industrial; Delegates to the Inter-State Contest; to be held at Minneapolis, next year, and the representatives from that college.

One committee was appointed to revise the constitution of the Association, and make a report at the next meeting. The composition is such, the constitution is so useful and well-kept, and we hope this committee will take pains to have their work ready to submit. At this moment, however, it was not a single constitution that was considered necessary, nor one that was known to be so as to be taken as an authority. Almost every delegate had one, but he seemed to have had it for a private use, and for they all differed in main essential parts.

The convention, before adjourning, kindly gave vote of thanks to the students of Chicago University.

The Litany of the Oratorical Contest.

The exercises of the Oratorical Association closed with the public contest, on Friday evening, Oct. 6, at Central. As the result of the arduous labors of some of our students, an audience of nearly a thousand assembled to listen to the exercises. One of the most interesting of the exercises was the musing by Miss Lena Hastedt, one of Chicago's favorite singers. She was very happy in her selections, and was well appreciated, as the audience testified by applause.

Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Johnson, of Knox College, appeared upon the platform and announced the selection of a paper on the "Solution of the Labor Problem in Industrial University, of Champaign. Her subject was, "The Shadow goes not Backward on the World's Pilgr Image." Notwithstanding the theme was one so often debated by college speakers, Miss Ashby held the attention of all while she showed the onward march of civilization, right and truth, and proved the falsity of the common saying that the world is growing worse. She could be distinctly heard, and her gestures were expressive of the meaning, though not performed with the necessary ease and grace of a trained speaker.

The second oration was pronounced by C. H. Wells, of Illinois College, on "The Railroad Kings."

The gentleman was evidently very much impressed with the magnitude and importance of his subject, and he strove hard to make a similar impression on his auditors by very violent, heavy delivery. The thought was the same we have heard expressed on the subject many times, but left us no nearer the solution of the problem of railroad monopolies than before. The delivery and gestures showed a want of culture and training in that direction.

The third speaker was our own worthy representa
tive, Miss Myra E. Pollard, whose appearance upon the platform was accompanied with hearty applause. The treatment of her subject, "La Marseillaise," was excellent. The thought was good, the expression beautiful, and the delivery the best of the evening. The management of her voice, and the ease and grace of her gestures showed that she had much culture. As is her custom on such occasions, Miss Pollard did herself credit, and won honor and laurels for her alma mater. Her oration will be found in another column, and will speak for itself.

"The Progress of Freedom" was the theme of J. E. Miller, of Lincoln University. The subject is a broad one, and difficult of treatment on that account. But the oration showed careful study and thought, and was delivered with great natural manner. Mr. Miller was ranked as third by some.

The next oration was delivered by the representative from University College, who spoke with hearty applause. The treatment of his subject, "The Norman in Civilization." The Norman is not the one in whom the American people have the most interest, but he is a most difficult task to treat, especially since there are so many things hard to excuse in him. The gentleman, however, made due show of the Norman, and gave us a very just estimate of his work in civilization. Mr. Miller's delivery was very fine, indeed, far surpassing that of any other gentleman on the programme.
THE VOLANTE

"The Political Mission of Puritanism" was ably discussed by J. M. Ross, of Monmouth College. No meager notice can give any adequate idea of this oration. It wasquares said, any other oration presented, and the expression, with but few exceptions, was good. It was one of those strong, able speeches, note the facts in connection with the context, and hold the attention even of the most listless hearer. Mr. Ross certainly earned the honor he received in being awarded the second prize.

Rockford Seminary, for the first time, sent her representative to the contest, having been admitted to the Association last year. Miss Carrie A. Hewett, from that institution, told us of "Our Duty to the Indians." This is one of those few subjects which always meet with the disapproval of a public audience. Every boy knows the red man has been murdered in cold blood, and no amount of talking will make them eat him. Our choice of the theme was certainly unfortunate, and its treatment was quite ordinary and commonplace. A ladies' seminary can hardly be expected to send a representative capable of contesting with the gentlemen of our colleges, for their course of study and training are of another character.

The last speaker was Miss Lucile Yocum, of Western College, Bloomington. Her subject, "American Mohammedanism," is another of those topics in which there is little interest. However it was well thought out and beautifully expressed. The lady's voice, though pleasant and agreeable, was not sufficient to fill the hall. After a few moments the chairman announced the decision of the judges, awarding the first prize of seventy-five dollars, and the privilege of representing the state at the Inter-State Contest, to Miss Myra E. Blevins, of the second prize of fifty dollars, to Mr. J. M. Ross, of Monmouth. The announcement was received with great joy by all of the students who had taken an interest in the contest. After the whole was quietly and thoughtfully done, with but a few exceptions the orations were quite ordinary productions, and the delivery far from perfect. One of the greatest benefits of these contests is, that they give an opportunity for the students of the different colleges to compare their standards in public oratory work and excellence with those of other institutions. Even though this contest was not noted for the brilliant productions which will be of lasting benefit if the speakers and their fellow students were enabled to see their defects, and willing to profit by their failure.

THE CONTEST FROM A GENERAL POINT OF VIEW

From a general point of view, it is interesting to reflect upon the fact that this contest was opened with every student in Chicago, and that it is a pity if they have not noticed. We suppose the Rambler goes on the same principle that its editor did when he thought a couple of the University boys could go over and put Joe Meff and Wilbur F. Story on their backs and have the contest. The Rambler's editor was the only one that has done so. That says one word against the way our secretary did his work is unfair. We do not say purposely unfair, but just unfair.

Mr. Walsh is due all the credit of the success of the contest. We were also startled to hear that one or two of the orators applied to the secretary for a return of the money paid by them for car fare in coming to Chicago. It is a wonder they do not send in a bill for services in addition to the time and attention they have used, which makes we place to air their eloquence, but now they want us to pay freight to get it here. If that does not show what the almighty dollar, we do not know what does. The Monmouth orator who claims first place was one of these. He is inclined to be inclined to Monmouth, for during the whole affair, the students there have treated us with great courtesy and kindness.

They wrongly think themselves entitled to first place, but in every respect have acted like gentlemen. We have heard no growling or murmur from them. When they have had to say anything against Champaign either, for she is the only college that kept her word and sent a large delegation. The fact is that our place is so large it is the reason for more attention was not paid to each individual. It takes a good deal of warmth to have it divided by seventy and have much for one individual. We did the best we could and have no apology to make.

In regard to the base hall we have nothing to say. We are glad Illinois College cat out. We are proud of the fact that we cannot play base ball. If we had been allowed to play we would probably have made a better showing however than the college that kept us out. Some of our boys go out once in a while and play ball a little, but we rejoice in the fact that we do not make a business of it. We have no students willing to dress up like rowdies and make fools of Chicago as we had expected.

In regard to our place in the literary contest we have but a word to say. The Monmouth claims its place in the ground that there was a mistake made by the averaging committee in adding up the marks. The committee gave first place to Miss Pollard of Chicago University and we believe and claim that they were right.

The constitution provides how the judges shall be selected, what they shall mark upon, and to whom they shall give their marks. It also provides how the averaging committee shall make up their report. All this the constitution provides shall be done, but it goes no further.

All this was done and the first place was given to Chicago. All that has been legally done has given that place to Chicago. Immediately after the announcement was made, the marks passed out of the hands of any officer of the association, and a day or two later, Monmouth, who it turns out has the original marks in possession, puts in a claim for first place. All the marks were in Champaign, because they were the interested party. The marks were obtained from the secretary upon a promise to return them in a few minutes. They were never returned by the person who borrowed them. At least one has had them in his possession, perhaps more.

All Chicago has to say now upon the question is that everything legally done is given him a first place; and she claims that it is hers by right, and if any error has been committed it is a fatal error, for there is no means to correct it.

It is said that a meeting of the association will be called to settle the question, and for that reason we will keep our points. We do not want to waste powder, but we feel confident that Chicago was entitled to the place it received and can assure our readers that students who under the protest is done in that contest, the prize will stay where it is. We are sure that the contest committee that the state have taken on the matter. Even the paper of which the chairman of the averaging committee is editor chief seems inclined to acknowledge the right of Monmouth to first place.

We would like to propose a question or two to his marked up the marks. His action was official. How does he know there was error? Is he willing to have his students pass out of his hands, and then acknowledge that he made a mistake? Who told him he did? We have seldom seen a senator in Congress go to Congress he cannot add.

On the whole we are pleased with the contest. It was a success and we rejoice in it. It only shows what our orators are capable of doing.
PERSONALS.

31. Miss R. M. Edgerton is visiting in Detroit, Michigan.
32. F. W. Barley is teaching at Franklin Academy, Franklin, Neb.
John C. Everett and Ed. C. Dickinson are at the Union College
College of Law.
Miss Flora Fenchel has left school and is spending
the winter with her sister.
We noticed that D. B. Cheney, Jr., was present at the chapel
on Tuesday.
34. Miss Tadon is teaching Greek and German at
the Maschken Academy, Milwaukee.
We were happy to hear, indirectly, from Prof. Sanford
who is at home in Syracuse, N. Y.
36. J. E. Eskin has left his room in Jones' Hall and now resides with his parents in Englewood.
37. Lew. Lansing has gone West. He is on the editorial
staff of a newspaper in Fargo, Dakota.
38. Miss Ada A. Smith dropped in for a few minutes to see the arrangements in the Young Ladies' Room.
39. Wm. Ege is connected with the Y. M. C. A. at
Burlington, Iowa. He wants the VOLANTE sent to him.
40. Hiram Hopkins has entered Rush Medical Col-
lege. We received a very pleasant call from him the
other day.
Miss E. H. Latimer paid a visit to her old friends last week; she is to teach in the new school building at 1st St.

Prof. E. F. Stearns, formerly principal of the Pre-
paratory Department, is a teacher in the South Side
High School.
We are glad to greet Harry Furber again. He has
been detained at home for some time by a severe
spleen ailment.
Lu Sherman, formerly of '93, is not in school this term. He is reporting for the Metropolitan Press for Hyde Park and vicinity.

31. We meet Curtis Beebe recently at the West Side Homeopathic Medical College. He graduates from that school this winter.

32. J. M. Bailey, formerly of '89, is now a member of the class of '97 of Rochester University. Poor health kept him out of school for some time.
33. Willis Hawley who has been studying in Ger-
many for the last three years returned to this city with his bride, a lady from Germany.
34. Charles Christian has returned from Europe and
entered the Junior Class of the Law School. While in Europe he studied Civil Law at Berlin.
35. Charlie Brown left a few days ago for New
Mexico. His destination is Grafton, where he expects
to make himself useful in the mines.
36. Reuben Donnelly has entered into partnership
with his father and may be found at 119 Monroe St.
We congratulate the sons on its new accession.
37. J. P. Gardner left last week for a short trip to
Cleveland. While in that city he will be in the em-
ploy of Atkinson, Trepka & Santa Fe Railroad.
38. Charlie Hawley called on us the other day on the
way to Ann Arbor, where he intends to study medicine at the University. He said one strong
recommendation for Ann Arbor was that they had no chapel orations.
39. Geo. Walch 89 attended, as delegate from the Delta
chapter, the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. The convention was held with the Upsilon chapter at Brown University. On his return trip, George visited Will Dicker
son and Charlie Pickett at Rochester, and Van Thom-
son at Princeton.
40. Edward A. Paddock and Miss Elices Darrow, formerly a member of the class of '90, were married at
Englewood, Thursday, Oct. 19. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. E. Fitch, removed by Rev. F. G. Theale. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, where a large number of elegant presents were displayed.
41. The marriage ceremony of E. B. Tolman and Nellie M. Brown was performed at the Memorial Church, Tuesday morning, Oct. 10, at 9 a.m. Rev. C. F. Tolman, father of the groom, officiated, as
sisted by Rev. J. T. Burton. After the ceremony the wedding party left immediately for a short trip to the
winds of Wisconsin. They will reside in the city. Mr. Tolman being engaged in the practice of law.

LOCALS.

A picked nine from the college defeated the Douglas
Place B. C. by a score of 16 to 12, last Friday.
For several days the University floated a flag from
the tower in commemoration of the victory at the Contest.

Prof. Anderson has been detained from his recita-
tions for a few days on account of illness. The Prep's are
somewhat, and yet rejoicing.

At a party in the Sophomore's evs, his timid heart was filled with pain:
In vain he used the frolic, 
Told him, `let him carry a mask'...-

The annual reunion and banquet of the Northwest-
ern Alumni Association, of the D. K. E. fraternity, was held Thursday evening, Oct. 19, at the Sherman House.

Profs. Stuart and Fraser were elected honorary members of Athenaeum last Friday night. The so-
ciety now has four of the college Professors among its
members.

The announcement has been made that the Junior exhibition shall take place during the first week in March, or not at all. Henceforth the Juniors will look sad and sullen.

Can't we have a choice to lead the singing in the
chapel? There certainly is material for an excellent 
choir, and any one starting such an organization will do his college a favor.
If you want books of any kind, or have any old books to sell, go to Burker's, 131 East Madison Street. Text
Books a specialty. Books on every subject at half and less than half the regular prices.

While the steward of the boarding club was East he gained some new ideas which he has introduced into the management of the club. The members of the club are highly gratified at the change.

We notice with interest the improvements that are being made on the campus. The walks are being raised, fences mended, and lawns cleaned. This makes a great improvement by the appearance of the college building much more pleasing.

The Y. M. C. A. of the college has initiated a series of half-hour prayer meetings, held at the close of the fourth hour. These meetings have been largely attended, and have been more interesting and lively than in several previous years. It would be very encouraging
to the students to have more of the Profes-
ted.

Here is something for the geology classes: "Eh biens," exclaimed Miss Kate to the tricksman, "What is the secret of your guinea peppers?" "Tofus," he re-

Aldonkeye? And silicate bounced out of the store without paying at all.

Prof. Stuart has introduced a very pleasant feature into the Junior Latin class. He proposes to read, once a week a short selection from some one of the Satiric writers, and taking the selection as subject, give a brief lecture on Roman customs and literature. The class have had such lectures, and have en-
joyed them exceedingly.

Arranged from an exchange for the benefit of the Juniors:

WANTED,—An automatic pronouncing machine for the classes in Anglo-Saxon, as they fear the constant chain will prove fatal to their teacher.
In that and extremity they would be worse off than the sheep without a shepherd, for they could not even blast to each other.
The members of the class of 87 met for the purpose of effecting an organization. The following were elected officers for the present year, President, C. L. Geiger; Vice-president, Miss Carrie Haig; Secretary, and Treasurer, H. J. Forber. The combination of blue and old gold was selected as class colors. The class certainly are very enterprising in beginning so early to accustom themselves to college ways.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

Young men and young ladies who wish to engage in active business life cannot do better than to invest a reasonable amount of time and money in obtaining a thorough business preparation at H. B. Bryant's Chi-

nac Commercial Business and English Training-School.

The graduates of this college are self-supporting and able to carve out a future for themselves. Some stu-
dents take only the English branches at first, while others begin at once with the regular business course or with short hand and type-writing. The day session is always in operation and the evening session will be-

New York, Nov. 18. Students may enter at any time.

COLLEGE WORLD.

The ladies in Wisconsin University were mortar boards—Etc.
Eight sophomores have been indefinitely suspended from Hamilton for attempting to have a Freshman.

Some freshmen at Williams stole questions before examinations, and the result was that thirteen were expelled.

The University of Pennsylvania is to have an illus-

nated newspaper. Some college papers are already illustrated—w.pads.—Etc.
There are 471 students at Wesley College this year. Allowing is usually made for every failure to appear, but this year every applicant made her appearance.

Dartmouth has turned its college government over to a Committee on Discipline consisting of four Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores and one Freshman.

At Rockford Female Seminary, the girls borrow sugar from the pantry and make taffy over the gas jets in their rooms. They also fry oysters on the coal stove.

Some of the Faculty at Yale reserve the right of making lower than zero by means of minus signs when the ignorance exhibited by the students is too abysmal.—Ex.

The memorial window, dedicated by the Harvard class of 90 to their fellow students who fell in the Rebellion, is now almost completed and will soon be placed in position. It represents a host advancing to battle, led by two persons, one holding aloft a standard and the other noise a lance.—Ex.

EXCHANGES.

During the past month we have received many old acquaintances and some new ones. To these latter we extend a hearty welcome, and best wishes for their success. There are still some former exchanges which have not put in an appearance. We hope they will not omit us from their exchange list.

The first number of the Rochester Campus is very interesting. All of the departments are well written. The article on "College Journalism" is quite informing and one of the most concise articles on that subject we have seen.

There is decided room for improvement in the Central Ray from Central University, Iowa. The paper is very well gotten up, but the articles border too much on the school boy style.

More editorials and less literary matter after the style of the "Charas of Quiet" will, we hope, make the paper more interesting. Typographically the paper is excellent, yet we should say that the appearance would be still better with only two columns on a page in place of three as at present.

The Badger from Wisconsin University made a good start, then took a rest for two weeks, and after some rest issued No. 4, which is decidedly inferior to No. 1. Some of the editorials are good but their literary department is a minus quantity. If the time and talent were expended in one or two papers a month instead of four, we see no reason why the paper should not take a high rank among college papers.

The Harvard Journal, judging from the October number, might well be called the Cricket Organ for the Eastern and Middle States. A little cricket news is all right, but like other things too much of it is quite monotonous. Tires is the only fault we would find with the paper.

We barely stared look into the Rennocks Collegian, for its opening article is an enunciation of the "Future of America," yet as we read it we felt rewarded. Some of the articles show thought and care in their preparation, and on the whole we were very pleasantly disappointed in our southern sister.

The initial number of The Wheatstone makes a very elegant appearance. If it lives up to its announcement it will be one of the most interesting magazines published. It is arranged after the style of The Century.

The first article "A Wheel around the Hub" is a very readable article. Success to you Mr. Wheelman.

The following papers have been received this month: Polytechnic, Rennocks Collegian, Badger, College Mer-

cury, Denison Collegian, Nover Dame Scholaristic, Illinois, Rambler, Central Ray, Niagara Index, Wittenberger, Monmouth Collegian, Lariat, Berkleyan, Rhetorican, Portofo, Herald, Courier, Occident, Trinity Tab,

ul, Wheel, Scientific American, Lamorna, Lee Academici,

ans, Home and School Visitor, Campusi, North-West,

ern, Dartmouth, Round Table, Glenoan, Harvardian, Ares, Cornwall, Colby Echo, The Wheatstone, Camp Eto, Cap and Gown, and five.

IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIAM: The members of Tri Kappa have learned with deepest regret of the recent death of the respected son of our beloved friend and fellow member Mr. R. B. King, and

WILLIAM: We recognize that by such demise Mr. King has lost his dearest friend; she who was his solace in his weary hours and his comfort when his life was oppressed. Therefore be it Resolved, That while we bow with profound reverence to this dispensation of divine Providence, we nevertheless would extend to our bereaved brother our most sincere sympathy and condolences in this hour of his sad affliction. Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. King, a copy spread upon the minutes of this society and published in the Volante. For the society by

LOUIS WEINBERG, ALLEN A. HOFFMEYER, Jr., Committee.

GRAF R. THIES.

THE VOLANTE.

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It is made from choice white Burley stock, is free from foreign flavoring, stem and grit; as a delicate, tough chew it has no rival, and though apparently high priced, experienced consumers have accepted it as the most economical article they can use. They claim that upon fair test a nickel’s worth of this tobacco will last them longer and give more satisfaction than the same value of any navy they have ever tried. It is milder, more delicate, less expensive, and not so injurious to the nerves as the high priced Virginia tobaccos, and is becoming more popular, and every chewer should give it a fair trial. Why this odd name? is a question often asked. An Ohio man answered: “Because it is an appliance of the understanding to a matter of taste.” He received for this reply a handsome silver tea service, which was offered in Cincinnati for the best answer to the question. A gentleman from Michigan gave as a reason that, like the BOOT-JACK, it is a comfort to man’s (sole) soul. His answer was a beautiful poem of about twenty-five lines, and he was unanimously awarded as a premium a very handsome silver service valued at $175.00. To stimulate the wits of this city and state, or country tributary to the city, the manufacturers have placed on exhibition in the show windows of Ovington Bros. & Ovington, No. 146 State Street, a superb Royal Worcester Porcelain Dinner Service of 186 pieces, valued at $175.00, which is offered to the lady who shall give the BEST ANSWER to the question, Why is Musselman’s Boot-Jack the most appropriate name yet adopted for a fine tobacco? And to the gentleman sending the best answer to the same question will be given an elegant French Marble Clock and Bronze Bust, valued at $150.00, and now on exhibition in the show window of Giles Bros. & Co., corner of State and Washington Streets. The awards will be made Saturday, September 30, by a committee of disinterested and competent judges. Competitors will bear in mind that the premiums are offered for the best answers as to Musselman’s Boot-Jack being an appropriate name, and not for any specific solution of a conundrum; also that all answers referring to the horse Boot-Jack, or those exceeding twenty five lines of printed matter in length, will be thrown out. All answers, accompanied by a Boot-Jack tag, to be addressed to W. P. Harrison, General Agent, No. 5 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

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