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 academical 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.

GALUSHA ANDERSON, D.D., President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

ALONZO J. HOWE, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

H. D. GARRISON, M.D., Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

OSCAR HOWE, M.A., Professor of Modern Language.

EDWARD OLSON, M.A., B.D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

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

JOHN FRASER, M.A., Charles Morley Hull Professor of Rhetoric, English Literature and History.

LEWIS STUART, M.A., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

GEORGE W. ROUGH, M.A., Superintendent of the Dearborn Observatory, and Instructor in Astronomy.

HAYMAN SMITH, M.A., LL.D., Lecturer on Political Economy.

FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, B.A., Adjunct Professor of Latin.

EDISON S. BASTIN, M.A., Instructor in Geology and Mineralogy.

W. L. R. JENNEY, Lecturer on Architecture.

ALLEN AYRAULT, GRIFFITH, M.A., Professor of Eloquence.

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

FACULTY OF LAW.

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

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

HON. WILLIAM W. FARWELL, A.M., Professor of Equity Jurisprudence, and Law and Equity Pleadings.

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LITRARY.  

Romeo and Juliet.  
What is it that attracts tourists to Verona? Is it her beautiful gardens and famous churches? Her fine art collections and valuable libraries? Perhaps it is the colonial statue of Dante standing in a square surrounded by rich palaces. It may be on account of the imposing amphitheatre rising in grand ruins on a hill overlooking the city. Other towns can claim attractions even greater than these. But what draws us to Verona? It is a plain, partly decayed sarcophagus, in a wild and desolate garden of an old convent. Everything around is in decay, the old convent is ruined to the very graves. The winds play in a moan, pleasure about the low mounds, and toss the dead leaves into the partly open tomb. Desecration and neglect are on every side. Nature seems to wish to remind us of blighted love, and every here she expresses her sympathy with disappointed hopes. Here is the tomb of Romeo and Juliet.  

Verona's palaces will decay, her magnificent amphitheater will disappear, but as long as human love and passion exist, there will always linger around this spot tender affection and sympathy. We may believe with the Veronese that here lie the remains of the lovers, or we may think them to have been borne elsewhere. It makes no difference, the legend of five centuries still holds our attention to this spot. The story of Romeo and Juliet is a story of passionate love, love under Italian skies, and influenced by the warmth and luxurianc of that southern clime. The houses of the Capulets and Montagues are at variance, bitter hatred exists between them. Romeo is the only son of the Montague house, Juliet the only daughter of the Capulet house. The families are equal in dignity and wealth.  

Romeo loves Rosaline, a cold beauty, who scorches his affection, and in despair he goes about sighing and mourning his unrequited love. Through the advice and help of his friend, Benvolio, masked, he gains admission to a supper at the house of Capulet, where Rosaline is to be present. Here he sees Juliet. He cares no more for Rosaline. Juliet satisfies his ardent nature, for she is love itself. What a pretty scene it is when Romeo introduces himself to Juliet;
"Romeo: If I profuse with my unfeathered hand
That holy shelter, the gentle line is fine.
My lips, two blushing pilgrims, ready stand
To smooth that rough touch with a tender kiss.
Juliet: Good night, my love. If you were born but now,
Which mended nature, devise in this,
For who so rare as you? That hands do touch,
And palm to palm is holy Petrarch's kiss.
Romeo: Then is my hands partakers of this grace,
That partakers of this grace are you too?
Juliet: Ay, pilgrims, lips that they must use in prayer.
Romeo: O, then, dear saint, let lips do what hands do.
They, grey, gray then, last fall from thine despair.
Juliet: Saints do not move, though grace for prayers sake.
Romeo: Then move not, for who so moves my prayer.
Juliet: Then have my lips the sin that they have took.
Romeo: Sin from my lips! O truant fingers! suggest
Give me my sin again.

After the feast she learns that he is a Montague, and she bates out:

"My only love sprang from my only hate;
For early seen unknown, and known too late!
Prodigies birth of love is to me.
That I must love a loathed enemy.

But we question whether she would have hesitated long for the family hatred. Romeo has met his true love, he has drunk in the sweetness of Juliet’s affection, and soars sleep, he seeks the home of Juliet. With the light wings of love he leaps the high garden walls and sees Juliet at a window above. Imagine the night! The mellow light of the moon is softening the outlines of the house, and fecking the earth beneath the orchard trees with patches of brightness. The leaves scarcely stir, the breath of flowers is sweet and heavy, all nature is in harmony with the feelings of the lover. But hearken! Juliet is speaking."

"Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?
Dost thou not love me, but my name am I?
I am a Montague, and I am a Montague.
My name, mine own, and I am not a Montague.
Thou art a Montague, and I am a Montague.
Belonging to a man. O, be some name other.
Whose name was that which I have not?
By any name would I be called as a rose.
So Romeo were not Romeo, were I not a Montague,
Bearing that dear perfection which he owes
Without that title. Romeo, dolt thou name,
And be thou Romeo, and I will be Romeo,
And be I a Montague, and thou a Montague.

And Romeo disclosing himself, exclaims:"

"Call me what lover I will, I am not a Montague."

Who can describe that balcony scene? What can portray its deep love, its ardent passion? It needs an artist’s skill to paint the rich glow of love which colors and lends enchantment to the whole scene; it demands a poet’s fancy to see the lovers basking in the beams of mutual affection, and to feel the soft influence of the gentle night that broods her protective wings over them. It matters not that Juliet first pours out her love to Romeo. Her tender, young heart is not bound by custom, nor held in the shackles of conventionality. She does not transgress one whit the modesty of her pure nature in arranging for the secret marriage.

The following morning she repairs to the cell of Friar Lawrence, where she meets Romeo, and the vows are taken. After the marriage Romeo goes out into the streets and finds that the old hatred has broken out afresh. Mercutio, her friend, has been slain by Tybalt, the nephew of Lady Capulet. In hot re- venge he kills Tybalt, and the Prince exiles him for the deed. Meanwhile Juliet is waiting impatiently."

"Get up, sir, and take a rose.

Then the nurse comes and tells her the sad news."

Impulsively she bursts out:

"O serpent heart, foul, cold, and treacherous,
D ~ - ~ "

But when the nurse also begins to "revive Romeo, she indignantly exclaims:

"He was not born to shame,
Upon his shame the sun is ashamed to set.
When I, three hours hence have mangled it,
I have seen her convulsively sob.
"Ah, poor my lord, what tongue shall smooth thy name."

She takes the body to the vault she sees Juliet, and her beauty makes even that charnel house a feast of presence full of life."

"She bears a voice,
"Then I'll be revoc'd,
"O, happy dagger!
"This is thy sheath, thy rest, and let me die.

The sad tragedy is finished. The "star-crossed lovers" have fulfilled their destiny. Sweetly they rest in each other’s arms. No more obstacles now to their love; death unites them in loving embrace, and over their grave the family hatred is extinguished, and Capulet and Montague chance hands in mutual sorrow.

It seems like cruelty to criticise this story of Romeo and Juliet. It is like putting the cold steel to one’s own heart, to dissect their lovely characters. Juliet is a full-blooded rose; how can we bear to marry her beauty by plucking out a leaf here, and a leaf there? Romeo is like a larch tre, with its drooping plumes of soft green. Each character is complete in its own beauty. All that passionate, yet constant love, childlike simplicity, yet womanly dignity and physical grace, and such sweetness can produce, is found in Juliet. She seems all the more beautiful in contrast with her haughtiness, impetuous mother, and the vulgar, indolent nurse. We seem to be able to look into her heart and know her heart and understand her fears even better than we do Romeo’s. At first, Romeo is the forlorn and love-sick young man. We have no sympathy with his groanings and sighs. But after he meets Juliet, what a change! All the nobility of his nature is aroused. There is a certain dignity even in his most passionate words. His true manhood is seen when he hears of Juliet’s death. No silly-dallying now over the beauty of the form, and the lovefulness of the night. Such poetical effusions are set aside, forgotten in the depths of his anguish. Juliet also becomes the true woman when she leaves off Romeo’s banishment, and her woman’s dignity as sorts itself when the nurse reproaches Romeo, and couplets her to marry Paris. The skillful setting of the minor characters, the arrangement of the plot, and the tragic end of the lovers are all in harmony with the theme of the drama, passionate love. Every minute detail too, is made subservient to this. It is not a tale of terror and horror; even in the sad deaths of the lovers we feel the power of love’s all-pervading sweetness. We would not have the end otherwise, all we can foresee the fate catastrophic. Shakespeare can depict all kinds of passion, can por-
tsey all kinds of characters, he can paint the stern, vigorous-minded, wicked Lady Macbeth, and he can touch our hearts with the simple, childlike sweetness of Juliet. He can show the intellectual keenness of a Hamlet, and can represent the ardent, passionate nature of Romeo. In "Romeo and Juliet" Shakespeare gives us a work of art in which his skillful handling of characters, his noble thoughts, and his common sense are combined to make a real masterpiece. The whole drama is an outburst of youth, love, and poetic sweetness. Through it runs a sad weal of blended hopes and blighted love, which deepens the rich glow of love's passion.

The Study of the Constitution.

The reason why every citizen should have a thorough knowledge of our constitution is because the nation is a republic, and because citizenship is sovereignty. The people must make, interpret, execute, and obey the laws. It is not sufficient for the maintenance of our institutions that the people be moral, thoughtful and industrious. They must also comprehend and embody the spirit of their government. For philosophers, scientists, preachers, all educated people should be in some degree statesmen.

The fundamental principles of statesmanship are in the constitution of the states, farmers, mechanics and laborers should know their duties and responsibilities as citizens. The elements of such knowledge are supplied by the constitution. The ignorant and vicious must be taught to read, think and feel. They must be taught patriotism, loyalty and the constitution. The constitution is the fountain of our democracy, from which springs the honor and prosperity of the nation. It is the source of our laws, the expression of our liberty, the creed of our national faith. It is our political dignity, designed and adopted by the people. It is their duty now to understand and foster their own work, that it may become still greater and more beneficent.

As the nation grows in population and prosperity, the functions of her government will be multiplied, and will require more wisdom and better judgment for their management.

The people cannot safely leave exclusive knowledge of government and the country's needs to men who are trained in politics for selfish purposes. In such a possibility lies the greatest danger to a republic, and it is the one which is always most imminent.

Our government especially must guard against ignorance and political apathy among the people, and inordinate selfishness among its officers.

The country is so broad, its interests are so diversified, and its population is so various, as to make it very difficult for the people to grasp the mighty meaning of their trust. There is a strong tendency toward sectionalism. Our ideas of legislation are too likely to be limited by the interests of our own state. We see these so clearly that the interests of many other states, which may conflict with those of our own, are obscured. We are unable to see the justice of laws which do us an injury, though they may be very beneficial to the rest of the country.

This prejudice, selfishness and ignorance, in fact, every element which endangers the safety of the government, can be overcome by nothing less than devotion to it. This loyalty must proceed from a true comprehension of the aims and spirit of the government, and the basis of such comprehension is the constitution.

This instrument, a knowledge of which is so salutary to our institutions, should be taught in every school in the land. Its principles should be implanted in the minds of working men by the addresses of patriotic speakers. If the laboring classes could become possessed of a few sound ideas on political economy and constitutional law, there might be less inclination to the use of dynamite. It is possible that good sense might take the place of explosives, and react with sufficient force to shatter communism and socialism.

Aside from the necessity of the study of the constitution, it may be regarded as a model combining the principles of representative government. In this respect it is worthy of the careful attention of every student of law and politics.

Liberty and justice, equality and protection, are so truly balanced and harmonized that they have been suppressed, and the national idea has been developed to an almost invincible strength.

The practical obliteration of state lines and the gradual growth of a strong, national spirit is the glory of our country's achievements, and it is due to the marvelous adaptability and sufficiency of the constitution. When we consider that our country extends from the Arctic to the torrid regions and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including in its population almost every race, with interests as diverse as its climate or its people, we may form some idea of the scope of the constitution which has blended such diversity into perfect harmony.

The constitution should be studied by citizens that they may become truer, more loyal and more intelligent. It should be studied by scholars as the embodiment of the highest and most perfectly adjusted principles of republicanism.

**NEWS.**

**The Sophomore Exhibition.**

None of the contests in declamation of the sophomore classes has been a greater success than that of the class of May 17. Some members of the class who had been very loyal to participate in the exercises, but the success of their exhibition must have contributed much to the Union. The audience of these objective exhibitions of their object was the Room of the First Baptist church filled with friends and students. Miss Henson sang well, and although she had met with a serious accident she determined to fulfill her engagement. The audience showed their admiration of her pluck by the enthusiastic reception they gave her when she appeared. The exhibition was a whole success.

The selections were well chosen and exhibited considerable variety. The speakers were almost entirely free from affectation and attempt at dramatic display. The restriction to didactic prose seemed to us to be violated, and as a consequence there was less tedium than usual at these exhibitions and the audience showed no signs of weariness throughout all of the exercises. The first speaker, Mr. Newcomb, was at ease on the stage, and earnest in his delivery. His selection, "The Constitution and the Union," was one in which it was difficult to arouse interest. Mr. Newcomb was too lavish in the use of his voice. It was too high and sometimes harsh. If he had held himself in and exerted more reserve power the effect upon the audience would have been much better.

Mr. Griffith has the qualities necessary for a good orator: an orator, grace, good voice, earnestness. He has besides been well trained, and his rendition of the "Scene at the Natural Bridge" could not have been better. He held the audience spell-bound as he described the danger of the adventurers youth. Miss Springer relieved the audience from the suspense in which the preceding speaker had held it breathless, and added variety to the exercises. She showed that she knew how to make "Brown Bread Cakes" in a charming manner. There were many opportunities for pretty little gestures. Her action was good, but she needs voice culture, and she lacked expressiveness. It seemed to us that Mr. Hammond did not fully enter into the spirit of his selection, "The Bible." Mr. Hammond has a good voice and, with the exception of a little stiffness in his gestures, had a fine delivery. Mr. Brockett in describing the "Character of Henry Clay" did well. He needs training in order more fully to forget himself and move his audience. Miss Faulkner brought before us earnestly and touchingly the wrongs and heroic sufferings of "Joan of Arc." The speaker was natural and graceful, and wholly without affectation. She has a good voice and seemed to be free from that embarrassing sense of self-consciousness which so many speakers exhibit. "The Curse of Burgundy" was the finest selection of the evening. It gave opportunity for the display of biting sarcasm and indomitable Roman pride. Mr. Larned could not have chosen anything better adapted to his theme. He seemed the very personification of that proud Roman. The speaker showed much skill in the interpretation of the piece. The decision of the judges giving the first prize to Mr. Larned, the second to Miss Faulkner and honorable mention to Mr. Griffith was well received.

**COLLEGE HUMOR.**

What kind of a paper resembles a sneeze? TISSUE. 

The latest mathematical question runs as follows: Two girls met three other girls and all kissed. How many kisses were exchanged? - E.-

One Prop. in the Rockford Seminary to another: "If you have three wishes granted, what would you be?" Second Prop. (quickly): "Health, wealth and a good-looking husband." 

Raynets suggestive: An inefficient Detroit choir scored a hit the other day by singing a hymn, the closing lines of which were: "Oh Lord, we give ourselves away." 

"To all that we can do."--E.

Lecture on the Rhesus Virus: Professor—I buy you to give me your individual attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes fixed on me.—E.

A Mysterious laboring in the mountain districts of Fayette county, West Virginia, gives the following conversation he had with a woman there recently: "Yes; but my husband is going to cut a window soon."
It cannot be denied that the advantages of attending college in a great metropolis are very much superior to those elsewhere, yet, if a student does not guard himself against an abuse of these opportunities, they will tend rather to distract than to expand his mind. Any student, and especially the city student, needs to use a great deal of discretion as to how he shall spend his leisure moments.

The city, it is true, is the centre of learning, of art and of industry. It is there that men of the rarest gifts in all departments of learning find the greatest demand for their services. Seldom do you find a man who has reached a climax in any profession who did not choose the city in which to gain his reputation.

There would be no incentive to the highest degree of excellence without an object in view, a reward to be obtained. The artist would not spend years of patient toil in painting a single picture, if there were no people to admire it and to appreciate the result of his labors. Milton and Shakespeare would not have been acknowledged as the best of their age if they had themselves known only among the illiterate.

In like manner the orator or musician would be humiliated or third rate were there no people sufficiently cultivated to discriminate between the best and the next best.

Where then do these men seek more than all other places to make themselves known? It is in the city. For therein would be from implying that people outside the city are not highly educated, but it is in the city that learning of all kinds has reached a culminating point. There you will find the highest degree of excellence in all departments. It is in a city, and especially an American city, where is exhibited the greatest variety of human character.

People of different nationalities, of different degrees of refinement and education, of different beliefs and habits of thought, are continually before us.

It is then a great advantage for a student who wishes to rise in the world to be placed in this city where he can be eyewitness of what is daily occurring, both in the field of public and private life, and to be in contact with so many different minds which are superior to his own. By this his own mind expands; and he is able to take a comprehensive view of life.

And yet there is many a student, of right intention, eager to make the best possible use of his time, who makes a great mistake in attempting to avail himself of all the opportunities which the city affords without pausing to consider how well he is doing his regular college work.

If there is to be a popular lecture in the vicinity, he deems it of the highest importance to listen to it, even at the expense of some college duty. If there is to be some special theatrical performance, he deems it highly important to attend to it, because it is a rare occasion.

These rare occasions become numerous, and before he is aware, he is crowning his mind with a great variety of subjects. That which he attempts to acquire tends rather to distract his mind than to benefit him; by attempting to grasp more he has the capacity to retain, his mind becomes less and less able to perceive and retain the truths which are within the range of his reach. He becomes superficial; in attempting to know everything he becomes proficient in nothing.

Then there is the additional advantage to be had in the city, not only by the greatest salient and the strongest resolution that he can make the proper use of them. If he wishes to excel in anything, he must be content to remain comparatively ignorant of a great many things. While he is in college, college work should be attended to first of all, and then, if there are opportunities outside the college which may be of inestimable value to him, they should be indulged in but sparingly.

College life should be, to a certain extent, a retired life. If you wish to scale the height of a mountain, before reaching its base you may have hills to cross, thickets to penetrate, and a wearisome journey to go through.

So it is in life; if you wish to make your mark, before beginning to rise there lies before you a preparatory work, and while accomplishing this you must be content to remain secluded, to a great extent, from the outside world. The student who has learned to apply himself to the regular college work, and allows his mind to be drawn aside by outside attractions only so far as his best judgment dictates, has acquired such habits of thought and action as will insure to him success in after life.

The best teacher, the one whose instruction is the most beneficial to his students, is the teacher who is ever showing the student new plans and new methods of work.

No matter how earnest and determined a young person may be, he is apt to give way to his natural inclinations and not apply himself more studiously to the admiration or cultivation of a competent critic, the scholar almost unconsciously loves both to appreciate and to judge of the merits of great authors, and to express his thoughts clearly and forcibly.

During the past year the lecture course has been adopted in this department to the great delight and profit of the few who have been permitted to enjoy its privileges, and we hope that those who are to come after having had enough drill in this method to become accustomed to it, will appreciate still more than the class this year has done, the great opportunity that is afforded them. One of the most important parts of this system is taking notes, and because practice is necessary to do it effectively, some neglect this part of the work, which decreases the benefit in a great degree.

The discussion of the topics by the class is the most important and most profitable exercise of all. It is the studies we have discussed most carefully with one another that we remember with the greatest pleasure. A few years ago the class under Prof. Clessn, reading the "Antigone" of Sophocles, was very much interested in the characters of the drama, and considerable discussion arose among the scholars, but in what spirit did the discussion take place, the result? These students always remember that study as one of the most delightful exercises of their course.

Mr. F. R. Swartwout and Mr. E. Dillard will go as representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association of the University of Chicago, to the Twenty-Fifth International Convention of the various associations of the United States and Canada, to be held at Montreal, Wis. May 23rd, in connection with this convention will be held the Fourth International Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association. Should the delegates return before this goes to press, we will try and have an account of the convention in another place.

At the last meeting of the Student's Association, the Managing Committee for the Washington Supper reported $10 in the treasury. The Association generously voted this amount into the treasury of the Grataction Association. A resolution was adopted to unite the two Associations, but failed to pass. The Association then came to the term's election, when it recalled the same corps of officers.
The Volante.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Dolce Far Niente.

I think I never before listened to such fruitless conversation as you and your boon companions did regale yourselves and the neighbors with last night! This morning, when I walked into the Valley, with solemnity in her tone and the hair in her upfitted locks, I had attempted to turn the tide of her thoughts by being with literally touching anxiety, towards the mirror, and, lifting one of the "raving ringlets," had inspired of Ariel and his legions, "if I didn't have the badge on the Jane's"

Babbette had seated herself on an ottoman, and in silence had brushed her wickered maple locks. "Posing for the Lorelei!" I had ventured. She was mad. "Darrest Babbette," incidentally experimenting with David Swing's method of chasing up and down the gnat, "Darrest Babbette, that lovely, memory-stirring converse is desirable when youth youtheds, is open to debate, but that it is possible by no means evident!"

Her reply contained (besides much that was uninteresting) an elaborate disapprobation of the unprofitable staples in my marello de note.

Now as I sat in the sunny kitchen, beside a basket of apples and a knife (brought to this room by a praiseworthy and much-needed inclination to the table,—breakfast of the early days of a "new" vestor), imparting a providential shading to the intellectual graces which might otherwise bowerer.

Then, in a desperately frivolous and light-minded, I could not, as I looked almost tearfully into the vista of pantry, and behold each shelf spread with the most tender, new-blasted potato shade of paper which hung from the edge like a flounce of rich lace. By my paroxysmal thumb, the ingenuity required to make such exquisitely Palermo di Venezia is to that which I expended forming on that paper, with geometrical exactness, circles, parallel lines, parallelograms, parabolas, and unparalleled monstrities, as the skill needed to make pretzels is to that which is indispensable in the preparing of apple dumplings.

I seized the knife in one hand and an apple in the other, where suddenly I saw a fly, an enormous fly, a fly the size of our most honored Groek professor's rapgrass when he goes blue Monday, stepping on an improved Newmarket marsh among the confines of my apron. I was horror-struck! There was a big drop of honey on the computer surface of my pinafore, which in my fruit-stored percutions had become lodged there, and which I had contemplated enjoying when I should have a knife to remove it neatly. Now, like an benefic troweling to Cansan, this fly, with an Anna Dickinson-as-Claudia Malheste stride, made for the honey. I had always an uneasy desire to observe the expression in a fly's eyes, and here was an opportunity. Evidently dreading lest he might be the Moses of his generation, he took a flying leap into what must have seemed to him like a Grimus magic well. He looked at me appealingly, and the pathetic misery was worthy of Mrs. O'Leary on the ruins of Chicago. "Eat thy way, then Tim." He cast down his eyes, sighed, and began. From sincerest sympathy I took a bite of the apple.

Now, if somebody would only come with whom I could begin the reform advocated by that Bechser in banded hair and petticoats.

"O, for the realms of childhood as of yore," wailed the prisoner, sweetly.

"Meheroses, oh I have one payer!" I proclaimed, striking the knife into the skeleton of what was once a yellow harvest apple. Hercules scrutinized his ear in decision. "I will reform!" I'll begin this very night. But I must rest my brain now. You shall be company.

This seemed to strike him favorably. He evidently harbored the fancy that company could depart when it so chose. "Who'll join you!" and at the same moment I buried my apple core, with some skill and much vigor, in the direction of the conical scull. Immediately there arose upon the morning quiet a noise and confusion which might attend the explosion of a band on the cinema, and forth from behind the store in solemn procession marched M. F. Ossoli, Philina, Mignon, and bringing up the rear Barbara and Brignoli. I did not heed their apparent craving to have me "transmogrified" into a saucer of milk, with designs of a penal nature.

"Oh, let me be that charming girl that lunched with you the other day, when you got so mad at me for being in the sugar-bowl."

"Just the digit! Now say something, you myriapod—scraped," I interposed.

"But what shall I say! I have nothing to say," he buzzed, hopelessly.

The Volante.

Ediors Of ThE Volante:

A few days ago the request came to me to write a "long" communication to the Volante. I am always glad to welcome the old college paper to my western home, as it takes me back to the old associations of the years gone by, and I shall therefore make the attempt to comply with the request. The first question that naturally arises in our minds when we think of any of our friends who have gone to distant lands, or to a distant part of our own land, is, "I wonder what sort of a place it is out there." This question I will answer in part at least. Nebraska, like all the western states, has a soil and surface peculiarly its own. It is not like Iowa, Missouri, nor even like its near neighbor, Kansas. One of the peculiar features is the buffalo grass, a short grass that grows majestically for a few weeks in the spring, and then apparently dies. It furnishes, however, excellent cattle feed, not only all summer, but all winter as well. Large herds of cattle are wintered upon buffalo grass alone. It is short, fine, and covers the ground more thickly than ordinary grass. Horace Greeley once said of it, "The prairies in their glory." Buffalo grass, like the animal from which it derived its name, and like the noble red man, disappears before advanced civilization, and is supplanted by the prairie grasses of the true prairies. These fires are the real thing here, and are no longer seen as in a geography dimly, but too often face to face. They run for miles and miles over the prairies, taking grasses, timber, and cow’s claims, hay stacks, and occasional houses and barns. Speaking of houses and barns calls me to mind another peculiarity of Nebraska. The houses are sometimes dug out of the side hill and covered with a sod roof. Sometimes they are made of sod entirely. The sod is cut out in pieces about one foot square, and laid up as bricks. This year and last year have seen many frame buildings taking the place of the sod huts. The country in the Republican valley of forks covers the prairie, and is quite rough for seven or eight miles north or south of the river, and then you reach as beautiful prairie land as Illinois or any other state can boast of. Crops are better on the prairie than in the valley, as the soil is deeper there and less sandy. Grain corn is raised extensively in this immediate vicinity. The climate is healthful, the atmosphere light, dry and clear. Sudden changes of temperature are the rule, rendering colds and those ills immediately dependent upon colds the prevailing diseases. The winds are continually, and are from the northwest or southwest. During the months of July and August there are usually a few weeks when the air is hot and stuffy, the hot air that rushes out no higher in temperature than Nebraska hot winds. These winds injure crops very much. They are, however, becoming less frequent as the country is settled and the rain belt comes further west. Water is quite plentiful in the valleys, but on the prairie hills are usually from 180 to 240 feet deep. This is a great stock country, owing to the small amount of capital required to prepare stock for market. I hope my showing of our state will not discourage the agriculturally inclined from obeying the old injunction, "Go west, young man." Crops were beautiful last year, and promise well now. I hear some one say, "Can he write about anything but land, cows, logs, etc.? I shall tell you of the churches, schools and politics, but it would render my letter too "long." I am obeying the example of my Alina Miller "to work." I teach six classes in the academy, preach twice every two weeks, correspond for two educational papers, run an educational column in our town paper, scheme in politics a little, because of the old habit formed by three years in the prairies."

I have got on the programme of the state association this spring, having been in the state but six months. Check it well, you. Where did I learn it? In Chicago University. Long may she wave the triumphant flag over insurance companies and all other enemies.

In closing I will say to young men who desire to grow. One thing I say, to young men need you, all good causes need you. Society is refined out here, and you need not think you are to come to the missionariness to the heathen better stay away than come with that idea. Come determined to do the best you can, and you will find less competition and a better appreciation of your services than in the East. People are hungering for just what you can give them. Come, make yourself useful, and make for yourself a name.

The committee on the union of the Oratorical and the Student's Associations are as follows: F. E. Swiftworth, Geo. E. Newcomb, F. J. Walsh, T. B. Collins, C. L. Geiger.
PERSONALS.

"82. S. B. Randall issettled at McLean, Ill.
Mr. John Forward issettled at Lexington, Ill.
83. Mr. D. B. Cheney issettled atStillwater, Minn.
Mr. L. D. Temple, of N. Y., willgraduate with the class of '83.
84. Mr. Thompson has lately sustained the
loss of his mother.
85. J. E. Cornell will graduate from Amherst
University in June.
86. C. A. Pratt is in Stephens Polytechnic
Institute, Hoboken, A. J.
87. Mr. E. W. Dickerson willgraduated from
Rochester University this year.
88. W. H. Apley is attending to the brick manufac-
turing business for his father.
89. Minnie Payton is seen one in a while
on the muddy streets of the Garden City.
90. Wm. Naylor will go to the Phi Upsilon
convention held at Albany, May 29 inst.
Messrs. Geo. Wright and John Russell are propri-
tors of the Metropolitan Press Bureau.
91. Mr. Charles Hensley expects to go to New
Jersey to take a course in civil engineering.
92. Mr. Calvin Johnson is preaching at Soma-
nanck, Ill., and may go to Dakota this spring.
Mr. W. M. Corkey, of Komenka, Canada, Wood-
stock, will also cast in his lot with '83.
93. Mr. Hammond will go as a delegate to Albany
from the Omega Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fra-
ters.
94. Mr. O. P. Soward graduates at the Law
School this June, after which he will go to Europe,
where he will study for two years.
95 and 96. Mr. Frank Walsh and Mr. Ted Ham-
mon, chairman of the committee,
will be on the summer vacation,
at which time they will take a tree claim.
97. Johnny Crawford was up to see some of his
old chums on the campus.
He made a show in a whole sale
hardware store on Randolph street.
98. Fay Seward and "22 Lucius Weischnen
are the chairs of the newly organized chapter
of Delta Phi at the Union College of Law.
89. The junior class of the Union College of Law
will banquet at the Hotel in the absence of the last
of June. Tickets may be had from Lucius Weischnen,
chairman of the committee.
Before departing on his European trip, Prof.
Fraz will finish two articles for the Encyclopedia
Brittanica. These articles are on the respective sub-
jects "American Universities" and "Utha."
90. A. W. Fuller preached a sermon before the
First Baptist church of Burlington, May 6. That
church is needing an assistant pastor, and it is possi-
ble that Mr. Fuller will be the assistant for Mr. Spiney.

AGAIN two of Professor Griffith's pupils took off
their spurs in favor of a new vocation. They are
on Prof. Griffith's success in training pupils, if they
will only come to him in time, and then do a little
study and work.

We are interested to see that Prof. H. M. Dickson,
who has given our University students much good
and faithful elementary drill at times, is to give his
Sixteenth Electionary Recital, to be participated in
by his pupils, May 1st, at the Academy of Fine
Arts.

81. Mr. Wm. M. Ege made a call on the Uni-
versity boys last week, on his way to the Y.M.C.A.
convention at Milwaukee. We were all very much
pleased to see Mr. Ege and have an old-fashioned
talk with him. William is the same loyal fellow to
his Alma Mater and to Christian work.
82. Mr. J. M. King, brother of R. S. King,
was recently married to Miss Eta Osnest of, Waterloo,
Iowa. Many of John's old chums are surprised that
he should thus early have broken away from all the
endearments of college life, but they send him and
his kindest wishes, and say they are hastening to
follow in his footsteps.

LOCALS.

MONONGAHELA 
SOPHOMORE EX' 
SENIOR VACATION.

Senior essays all off.

Senior catching being off the bus.

It takes Harper and Fuller to ride the bicycles.

What has become of honors for commencement?

What is affecting the planets in Prof. Howar's
room?

The attraction of the ladies.

Four French maidens all in a row.

When this class came tumbling about them, it did hurt them

No email to a Junior.—"What do the Seniors do dur-
ing their Senior summer? Play "jack of course."

The K.K.K. Squelch has just finished a serial,

a very thrilling story, entitled "Leased by a Kiss," in five

issues of Constitutional Law.—“Please give the

10th amendment to the constitution." Student.

"I did not learn them in their order." Prof.—

Junior should learn them in order for us to be sure

you know them.

It would convey the impression that
courtesy in France, though more restrained than
in America is not on that account more desirable, but
on the contrary the American free and easy, off-hand
manner of courting is the more salutary influence
on matrimonial life.

It is a remarkable fact that one of the most inter-
ing and impressive orations given at the Seminary
Commencement was by a colored gentleman. By
many of the audience he was considered first. This

show the possibilities there are for this race so long

known in the States. Next year they will be

100 years old.

The Kappa has changed the date of its aniver-
sary exercises to May 22. The only changes in the
programme are that in place of dedication by Mr. E. Jelen Miss Lizzie Heilman will recite.

And instead of the old V. K. R. Quarterset, it will be by Miss Ross, an old V. K. R. member.

The Athenaeum Literary Society will hold its an-
iversary exercises May 14. The following year will
be the programme for that occasion: Declama-
tion, Mr. W. L. Barnard; Essay, Miss Ella F.
Haight; Oration, Samuel Brog; Pian, Mr. T. Hammon;
Debates, F. Turned vs. F. Walsh; Music by the Quartette and Misses Browning and Tanner.

Ten Octarional Association met May 14, and re-
ceived reports on finances. Mr. Geo. Newcomb,
chairman of the committee, reported progress, and
had the cash to show for it, but he wishes those
members who still care, to feel no reluctance in pay-
ing up any of their back dues, for he has not quite
enough to square the bills of the Association yet.
He kindly requests the treasurer to solicit all dues pos-
sible, and thus help him square all accounts before
the close of the term.

The Phi Pals gave Miss Bessee S. Faulkner a sur-
prise at her home on the evening of the 15th. The
company came together about 8:30. There being some
ten couples present, a very happy evening was passed
(as such Phi Pals can have) in spite of the inclemency of the weather without. Providence be thanked for
the storm ceased, the clouds broke away, the silver
moons beams shone down upon everyone present and daughter of the Phi Pals as they homeward "best their way."

In consequence of Professor Friner's leaving for
Europe before the summer vacation should begin, Prof. C. L. 

and therefore having part with the Junior class
before its term of work had expired, he saw fit to make his early departure by favoring the Junior as well as the Senior class, with a formal
farewell address. In this address he gave his idea of
the relationship which should exist between stu-
dent and professor. He considered it to be much the
same as that which exists between father and parent. He considered that the class should be on intimate
terms with one another and with the professor, and
that this intimacy should approach as nearly as
possible to that which exists in the family circle; that
the professor should be the perfect freedom of the
class, and free from all criticism, marked by that common courtesy which personal consideration demands. Prof. Howar
sought to impress upon us in very appropriate and touching
language, the debt of gratitude a class owes its Alma
Mater, and that the school, at least as far as he could
see it, had only begun to feel the weight of when he leaves the college walls. He urged the pursuit of original investigation and topical reading
as the best means to a symmetrical development of
him who would become a proficient student. It
would be a pity, he said, if the classes were pleased
with his fervent address, but were greatly en-
thused and inspired. We all wish the professor a
very prosperous and gainful career, and hope he may
return to us as well and rested next year.

The Y.M.C.A. Convention at Milwaukee, May 16,
was attended by the whole of the faculty, and all the
States and the Canadians, with a few from Eng-
land. And with about 500 who are engaged in such
an inspiring and sublime work, the meeting was a source
of inspiration. This work through the organization of
Y.M.C.A.'s has had existence for about thirty years in America, and now in the compass of their activity, comprise organiza-
tions for young men in general business, for com-
mercial travelers, for railroad men, for college stu-
dents, for the colored men in the South, and lastly
for the lumbermen of the North and the young men
in the wheatfields of the Northwest. Such mission-
ary effort was never put forth before.

There are in the United States 172 college associa-
tions, comprising 9,000 students, and in their work
reaching 40,000 of the students of America. In
the past year 1,500 conversions are reported from these
associations. Many are reported to have decided to
give their lives to the Christian ministry and to the
foreign missionary work, directly through the
U.S. and work of these organizations.

So much has been done and the work is going on.
Illinois is the banner state in having nineteen college
associations.

May the recitations be so arranged throughout the
coming year, that our daily and Bible meetings can be
continued in the old manner.

The Kappa held its annual Alumni exercises on the
evening of May 3. The essay of the evening was read by Mr. S. H. Gordon of the subject "Pyra-
mites." The subject, though an old one, was handled in a pleasing and able manner. Prof. 1

son delivered the address of the evening on the familiar but abused subject "Politics." He han-
dled the subject in a dignified manner, and in the same time relieving it of much of the unpleas-
antness which generally accompanies the treatment
of this subject. Mr. Robbins S. Matt delivered the
oration on the subject "Pulpit Politics." Mr. Matt
was quite interesting, his subject being that of the
subject, giving the clergy some very plausible advice. His delivery was graceful and pleasant.
Mr. L. Weischnen read the Society Paper K.K.K.
Squelch. The debate of the evening was between Messrs. W. H. Hall and E. Jelen. Question
"Admitting that O'Donnell Ross is the leader of the Irish-Americans, and guilty of aiding and
abetting the recent Irish outrages, he was be-
extradited upon demand from England?" The
debate was interesting and the subject of great interest to all will agree in calling it one of the most able debates delivered at his a long time. Prof. Stuart participated in miscellaneous debate and favored us with a good speech. The recitation was
given by Miss Salina Seckendorf. The hearty ap-
plause on the part of the audience testified to the
EXCHANGES.

The editors of many of the college journals seem to be agreed that whatever unpleasant or burdensome duties editorship may have imposed upon them, the exchange department is an unfailing source of delight to every one who has any share in discharging its duties. We feel this to be true in our own brief experience at least.

The pleasure and profit we draw from perusing the pages of our visitors is akin to the delight we experience in conversation with a genial friend. The usefulness of college journalism is an indubitable fact. Its advantages are numerous, too numerous to be enumerated here; one particular advantage is the powerful influence it exerts in creating and fostering a feeling of sympathy for one another in all the colleges of the land. It gives the students of every American university and college that desire the means, an opportunity to know what is being done in all the rest, and the enthusiasm that springs up in one institution is carried to all the rest, as the college paper is the medium through which the electric current flows from mind to mind and from heart to heart among all the aspirants for the higher education throughout our land.

Being a comparative stranger we would like to shake hands with all of our friends, but as time is short and space is wanting, besides our exchanges being numerous, we shall be obliged to be satisfied with a mere glance at many whose acquaintance we hope to make more intimate at another time.

It seems to be the opinion of some exchange editors that their columns should be devoted to abuse, sharp criticism or bitter sarcasm. We shall, however, simply endeavor in a friendly way to criticise faults, correct mistakes, resent injustices, and be exceedingly grateful for kind words.

A few of our exchanges make themselves ridiculous by stepping out of their legitimate sphere to offer comments and criticisms upon leading magazines of the country. This absurd conduct has been justly criticised already by our contemporaries, but still there are some who do not heed this friendly advice.

The "Ariel" grants us with the announcement that it will have a special edition included containing the cuttings of all the interstate contests at Minneapolis, and all important news from the contest, and that copies may be obtained by forwarding fifteen cents.

The "Monmouth Collegian" comes to us filled with good things. The literary columns are graced with J. M. Ross's first-prize oration, subject, "The Political Mission of Partition." We extend our hearty congratulations to Monmouth on the victory which it has gained, and we hope that there will be no further occasion for dispute concerning the merited honors.

The "Round Table" is aroused again and proves to be a good square paper this issue. The oration of Mr. Kellogg, the second-prize orator, appears among the literary columns. In one of the editorials Beloit sets forth some of the disadvantages under which her representative was obliged to struggle. "What might have been done under more favorable circumstances, etc., etc., is of course left for the noble patriots of Beloit's sons to suggest each to himself." The article "A Night's Experience" displays a very vivid imagination.

The "Campus" discusses in one of the editorials the well worn and much abused subject, "The Marking System." While we are somewhat in sympathy with the position which he takes, yet we think that he is a little too radical when he declares that "The marking system as usually conducted is a standing injustice, a prolific cause of fraud and deceit, and a certain destroyer of all true scholarship," this sounds a little too much like the resentment of injury.

The "Our Dame Scholastic" is on hand with its usual "Lists of Excellence," "Rolls of Honor," "Class Honors," etc. The "Scholastic" would be improved very much if those long lists of empty names were omitted from its columns. Such lists would be very becoming in a monthly report of a public school for the children to take to their pas and mat, but much out of place we think in the columns of a college journal.

The "Sunbeam" sparkles with many bright and golden thoughts. In the article entitled "Turning Points" we think the points are well taken and illustrated. "Reading" is also a well written article, and full of good suggestions to all thoughtful readers.

Hereafter the "Campus" will contain no exchange department. Thinking that there is a lack of interest in the exchange columns and wishing to follow the example of some few eastern colleges in this respect, it has abolished this department. The "Campus" does not, however, deny itself the right of answering any strictures that may be indulged in by other papers at its expense.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Ten "Ajax" of Sophocharles has been rendered at Cambridge University.

Non Dame will produce the "Antigone" of Sophocles soon. The libretto are now in print.

The colleges of Tennessee have organized an oratorical association. The first contest was held May 4.

Tennessee young men and women were indebted to Hon. Alex. Stephens for his education. To each of these a check was sent each month.

Ten editors of the "Bates Student," and the "Niagara Index," are excused from regular work in rhetoric, on account of their editorial duties.

American colleges derive two-fifths of their income from their students, while English colleges derive only one-tenth from the same source.

The students of Knoxville, Ten., refused to admit a colored student in one of their societies. Twenty-three have been expelled and fifty more have left.

At Oxford and Cambridge a student is a Freshman only two months. Another peculiar feature of those institutions is the fact that examinations are held but twice in three years.

Ten Yale College faculty has declared that hereafter, when Sophomores or Seniors injure a Freshman, the guilty parties shall be punished just as if they had injured a human being.

Harvard has the largest library in the United States. It contains 185,000 volumes. Yale has 92,000, Dartmouth 60,000, Brown 52,000, Princeton 49,000, Cornell 40,000, University of Michigan 28,000, New York 20,000.

There has been a "non popery riot" at Oxford. About the end of February a band of students ejected from college the representative of a Roman propagandist, who had been making converts among them. The affair was planned by English high church men, and shows what liberty of conscience is allowed at Oxford.

A Pennsylvanian boasts that he makes a soap that would "wash a politician's character white as snow." There must be a great deal of lye about that soap.

On spring, homestead spring.
You dear, delightful, sunny thing!
You've come again with your baying brevets,
You've bought your seed, and slain, and rain;
Dear spring, every one's glad to see thee again,
Even if with every other breath he sobs—Bedford Sees. (Tumble-down intonation.)

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