THE VOLANTE.

Vol. XIII. University of Chicago, November, 1883. No. 3.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

I. COLLEGE OF LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

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

II. ELECTIVE COURSES.

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

III. LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

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

IV. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

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

The College Professors do most of the teaching in this department. Having a broad and ripe experience in handling classes, their work is of the highest order.

V. UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.

FACULTIES.

GALUSA ANDERSON, S.T.D. President; and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

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

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

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

J. D. S. RIGGS, M.A., Secretary of the Faculty and Principal of the Preparatory Department.

GEORGE W. HOUGH, M.A., Superintendent of the Dearborn Observatory and Professor of Astronomy.

ALEN AYRAULT GRIFFITH, M.A., Professor of Elocution and Oratory.

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A. A. BENNETT, B.S., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

HAYDN K. SMITH, LL.D., Lecturer on Political Economy.

W. L. B. JEITNEY, C.E., Lecturer on Architecture.

FACULTY OF LAW.

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

Hon. HARVEY B. HURD, Treasurer Law Faculty, and Professor of Constitution and Statute Law Practice, Evidence and Pleading.

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

MARTHAL E. EVELL, LL.D., Professor of Common Law Contracts, Criminal Law and Torts.

N. S. DAVIS, M.D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.
LOVE AND THE LILY.

[Anonymous.]
In coolness saw the ashes of her heart.
I placed, some sober for my grind to find,
And in the Springtime, left there did assort
A Lily—perfection of Lily kind.
And I did read it; entering it with tears
Nursed it, as mother her first-born, and sought
To wing from out the unwrappingpure
Sorrow of sorrow and release (from thought).
From root to stem, from stem to more-white flower,
[Deferring the white culansia of her soul].
The Lily grew in beauty hour by hour.
And swiftly opened to the perfect whole.
And so it flourished till, on summer morn,
A fresh, how sweet my fancy—a new face
My sorrow died, for Love did bear sorrow, and
A new Passion did the old replace.
Then, in the blossoming, did I seek the flower,
To show it to the woman I had wed,
When he the Lily—born of sun and shower.
From out her heart, my first Love's heart—was dead

THE SONG OF THE WEST WIND.

[Anonymous.]
I came from where the setting sun, each day,
On his unwarmed way,
Paces white, to fling
Back to the world, ere twilight's amber wing
Rood over it, its fore-dawn offering.
So precious that each child
Deckeds all the skies in songs of gladness loud.
I come from where the meadows green and fair,
By slower-scented air,
Lied lull'd to quiet rest,
By sweet song floated, by twilight dimd caress'd.
The sun's last message to their bosoms press'd;
By quiet meadows sweet,
With breaths of countless flowers, I haste with winged feet.
I come by waving wheat fields, fair and wide,
Sweeping for harvest idle.
I come by waving green fields, fair and wide.
Pale flowers, withered by the day's force heat;
And on my way o'er silver rivers calm,
I send my breath of balm.
The laden ship I sail,
Stroll with my fragrant bosom each weary sail,
And send them on their way with favoring gale,
And on the great blue deep
And on my way o'er silver rivers calm;
I make the greatest laugh and dance and leap.
And on the great blue deep

WHY IS IT?

That You Have Never Tried Our Good Clothes?
Perhaps you don't know that we use three different shaped patterns, not believing all men are the same shape. Also that we press out all the folds, creases or wrinkles, and see that every garment is thoroughly fitted to your person.

Feast alın, and show you with the least obligation to purchase.

Come and see how will we do by all at

WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
For, State and Halton Streets,

FRANK REED Manager.

CHICAGO, ILL.
THE VOLANTE.

TO WHAT END?

The age is practical, utilitarian, inquiries after results, seeks fruit, and will not be said "nay." But man has not forgotten that he is a seeker of knowledge, and that there are things which he has gone before us, also been practical and utilitarian on the lower and narrower planes of their thinking and pursuing? They have not forgotten the energy of his age said: "All things are full of labor." The fact remains true to-day, and we accept it with all sincerity: yet the thinking portion of mankind, this question naturally arises: To what end is this ceaseless toil, this ever beginning, never-ending task of life? Wherefore those strained muscles, those quivering nerves, this throbbing brain? Is there not a purpose in all this, a plan to be worked out—an end to be achieved? Or is man an aimless creature, that bays in the vault of exisence, without an intelligent purpose to guide its action, or a worthy end to sublime its endeavor?

Bounded by time and the objects of sense, no worthy answer can be returned to our question, and yet a fitness for the life that now is, for the duties, the tasks, the responsibilities that meet us in all the walks of human activity, is to have a controlling influence in shaping the end for which we dare, and do, and endure, in the battle of life.

All will concede that in our time but little thought is required to solve the most difficult questions, since humanity has been taking the same question throughout the ages.

In every rise and fall of fashion have been
That comes with sweating morning muskets,
That breaks the silent spell of sting and sting
And thus leaves the heart behind.

And then, in the end, when the mind is
Like whisper of wind before the rain,
That makes us wail, our heart with pain,
Wherefore, wherefore?

Pathetic, ominous scenes everywhere,
With hope that harden rather than wane,
For life's great secret search, the hidden heaven,
And find it not, but some lesser heavens
Prestantly strive the dragging day
Future their souls, and, like by day,
With passionate longing, they steadfastly pray.

Man, as made for activity in mind and body, thinking, pursuing, willing, acting, must be able to satisfy himself that all this activity is not for itself, that there is something wise and beneficent purpose, all compendious, going before, running through and anticipates the final outcome of life.

And man's life, as a whole, was made for progress. This statement needs no proof; it is one of the fundamental and self-evident truths in the order of nature, the world-system of which man is a part, thinking, speaking, acting. What is the product now? What knowledge of theatrical effect. The dawn of the drama, of course, was not long after the Norman conquest. As early as the twelfth century it was the custom to commemorate the great events of the year, to recite the songs of the religious festivals, and to repeat in a dramatic form certain passages of scripture, for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the people. These earliest efforts were made as well as in coloratura songs of which are called Melodies and Morality. They are also divided into three other classes, Miracle-plays and Morals-plays, by other authors. The earliest Mystery was enacted in the convent of Dunstable, in the year 1199. It was called the play of St. Catherine and was a representation of the miracle and martyrdom of this saint. This was presented in French and therefore shows that the English custom of acting the play in French was taken from Sweden, where a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature, and of the laws of her operations; one who, no mistaken wisdom, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to feel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself. This, then, is our goal, and whatever may be ass, in the way, we must not falter nor be turned aside, onward and upward, leaving our difficulties far behind us as we scale the mountain of vision and reach the summit of our hopes.

"High hopes, that burned like stars sublime,
Go down in the heavens of Freedom,
And like the darkness of the tomb,
We sitter stand and see.
But never all we dream and say;
We watch the wilderness to-day,
And we shall see it to-morrow night.
O youth, fame earnest,
Still older with energies immortal!
To-day;
Our yearning open a portal;
And stoop break in the shadow,
We saw the golden gate close.
The harvest come to-morrow.

Though hearts bend over the part
Our eyes with smiling future glint;
For joyous end is not yet:
Lean out your soul's and listen.
The world calls Freedom's radiant way,
And opens in her sound;
Kneel down, who shall bear the Curses of to-day,
Still love the Green tomorrow."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH DRAMA.

The drama is said to be the most national part of our literature, yet the origin and development differ from those of any other European country. The English are especially rich in this department of literature and can boast of many writers who possessed the good qualities of originality and
short, merry dialogues, which were generally played in the intervals of a festival. Little by little the plays lost their purely religious character and became more profane. The demand for dramatic entertainment became so great that finally, about the middle of the sixteenth century, a class of writings arose which by the sectional and conversational character of the characters, represented some social or historical event. The Morality seems to have been broken in two to produce the two forms of dramatic composition which we call Tragedy and Comedy. The Comedies represent some ludicrous event or accident of life and are usually of a light and amusing character, while the Tragedies represent some catastrophe. "Tragedy is poetry in its deepest earnest; comedy is poetry in unlimited jest." The early tragedies are almost all noted for their gravity and refined language, and also the dryness of their style, although the plays are crowded with marvels, treason and regicide. As facilities for education increased and the public mind became better able to perceive the beauties and faults in composition, we find the improved taste gratified by such men as Kyd, Greene, Lyles, Peele, and Marlowe. Many of these are not without merit especially Marlowe, who wrote the plays "Edward II." and "Faustus" which are thought by Charles Lamb, to contain passages which even Shakespeare has not surpassed; and Marlowe men are observed by Shakespeare who is now acknowledged to be the greatest genius the world ever produced. The principal contemporaries of Shakespeare were Ben Johnson, Beaumont and Fletcher. There were no theatres until the year 1576, when James Burbage, under the powerful patronage of the Earl of Leicester, succeeded in erecting one. This was so successful that very soon there were twelve built by the citizens of London. The bawdy acting as they were called, were very much as those of the present time, but the musicians instead of being placed between the audience and the stage, had a position in the gallery built above them. They had no painted scenery but a card was exhibited on which was written the name of the country or city in which the scene was supposed to be. Through the stage was poorly furnished in some respects, yet in others it was magnificent, for the costumes were all as handsome as could be procured.

THE THEOLOGIST.

THE VOLANTE.

The holiness of the Gospel is an argument which speaks to my heart. Behold the books of philosophers, with all the learning; how small are they in comparison with that? Is it possible that a book at once so sublime and so simple, should be the work of men? Can it be that He, of whom it relates the history, is only a man himself? Has it the tone of an enthusiastic or an ambitious sectarian? What sweetness, what gentleness in his manner! What touching graces in his instructions! What elevation in his maxims! What profound wisdom in his discourse! What presence of mind, what virtue, and what justice in his replies?

Where is the man, where is the sage who knows how to act and to suffer without weakness and without ostentation?

When Plato painted his ideal just man, covered with all the apparel of crime, and deserving of all the rewards of virtue, he depicted in every detail, the character Christ.

The resemblance is so striking, that the Church Fathers have felt it, and indeed, there can be no mistake about it.

What prejudice, what blindness, or what evil faith must a man have had in order to compare the son of Sopdocratus to the son of Mary? What a gulf between them?

Socrates, dying without grief, without disgrace, sustained himself easily to the end; and if this easy death had not honored his life one would doubt if Socrates, with all his knowledge of human nature, was anything more than a sophist. He invented morality, some say; but others before him had practiced moral conduct; he only expressed in words what others had done, he arranged in instructive discourse their glorious examples.

Artists had been just, before Socrates had defined the virtue of justice. Leonidas and upper and lower country before he had defined virtue, Greece had abounded in virtuous men.

But where had Jesus found among his own people that elevated and pure morality of which he alone has taught us and given an example?

The death of Socrates philosophizing peacefully with his friends, is the sweetest that one can desire; that of Jesus Christ, who expired amid torments, insults, raillery, mocked by all the people, is the most horrible that one can fear.

Socrates, taking the poisoned cup, blesses him who weeping presents it. Jesus, in the midst of frightful suffering, prays for his bloody executioners. Yes, if the life and death of Socrates are those of a sage, the life and death of Jesus are those of a God.

Shall we say that the story of the Gospel was invented to please; by my friend, it is not in this way that one invents, and the deeds of Socrates, which so

one doubts, are less attested than those of Jesus Christ.

For the outset, it is to avoid the difficulty, without making it clear; it would seem more to be incommensurable that four men had composed this book by agreement, than that one man alone should have been the subject of it.

Never had this tone, this morality, been found in Jewish antiquity, but the Gospel has some characters, indeed, so grand, so striking, so perfectly inimitable, that the inventor would have been more remarkable than the hero.

BEST THOUGHTS.

Prefer knowledge to wealth; for the one is transitory, the other perpetual. —Socrates.

A taste for books is the pleasure and glory of my life. I would not exchange it for the glory of the Indies. —Gibbon.

In my study I am sure to converse with none but wise men; but abroad it is impossible for me to avoid the society of fools. —Sir William Walker.

Of the things man can do or make here below, by far the most momentous, wonderful, and worthy, are the things we call books. —Cyril.

All who would study with advantage, in any art whatsoever, ought to be taught themselves to the reading of some certain and certain books oftentimes over; for to read many books prodigiously confuseth, rather than learning, like as those who everywhere are not anywhere at home. —Luther.

Some readers are like the hour-glass—their reading is as the sand in runs out, but leaves not a vestige behind. Some, like a jelly-bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retain only the refuse and drugs. The fourth class may be compared to the alms of the poor; they are casting away all that is worthless, preserves only the pure genus. —Clement.

Milton's vocabulary comprised about 4,000 words, and Shakespeare's about 15,000. Some diligent student of Carlyle has found that in "Sartor Resartus" alone that author used not less than 7,500 distinct words. As "Sartor" was the earliest of Carlyle's books to be published in volume form, this showing is surprisingly large. It would be interesting to know the result of an equally diligent examination of his complete works.

At Williams the editors are excused from essay work; but we western editors can write essay, editorial, scraps of news, and attend to all, each week.

In exchange of Mr. King's for Miss Jean's contribution, we give the latter, in this issue.

The delay of the last issue was through accident of fire at the printer's.

We are glad to report that some of last year's VOLENTES are now on file, but we lack all the full numbers, February and April. Please send in, and at the end of the year we can persuade our publisher to bind them with this year's volumes, and place in the library. The VOLENTES of 78-79, we hope to secure through Mr. E.; we are glad to report our mistake, in that two volumes—74-75 and 77-78—are now bound and in the library, the latter the present of the publisher, Rev. J. Bovens, an old-time friend who did not graduate but was in the class of 80. We hope other publishers who may have the volumes will send them in.

A year-book is much desired. A start in that direction will be the complete list of alumni we hope to obtain, and an increased interest on the part of alumni. The publisher has sent out circulars to them and we hope they will respond in sending us news and keeping up their interest in us; and that the time and labor are not thrown away on an interest which is not within the reach of all. We are confident that the VOLENTES, which are now in the hands of many who have not seen them, will do much to bring us together.

We have been complimented on the non-appearance of the tobacco advertisements of last year. That they appeared was only a reflection on the character
DEAD [OR] GREEK.

No longer. O scholars, shall Plato
Be taught on.
No more will your name be partial
To the name of Adam.

Woe to me! I am “the boy”
For fancy.
Not even the Mexican Grecian
Will stop to read Caesar.
No true lover of Greece will lay his potato
To list to the lecture of Ovid or Plato.

Oh, History,

Will we ever find a real Greek college?

THE VOLANTE.

Science came and took its share of attention. About the same time is devoted to mathematics, Greek and Latin today, these occupying about a third of the course up to the Junior year. In the classical course of the University, the Latin has a year more than the other two. Within the past few years, some of the work in these three departments has been made optional with scientific or modern language study, in many of our colleges.

We know that in sympathy with the times, curricula have been varied. Then if these men wish so practical a course, why do they not attack the mathematics? We can affirm, and no more broadly than they, that the mathematics of the whole college course are of no “practical use,” (employing their phraseology).

Now what is the practical use, the utility of an education?

That part of education spent in a college pre-eminent for drill, for the application of the mind through such methods as shall train it for work, try it, culminate it for application after the course is finished. What is inevitably raised by the opponents of Greek, is, that in the college course, there is no provision for studying the English literature, our own history, or learning French to speak it like a Frenchman, or producing a full-fledged geologist.

Just as well may we feast, if we contemplate being lawyers or ministers of the gospel, because law, because evidences of Christianity or theology, are not taught here.

We do not know how it was at Harvard twenty-seven years ago, but we know that to-day it is expected that a youth shall know the history of his country before he enters the preparatory department, and that the college graduate does not, under our system, know more of English than of Greek and Roman literature, and as little of Ascending and Descending Xenonophantes, in considering it the duty of the college course to fit a man for a profession. That is not its province.

The harpies of the law-school, and the young chemists take an extra course to fit him for his duties; and so if one wishes to fit himself for the position of pensionnaire at Paris, he had better take French in a French-school. Specialists do not generally demand instruction from a college course. They attend college for the drill, in order to learn their work, and the minds to their specialties at the specialty-school.

Mr. Adams admits that he received a sort of “drill” in Latin and Greek, equal, at least, to the “drill on the treadmill.” Now that drill benefited him. It is doubtless to that drill throughout two years of Greek that Ariosto was ancient while the time together as he has done, that he owes more than he will admit. It is the drill of the mind that a college course furnishes. This point, in our definition of the utility of a college course, is held. We can see how in the case of our opponents this is overlooked or not considered as the true character of that course. They have confused names with essence. Special schools in their course, present end, that is, full equipment for particular lines of work; but college curricula present means only, preparation for pursuing special lines of mental work afterward.

Then whatever knowledge of customs, peoples, pure language and expressions of thought, incidentally at-leads the study of Greek, is an advantage, and with some is far more enjoyable and advantageous than that accompanying mathematics. This point established, we are shown to be, in the highest sense, utilitarians. It is the point of utility that leads the mechanic to place the perfect piece of steel into its place in the machine. If he shapes a raw piece of pig-iron for the accurate cog or axle, he makes a worthless machine. Now the raw pig-iron represents the mind in its crude state. By the purifying, perfecting process of the college course, it is converted into steel, ready now to be shaped for its particular work, and not fit for that work before. Then, as Greek is the equal, perhaps altogether the superior of any method for training the mind, as long as the mind in its own character does not change more than it has in the last two hundred years, so long Greek will be the master study. Greek shall not go.

Lastly, there is this consideration. A bellows without a blast; what is it? The mind to-day, evidently needs ballast, else theories, hot-headed schemers, madmen, and madwomen, and madmen and madwomen, who even in this past, specially of that age of glory, the age of Greece, in its language and thought, balances mind today.

THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

Leo XIII. has thrown open the contents of this noble library to scholars, and the act is one of the greatest events of the year, significant of the strides of advance in every direction.

But what are the contents of that library? We have found an account of these, in a co-temporary daily paper. As to its history, the library was founded by Nicholas V. (1447), by transferring the manuscripts collected in the Lateran, first in dignity of the Roman churches, to his own palace. At his death there were about 9,000 manuscripts, a large part of which were scattered by his successor. But Sixtus IV. was very zealous in increasing the library, so much so that Ariosto celebrated his pontificate in Theatrum Pictarum, by which scholar was librarian about 1490, Sixtus V.,
erected the present building in 1888. The celebrity of the library dates from the close of the sixteenth century; large collections were added to it by the will of the Pope who had gathered 1500 in 1609. A large collection of Palimpsests were obtained from the Benedictine monastery of Bobbio, and the library then contained 10,000 manuscripts, of which 5,000 were Latin and 3,260 were Greek. The library of the Elector Palatine, captured at Heidelberg by Dr. Tilly and presented to Gregory X. in 1625, was the next accession. It contained 4,338 manuscripts, 1,556 Latin and 403 Greek. In 1668, the library of Urbino was added, containing 7,171 Greek and Latin manuscripts. In 1690, the Bibliotheca Alexandriana, the collection of Christian, Queen of Sweden, was added to the library, and the most important of all the treasures bequeathed to her by her four sons, Alphonso, at Prague, Wurtbruck, and Bremen—2,291 MSS, 2,191 Latin and 190 Greek. Clement XI, in the beginning of the last century, presented 58 Greek MSS to the collection, and in 1760 the library of the Osibroni family—3,892 MSS—was added. There were some other additions, the last important being that of 162 Greek MSS, from the convent of San Basilo.

Peace being made with Prussia in 1815, Pius VII. restored many of the manuscripts taken from Heidelberg, being of great importance to Humboldt, the celebrated German. No additions are known to have been made for twenty-five years, and the Vatican Library contains now, in the Oriental collection, 500 Hebrew, 787 Arabic, 820 Coptic, 71 Ethiopic, 429 Syriac, 64 Turkish, 65 Persian, 1 Sanscritar, 13 Armenian in Armenia, 22 Indian, 10 Chinese and 18 Slavonic MSS.

The amount of the whole collection of Greek, Latin, and Oriental manuscripts is 25,584, the finest in the world. The number of printed books is thought to be 30,000.

The principal manuscript treasures of the library are the following: The celebrated "Codex Vaticanus," or "Bible of the End of the Fourth or Beginning of the Fifth Century," containing the oldest version of the Septuagint and the first Greek One of the New Testament. This most important document in biblical literature was published by the late Cardinal Mai in 1857. The "Virgin" of the fourth or fifth century, with fifty miniatures, including a portrait of Virgil, well known by the engravings of Santo Bartoli, the "Tezara" of the ninth century, with miniatures of the "Terrace" of the fourth or fifth century, the oldest known; "Fragment of a Virgin" of the twelfth century, the "Cherub de la Puibbede," the celebrated Palimpsest discovered by Cardinal Mai, under a version of St. Augustine's Commentary on the Psalms

This is considered the oldest Latin manuscript extant. The "Palmipes of Lilly, 1291," from the library of Christ's, Queen of Sweden. The "Palmipes of Trivit," from the same collection, with notes by Grotius. The "Sorceress" of the fourteenth century, with commentaries by the Emperor Beazil, a fine example of Byzantine art, brilliantly illuminated with representations of saints, miracles, and martyrdoms of various saints of the Greek Church. The "Hommies," of St. Gregory Nazianzeni of the year 1063, and Four Gospels of the year 1228, both Byzantine manuscripts of great interest. A Greek version of the "Acts of the Apostles," written in gold, presented to Innocent VIII. by Charlotte, Queen of Cyprus. The large Hebrew Bible, in folio, from the library of the Duke of Urbino, for which the Jews of Venice oifered its weight in gold. The "Commentaries on the New Testament," with miniatures of the fourteenth century, by Nicola da Bologna. The "Breviary of Matthia Corvinius," of the year 1492, beautifully written and illuminated by Alavante. The parchment scroll of a Greek manuscript of the seventh century, thirty-two feet long, with miniatures of the history of Joshua. The "Officium Mortis," with beautiful miniatures. The "Codex-Mexican," a calendar of immense length. The dedication copy of the "Ascertio Septim Sacramentorum adversus Martium Luminum," by Henry VIII., printed on vellum at London in 1523, with the King's signature and the autograph inscription on the last page but one, "Finis, Henry VIII."

ANGELICA AVES, Henrici Leo Deini, mitnnt, huus apud et exitita erat.

Letters from Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, seven times in number, nine in French and eight in English. The "Dante," of the fifteenth century, with miniatures by Guillia Clivo in the very beautiful writing of the author of the Desamour, to which the signature of Johannis de Cordillo is affixed, and with notes said to be by Petrarch. Tasso's autograph Petrarch's autograph. Several manuscripts of Luther and the principal part of the "Christian Catechism," translated into German by Melanchthon (1566); the Latin poem of "Domini, in honor of the Virgin," with her full-length portrait, and several historical miniatures of great interest which represent the repudiation of the Emperor Henry IV., his abdication by Gregory XIV., and similar subjects.

An everwished Salute to the tourists: I have three transporting studies—Psychology, Geology and—Literology.

We will, under this heading, place first, any short communications from our Alumni, or corrections and news as to those personages, in this way setting forth the occupation and whereabouts of the Alumni; and, second, the perusal relating to the undergraduates, faculty and friends.

80. Ernest W. Clement, Principal of Burlington College, writes to us on receipt of the last Volante:

"I was much pleased with its new dress, and especially delighted with the "Index Alumnorum," which will, I trust, be continued and constantly rectified. I notice a few errors, to which I call your attention."

These, with other corrections, are as follows:

65. We prefix Prof. to Joshua Pike's name; he is at Jerseyville, Ill.


68. Rev. Robt. E. Neighbor has accepted the call to the North Bapt. church Indianapolis, Ind.

69. Rev. J. P. Phillips has located at Beaver Dam, Wis.

70. Rev. J. M. Coon is laboring at Whitewater, Wis.

71. Prof. T. B. Pryor is at Whitewater, Wis.

72. Charles A. Searins is located at Millar, Hand Co., Dak.

74. Rev. J. N. H political address is Cambridge, Mass.

75. Rev. Wilson Whitney is at Cambordale, Ill.

76. A. B. Pries is Professor at Coshocton, Ohio.

77. Rev. Dr. Nathan B. Wood has accepted the call to the Methodist Baptist Church, Chicago. We acknowledge receipt of corrections to Index Alumnorum from the above, which we have noted. He writes: "The Address of self and wife will be Chicago, after Dec. 25."

78. Rev. Jos. Mountain has recently moved to Morris, Ill.

79. J. H. Simpson, Morris, Ill., is attorney, instead of minister, as stated in Volante.

81. Miss Ella L. Hayes has been appointed teacher in the Western Baptist Home Missionary School of the West.

82. John H. Kipp is now Professor of Principles of Medicine and Botany at the Chicago Postgraduate Medical College.

83. Rev. E. O. Taylor, of the Central Baptist Church of this city, on Oct. 22, read a very concise, well prepared historical paper on the history of that denomination for the past fifty years, in this city. It was ably read, and in its contents, he made mention
of the founding of the university, adding: "Of which I am proud to be an alumnus."

-- J. C. Cooks, new Prof. in the Ecoles College in this State, is also editor of the Quartely, in the October number of which we find the following in answer to questions printed in the Quarterly of Au-
swer to an "alumnus of 40 years ago," is unknown.

Mary's Little Lamb has a romantic history. Mary's name was Mary Mary Sawyer, she lived in Sterling, Mass. Her father gave her a little lamb to raise. She not only raised it but brought it up, also. It followed her to school several days as well as one day. But one day, because it was too familiar and was put out. A school boy who was present, then there is recorded the poem that has a national reputation. Who he was, no one can tell. It is fair to guess that it was Mary's second love, for of course the lamb was her first love. This lamb became a sheep, and was looked over a cow. Mary, tearfully and tenderly, watched it breathe its last. This was the sad story of Mary's Little Lamb.

"Go ahead" was coined in the West.

Married.--1800, J. P. Lindsay to Miss Lizzie M. Campbell, on Tuesday, October 16, at Indianapolis, Inda. Married.--1800, Alfred Eugene Barr to Miss Abbie Louisa Crafts, formerly in 1880. The marriage occurred some two months since, but we have no particulars.

Married.--At Morgan Park, Ill., on Thursday evening, Oct. 22, Miss Alice M. Northrup, class of '92, to Rev. B. F. Simpson, pastor of the Baptist church, Jacksonville, I11.

LOCALS.


Behold the man who has the latest, in a part of the hair—and a bang!

"Look out for those lips!"

Nebraska desires admission into the Inter-State Horticultural Association.

We publish in this issue the creation which took second prize at Rockford contest, kindly furnished by Miss Berne.

Owing to the printers being burned out, the last issue of the Volante was considerably delayed.

The hours during which students may obtain books from the library are from 8:15 to 8:45 in the morning, and after the five hours during the school-days.

We are glad to find that our suggestions concerning the fire, have not been passed unheeded. If the rooms are as comfortable the entire year as now, no such complaint as in former years will be heard.

Professor Fraser has begun his course of lectures before the Chicago Athenaeum Society, which are to be delivered during November and December. It would be well if all the students would attend these lectures, as they are interesting and instructive to all who may be so fortunate as to hear them.

Miss M. E. Dodson gave a party at her home on Monday evening, October 22d. Those who were so fortunate as to attend were highly entertained. A literary and musical program was the feature of the evening, and was greatly enjoyed.

The Tri Kappa's promise two very interesting programs to be given within the next month. One to be a contest between Tri Kappa and the E. W. Club of this city, and the other an "Extra" to be given in the Society Parlors.

The students are at a loss for song books some time ago owing to their becoming mixed with the song books belonging to the St. John Episcopal Sunday School, which has been holding services in the chapel the past summer. This error on the part of some one was more than "repented" in the present, by the Rev. J. D. Wilson, pastor of the church, of twenty new hymn-books, sent the students wish to return their sincere thanks.

We are glad to hear that our remarks concerning the need of a University year-book have not passed unheeded. We understand several are talking this matter up and there are good prospects of its final publication. This book should be published by the junior class properly owing to there being only a few in class it falls upon the Fraternities to carry on the work. Let us all unite to the end that we may have a good University year-book.

After so much work has been put upon the University Campus, we are sorry to see it go for naught. Although the winter is coming, yet some things can be kept alive and this extra work in the spring be saved. We speak more especially of the ash-pile started by the junior at the west end of the building. We think it unnecessary, and that the money spent on it mars the appearance of the grounds for those coming from that direction. We hope this will be cleared up immediately.

Miss Lucy Anderson held an informal reception at her house on Friday evening, October 25. The occasion being in honor of her birthday. This was one of the parties of the season, and was productive of much enjoyment to those present. As all remembered the old command of the Drs., with reference to the society, "that lights must be out by 10:30," the guests began to leave about ten, each declaring they had had a delightful time and one long to be remembered.

It is the desire and wish of the editors of the Vol-
ante that all alumni of the University of Chicago, would occasionally send us some item of interest, to the student world, or a communication discussing some of the many educational topics now before the public. We would be glad to hear from you at any time, and you may know that communications sent will be of interest to all.

On the occasion of the commencement, Mr. Lawrence Johnson, took his mallet in hand at a convenient hour and was good enough to give the students, in the eve of Nov. 2, a fair audience in attendance. The evening of the evening was furnished by Miss Hazel. The power of her music on the Tri A. They are an essay by Miss Talman, who read a well-prepared article on "The Story of the Little Maid of Dan-
marks," by Mr. Thackery, "Fifth,"—by Mr. Dickerman. Followed. Miss Andrews read that ex-
clusive poem of Shelley—"The Cloud." Mr. Bert Russell, in a Russellian, worthy of his predecessor, read the "Enterprise." The debate was an interesting one on, "Whether the Republican Party should be continued in power or not." Mr. Lurad affirmed, hold-
ing that the good accomplished by the party, now in power, shows it to be able to hold out; that the Dem-
ocratic Party, which must go if the former goes out, is not shown to be better or as good as the Re-
publican. Any change would be serious for the country, Mr. E. J. Walsh on the contrary, he said that a party has no right to live, unless it has a mission that we are to consider the present, not the past; that as a "debate," the Republican party should now, its mission done, itself out, be laid aside. He held,that manned, selfish interests were keeping it in existence, the reason why we should not have a new party. Welfare of country would not be endangered by a change. Mr. Kercher, who joined the seniors this fall, gives the criticisms.

Mr. G. W. Hough, Director of the Dearborn Ob-
servatory of the University of Chicago, gives the fol-
lowing account of some investigations of the planet Jupiter. "This object is necessary, and is that
south of the Jovian orbit, is 30,000 miles in length and 8,000 in breadth. For three successive years it remained of its size, shape and color without sensible changes. During the past year, however, its color was much paler, and it gradually grew so faint as to be-
come invisible in most telescopes. At the Dearborn Observatory, however, with the great Clark refractor observations were secured as late as the 15th of May last. The planet was then so far from the earth and so near the sun that the outline of the spot could not be certainly traced, but its position was well indicated and showed a depression by July. Subsequent to this date observations were impossible, owing to the conjunction of the planet with the sun. As Jupiter is now far enough from the sun to be visibly observed, a few days since we computed an ephemeris of the spot, based on the rotation period 9 hours, 55 minutes, 38 seconds, as given by last year's observa-
tion. The morning of the 11th alt. the time was fa-
vorable for observation, and on directing the telescope on Jupiter the depression in the equatorial belt was well defined, and the spot itself was very faintly visi-
table. A second observation was secured on the 13th. The comparison of these observations with the ephem-
ers, shows that the assumed rotation period is sub-
stantially correct. I have no doubt that as the planet approaches nearer the earth the spot will be-
come more conspicuous.

We have received since last issue a copy of "Stu-
dents' Songs," published by Moses King, Cambridge, Mass. Every lover of college songs will find this as a most excellent work.

For range of subjects, the People's Cyclopaedia un-
doubtedly surpasses all others. It is a work that meets the demands of the times.

William Swinton, who is well known through his histories, is publishing "Swinton's Story-Teller," a monthly, containing four, completed tales of each number. It is a new venture, and a plausible one. Address Swinton, Barnes & Swinton, 20 Ladys-
attoe Place, New York City, for information.

EXCHANGES.

Through lack of room, some notices left out last issue, are put in this.

We take your extended hand, Transcript, and are in accord with you, being on dress parade too, and wish to congratulate you. Come on. We are try-
ing to be more prompt.
The Ashby Monthly is in fashionable hue and spirits, but has "Dr. S. P. Hemen."—"P. S." it should be.

We have received: The Detroit College Review, Denison Collegian, Hamilton Col. Monthly, Campus, Polytechnic, Beacon, St. Bonaventure Phoenix, Central Boy, Quarterly, Notre Dame Scholastic, Res Academic, Carlow, Butler, Rockford Sun, Magazine, Portfolio, Lantern, Ovidian, St. Vincent's Col. Journal, Illini, Round Table, College Review, University Mirror, Berkeleyan, University Herald, Rambler, Dartmouth, Xavier, Colby Echo, Deque-Mide Mirror, Sunbury.

The Bloomington Inter is a live paper in the live western State of Kansas.

The University Press writes "Alma Mater" in the "lower case," and has no exchange department.

The College Journal opens with an illustration,—an old gent, who on seeing a sign, "Boots Blacked In Side," wonders how on earth those fellows can keep their soles clean?

The Carleton, in good trim in every way, enters into political questions in argument that the times do not call for a new political party. We are glad to see college papers discussing politics.

The North Western has a good article on "Spain."

The College Chronicle of Naperville (Northwestern College) is before us. Glad to see you—shake Larch! The Gleaner is having quite a tilt with Moomouth Collegian.

THE VOLANTE.

The Gleaner, from Hedding College, is an extremely neat page. This month it devotes rather too much space to the locals and personalities. The students are all jubilant because the debt, which hung like a dark cloud over them, has been removed and is in a fair way to be raised entirely. Would that some such good fortune might come to us.

The Illinois contains a great amount of interesting reading, especially for a semi-monthly. It shows much skill and taste in its composition, and has an interesting article on "The worth of a little learning." The literary societies have arranged for a course of entertainments, which would be a good thing for any college. We hope they will be successful.

The College Rambler, a semi-monthly from J. C. sullivan, gives a very spirited article on the prospects of England. It thinks that only a little more is needed to make the people rise in rebellion, and cites the condition of the Irish especially. As it says, we all need more college spirit.

We would remind the Wrelyen Bee that our Alma Mater's name is University of Chicago.

The University Quarterly has a good paper on the advantages of New York City as a location for a university. We agree that the advantages of our large cities afford in these times the very best sources of inspiration, that the cities are the best locations for institutions of learning for young men especially.

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Here and There.

Cornell 87 numbers 140. The son of Prof. Huxley took the highest classical honors at Oxford.

Pater: "Well, my boy, and how do you like college? Alma Mater has turned out some good men."—Young Hopeful: "Yes—she's just turned me out!" He had been expelled.

John G. Whittier, who is a trustee of Brown University, wishes to make the institution co-educational.

At Harvard the Freshman class numbers about 280 men.

At Yale the Freshman classes number 397, 172 Academics and 85 Scientists.

Ben Butler is reported to be the only man in Massachusetts who can read Greek without a lexicon.

It is estimated that nine-tenths of the College students in this country are Republicans.

The first edition of Jnr. G. Blaine's new book, Twenty Years of Congress," will require 75 tons of paper.

Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, joined the Cambridge University last week. He has rooms in Trinity College, and will be treated as an ordinary undergraduate, but he will be allowed to keep his hat on when people sing "God save his grandmother."

There is a story told of the late Prof. Henry Smith that when explaining some new discovery in the theory of numbers to his Oxford pupils, he added the remark: "And the great beauty of the thing is that it cannot possibly be of the slightest use to anybody."

Prof. Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., says that the comet of 1812 has returned. The amount of pension for which the comet will apply has not been figured out.

"Here I've been talking for half an hour," exclaimed an auctioneer, "and I haven't got an offer."

"Half an hour, indeed!" murmured an elderly maiden.

"What's half an hour to many long years, and still no hope of an offer?"

"Why," asked Pal, one day, "why was Bismarck a first-class astronomer?" The other man gave it up, of course. "Surely," said Pal, "I was because he had no trouble in writing an astronomical paper.—Ez.

Prof. 'Now, gentlemen, we will represent the earth by this hat, which.—Small voice from the corner, 'Is it inhabited?"—Ez."

A little Mexican joke from the Monitor of the Capital city of that country: Ambitions of pupil to profess of mathematics: "A man half alive equals a man half dead; is it not so?" P. M.: "Yes, senor." A. P.: "I state the proposition on the blackboard, thus: a alive equals b dead." P. M.: "The equation is correctly stated." A. P.: "Suppose, now, that each quantity be increased or decreased in the same proportion, the relation of equality will remain unchanged, will it not?" P. M.: "Yes, senor." A. P.: "Therefore, one alive equals one dead." P. M.: "Enough of mathematics."

There are twenty-one universities in Germany. The total number of students attending lectures during the present summer is 35,004. Protestant divinity students number 1,088; Catholic divinity students 311. The law students are 5,436; the medical students 6,172. In the faculty of philosophy, which includes literature, mathematics and the sciences, the number is 9,117. The University of Berlin has the largest number of students, 4,092; next comes Leipzig with 3,097; and Munich with 2,997; the smallest number, 291, are being taught at Rostock. The largest number of Protestant divinity students is at Leipzig; of Catholics at Wurzburg.

Josiah was dejected, was subjected to the swallow, but objected to his position; the whale rejected all his propositions for better accommodations, and finally rejected him.

"Give a History of the Angles young man," Putt: "Eulcid made some angles in the sand and wrote their general relations or relations in mathematical terms, which please excuse me from reciting. Further back than Eulcid I cannot go in this history."

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