

# THE CONCORDIENSIS.

VOL. IV.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., APRIL, 1881.

No. 7.

## THE CONCORDIENSIS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH DURING THE  
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF  
UNION UNIVERSITY.

### EDITORS:

JOHN J. HENNING, '81. EDITOR IN CHIEF.  
ROBERT A. WOOD, '81. G. G. LELAND, '81.  
C. TEMPLE, '82. A. S. WRIGHT, '82. E. E. FORD, '82  
W. M. GILBERT, '83. W. O. LEWIS, '83.  
ARTHUR S. WRIGHT, Business Manager.

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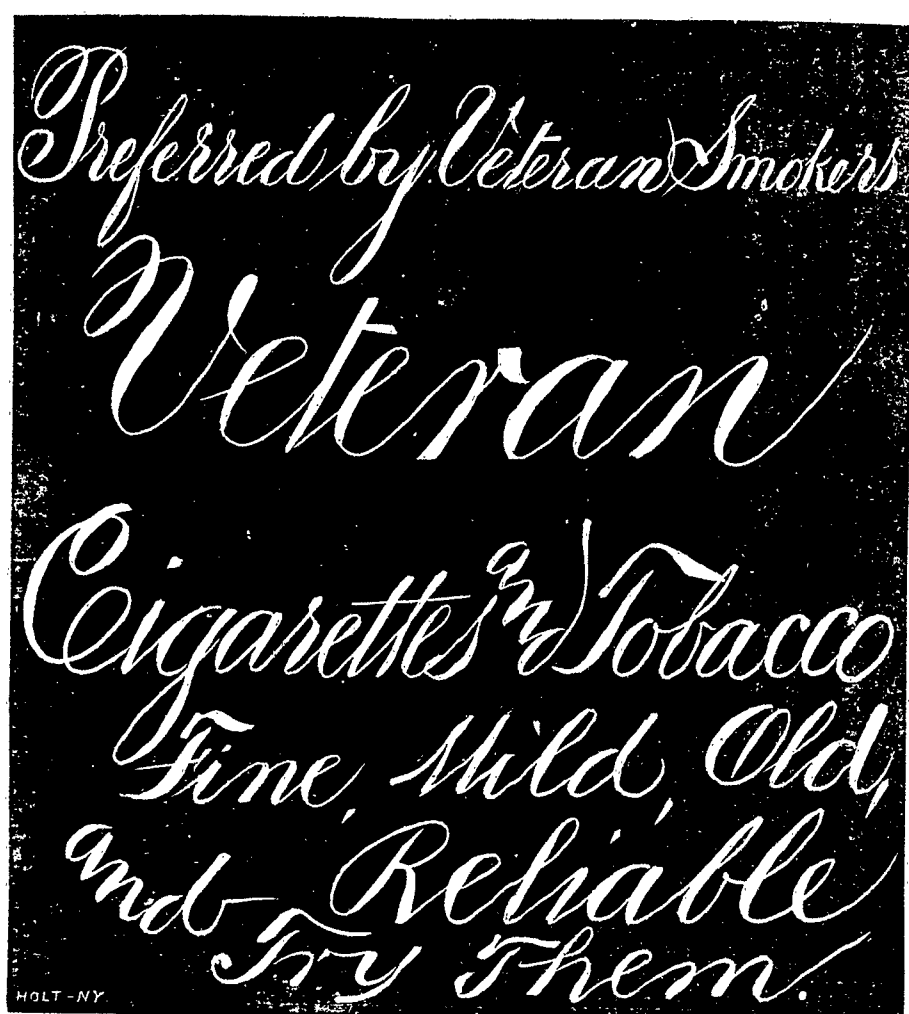
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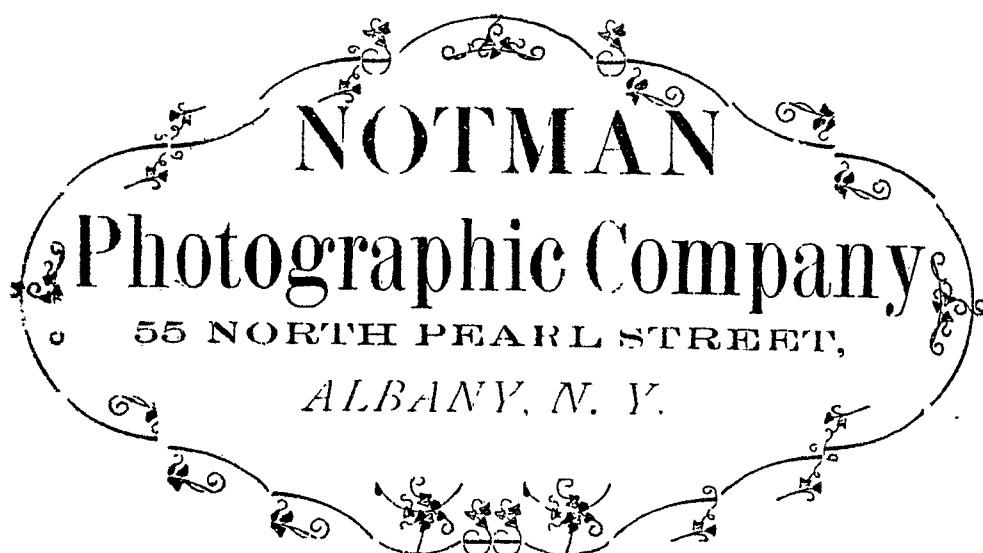


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## L I T E R A R Y .

### CLASS SONG OF '81.

BY L. C. DICKINSON.

Come *loyal* men of Eighty-one,  
And raise a joyous strain,  
We'll sing of pleasures that are gone  
And those that yet remain.  
Our four years' course is almost done—  
So swift has been its stride,  
That those who couldn't safely run  
Were sometimes forced to *ride*.

### CHORUS.

Come, classmates, gather round,  
Our course is nearly run,  
Lift high the cup, and whoop her up!  
Hurrah for Eighty-one!

We've played a little, worked more yet,  
Had troubles from the first,  
But, as we're Seniors we'll forget,  
And foolish bubbles burst.  
Our gladsome days will soon be o'er,  
From Union we'll depart,  
Though College life may be no more,  
We'll still be one at heart.—CHO.

Bright gleaming like a beacon star,  
Is graduation day.  
Our "first degree," as viewed afar,  
Drives every care away.  
When we to Union bid adieu,  
With duties fully done,  
In Alma Mater's grand review  
She'll praise old Eighty-one.—CHO.

And when in wedlock joys we stand,  
And sons for learning wait,  
We'll lead each hopeful by the hand  
Straight to "the old blue gate."  
Recalling then our times of joy,  
We'll say in tones of fun—  
"Your class may honor Union, boy,  
But not like Eighty-one."

### CHORUS.

Three cheers for Eighty-one!  
And ere the echoes die,  
We'll pledge us all, to oft recall  
Old Eighty-one for aye.

[Concluded from last Issue.]

## BANQUET OF THE UNION COL- LEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST.

The President said there was yet another  
alumnus present from Iowa, who had dis-  
tinguished himself in his state as an educator;  
and he would call upon the Hon. Edward  
Baker, of the Class of '54.

Mr. Baker said:

For some of the members of the class of  
1854, the "bell" has not yet sounded. The  
nine tellers, however, have been marked for  
many of our class; and the record made by  
the marking has been alike honorable to the  
dead and to the living.

Though the living present are but few in  
number, we have this day diligently searched  
the record, and are proud to call to mind  
the name of each classmate living, and  
found no dishonored name among those  
who "have gone before."

Many of us sought prairie homes, and aid-  
ed in forming the civilization that now sur-  
rounds us. We are proud of these surround-  
ings and fancy the civilization worthy of us  
and no discredit to you, our sponsors.

We claim for ourselves no honors, having  
sought none, except the consciousness of  
having done as best we could whatever our

opportunities and surroundings called upon us to do.

The talking members of our class died early. Those of us now living and present have found silence the goddess at whose shrine we could offer our sacrifice with acceptance. Her oracle is explicit, and we cheerfully obey the mandate.

President King said there was one present from the state of Michigan from whom the Alumni would be pleased to hear. He would call upon Judge Lawton of the Class of '57.

Judge Lawton said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I suppose some one has to come, after all the good things given us, to close this branch of the exercises—a sort of a period in this flow of the intellectual part of the banquet. With your leave I will content myself by relating an anecdote or two, of men whom Union College holds in very high esteem.

On one occasion when Dr. Nott was entertaining the class with "Little Kames" he ran off into reminiscences of college life, during which he stated that formerly there were three young men in college, "pretty studious," he said, but who would "fight." "Since they graduated they have become *very respectable* men," he added with a play of humor on his face, "they are Seward, Hickok and Wayland." At that time Seward was U. S. Senator, Hickok was Vice-President of the College and Wayland was enjoying his well-earned reputation at Brown University.

I related this anecdote to Gov. Seward and he received it with a pleasant smile which led to other reminiscences of college life on his part. But I may give other anecdotes of Mr. Seward of deeper import.

After I graduated, in 1856, I felt ambitious to do some political stumping in behalf of the Republican party and its candidate, Gen. Fremont. With this view I went to Mr. Seward, and, meeting him in his library, I told him of my purpose and asked him whether it was true that Gen. Fremont, while in the U. S. Senate, voted to abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. He replied, "I do not quite recollect how the vote stood. You can examine for yourself—pointing to the series of Congressional Records in his library—and he ran on in a very interesting way, remarking in his talk: "They thought I was too

radical to be their candidate and now they seek to prove Gen. Fremont to have been more radical than myself."

In the same conversation he further stated, while talking about political intrigues: "They have given me credit for great political subtlety and craft, but they are mistaken. I have always found honesty in politics as well as honesty in affairs to be the better policy, and my enemies have fought me oftentimes with those weapons, but I attribute my success to the honesty of my course, while they attribute it to the exercise of greater craft and subtlety in my behalf than has been exercised in theirs." I apprehend this has proved true oftener than the public suppose, in the case of many of our leading men. Another name, Prof. Peissner, is deeply revered by Union. His gallant death at Chancellorsville alone would make it so. When Col. Logie came with Gen. Hooker's corps to Chattanooga to assist the western army, I went over to see him, and he detailed to me how Col. Peissner met his death. It seems his regiment, being raw troops, was placed in rear of what Col. Logie described as the "veteran line," and on the right of the main line. When the assault was made upon the veterans, they broke and came pouring back upon Peissner. Every soldier knows how trying it is to withstand the demoralizing effect of such a scene—the triumphant shout of the pursuing enemy—shot and shell falling thick and fast; and the trusted veterans in route, all upon the brave Peissner and his troops, at the same instant. But there was no sign of trepidation with Peissner and his men. He was standing at the right and a little in front of his regiment—where all could see him—with bridle rein in hand. Aroused by the tumultuous scene, and especially by the sight of the fleeing troops drawing himself up in his saddle, stretching forth his arm and pointing his finger as in scorn towards the routed line, his face turned towards his troops, burning with rage, he exclaimed with his inimitable German accent, "See, see, the vet-e-rans." The words had scarcely passed his lips when a ball struck him dead.

Thank you, Mr. President and fellow alumni, for your attention.

The President then read a telegram from the Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., LL. D., President of Union College, suggesting the propriety of raising a fund of \$1,000 to pur-



chase apparatus for Prof. Foster, whereupon, it was

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the president to raise \$1,000 to purchase an electric machine for Union College. That said \$1,000 be handed over to Professor Foster when raised, with full power to purchase such a machine as will meet his views and wishes in connection with his work in Union College.

The following gentlemen were appointed on such committee: Chairman, Albert H. Veeder, 1865, Chicago, Ills.; Hon. William H. Wood, 1844, Oak Park, Ills., and Hon. John T. Wentworth, 1846, Racine, Wis.

It was also,

*Resolved*, That hereafter the members of the Association be invited to bring their wives and daughters with them to the Banquet, and that the committee of arrangements be instructed to make preparation accordingly.

A vote of thanks was accordingly unanimously tendered to Hon. John I. Bennett, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Hon. William H. King, President of the Association, for the efficient manner in which they have managed the preparation for, and conduct of the present meeting of the Alumni.

In the early part of the evening a business meeting had been held, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: President, Hon. William H. King, LL. D., 1846, Chicago; 1st Vice-President, Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, LL. D., 1841, Chicago; 2nd Vice-President, Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., 1849, Chicago; 3rd Vice-President, Franc B. Wilkie, 1857, Chicago. On motion it was resolved that the number of vice-presidents be increased from three to seven, and that the remaining four be chosen from outside the city of Chicago. Carried.

The following gentlemen were elected as such additional vice-presidents: 4th Vice-President, Arie Banta, 1848, Fox Lake, Wis.; 5th Vice-President, Hon. M. M. Ham, 1855, Dubuque, Iowa; 6th Vice-President, Hon.

Joshua Stark, 1848, Milwaukee, Wis.; 7th Vice-President, Hon. Erwin Baker, 1854, Oskaloosa, Iowa. The following gentlemen were then elected as Secretary and Treasurer. Secretary, J. Bayard Backus, 1874, Chicago; Treasurer, Hon. William H. Wood, 1844, Oak Park, Ills.

On motion the appointment of the committee of arrangements for the next banquet was left with the president, who appointed the following named gentlemen on such committee, viz: Albert H. Veeder, class of 1865; William H. Wood, class of 1844; George R. Dauchy, class of 1848; Eugene K. Herrick, class of 1868; Alonzo W. Paige, class of 1866, all of Chicago, and on motion of Hon. John T. Wentworth, of Racine, Wisconsin, of the class of 1846, Dr. John Foster, of Union College, was made an honorary member of this association.

The meeting was protracted until about two o'clock, A. M., of the 12th, when, after all joining in singing—"Auld Lang Syne"—the Association adjourned.

WILLIAM H. KING, President.

J. BAYARD BACKUS, Secretary.

#### PROF. FOSTER'S ADDRESS.

Following is the address delivered by Prof. John Foster at the banquet of the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest.

The life of a teacher has sometimes been regarded as monotonous, and as containing little of enjoyment. To me it has never appeared so.

To meet the annual succession of incoming minds, to study their capabilities and peculiarities, and to imbue them with sound classical, physical and metaphysical ideas ought surely to awaken an ever renewed interest. But an enjoyment perhaps higher still comes from meeting, as to-night, the pupils of earlier days, with their kindly greetings, and from finding them honored, because acting well their part on the stage of life.

Were it not verging upon the execrable, I might say, considering our present location, that it affords me the greatest pleasure to

meet my *chicks*--not after all so very far-fetched, for are we not all gathered in *Chic-ago*?

Intelligence had reached me that certain of my boys had wandered out into the western wilds, and an invitation had also reached me to sit down with them at a table, presumably spread with fowl, venison and buffalo from the adjacent forest or prairie.

In an unguarded moment the invitation was accepted. But I had not anticipated the perils of western travel--did not dream that at that table there would be (horrible dictu!) "chields among us takin' notes." Yet at this hour of direst need there comes a consolatory thought.

It is said that these "chields" possess almost creative powers, that they can and often *do* rear the most comely and imposing edifices out of the most mean and meagre materials.

Now by way of encouragement and incitement to extraordinary effort permit me just to hint that if a "chiel" can make anything respectable out of the case now in hand, his reputation and his fortune will be secured at once and forever.

It is proposed merely to indulge in some reminiscences of the past, confined mainly to my own time, and to offer some statements as to the present condition and work of Union College.

After the erection of the buildings on the hill, commenced in 1812 and finished in 1815, the old West College, on the canal bank, was sold to the city for a court house and jail.

Soon afterwards the trustees in their wisdom abolished the Freshman class, supposing perhaps that a three years course would suffice for the acquirement of all the existing literature and science. It soon appeared, however, that an important element was missing. In 1831 therefore this class was re-established, and to my class was assigned the honor of taking the lead in this new departure. The class numbering only four at its entrance, (our brother, Prof. Pearson, among them), and yet going forth in 1835 nearly one hundred strong, was in 1832 located in the West College, which had again become the property of the trustees.

The reference to these dates forcibly suggests a comparison. The present population of Chicago is set down at over half a million--a result awakening a suspicion that in the selection of census-takers the essential qualification must have been the ability to

see double. This suspicion is greatly strengthened by the fact that there were here in 1832 only twelve families, and a stockade fort on the Chicago river. My sympathies by the way always go out to that unfortunate river. It has been run over and run through and run under, till the wonder is that it has not long since run away from a region where it has been subjected to such indignities.

Some time previous to 1831 two courses of study had been established, the Classical and the Scientific--the first attempt made in any college to meet the wishes of those who did not desire to take a full classical course. These two courses were identical as far as the Sophomore year, where the Greek could be dropped and the modern languages and the higher mathematics substituted.

The entrance examinations in those days were not very rigorous, the applicants going successively to the Professors of Languages and of Mathematics.

After some delay and much discussion the trustees, about 1837, were persuaded to decree that all examinations should be held in the presence and that all certificates should bear the signatures of three officers. Then, as I with two associates had the supervision of the West College, where the Freshman and Sophomore classes resided, and where of course applications for entrance chiefly came, uniformity in carrying out the requirements could be more easily enforced.

As already intimated, in the number of members, there was a constant and rapid increase from the Freshman to the Senior classes. This was due to two causes; the practice of remaining longer than now at the academy preparing for an advanced standing, and the influx from other colleges of students attracted largely by the reputation of Drs. Nott and Potter. Dr. Nott, in consequence, was often charged with admitting students who had been either suspended or expelled from other colleges, and as a fitting punishment for the supposed infringement of inter-collegiate comity, the college was often referred to under the appellation of "Botany Bay." To an expression on one occasion of my disrelish for the title the Dr. replied, "Botany Bay! Botany Bay! I rather *like* that," in allusion doubtless to the fact that many criminals sent to that penal colony in New South Wales, ultimately became industrious and respectable citizens.

On this subject the Dr.'s views were very definite and very decided. He held that a

young man in any college who had become subject to evil influences, or had been guilty of some offence, ought not to be cut off from a liberal education, or from the opportunity under more favorable surroundings of changing a vicious course. Hence he was usually ready to receive such applicants, but *only*, I believe, when bringing the request or the consent of the college authorities from whom they came.

On one occasion which I recall, a young man, after presenting satisfactory papers from his academical teacher, was examined and admitted. Visiting his room soon after and casually taking up a book, I found written beneath his name *Williams College*. He had neglected to mention this trivial circumstance of his previous connection with that institution. The facts were reported to Dr. Nott. My next visit found that room vacant. Similar sharp practice may at other times have escaped detection. Whatever view may be taken of this question, the fact is certain that to the wisdom of the Dr.'s theory and practice, the most grateful testimony has been often borne by men who have attributed to it their safety from perilous courses and their success in after life.

The reference just made to President Nott, recalls some other characteristics. In seeking to reach an object he manifested an instinctive abhorrence of the straight line, the line of business, and a decided preference for the curved line, which in our study of Kames he used to designate as "the line of beauty." In 1837 there was in West College a member of the Freshman class by name Asa T. Dix.

He was from Accomac Co., Va., the county of Mr. Wise, who afterward while occupying the executive chair of the "Mother of Presidents," was so disgusted by the rumor that "John Brown's soul," *with body attached*, "was marching on" towards the "sacred soil." Mr. Dix was good natured, *very*, but the classics and mathematics were distasteful to him. We had numerous conferences, and finally a formal document drawn up and signed A. T. D., purporting that the said Dix would be found assuredly and speedily on the highway to reformation. But promise, verbal or written, was powerless. "Naturam expellas furca tamen usque recurret." The case was reported to Dr. Nott. Promptly came a letter directed to me, and in substance running thus: "There is, I understand, a young man in

West College from Virginia. I have had many Virginians among my acquaintances and pupils, and feeling therefore a special interest in Mr. Dix, I have great confidence that in scholarship and in gentlemanly conduct he will equal any of his predecessors, and become like them an honor to the ancient commonwealth from which he comes." Then in a little note enclosed—"you will please seek an early interview with Dix, and in the course of it read to him this letter." The scheme, circuitous indeed, but prompted by kindly motives, ingenious and deserving success, failed, however, perhaps from want of tact in the agent entrusted with its execution; and so Dix never reached the Junior class.

Another characteristic, closely allied to the last, was an indisposition to make corners, and therein, as reported, slanderously no doubt, he differed materially from Chicagoans. He seldom issued a positive command, or administered a direct rebuke.

Some of you will remember the old chapel in the upper story, north end of South College—two rooms, each with pit and gallery, for the accommodation of the two upper classes, and separated by a partition terminating at the platform, and directly in front of the member of the Faculty officiating—a most ingenious and effective mechanical contrivance for aiding him in "rightly dividing the word," and giving to Juniors and Seniors respectively, "their portion in season."

One night flames burst from some of the outhouses on the college grounds. The next afternoon, at the close of the chapel services, the Dr. said—"Young gentlemen!" All arose and stood respectful and expectant. "Young gentlemen! There was a considerable conflagration last night. I was pleased to notice the care and skill exercised to avoid endangering the other buildings. These out-houses, indeed, had become nuisances, for the abatement of which we were about to send for some scavengers from the town. It is gratifying to find ourselves saved this trouble and expense—to find that there are young gentlemen in college who do not think it beneath them to take the place of those scavengers—still more gratifying to know that in whatever communities the lot of these young gentlemen may hereafter be cast, those communities will always have among them some both willing and fitted to do their dirty work." The countenances of the "young gentlemen" indicated that to their view the brilliancy of the exploit had already more than culminated.



Another marked characteristic was forbearance with the viciously inclined and the dull.

He used to say, "I consider it an evidence either of negligence or lack of skill on my part, when I do not save a bad boy. I would not hastily pluck a peach because showing some signs of disease; rather, unless affecting its neighbors, let it remain until it drops off of itself." This rule often fails in practice. It is not always easy to determine the relative values of the benefit received and the evil done, to himself and others, by a vicious youth in college. A similar difficulty is met with in the case of the dull or indolent. An incident in illustration, and occurring during his vice-presidency of the college, may be found in the memories of the late Bishop Alonzo Potter. On one occasion, the continued short-comings of certain students had been under discussion, and the adoption of more vigorous measures with them had been strongly advocated by the Faculty. Dr. Nott said, "we must patiently strive to bring back the erring; we cannot secure high scholarship in all; there will always be dunces in every class." Prof. Potter in yielding the point, said with a tone betraying some irritation: "Very well! I should, however, prefer not to have the responsibility of *making* them dunces."

Dr. Nott quietly replied: "After I am gone, you can manage these matters as you please; while I am here thus it shall be." Here was revealed that iron will which during the latter years of his life, in defiance of severe physical suffering, carried him through exhausting labors, and that fixed purpose, which, however, veiled under the semblance of mildness and flexibility, seldom yielded to entreaty or was thwarted by opposition. Opportunities for observing this tenacity of purpose often presented themselves. One of the Doctor's favorite ideas was, that for the relief of the audience, the exercises on the commencement stage should always exhibit variety in subjects as well as in modes of treatment, and that the grave and the gay should alternate.

Owing to the low state of finances, having at the beginning of my last term engaged to return as assistant teacher to the academy, (Fairfield) where I had prepared for college, I repaired to the Doctor's room for the permission to carry out the arrangement. On my entering, the Doctor, sitting with his back to the door, and without turning, said instantly and in a decided tone: "You can't

go!" How he could have known either the visitor or his errand, was and still is to me a mystery. After being seated, I said, "my promise to assist Dr. Chassel this term has been given and I *must* go." "Yes, I know Dr. Chassel very well; he is an excellent man. You can write and say that you fully intended to keep your promise, but that you have found an obstinate old gentleman here who will not *let* you." "But, besides, Doctor, money to pay my bills must be earned."

The result was an order for the required sum, secured by my note, and leave of absence during the last half of the term, conditioned on my return at commencement. Such acts were by no means uncommon. While in college, the late Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward, was favored in his need with a similar loan of money, which, as the Doctor himself assured me, was fully repaid only after the borrower had become Governor of the Empire State.

Again, from the illustrations already given—too many and too personal perhaps, it may be inferred that Dr. Nott would be little inclined to magnify trifles.

He retained almost to the end of his life his youthful spirit—was indeed always a boy, and hence could readily distinguish between a merely harmless frolic, and those excesses which affect the health or endanger the character and success of subsequent life. In compliance with the condition already referred to, in the latter part of July 1835, I took passage on a canal boat at Little Falls, (the Mohawk and Hudson being the only railroad then built), arrived at Schenectady about midnight, and proceeded directly to a room in Dr. Nott's section, occupied by two of my friends, of whom the survivor is believed to be Edward S. Brayton, of Utica. To be quite definite, the room was in South College, North Section, fourth story rear, and south side. No long time was spent in lighting a candle, and depositing bed clothes and sleepers on the floor. Such rapid work required considerable muscular exertion, and necessarily occasioned some noise. In the midst of the confusion the door opened, and a night-cap covering a grey head suddenly appeared. After a momentary pause for inspection, a voice: "Why Foster is that *you*?" "Yes, Doctor, I have been absent from College some weeks, have just returned to find this section in a dreadfully disorganized condition—am just trying to *settle* things." With a very significant sniff the



night-cap with its head vanished and the door closed. The brief glance had shown that "the game was not worth the candle" --which the Doctor was carrying to light his way.

Finally, there was about Dr. Nott a dignity, a nobility of bearing and in his diction a refinement and elegance of expression which at once attracted the notice of an observer, were an ever present model for his pupils, and which were in striking contrast with the contempt sometimes manifested for the elegancies of culture and of manner, and even for the ordinary rules of good breeding.

An incident occurring at the commencement of 1854 may be remembered by some present. A large number of the Alumni had gathered to celebrate the semi-centennial of the Doctor's presidency. He had already completed his four-score years, and yet as he stood and for a whole hour, with no aid from manuscript or notes, held in rapt attention the assembled throng of pupils, young and old, with words of ripened wisdom and of kindly counsel, there was no sign of decay in the powers of that mind which, both in College and beyond it, had long held such sway over the minds of men. Dr. Francis Wayland, then the distinguished President of Brown University, had been chosen to represent the Alumni. Filled with deep reverence for that form of majesty and beauty, and with admiration of that rare and almost matchless eloquence which still so distinguished his old teacher, he advanced towards the pulpit and with manifest emotion said: "What can the man do that cometh after the King?" Dr. Nott was indeed "Anax Andron," King of men.

But with all his wisdom, the existence of grave errors in the College administration must, it seems to me, be admitted. One of these was to provide little for the present prosperity of the college, and to be chiefly absorbed in the vision of the glorious future. Hence, in succession, numerous temporary but often costly expedients were resorted to, while little was really accomplished in providing the means of instruction by well-furnished libraries, and by cabinets of Physics, Geology, Mineralogy and Zoology. In filling these voids much has been done within the last few years, but frightful gaps still yawn. Another manifest error was to suppose and to act upon the supposition that anybody could teach anything.

Marked ability in teaching is itself a rare faculty, and, owing to the rapid advances in

both literature and science, the mastery of almost any department with its cognates, is enough to task the energies of a life-time. To escape the curse of incompetent or inefficient teachers our best colleges, on the occurrence, present or prospective, of a vacancy in any department, are wont sometimes, to select one of their graduates who has distinguished himself in that department, and to intimate that full proof of sufficiency of knowledge and of aptness to teach, will in due time secure for him the place. Could the importance of carefully considering these points be made apparent to our Governing Board, the frequent mistakes arising from hasty and ill-advised appointments would be avoided.

It is not strange, however, that even in a college administration distinguished by so great ability, and extending from 1804 to 1866, a Presidency unparalleled in College history, such errors should have existed—that a hand holding at once so many threads should let some of them drop—that a mind occupied with the external interests of the college, often intricate and pressing, should find itself unable to give the requisite attention to its internal workings, and to the ever increasing demands of an active age. They are, however, not the less errors, to be avoided in the future.

In allusion to the plan for filling the vacant chairs of a college with its own graduates, it is not meant to imply, much less to assert, that such a course should always be adopted.

Like a nation isolated, a college may become self-conceited, stagnant, and will find benefit from an infusion of new blood, and the introduction of improved methods. Union College has thus profited in the past, and is thus profiting still.

These reminiscences have consumed so much time, that the present condition of the college can be only briefly considered.

Except that Latin is retained in two terms of the Freshman year, to facilitate the study of the modern languages the ancient classics are now entirely excluded from the scientific course; while the requirements in mathematics and in chemistry are increased. The Engineering department, founded in 1845, has an extensive cabinet of instruments, drawings, architectural views and models, including the only set of models in the country by M. Olivier, for the illustration of Descriptive Geometry.

The cabinets of Physics and Chemistry are well supplied, and ample opportunities are

offered for laboratory practice. Increased attention is given to the study of Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature. Finally, within a few years, in connection with Geology and Physiology, there has been established a department of Zoology, which already possesses large collections, and these are annually augmented by accessions gained under the personal supervision of the Professor in charge, from the different sea-coasts of the United States.

In order, with all these facilities, to secure the greatest thoroughness in mental discipline and in knowledge, experience has led us to adopt, as in most cases preferable, the following methods:

1. It has been asserted that the system, which we employ, of marking the recitations daily, is degrading to the student, and that the standing in scholarship ought to be determined by examinations only, at the close of terms. Why the one method should be more "degrading" than the other is not very apparent. Under the system thus advocated, the benefit of daily training and of the collision of mind with mind, is likely to be lost, while the cramming which is wont to precede an examination, results in a merely temporary mental obesity, sure to be followed by a speedy return to the previous leanness. Many of the disastrous failures in life are attributable to the crude and mistaken conceptions entertained by young men of their own intellectual capacities. Hence if any measure at all is to be made of those capacities, justice both in itself and to the young men and to their friends, requires that it be as accurate, and as comprehensive as possible. To secure these requisites no method has been devised so effectual as daily records of the work done, together with examinations, either oral or written, or, better still, with both combined.

2. For the instruction in nearly all branches we use text books with full experimental or other illustrations, in preference to lectures. There is, indeed, a certain dignity connected with the lecture system, to which the instruction by text-books cannot lay claim; and it is commonly less laborious for the teacher. It *may* even be made tolerably effective—if the teacher is familiar with his subject, and requires each lecture to be reproduced by oral examination, and by notes taken at the time of delivery, fully written out afterwards and then submitted for inspection. Some observation has shown that very few lecturers are willing to submit to

such drudgery; and yet it is almost certain that without it some of the "flying words" will have escaped notice, that some important points will have been lost, and that others will be grasped only partially or not at all. Surely, the wiser course is to have the fundamental principles of the subject first mastered from the pages of a well prepared text-book, preliminary to their discussion in the recitation room; after which the way will be prepared for the introduction of additions, illustrations and applications, which may then be given with a reasonable hope of their being understood and appreciated. The doctrine here maintained is receiving support from the tendency recently manifested, even in some of our professional schools, to substitute for lectures the instruction from text-books.

3. The multiplication of elective studies is not favored. The principal object of a college course is neither the exclusive training of any one faculty, nor the exhaustive acquisition of the knowledge in any single department; it is rather so to train all the faculties that the mind may become a symmetrical whole, and to lay solid *foundations* of knowledge in many departments. As in physical, so in moral and intellectual training, it is a grave error to neglect that which is weak, while every effort is used to increase the strength of that which is already strong. Hence it will usually be wiser to accept a course of studies suggested and properly adjusted by experience, than to permit supposed taste, or whim, or indolence to dictate the studies to be pursued. The concurrent testimony of college history is, that the result of such permission will not be the "selection of the fittest," but of the *easiest*.

The tendency observable in some quarters thus to multiply elective studies, and to exchange text-book instruction for lectures, seems to spring from a desire to imitate the German Universities. Before allowing ourselves to be carried away by any such desire, let us remember that the resemblance of those Universities is much closer to our professional schools than to our colleges, that the German student goes to the University from his Gymnasium, where he has been subjected to long and thorough training, and with a scholarship equal, in some respects, if not superior to that of an American college graduate.

At their meeting in June last an important change was made by the Board of Trustees in the college laws, in establishing a new

code, by which more authority than before is placed in the hands of the Faculty.

This code was adopted only after careful and prolonged deliberation and discussion. It was feared that by this change the traditional parental character of the government would no longer exist, that the promptness and efficiency attainable where a single person is made the depository of power would be impaired; that personal ambition or self-interest would lead to the formation within the Faculty of rings, oligarchies even more objectionable than an absolute monarchy. It will be the hope of every graduate that all such fears may prove groundless, and that the wisdom of the Trustees in sanctioning the change may be thus fully vindicated.

You will be gratified to know that the college has never been in better working condition than now, has never had a Faculty more diligent in the discharge of their duties or more interested in the welfare and progress of their pupils, and has never had more of faithful study nor less of dissipation among its students. It has suffered severely in the late financial depression, so that a reduction of salaries seemed inevitable. Owing however to the generous contributions made by a number of the Alumni for the purpose of averting such a necessity, the reduction has been limited to two or three only of the Professorships.

In conclusion, permit me to extend to you all an invitation to visit our Alma Mater as often as possible, and to ascertain by personal observation, whether she is worthy of the patronage of her sons and of the public.

#### MACDUFF'S DESIRE FOR REVENGE.

Of all the victims of Macbeth, Macduff is the only one, who, to use a modern expression, "got even." This is perhaps accounted for by the fact that the other objects of Macbeth's hatred were not left in a condition to permit of their getting even. I should not, in this particular, overlook the humble efforts of Banquo, though the pleasure of occupying your adversary's seat, and of causing his hair to stand on end, can hardly be called a recompense for twenty trenched gashes in the head.

Macduff's character is undoubtedly the noblest one portrayed in the drama. Mild,

generous, devoid of all ambition, we can find no flaw in him. Had any one else been selected to terminate Macbeth's existence, some other motive than patriotism would undoubtedly have been attributed to his actions, and we might even have commiserated his death. Macduff's motive, however, was known, and no one questioned its simplicity. But had Macduff a right to devote his life to revenge? I answer, yes. The moral injunction, "Love thy enemy," was difficult of application, because in those days no one knew who his enemy was, and the particular enemy under consideration was not one upon whom a great deal of love could be squandered. Then, too, the courts of justice had not reached that high state of perfection which they now enjoy, and it would have been decidedly hazardous to bring before the tribunal so powerful a man as Macbeth. He would, without doubt, have quashed the indictment, or hung the jury. These little matters of insult to person or honor were usually settled between the parties in their quiet way, and the question, from an ethical point of view, ignored as unimportant. Macduff seems to think that the result of these combats decides the equity, and that right *must* be triumphant, when he says, "within my sword's length set him; if he 'scape, Heaven forgive him, too," meaning that if he is defeated, Macbeth is right, and that he will not only forgive Macbeth, but will pray God to forgive him.

Revenge had come to be Macduff's creed. It was not Macbeth's death simply that he desired, but Macbeth's death at his hands. It was a sacred duty which he owed to his murdered wife and children. His grief had not been of that violent, short-lived character, which wastes itself in outward manifestation, but of that deeper sort which changes the whole nature, and the determination, arising from it, was not one to be shaken.



When he has his desire granted, when he stands face to face with the destroyer of his family and his happiness, he takes no advantage of him. To be sure, he rather broke Macbeth up by relating one of the earliest incidents of his life, but this was not done until they had passed a few strokes, and perhaps he thought that a little good, wholesome mental anguish was just what his adversary needed. If Macduff was wrong in taking vengeance into his own hands, why do we feel so much like patting him on the back when he comes in carrying the head of Macbeth. There must be a great difference between abstract and concrete morality. Macbeth suffered so towards the last that we just a trifle pity him, but his offenses generally had been so great, and so particularly heinous against Macduff, that we laud the action of Macduff, think that he acted just as he should, and only regret that we had not the opportunity to congratulate him upon his ultimate success.

W. P. W. '81.

### EDITORIALS.

#### A FEW REMARKS ON READING.

A college course furnishes a good groundwork of accurate knowledge, and students are usually well enough informed as to the subjects which it covers; but their literary knowledge is not so extensive and complete as would naturally be expected from the fact of their living in a literary atmosphere and associating with those whose interests are centered in that line of thought and work. This is due in part to the waste or poor management of time, but principally to desultory reading—to carelessness or ignorance in regard to what is read.

In view of the great mass of reading matter which is within reach of everybody, it becomes necessary to have some definite principle in the selection of the material upon

which we spend our time and with which we store our brains.

In the first place, an educated man must be familiar or at least acquainted with the great books—those written by men of great minds; books replete with lofty thoughts and noble deeds, showing the true breadth and meaning of life, and the capabilities of man. A list of them would not take over a hundred names.

But few historians, not more than eight or ten, would be included in such a list; and thus that indispensable part of a literary outfit, historical knowledge, must be sought separately. A moderate list should be made out and read. It will take time, but time can be spent in no better way. Do not put too many books in the course, or their very abundance will be discouraging. During a college course there is no reason why a man should not become well acquainted with the leading facts of history and biography with which it is closely joined. There are many novels which are of great advantage in acquiring a vivid conception of historical scenes and events, and they should perhaps be read in connection.

Any subject which is particularly interesting or of working value it is well to investigate, just as it is beneficial to pursue a study beyond the college text book.

So far, the advance is direct and easy; but now comes modern, or rather present literature—those books which are now publishing, or have been during the past few years. We all have an undefined feeling that anything in print deserves consideration, although many book writers would not be listened to in conversation with deference or respect. Therefore be sure of the writer. In every age the men whose books live are few in comparison with the number of writers. Again, there is a large class of books constantly issuing from the press, the recommendation of which is "information."

"This book is very instructive and treats of a subject about which it might sometime be useful for me to know," is said of them. Such books should not be read unless their "information" is of immediate interest or of working value. Is it wise to spend time on the mildly good which might be spent on the great? It is impossible to know everything, and a few things well known are worth a smattering of many.

It is unnecessary to speak of the "lower classes" of writings, which college students should know enough to avoid.

In regard to periodicals the same things may be said. Select the articles for reading with care, and do not spend too much time on them; the ideas there expressed are not unapt to be false and afterwards refuted. You own judgment ought to decide as to their worth,—but that brings in another and even broader subject.

Newspapers are too much read. The only use for them is to learn political events or important occurrences of the present time. These can easily be ascertained by a few minutes spent in glancing over the headings. Their literature and trivial funny or "instructive" parts should be studiously avoided,—because of their harm to the memory if for no other reason. Funny remarks and humorous works of any kind are not so necessary to human existence as is commonly supposed.

In conclusion, do not fill your brain with weak scribblings when you have about you the masterpieces of genius. Read standard works, historical works, and pursue special investigations according to inclination; spend enough time on magazines to be abreast of current thought, and enough on newspapers to know the principal points of interest in conversation, and those which will produce important results in the future.

THE JUNIORS' work last term under Prof.

Alexander was very pleasant and profitable. Besides the critical reading and analysis of Macbeth and Hamlet, they were frequently required to present summaries on the more striking passages or traits of character. The natural tendency of this was to the development of thought, and now a single line of Shakespeare means more to them than a whole act a year ago. They learned to think when they read. We present this month one of the numerous articles read before the class as an evidence of the good work done.

WE learn from the annual catalogue that during the last year the college has received gifts to the amount of \$153,544.00, which has been applied to various objects,—prizes, scholarships, etc. While rejoicing that the college has received so much, and acknowledging the untiring efforts of Dr. Potter to place the college on a firmer financial basis, yet we are not delighted to see that all the money given is for some special object. What we need are new buildings, plain and comfortable,—not mausoleums built of cedars of Lebanon, overlaid with gold. A few dollars invested in raising the salaries of our present professors and for endowing additional chairs might be of some advantage. But we have no desire to prescribe the objects for which all moneys given shall be appropriated. We only wish that our kind-hearted benefactors would give their money, untrammelled by conditions and provisos, to the Trustees to apply as they may see fit. They are good and wise men and can be relied on to apply it where it will do the most good.

THERE were a few circumstances connected with the late cremation of Bourdon which call for remark. The Freshmen have presumed too much upon the forbearance of the Sophomores, and, in fact, of all the classes. Yet there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and they seemed

to have stepped beyond this limit in their behavior in the recitation rooms, and their bearing to men of other classes. It is to this mainly that the disturbance of cremation night was due. They did not help matters by calling in the assistance of the cops. Knowing the feeling which exists between these guardians of the peace and the students they must have foreseen that ill-feeling would have been engendered, and all the classes united against them. If they had paraded without them they would have had the support of the upper classmen at least. The query is, have the cops a right to intrude their unsanctified carcasses within the sacred precincts of Union's classic grounds. They have no right to come there at least and draw revolvers, as did the valorous "red-headed" cop. There is no excuse for having fire-arms at such a time and whether carried by the hand of the cops or of the students should have the unqualified disapproval of all.

IT IS a source of deep regret to many of the Junior class that the term which has just closed brought to an end their Greek and Latin course. They feel that they are only just beginning to appreciate the beauties of those languages and would gladly, were provision made for it, keep on with them for the rest of their college course. Reciting to Prof. Whitehorne in Greek almost daily for nearly three years they have learned to love the old gentleman who, though gruff to Freshmen, severe to Sophomores and pleasant to Juniors, has yet a deep undercurrent of kindly feeling toward all. After the last recitation Mr. S. H. Watkins, in the name of the Junior class, presented to Professor Whitehorne a splendid steel engraving, suitably framed, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by them and of the value they set upon his instruction. We do not approve of the district school plan of making presents to

teachers, but in the present instance the feeling was so spontaneous and so hearty that nothing could be said against it.

THOSE students who have fallen into the habit of carrying off books, magazines and papers from the reading room will in all probability soon be roused from their fancied security by startling developments. One man who has a stolen book in his possession is already known, and another is known to carry off magazines and papers regularly and systematically. Nothing but unwillingness to ruin a man's character prevents exposure and disgrace. Exposure and disgrace will come however if this state of things continues, and none the less certainly because they come slowly. Without enlarging upon the crime committed, or upon the injustice done to other students—both by depriving them of books and subjecting them to suspicion—we would simply say to those who have been guilty of this folly, for your own sakes stop. If you have any books, return them, and leave the papers where they belong, in the reading room, and don't risk your reputation for such a small matter as a five cent newspaper.

SENIORS are now the happiest men in college. Only those who have worked honestly and faithfully for two long terms can appreciate the full blessings of rest. To all such, this recess of three short weeks comes as a long-wished-for panacea. All care is thrown to the winds. All haunting visions of gaunt Astronomy's spectral shade are banished and forgotten in the bliss of once more welcoming the loved ones at home. Truly, this is "linked sweetness long drawn out." Those who contemplate writing prize essays will now find plenty of leisure to formulate their scattered thoughts. But a word of advice here. Many of the boys have conditions. Let them not be overlooked, but recollect the examination on the 23d.



## EXCHANGES.

The *Rambler* has a very sensible article on "Exchange notices" in which it takes the ground that the reviews of college journals should not consist of "bitter and acrimonious disputes over unimportant points," and on the other hand Exchange editors should not stoop to lawning and cringing as some do just to obtain a notice from their powerful neighbors, but should "take up and discuss matters of common interest." The trouble is that some of the journals are so wrapt in the cloak of their own importance that one cannot get near them. For instance, take the *Acta*, the *Advocate*, and some others that might be mentioned, and we should just as soon expect to be called to run the *New York Herald* as to see in their columns a notice of any paper outside of their clique. And yet out of our hundred exchanges at least half are much more interesting to the general reader and much more full of college news and fun than these high-toned journals.

A new friend from the Sunny South is the *Emory Mirror* from Oxford, Ga. It attracted our attention at once, and we looked all over it to find out from what college it came, but in vain. In spite of this modesty the *Mirror* is a capital paper—one of the most interesting exchanges we have seen lately. It is full of short, readable sketches, has good local, exchange, and college columns, and its clippings are excellent. If the present number is a fair sample of the *Mirror* it is only necessary for it to adopt the form of the majority of the college journals to take a high position among them. The only thing we feel like criticising is the alliterative heading of some of its columns—Silver Siftings, Risible Realms, &c. Such headings are out of date. We shall look out for you next month, *Mirror*, and we wish you every success.

The *Clionian*, "devoted to the interests of

Valley Female Seminary," has just arrived. It comes out with a new title-page, better paper, and improved appearance generally, and the editors modestly say, "now the *Clionian* is as well gotten up, as to its external looks, as any one of our eighty-odd exchanges." We are glad to notice the saving clause "as to its external looks," for it shows that they know that internally the *Clionian* is not up to the mark, and knowledge of one's faults is always a good sign. The editor-in-chief is evidently a child of the Emerald Isle, for an editorial in the March number says "last month we were so late in getting out the *Clionian* that we have concluded not to have any number for February." In the next editorial we find "we \* \* do not anticipate that we *will* be required \* \* \* but that we *will* be enabled," etc. In another we notice "We *would* be glad," etc.

We do not point out these little inaccuracies in a spirit of carping criticism, but merely to show the editors that there is need of much more care in the preparation of their articles. We know something of the difficulties of running a college paper, and we admire the pluck of the Valley girls in facing those difficulties. The redeeming feature of the *Clionian* is the fun of "Shear Nonsense" column.

## LOCAL.

—March went out like a lion, too.

—A Soph says sensuous means "sounding."

—A Senior reciting Hamlet, said that Polonius was a fishmonger.

—Did the Fresh who looked in a Latin dictionary for "hikah," find it?

—Pratt, in addition to his regular studies, is reading law in the office of Judge Yates.

—A member of '84 seems to like fresh Fish (er) as evidenced by his late exploit.

—A Junior, the other day, was seen to pick

up a Bible and exclaim, "What is this, a dictionary?"

—A Freshman who was watching a game of chess said, "I see your king and queen, but where is your jack?"

—A Freshman says that this was the third time the Czar had been assassinated. A Soph says it was because he sent his subjects to Liberia.

—The Philomathean Society elected officers for this term at last meeting last term—Mr. Schlosser valedictorian, Mr. Youmans president and respondent.

—The annual college catalogue has been out some little time. There is as much to laugh at and as little of truth in it, as in one of Eli Perkins' lectures.

—Carhart has received an appointment on the N. Y. C. Railroad engineering corps, and is at work on the new double track between Rochester and Buffalo.

—A member of the Senior class, on being asked by the Professor in Astronomy, how much of the moon's surface is visible, answered, "about fifty-one fiftieths."

—According to the catalogue just out, there are four hundred and seventy-seven men in connection with the University. Of these one hundred and seventy-six are in the Medical department, and fifty-four in the Law department.

—Eli Perkins, otherwise C. J. Landon, gave a very humorous lecture in Union Hall, Monday evening the 21st. Subject,—"Philosophy of Fun." The gentleman is a graduate of Union, of the class of '61, and has gained a wide reputation in the lecture field.

—A member of the Sophomore class was lately asked by the Prof. of English, for the name of a certain author. As he was not able to recall the name, the Prof. asked him who wrote the "Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire." He answered with alacrity, Why! Pope.

—It must be a matter of infinite satisfaction to the Faculty to note the great interest

manifested by the students in attending chapel. They come in large numbers. Some are so anxious to get to chapel that they even "bolt" breakfast, and get there five minutes before the bell rings.

—Fitzgerald and Landreth have been putting up an engine and boiler in the room adjoining the photographic room, for the purpose of running Prof. Foster's dynamo-electric machine to furnish electricity for his class experiments, thus obviating the necessity of filling and emptying batteries every day.

—A judicial opinion has at last been reached in the matter of the appeal of Queen Mary from the decision of Queen Elizabeth's court. The case was recently argued by the opposing counsel before Judge Landon of the New York Supreme Court, and was decided against the appellant. See account of joint-debate.

—One who evidently dislikes study sings—

Oh, for a rest!

A rest from the weary round

That weighs on my soul,—it passes a jest,—

While mathematics are ground

Into my head, in confusion

With classics and English and such.

I think all the Profs must be in collusion

To get me to work. It's too much.

—'81 will leave college with a good "send off." The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Rev. Phillips Brooks, the eminent Boston divine; James R. Gibson will deliver the address to the graduating class on class day; and Alexander H. Rice, LL. D., of our own Alumni, will deliver the Chancellor's address. Surely, with such good advisers, '81 ought to start out aright.

—The Senior class visited Albany on March 9th, in company with Prof. Staley. The class first went to the studio of the celebrated sculptor, Palmer. A very delightful and instructive hour was spent in looking over his works and in listening to his conversation. The Dudley Observatory was then visited. Prof. Boss very kindly explained to the class the various instruments used in astronomical observations.

—Cremation of Bourdon "by the "cops"

assisted by the Freshmen came off on Tuesday night, the 29th. The procession compared favorably with other years. The interest was intensified by an attack from the Sophomores, which, after much blood-shed, was repulsed. The earthly remains of Bourdon would have fallen into the ruthless hands of the Sophs, had they not to contend with the combined forces of the enemy, outnumbering them six to one.

—On March 22d Professor Perkins with the Junior Chemistry class paid his annual visit to Troy. The party left Schenectady on the 9:40 train, and on their arrival in Troy went at once to Gurley's store and machine shop, where the time was spent until 12 o'clock in examining the large variety of engineering and astronomical instruments and seeing in operation the many machines employed in making them. The Messrs. Gurley have brought the making of engineers' instruments to a perfection rarely attained, which, together with their invariable courtesy, has made them the most popular firm in the country. From Gurley's the class went to the Rensselaer Rolling Mill where they saw the manufacture of bar and sheet iron from the ingot, thence to the Burden Mill where rails were being made. After seeing the Rolling Mills the party tried to visit the iron furnaces, but the policemen on duty could read, so a trip to the hill, where they visited the horseshoe factory, became necessary. A pass being obtained the party returned and visited the blast-furnaces, where they saw the manufacture of iron from the ore and its subsequent improvement by puddling and shingling. The Bessemer Steel Works came next and were in some respects the most interesting sight of the day as the complete process was seen by the students. Iron having been the subject of study in the class room for some time preceding the trip, all were glad to have the opportunity of seeing the practical process in detail and of examining the machinery used. After leaving the Bessemer Works the party, now rather reduced in numbers, took the train to Albany and thence returned home. The thanks of the class are due the managers and employees of the works visited for the uniform courtesy which they displayed, and to Prof. Perkins for his constant exertions on our behalf.

#### THE JOINT DEBATE.

After much vain-glorying and countless charges and counter-charges, the Philomathean and Adelphic societies met in fierce conflict on Friday evening, March 11th, in the Chapel. An unseemly strife had arisen between them over the mouldering bones of Mary, Queen of Scots, and so overwhelmed were each with thirst for the other's blood that naught but deadly battle would satiate them. Hearing of the impending conflict, fair youths and blushing maids, score upon score, rushed in to view the mighty warriors as they entered the lists to defend the honor of their chosen Queen. When the appointed hour drew nigh, Judge Landon, with Professors Whitehorne, Alexander, Webster and Price, tripped lightly in to the music of Beethoven's wedding march, in striking contrast to the later entrance of the warriors, and sat themselves down in the seat of judgment. Next the trumpet's peal was heard and the contending champions, with slow and solemn tread, marched boldly to meet their fate. Their brawny arms and heaving chests wrung from the gathered multitude many a round of cheers. As they calmly took their stations and gazed around upon the sea of upturned faces, their resolute bearing betokened that they were there to do or die. The rules of the conflict were then read and the order given for the tournament to begin. The champions of Queen Elizabeth under the lead of the valiant knight, Waddell, made the first attack, but were quickly repelled by the gallant highlanders led on by Sir Knight Williams. The conflict then began in earnest and was fiercely waged. Sir Johnson, the worthiest warrior of them all, and the doughty Ransdell battled gloriously in behalf of the virgin queen while the sturdy sons of Scotland, Waller and Murray, delivered blow upon blow in defence of the frail Mary. Long, long, the contest lasted, and it seemed as if 'twould never be over, when a ringing shout was heard and the leaders of the hosts advanced again to make one last and crowning struggle. The clash of arms resounded far and wide, mingled with the piteous outcries of the wounded and the falling. Neither side appeared to flinch. The wondering maids looked on, lost in admiration, while their accompanying youths were melted into tears. Finally seeing that else the conflict would not terminate, the impassive judges sounded the parley and declared the tournament at an end. The warriors, besmeared



with gore and covered with gaping wounds, lay fainting on the field of battle. The judges then consulted as to the issue, and seemed not to be of one accord, and therefore retired from the enquiring gaze of the anxious multitude, that they might reach their conclusion in peace and quiet. Meanwhile the attendants clustered round the heroes, bandaging their wounds and giving them words of cheer; but scarcely had the expended breath and waning strength returned, when a low murmur announced the entrance of the judges. They came not now with light and buoyant step, but marched with stately tread and solemn, thoughtful visages. The assembled throng were on tip-toe of expectancy, as the silvery tones of the presiding judge were heard above the clamor. All was hushed. The palm of merit and the banner of victory were awarded to the Adelpheic warriors who had so nobly espoused the cause of Queen Elizabeth. As the shouts of exultant joy re-echoed through the hall and the victors were crowned with laurel wreaths, the trumpet's peal again was heard and all was over.

#### PERSONAL.

'67. J. J. Coons is Chief Engineer on the Delaware & Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. Benj. L. Temple, a Union man and a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, recently died of pneumonia. He read law in the office of the distinguished David Paul Brown of Philadelphia. Was admitted in '64 and gradually rose to a front rank in his profession. In 1872 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

'64. Foster Morse is Chief Engineer of the Shenendoah Valley Railroad.

'80. W. J. McNulty has charge of the construction of a ten mile division on the M. K. & T. Railroad in Texas.

'81. Carhart is engineering on the Central at Rochester.

'54, '60 and '61 are represented in the present New York State Legislature by Senator Benj. H. Williams, of Erie county, and Assemblymen C. E. Patterson, of Rensselaer and Addison W. Gates, of Wayne.

'70. A. M. Clute is practicing law in New York city, and he has a large and growing practice.

'80. Ingram is practicing law in Manning, S. C.

'80. Thompson is teaching in Darlington, S. C., and drawing a high salary.

'80. "Tike" Porcher is a prosperous rice planter and is making his fortune.

'80. McMaster has been admitted to the bar and is practicing in Columbia, S. C.

'80. Kemp is studying law in the office of Judge Murray, Delhi, N. Y.

'80. Alexander is Secretary of the Sickels Club, Albany Law School.

#### OBITUARY.

Lyman Sanford, '31, at Middleburgh, N. Y., March 14, 1881.

Hon. James Noxon, '38, at Syracuse, Jan. 6, 1881.

Andrew J. Wilkin, of Rochester, died in that city Jan. 29, '81. He was born in New York in 1824 and entered Union in 1840.

'62. Theodore L. Scott died recently in Albany. Since graduation he had been continually in the service of the Exchange Bank and for three years past had occupied the responsible position of cashier. In his death Albany loses one of her most promising business men and Union one of her brightest sons.

#### COLLEGENSIA.

The editors of the *Columbiad* got themselves into a scrape by their "rams" on the Faculty. They were obliged to write an apology which was read by the President in chapel before the whole college.

The Faculty of Columbia have determined not to let the Sophomores proceed with their "Burial." About five hundred dollars have been collected to celebrate with, and the Sophs say that they will just make things lively if the Faculty spoil their fun.

Princeton is following the example set by Union, and is now indulging in "Hare and Hounds."

The *Ivy*, the Trinity Annual, has been announced by the papers as the *Jug*. By what jugglery the two words came to be confounded we can't make out.

Singing is going out of fashion at Trinity—the *Tablet* says because the men have nothing to sit on. We never knew before of this physiological peculiarity of Trinity men.

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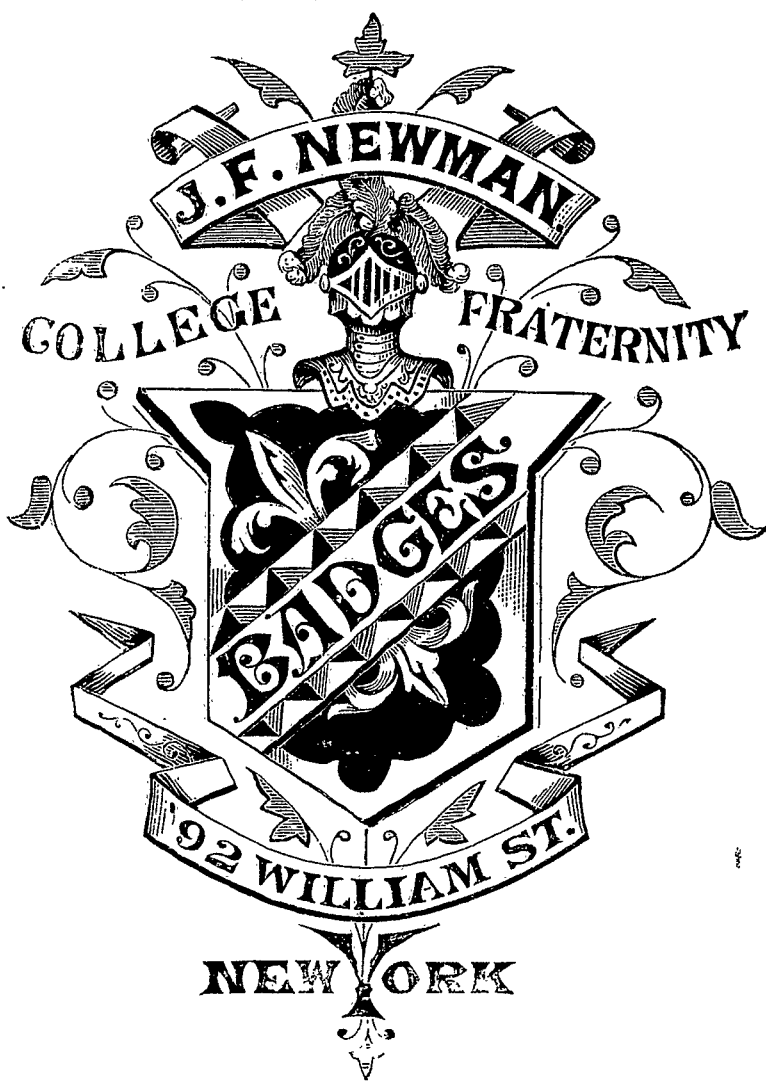
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