

The Concordiensis.

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THE CONCORDIENSIS,

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THE STUDENTS OF UNION UNIVERSITY.

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THE commencement number of this paper will be issued about July 1st, and will contain the commencement exercises in full, statistics of the graduating class, and a short history of all the former members of the class of '84 since leaving college. A copy of this number will be sent to the catalogue address of all students who have *paid* their subscriptions; to others the price is twenty-five cents, post-paid.

ALUMNI often comment on the fact that boating seems to have entirely died out here. Union once had a good boat-house, several expensive shells, and a fair crew. There is no reason why we should not practice this time-honored sport as well as other colleges. We have the river convenient to the college and a stretch of five miles of deep quiet water. We surely have better facilities than many other colleges where much time and money are devoted to boating.

WE have noticed recently a very marked falling off in attendance at chapel services, which is doubtless owing to the ease with which absences are made ex-

cusable. Under such circumstances we cannot be surprised at there being so many vacant seats every morning, but would wonder rather if chapel attendance had not been avoided. If the college law requiring students to attend chapel be still considered salutary, it should be enforced; if not deemed so, then its immediate abolishment would be in order. The continued evasion with impunity of one rule emboldens the students to evade others, and must be subversive in the end of that good order which is inseparable from a thriving institution.

BEFORE the issue of the next CONCORDIENSIS the Republican clans will have assembled at Chicago and nominated a candidate for the presidency. The Democrats will probably have made their nominations also, and arrangements for the Fall campaign will have begun. A few weeks hence forty-two young men and true will launch out upon the sea of life, and leave "Old Union" forever. Now, as we have always held the talents of '84 as orators in high regard, we suggest that they be applied to good purpose in the coming presidential campaign. Let them mount the rostrum by all means, and thunder forth their convictions to admiring multitudes; then, when a grateful people bestows its rewards, who knows but that another son of "Old Union" may be called upon, in the near future, to wear the civic crown at Washington.

THE treatment which our nine received at the hands of the Hamilton College students was highly appreciated and is to be commended. This conduct is the more noticeable because it is at variance, however much we may deplore it, with the customs too much in vogue. Influenced by excitement and interest in their own nine, students too frequently overlook the fact that visitors are entitled to respect. No gentleman will invite a friend to visit him and not strive to make his visit pleasant, and put him at his ease; nor will any student, we think, who expresses his honest conviction, fail to concur in the opinion that a visiting team deserves and should receive courteous treatment.

True, it is sometimes said that all claim to regard is forfeited by their own conduct; but the fact that others act ungentlemanly is no excuse for our doing the same.

Notwithstanding the fact that our students are as little open to censure in this respect as those of any college, still it must be owned that we are at times a little heedless, and hardly do as we would be done by. By polite and courteous conduct we can lose nothing, but will be raised in the estimation of those with whom we come in contact, and what is of yet more value, will increase our own self-respect. Therefore, fellow-students, let us not lose sight of the fact that, in even so comparatively trivial an affair as a ball match, it is our duty to act as becomes gentlemen; and while our nine may be, and probably is, the terror of all competitors, we, as students of Union College, may, for politeness and courtesy, gain a reputation as enviable as that which we already possess on the "diamond."

COMMENCEMENT is again drawing near, and we would suggest to those in authority that they make sure that no one appearing on the stage palms off another's oration as his own.

This suggestion is not made through any suspicion that there is one in the graduating class who would be guilty of this deed. On the contrary, we do not believe there is one who would stoop so low. However, as we all know, such a thing has been done when there was as little apparent cause for suspicion as at present.

We can readily conceive with how little satisfaction or interest an oration purporting to be original could be listened to, if the thought constantly uppermost in the mind of the hearer was, "I wonder where he got it?"

That plagiarism is held in contempt, and to what an extent, the recent experience of a young preacher not far distant is a case in point.

"Cribbing" among students is not due, perhaps, to incompetency so much as to that bane of human life in whatever station,—procrastination.

Essay and oration writing is work that the average student dislikes, and, as a consequence, it is put off until the last moment, when not having time to collect and formulate his own ideas, he adopts the easier mode and copies those of another. However much this practice may be deprecated in private work, it should be made sure beyond the "shadow of a doubt" that all work presented to the public as original should be so. A student may, perhaps, practice this deceit

without discovery; but the chances are greatly against it, and, in case of detection, the result and injury is not sustained by the offender alone; great discredit is reflected upon the institution and all connected with it. The best safeguard against this evil is the self-respect and honor of the individuals concerned; but if, as sometimes happens, there is some one lacking in these qualities of true manhood, other methods should be adopted to secure the desired end.

LICENSE AND PROHIBITION.

THAT the sale and use of alcoholic beverages is an unmitigated evil, few thinking men will deny. The only question is, whether restrictive or prohibitory measures afford the better remedy; for these terms show the real difference between the two methods of treating the disease: one endeavors to restrain it as much as possible, while still permitting its existence; the other aims at its complete annihilation.

Prohibition is almost always put in a false light by the assumption of its enemies, that it is not successful unless the liquor traffic is entirely suppressed. They regard the fact that where this system is in force many are still able to evade it, as a telling argument against it, and make the assertion that, as men must and will have their dram in spite of law, prohibition is useless. On the other hand its advocates have done much to bring about this feeling by seeming to claim that the utter extinction of the traffic would follow its adoption. So that it is not strange if its foes judge the system by the claims of its friends.

But this view is as absurd as it is false. Prohibition, indeed, aims at the extinction of the trade in intoxicating drinks, just as other laws aim to subdue crime. But who expects that because robbery or murder is the subject of legal enactments it will utterly cease? If the incomplete enforcement of laws is an argument against them, it might be brought against any or every law with as much reason as against prohibition. Forgeries and robberies follow each other in startling succession, city gambling hells are in full blast all the year round, thousands of criminals go unpunished, yet not one advises us to cease our struggle against these evils. On the contrary, a crime of unusual wickedness is urged as a reason for sterner measures. The absurdity of the argument is recognized at once when applied to ordinary criminal law. But it is urged with even less reason against prohibition, for public opinion is firmly united in condemnation of other vices, while, to say the least, there is great difference of opinion in regard to the vice of drinking. Is it any

wonder then that prohibitory statutes in Maine and elsewhere have not wholly accomplished the results desired? Can we expect complete success here, when we see other laws, acknowledged by all to be just, broken with impunity?

But we must also remember, in judging of the success of prohibition, that the object of all government is primarily the protection of law-abiding citizens, and that the punishment of crime is only an incidental necessary to secure that object. So that it is no argument against a law that hardened criminals break it, provided that it protects, to a reasonable degree, the innocent and helpless from personal violence and moral pollution. Men so steeped in degradation that wickedness is a part of their very being, are beyond the power of judicial punishment to restrain, much less to reform. In some way or other, in spite of all law, human or divine, they will manage to live in vice. But if these men are compelled to withdraw from the light of day, and commit their black crimes, if they will, in darkness and retirement; if they are prevented from dragging others down to their mire of pollution, and their punishment is such as to deter others from wrong-doing, then the ends of government are secured. The reformation of the individual criminal, though an end for which we should most earnestly strive, is of far less importance than the protection of society.

The design of prohibitionists, therefore, is not so much to prevent all drinking as to shut up those gates of hell, those brilliant saloons, into which so many of our noblest young men are enticed and ruined for time and for eternity. It is not through malice or ill-will to any, or to rob any of his rights, but to protect our own firesides, our own friends and brothers and sons, that we demand their suppression. If these aims are accomplished, if beer-saloons and grog-shops no longer flaunt their repulsive signs at every corner, and tear our dear ones from our grasp to fill drunkards' graves; if the penalties are great enough to deter men from giving way to appetite, we shall be satisfied, and prohibition will be anything but a failure, even though the law be still broken in secret by those who are slaves to King Alcohol. This is all that we expect from other laws, and all we can expect from this. We ask the same standard of success for prohibition as is taken for other legislative enactments.

Following out the principles discussed above, let us compare the success of license and prohibition in diminishing the evils of intemperance. As the principal argument advanced to show that the latter has been a failure is its incomplete enforcement where it has been

adopted, it is appropriate that this should be the first point of comparison. The older system has nothing to boast of in this respect. There were recently in New York city not less than *three thousand* unlicensed liquor shops, as appeared in the trial of a saloon-keeper for illegal selling, and his conviction for violation of the license law was the first that had been obtained there in twenty years! Nor is this an isolated case; the system is a dead letter almost everywhere that it exists. When this is true, in spite of the daily increasing public sentiment against the traffic, we may well inquire whether a system tried so long without success is not radically at fault. It is at fault in that it still permits the evil to exist. As long as liquor selling is allowed at all, there are a thousand ways in which the law can be violated or evaded so as to baffle attempts to enforce it. If we add to this the difficulty of obtaining proofs of violations which are witnessed only by those most interested in concealing them, it would seem almost an impossibility to enforce even its few restrictions.

On the other hand, since all selling is made illegal by prohibitory laws, it is far easier to obtain proofs of their violation. And, consequently, while license is nowhere enforced to any extent, these laws are, in spite of the opposition of foes and the apathy of friends.

Hon. Woodbury Davis says of the Maine law: "Of our four hundred towns and cities, making the estimate below what I believe the facts would justify, I am convinced that in more than one hundred the law prevents any sale of liquors whatever as a beverage. In at least two hundred towns liquors are sold only 'on the sly.' In the other one hundred towns they are sold probably without much restraint. * * *. And though the law is but partially enforced, prosecutions under it are numerous and constant, even in places where large quantities are sold." This is not as good a record as it should be; but where has license been even as well enforced as this? Where are "prosecutions under it" "numerous and constant?" In this respect prohibition has had the greater success.

But apart from the question of enforcement, which of the two systems under discussion has done the most to diminish the evils arising from the use of intoxicating drinks? License has been tried not only for a much longer time, but also in far more places than prohibitory legislation; there has been greater opportunity to judge of its effects. Yet what are they? Undoubtedly, the number of places where liquors are

sold is smaller than if no attempt were made to suppress the traffic, and restrictive measures are somewhat of a success. But while we can only imagine the state of things which would exist without them, the condition of society which has been permitted and fostered by them, stares us everywhere in the face. A system under which \$600,000,000 are spent every year in the United States for liquors, and which licenses one hundred and forty thousand saloons to sell to five million, six hundred thousand drinkers has not done much to suppress the traffic. Whether we consider these startling statistics, which show that the annual cost of strong drinks is almost three times as great as the cost of flour and meal, or open our eyes to the effects of drunkenness at our very doors, the success of license is equally apparent. In whatever way we look at it the fact still remains that under this system saloon-keepers can ply their trade with scarcely a restriction, and evade or break with impunity the laws which tend to interfere with it. Not only does license fail here, but it is the only thing which gives a shadow of respectability to the business, and by making it respectable it helps to lure hundreds to a drunkard's doom who would recoil from the hideous nakedness of the vice if it were not legalized. Can a law that is not only not a hindrance but even a positive aid to the spread of the evil which it is designed to suppress be called successful?

On the other hand, it cannot be claimed that the success of prohibition is complete, but still it has done much to right the greatest wrong the world has ever seen. In Maine, the "pioneer State," the law, first enacted in 1846, has diminished the trade to less than one-tenth of its former magnitude, has banished it from extensive districts, and where it still lingers it finds safety only in secrecy. Thousands have been prevented from being drawn astray by open bar-rooms, unnumbered homes have been saved from the demon of strong drink. In spite of an increasing population, crime and pauperism have steadily diminished. The number sentenced to prison and reform-school in 1866 was 204; by 1872 this number had decreased to one hundred! These facts are corroborated by the testimony of the foremost men of the State. An internal revenue officer wrote in 1872: "The beer trade is not more than one per cent. of what I remember it to have been."

Mr. Blaine says: "It can now be said with truth that there is no equal number of people in the Anglo-Saxon world among whom so small an amount of intoxicating liquor is consumed as among the six hun-

dred and fifty thousand inhabitants of Maine."

The commander of a Russian man-of-war, which was moored for several weeks in the ports of the State, adds his testimony: "I never saw anything so wonderful as your Maine law. We allow our men to go on shore freely, and they come on board at night sober and happy. If liquors were sold on shore we should not allow them to go there, as they would become drunk and insult your people. It is a pleasure and benefit for them to go on shore, and I like to have them do so." Could this be said of any seaport where dram-selling is licensed?

The prohibitory law in Connecticut went into force on the 1st of August, 1854. In New Haven the commitments for drunkenness and petty crimes during July, under license, were one hundred and twenty-three; in August, under prohibition, thirty-eight. In New London, during August and September, 1853, the commitments numbered thirty-two; during the same months of 1854, only fifteen. Trimble county, Kentucky, thanks to a noble judge, has no licensed saloons, and consequently has hardly a criminal case on her docket or a drunkard in her streets; while other counties, with licensed rum-sellers, have their dockets crowded, and murder after murder, almost all caused by whiskey.

These are but a few of the statistics which might be presented to show that crime, while increasing under the more prevalent system, decreases under prohibition. Even the advocates of the former must admit this. The city government of Boston, at the beginning of 1868, when license was restored after a year of strictly enforced prohibition, appropriated nearly \$20,000 more than during the previous year for the "Houses of Correction and Industry," showing that they expected an increase in crime!

But prohibition not only diminishes drunkenness and its attendant vices, but also lessens the burden of the tax-payer, and by removing its chief cause almost banishes poverty. The average tax on liquors per capita in three prohibitory States, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, was, a few years ago, about \$0.58; in three States where rum was free, Maryland, Indiana and Ohio, it amounted to \$3.91, nearly *seven* times as much! Ohio paid thirty-five times as much as Maine for each inhabitant, and nineteen times as much as New Hampshire.

Vineland, N. J., was founded in 1861, and in 1873 had a population of over ten thousand. From its foundation the trade in alcoholic drinks has been prohibited. Below is a table showing its expenses com-

pared with those of Yonkers, N. Y., a place having a little larger population. But Yonkers has one hundred and forty-five licensed and seventy unlicensed saloons, while Vineland has none :

	<i>Yonkers.</i>	<i>Vineland.</i>
Appropriations for the police.....	\$37,000	nothing.
Salary of police judge.....	4,000	"
Clerk hire.....	800	"
Expenses for the poor.....	12,000	\$400.

These figures are more eloquent than words. But this is not all; the place has had an unexampled prosperity, and knows almost nothing of the evils of intemperance.

Greeley, Colorado, is a recent colony of about three thousand inhabitants, where no liquor selling is permitted. Not long after its foundation the proceeds of a fair, amounting to ninety-one dollars, were set apart for the poor, but after two years and a half, eighty-four remained uncalled for!

But why multiply statistics when they all tell the same story? when they all show the failure of license and the success of prohibition? It is impossible to enforce the former; the latter can be and is enforced. Drunkenness, crime and pauperism increase under the former, and with them the expense of government; the reverse is true under the latter. Add to these facts the opposition of the rum-sellers to prohibition, which shows that they fear its effects on their business, and who can doubt which system has succeeded?

Liquor selling is a crime, and the only rational way to deal with it is to treat it as a crime. This prohibition alone does. Its reasonableness and its good effects wherever tried are hastening its adoption in every civilized nation. Its success may be delayed, it may be temporarily defeated here and there, but its final triumph is inevitable. Its progress will be as resistless as an avalanche; men may oppose it—only to be buried beneath it. We do not expect more from it than from other laws; it will in no way diminish the necessity of "moral suasion," but great will be the advantage if this offense against society is recognized and punished as a crime; if the temptations which now beset the path of the young and of those easily led astray are removed; if the State no longer is the accomplice of the rum-seller in the ruin of its citizens. We must toil and wait before our efforts are crowned with success, cheered meanwhile by the knowledge that the right must and will prevail!

HOPEFUL.

A. L. KING, '54, of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, was recently visiting friends at Schenectady.

Editors of the Concordiensis:

AS the time for the election of the editors of THE CONCORDIENSIS approaches, I desire to offer a few suggestions which, if carried out, I think would result to the advantage of the paper and thereby enhance the reputation of our college.

The first mistake is made when the office of editor is considered one of the spoils of class contests and a reward for political services. No one would be so foolish as to select a player for the college nine because he was a popular student or controlled a certain clique; yet, for editor, these are generally the powerful qualifications. Of course, it is not as easy to judge of mental fitness as it is of physical; but even so, it could be justly complained that no attempt at judgment is even made. When there are two factions in a class, each party should select one editor and permit the outgoing board to choose the third. This would ensure two experienced men from the two upper classes on the board of editors, and would prevent any injustice being done through the columns of the paper to any, otherwise, unrepresented faction.

It would be advantageous also, I believe, to elect only part of the editors in June, and to select the remainder in January you would thus have the enthusiasm which comes from the efforts of beginners, together with the experience of those who held over. This would of course necessitate the continuance as editors of some of the present board, but this, I think, is a strong argument in its favor.

Hoping that the above may receive a careful consideration, I respectfully sign myself

NEMO.

THE CLASS OF FIFTY-FOUR.

IT is a little curious that the class of 1854, who hold their reunion upon the anniversary of the thirtieth year of their graduation at next commencement, is composed of so large a number of lawyers, who have achieved prominence and usefulness in the respective communities in which they reside. Several of them occupy judicial or quasi-judicial positions, and others have done so in the past. Among those as to whom we have acquired information are Abell, a prominent lawyer of West Haven, Vt.; Allen, now on the bench at Austin, Minnesota; Beach, now on the bench in New York City; Chapman, of Binghamton, who has been State Senator, Insurance Commissioner of the State of New York, and States Attorney for two terms; Craig, prominent in the New Orleans bar; Heacock, a leading lawyer of Washington Territory; Marvin, of

Troy; Murphy, of Albany, now in the legislature; Pendleton, a leading member of the bar at Sioux City, Iowa; Bennett, who is Master in Chancery of the United States Court at Chicago, and has held many important political offices; John V. Rice, of Chester, Penn.; Daniel Waterbury, of Margarettsville, N. Y., who has been a member of the legislature and a professor in a southern college; Daniel M. Westfall, now in the legislature and a leading member of the bar at Cambridge, N. Y.; Benj. H. Williams, who has been in the Senate and is a leader of the bar at Buffalo; Alexander Wilson, of Mineral Point, Wis., who has been Attorney General of that State; N. H. Wood, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and our own Austin A. Yates, who has been a Judge on the bench here. There are known to be among them five physicians prominent in their profession, viz: Reuben B. Burton, of N. Y.; Peter R. Furbeck, of Gloversville; Walcott L. Griswold, of San Francisco; Eliphalet Nott, of Brooklyn, and Philander G. Valentine, who is a Professor in a Medical College in St. Louis. Four are distinguished divines, — E. W. Rice, of Philadelphia, Pa., the great Sunday School organizer and editor of Sunday School papers; Chas. D. Nott, of Washington, N. J., a nephew of President Nott; James Y. Mitchell, of Lancaster, Pa., and Philip Furbeck, of Little Falls, N. J.

Six are prominent teachers. Baker, of Oskaloosa, Iowa; Cornwall, of Ordway, Dakota; Miller, of Friendship, N. Y.; York, of Vineland, N. J.; Pratt, who recently taught at Brooklyn, and Prindle, at Oswego, N. Y.

Several others have become prominent as business men, among whom are Burtis, of Brooklyn, and Street, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. As a whole it has been a useful and influential class, and, so far as known, the members are all in comfortable circumstances; though none have achieved great wealth.

Since the publication of the names of the class of '54 several corrections have been received. They are as follows: S. L. C. Bredin, Franklin, Pa.; H. D. Brown, Austin, Minn.; Amos R. Cornwall, Ordway, Dakota Territory; Joseph M. Craig, Amite, La.; Moses M. Ham, Dubuque, Iowa; Norman Klein, San Jose, Cal.; Seth P. Pratt, Lockport, N. Y.; Joseph A. Prindle, Denmark, N. Y.; Sidney P. York, Vineland, N. J.; E. H. Heacock, New Whatcum, Whatcum Co., Washington Territory.

BASE BALL.

UNION VS. TROY POLYTECHNIC.

ON Saturday, May 3d, we played the Troy Polytechnics on our own grounds. We were confi-

dent of victory, but no one expected such a picnic as we were treated to. Our nine batted very hard and with the aid of Troy's many errors won the game by the score of 26 to 3.

SCORE.

Union.	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Fletcher, l. f.....	7	5	3	4	1	0	0
Porcher, 2b.....	7	3	4	5	1	2	2
Mullen, p.....	7	4	3	6	0	13	0
McElwain, c. f.....	6	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lawler, c.....	6	4	1	1	9	6	0
Hale, r. f.....	6	1	3	3	0	0	0
Naylon, 1b.....	7	3	2	2	10	0	0
Estcourt, 3b.....	6	3	3	4	3	1	1
Stanton, s. s.....	7	3	2	2	3	2	0
Totals	59	26	22	28	27	24	3

Polytechnic.	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Emory, p.....	4	1	1	3	0	7	4
Hubbell, c.....	4	0	0	0	7	1	4
Pears, r. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Rockwood, l. f.....	4	1	0	0	0	1	1
Aquibera, s. s.....	3	0	0	0	0	8	5
Houck, c. f.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Smith, 2b.....	3	1	0	0	3	0	3
Roberts, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	2	3	2
Sanderson, 1b.....	3	0	1	1	13	0	1
Totals	32	3	3	5	27	20	21

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Union	3	5	4	5	1	1	0	6	1	26
Polytechnic	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3

Umpire.—C. B. Templeton.

UNION VS. ROCHESTER.

The nine started on their western trip, Monday, May 5th. The next day they met the Rochesters, and after a close but rather hotly played game defeated them by a score of 6 to 4, their hits being bunched; and the fact that Rochester made some very costly errors accounts for our victory, notwithstanding the fact that we were outbatted. The following is the score:

Union	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Fletcher, l. f.....	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Porcher, 2b.....	4	1	1	1	3	0	2
Mullen, p.....	4	1	0	0	1	10	1
McElwain, c. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lawler, c.....	4	0	0	0	12	1	1
Pendergrass, r. f.....	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Naylon, 1b.....	3	0	0	0	4	0	1
Estcourt, 3b.....	3	1	0	0	4	0	1
Stanton, s. s.....	2	2	0	0	1	6	0
Totals	32	6	3	3	27	19	6

Rochesters.	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Brown, G. H., 2b.....	5	0	0	0	3	1	1
McBurnie, c.....	5	1	1	1	11	3	3
McDonald, p.....	5	0	2	2	1	10	2
McKinnon, s. s.....	4	0	1	1	0	1	1
Hubbell, 1b.....	4	1	1	1	7	0	1
Davis, 3b.....	4	1	1	1	1	2	2
Stearns, r. f.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allen, c. f.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, C. D., l. f.....	4	1	3	3	1	0	0
Totals	39	4	9	9	24	17	10

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Union	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	6
Rochester.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	4

UNION VS. HAMILTON.

After defeating Rochester on May 6th, our men went to Geneva, where they were to have played the

Hobarts. Unfortunately, however, it rained every other day of that week and we were prevented playing Hobart, Cornell and Hamilton, with whom we had dates. The boys remained over Sunday, however, at Clinton, and played the Hamiltons on Monday. The Hamiltons were defeated from the start, as we outbatted and outfielded them. Below we give the score :

Union.	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Fletcher, c. f.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Porcher, 2b.....	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Mullen, r. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
McElwain, c. f.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lawler, c.....	4	2	3	7	17	3	1
Pendergrass, p.....	4	3	0	0	1	18	1
Naylon, 1b.....	4	3	1	2	6	0	2
Estcourt, 3b.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Stanton, s. s.....	4	0	0	0	1	2	2
Totals	37	10	5	10	27	23	7

Hamilton.	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Kirtland, 3b.....	4	1	0	0	2	2	2
Mosher, 2b.....	4	0	1	2	4	3	1
O'Neil, c.....	4	1	0	0	5	6	5
Dooley, p.....	4	0	0	0	1	7	2
Barber, c. f.....	4	0	1	2	4	0	0
Parsons, l. f.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Baker, 1b.....	3	0	0	0	5	0	4
Hotchkiss, s. s.....	3	1	1	1	1	4	4
Eells, r. f.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	32	3	3	5	24	22	19

Struck out, Union 3, Hamilton 15. Two-base hits, Union 2, Hamilton 2. Home run, Union 1, Hamilton 0. Umpire—J. P. Morrow.

U. C. vs. C. U.

On May 16, our nine played the Cornell nine on our own grounds and added another victory to their list. A cold wind blew during the afternoon and made it rather unpleasant for the audience and players. Nevertheless, it was a close and interesting game up to the eighth inning. In this inning, by good batting, and aided by several costly errors of Cornell, our nine scored six runs and won the game. "Pendy's" pitching was the feature of the game, seventeen of the Cornell men striking out. Hagadorn's pitching was very effective, ten of our men striking out.

THE SCORE.

Union.	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Porcher, 2b.....	5	0	2	2	0	0	0
Lawler, c.....	5	1	2	2	14	6	0
Mullen, r. f.....	5	2	1	1	0	0	0
McElwain, c. f.....	5	1	1	2	0	0	0
Pendergrass, p.....	4	1	0	0	0	23	0
Hale, 3b.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Naylon, 1b.....	4	0	1	1	11	0	0
Stanton, s. s.....	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Estcourt, l. f.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	36	7	8	9	27	29	3

Cornell.	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Funck, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	2	1	1
Hagadorn, p.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hall, c.....	4	1	1	1	13	3	3
Smith, 2b.....	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Van Sickle, 1b.....	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Dimon, r. f.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Emory, s. s.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jackman, l. f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh, c. f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	2	2	27	6	11

RUNS BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Union.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7
Cornell.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Runs earned, Union 0, Cornell 0. First base on errors, Union 9, Cornell 4. First base on called balls, Union 4, Cornell 0. Struck out, Union 10, Cornell 17. Left on bases, Union 6, Cornell 5. Two-base hits, Union 1, Cornell 0. Passed balls, Union 1, Cornell 2. Wild pitches, Union 0, Cornell 1. Flies caught, Union 3, Cornell 3. Fouls caught, Union 1, Cornell 1. Put out on bases, Union 3, Cornell 0. Umpires—Thomas Taylor and Charles Vanderveer.

UNION VS. TROY POLYTECHNICS.

An easy victory awaited us at Troy, where we played on May 17th. "Pendy" took a rest and Mullen pitched. The Troys could not hit him, and besides, fielded poorly. The feature of the game was McElwain's tremendous batting, making no less than four two-base hits and a single. Stanton played a very pretty game at short, and also got in a neat two-bagger, as did Porcher and Lawler. Below we give the score :

Union.	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Porcher, 2b.....	6	2	1	2	3	1	2
Lawler, c.....	6	2	3	4	7	3	0
Mullen, p.....	6	3	2	2	2	6	2
McElwain, c. f.....	6	2	5	9	1	0	0
Pendergrass, l. f.....	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hale, r. f.....	6	2	2	2	0	0	0
Naylon, 1b.....	5	3	2	2	7	0	0
Stanton, s. s.....	4	1	2	2	3	4	0
Estcourt, 3b.....	4	1	1	1	4	2	2
Totals	48	17	18	24	27	16	6

Polytechnics.

Polytechnics.	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Emory, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hubbell, 2b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aguilera, s. s.....	4	0	1	1	2	1	1
Norton, p.....	3	1	0	0	1	9	4
Hauck, c. f.....	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Roberts, l. f.....	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Sanderson, 1b.....	4	2	2	2	5	0	1
Rockwood, r. f.....	4	1	1	1	1	0	1
Dwyer, c.....	3	0	1	1	14	3	7
Totals	34	5	7	7	27	13	16

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Union.....	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	3	2—17
R. P. I.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2—5

Time of game, 2 hours, 30 minutes. Runs earned, Union 3, Troy 0. First base on errors, Union 5, Troy 4. Base on balls, Union 3, Troy 1. Struck out, Union 9, Troy 6. Left on bases, Union 8, Troy 3. Base hits, Union 6, Troy 0. Double plays, Union 2, Troy 0. Passed balls, Union 1, Troy 2. Wild pitches, Union 2, Troy 2. Flies caught, Union 6, Troy 4. Fouls, Union 1, Troy 3. Put out on bases, Union 4, Troy 5. Umpire, W. Ahearn.

UNION VS. WILLIAMS.

By far the most interesting game of the season so far was that with Williams, May 21, on our own grounds. The Williams men came confident that they could beat Union, and in truth they came as near to winning as they could and not win. About forty men came with the nine, and this no doubt encouraged them to do their best. No runs were made until the fifth inning, when the visitors scored on a bad error by Stanton. In the sixth, Mullen led off, after two men were out, with a base hit and stole second; McElwain braced himself and sent a long one to right center, sending Mullen home and making second for himself. Naylon then sent a hot one over to left on which McElwain scored the winning run amidst great excitement. This was the last run made on either side, although

quite a number reached the different bases. Following is the score :

Union.	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Porcher, 2b.....	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Lawler, c.....	4	0	1	2	13	2	1
Mullen, l. f.....	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
McElwain, c. f.....	3	1	2	3	1	0	0
Naylon, 1b.....	4	0	2	2	7	0	1
Hale, r. f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pendergrass, p.....	4	0	1	1	0	12	0
Stanton, s. s.....	4	0	1	1	0	1	3
Estcourt, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	3	2	4
Totals.....	34	2	9	11	27	17	9

Williams.	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Hubbell, p.....	5	0	1	1	0	12	2
Eastman, c.....	5	1	1	1	11	3	0
Safford, W., 3b.....	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Blackman, P., 1b.....	4	0	0	0	6	1	0
Blackman, E., c. f.....	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Carse, r. f.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Safford, J., l. f.....	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Burdin, 2b.....	4	0	0	0	5	3	1
Talcott, s. s.....	4	0	0	0	1	2	1
Totals.....	38	1	5	5	27	22	5

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Union.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Williams.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Time of game, 2 hours. Runs earned, Union 1, Williams 0. First base on errors, Union 2, Williams 7. First base on called balls, Union 2, Williams 0. Struck out, Union 8, Williams 7. Left on bases, Union 6, Williams 9. Two-base hits, Union 2, Williams 0. Double plays, Union 1, Williams 1. Flies caught, Union 4, Williams 5. Fouls caught, Union 6, Williams 2. Out on bases, Union 3, Williams 5. Umpire, Wm. Ahearn.

UNION'S FIRST DEFEAT.

The nine played a return game with Williams, May 23d. The score stood 2 to 1 in our favor till the ninth inning, when Williams, by two singles and a three-bagger, scored two runs and won the game.

THE SCORE.

Williams.	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Hubbell, p.....	4	0	1	1	0	8	0
Yates, l. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Safford, W., 3b.....	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Blaeckmer, P., 1b.....	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Blaeckmer, E., c. f.....	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Carse, r. f.....	4	2	2	3	3	0	1
Safford, J., ss.....	4	1	3	5	1	0	1
Eastman, c.....	3	0	1	1	10	2	0
Burden, 2b.....	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Totals.....	33	3	9	12	27	12	2

Union.	AB.	R.	IB.	TB.	P. O.	A.	E.
Porcher, 2b.....	5	0	2	2	0	0	0
Lawler, c.....	5	0	0	0	12	0	0
Fletcher, l. f.....	4	0	1	1	1	0	1
McElwain, c. f.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Mullen, p.....	4	0	3	3	1	9	1
Naylon, 1b.....	4	0	2	2	6	0	0
Hale, r. f.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Pendergrass, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Stanton, ss.....	4	0	1	1	2	4	0
Totals.....	38	2	12	12	25	13	2

RUNS BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Union.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Williams.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Runs earned, Union 2, Williams 2. First base on called balls, Williams 1, Union 0. Struck out, Union 7, Williams 8. Three-base hits, Williams 1, Union 0. Home runs, Williams 0, Union 0. Double plays, Williams 2, Union 0. Wild pitches, Williams 0, Union 0. Flies caught, Williams 9, Union 8. Fouls caught, Williams 3, Union 3. Out on bases, Williams 3, Union 3. Left on bases, Williams 5, Union 9. Umpire, F. T. Ramsey. Time of game, one hour 55 minutes.

A deciding game between Union and Williams will probably be played on the Troy ground.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES PLAYED BY THE NEW YORK INTER-COLLEGIATE BASE BALL ASSOCIATION.

CLUBS.	Cornell.	Hamilton.	Hobart.	Rochester.	Union.	Total games played.	Games won.	Games lost.
Cornell.....	..	0	0	1	0	5	1	4
Hamilton.....	2	..	1	1	0	5	4	1
Hobart.....	1	0	..	1	..	3	2	1
Rochester.....	0	0	0	..	0	4	0	4
Union.....	1	1	..	1	..	3	3	0

REUNION OF THE CLASS OF '54.

IN our last issue it was stated that the programme of the Reunion of '54 would be published in this number. As yet final arrangements have not been made, as the committee of the class finds some difficulty in making a satisfactory programme. Through the kindness of the Faculty, Monday evening of commencement week has been placed at the disposal of the committee. Unfortunately, however, this evening cannot be conveniently used, as the western members of the class will have great difficulty in getting here. The exercises, as far as known, will be as follows: On Tuesday afternoon Rev. Edwin W. Rice, of Philadelphia, will deliver an historical address. Hon. John I. Bennett, of Chicago, will also address the class. On Tuesday, after the "Prize Speaking" the class will have a banquet, and relate their experiences in college life. Prof. Foster will preside at the banquet, and will call upon the different members of the class to recite what they have learned during the past thirty years.

LOCALS.

SUMMER.

Knee-breeches.

Vacation close at hand.

Query: When is the Garnet coming out?

The present issue has been delayed on account of the games at Mott Haven.

The "Kaps" have had workmen busy for several days putting in shape ground for a tennis court.

The one session arrangement which went into effect the beginning of the present term, gives general satisfaction.

There are many men who have not yet paid their subscription to the college paper, and we would again remind them of their duty. The paper needs all the money it can get in order to square up its accounts for the incoming board.

Albany Law School.

PROPHECY—CLASS '84.

JOHN B. MOFFETT.

IN very ancient times a prophet was what is now known as a poet, and to prophesy was to sing. Fortunately for your sense of appreciation as well as for the success of my own efforts, these terms have undergone a remarkable change, and my task, in the light of modern parlance, is only that of exercising the faculty of guessing well. But this idea is subject to a slight modification in the case at bar, inasmuch as there is, of course, to be no guess work upon my part, but plain and unsophisticated facts.

Not long since, as I was contemplating the grand possibilities of the future, my mind intuitively, yet naturally, confronted the inquiry: What is to become of the Albany Law boys of '84? Our term of school was drawing to a close; many the memories which cluster around our sojourn together and many the hopes which elate our ambitions. I looked into the faces of fellow schoolmates, somewhat familiar with their past, but could only conjecture as to their future.

The mystery was at last revealed. In the dead silence of the night, Morpheus, whose acute eye is ever open to penetrate the mazes of the great unknown, came to the scene of troubles and told that story which I had long desired to know and which I will now tell to you—the future of the Albany Law Class of '84.

It is the summer of 1900. A few weeks ago I was running a peanut stand on a prominent street in Chicago, but as the nickels did n't come in according to my ideas of trade, I soon went into bankruptcy, and after paying about 12c. on the dollar, I felt financially able to take a trip across the country.

A reporter of the *Chicago Times*, who was preparing an article to be entitled "Biography of Anonymous Characters," desired to accompany me in the interest of his forthcoming production.

Arrangements all made, we started south across the sandy plains of Illinois. The iron horse soon pulled us into the city of Kankakee. After going around some four blocks, to avoid passing the saloons, we began reading signs, and our eyes soon fell upon the following: "Paddock & Banks, Attorneys and Counselors at Law." These genial chums of the Albany Law School were engaged in a very extensive and lucrative practice. Their social qualities had brought to them many clients, friends and admirers. Banks had married

some years before, but Paddock still persisted in remaining a confirmed bachelor.

We next crossed the line into Indiana. A village daily, of July 9th, contained this notice: "Harry Booden, LL.D., of Pease Co., Hooppole P. O., Ind., will speak at Union Square this evening at 8 o'clock on the subject 'Love: Its Irresistible and Controlling Influences.'" We were informed that Booden had made a special study of the subject and would present it from a standpoint in consonance with his own experience and observation. I quote from a part of his speech, which we had the honor of hearing. "From the time I left my legal alma mater," he said, "I have become more and more convinced that the course of true love never did run smooth." We disappeared upon the conclusion of his discourse, but afterwards learned that Harry had won distinction in the lecture field.

On arriving at the city of Indianapolis the first familiar face that met our gaze was that of Colgan. He had grown somewhat old since we first knew him. His form bore the marks of labor, yet there was the same stern look and earnest bearing countenance which characterized his school life. He informed us, upon inquiry, that his conscience would never sanction his following the profession of law, and moreover he had resolved never to betray the inclinations and genius of his race, so he went on the railroad, where he has been promoted second switchman on a side track leading from the suburbs of the city.

Scarcely had we bid adieu to our friend Colgan until we were confronted by a large, portly-looking man with a bundle on his back. After several consecutive glances it became quite evident that it was the face and form of Simonds. He was engaged in the very clamorous yet exhilarating business of buying old rags. It is supposed that the idea of following this for a livelihood first entered his mind while at Albany—a city in the east rather noted for the superabundance of the trade. The secret of his success seemed to be the remarkable degree of vociferousness to which his voice had been cultured.

From here we went into Arkansas, where we accidentally found Mudge hunting wild deer. Mudge is a sportsman by profession, and is said to be a far better marksman than Bogardus, even in his palmiest days. Glass balls and pigeons are the unmerciful victims of his rifle. A full account of his most noted shots may be found in the last issue of *Puck*.

Crossing over into Texas, we observed several wigwags at a distance. Judging from the sound which

fell upon our ears it seemed obvious that the natives were having an Indian war dance. But on arriving at the spot we discovered we had been mistaken for it was only an old-fashioned camp-meeting, conducted by the Revs. McNamara and Trip. For twelve years they have been faithful co-workers in the cause. Great success has attended their efforts. They will travel in Africa next year.

We pressed forward into the interior of Texas. Stopping in one of the leading commercial cities, we were told by a good-natured, whole-souled policeman that there was but one law office in the place worthy of notice and that was the property of an alumnus of the Albany Law School. Entering and passing through several rooms to the rear we found a middle-aged man intently engaged in the perusal of a written manuscript. His coat was off and huge drops of sweat were rolling down his cheeks. This was Gifford, who was engaged in the great effort of his life—writing a work on Medical Jurisprudence. So replete is the author's mind with new ideas upon the subject that when completed it will consist of 149 volumes.

New Mexico is now the centre of wealth and population. At her capital are many law firms, among the most distinguished of which is that of "Doty & Weeks." They command an annual income of \$100,000, possess a library of 20,000 volumes. Their knowledge and ability are well known and established. Is it strange then that Weeks graces the judicial bench of the highest court in the State or that Doty has won such distinction in the criminal courts of this and other States? Of the innocent who have been delivered or the guilty who have been convicted, none ever escaped their just deserts at the hands of Doty. His conscientious efforts have added much to preserve the purity and honesty of the legal profession.

We traveled on a short distance, and up among the mountains found Danielson hunting for that \$275,000 girl he told the boys at the Albany Law School he was going to marry. A woeful expression on his face told us that his search had hitherto been a failure. But the persistency of his nature seemed to be the very passport that would carry him victoriously through the dilemma. Since then we learned that he gave up the chase, went to Utah and embraced the creed and faith of Polygamy. He is now engaged in agricultural pursuits with a company of sixteen wives.

Coming to the golden shores of California we met the great champion prize fighter of the world, Dennis J. O'Sullivan. His pugilistic and agile powers have never been excelled. Woe to him who dare meet

Dennis on the field of combat, for he will surely get hurt.

In Washington territory, Foot was actively engaged as a book agent. He is at present taking subscriptions for "Blaine's Twenty Years in Congress."

Starting homeward, we luckily fell in company with an old classmate, Westfall, who was just returning from a missionary tour to China. His labors in that field are characterized with rare success. He is to return soon, when his family will accompany him.

In southern Dakota, Ballard, Guthin and Tiffany are joint tenants in a cattle ranche. The boys are doing well and rapidly amassing a large fortune. Not far from here Lane is selling a newly patented washing machine, and Sterns is following him up as a peddler of an improved lightning rod.

Foster fills a chair of science in a university in western Kansas, where he champions the Darwinian and free trade theories.

Upon entering the city of St. Louis we were soon greeted by the friendly hand of the Mayor. His hospitality soon confirmed us in the belief that it was none other than our esteemed friend and classmate, George M. Boynton. He has held the reins of municipal government for four consecutive terms, and it is universally conceded that a better Mayor St. Louis never had.

We found Sitterly engaged in the manufacture and sale of Limburger cheese on the banks of the Mississippi. He now has an extensive business, inasmuch as the new application whereby the crown of the hat is made a receptacle for the article is an entire success.

Returning to Chicago, just after the judicial election, we learned that for Justice of the Superior Court of Cook county, Garland had received a handsome majority. "Gar," as he was familiarly known, went to Chicago soon after graduating, entered vigorously into his professional labor and soon gained an extensive clientage and independent practice.

So ended our journey, but, you ask, what about the other boys? Letters of inquiry were sent, the answers to which contain the following:

Love is presiding elder of a Methodist circuit in Greenbush, and Husted acts as janitor of the same denomination. The church prospers under a strictly orthodox administration.

The third judicial department of New York has as one of her judges our worthy classmate, Emerson. His industry, integrity and ability has placed him high in authority, both as a lawyer and a jurist.

In the halls of Congress, Frank Smith is vigilant in the interest of his constituents. He stands among the leaders, and is especially characterized for his straightforward policy in respect to Chinese immigration.

Matrimonially speaking, Sullivan is doing well. He was married to one of Albion's fairest soon after school closed, and now has a family of nineteen altogether. So in domestic relations, at least, he has a very extensive practice.

Clarence Smith and Embury find it profitable in the practice of medicine, and Tipling, in the same line of business, has discovered means whereby a tooth may be extracted without pain. A fortune is virtually secured by the discovery.

Ashton has become a powerful momentum in the women's suffrage cause, and Barnes is equally as enthusiastic in advocating civil service reform. Both are widely known as the great political reformers of the age.

Fosdic amuses himself in "teaching the young idea how to shoot," in his native village. His scholars represent almost every nationality, Dutch, Irish, French, Stalwarts and Half-breeds.

Levi, Walsh, Spaulding and Ray are traveling abroad for their health. When last heard from they were matching pennies with Hindoo boys for drinks.

McMahon is driving a mule on a toe-path of a western canal. ("Mac" intends to score a point on that when he runs for President.)

Sloan is at present in Cuba, making temperance speeches. Success, of course, is inevitably his fortune.

Stebbins and Rutherford are private detectives, and are now among the bulrushes of Missouri in search of escaped criminals.

Last, we learned that Wesley Gould had donned the garb and assumed the duties and responsibilities of a Justice of the Court of Appeals, New York.

But the Albany Law School, what has been her progress? With a library of 100,000 volumes, a body of professors the most eminent in the land, she stands second to no other law school. The curriculum of study has been enlarged to meet the demands of those who desire to pursue law to its utmost extent. The school is overcrowded with students. At the head of the institution is the same able, worthy and beloved Dean who so skillfully led the boys of '84 across the wide fields of jurisprudence. With him remain those other professors who shed such lustre upon those profound and somewhat obscure principles of law as they were daily presented for consideration.

It is not strange then that the Albany Law School graduates are only those who are well equipped for the actual combat of life; that among her numbers are those who form important links in the chain of great events.

Those ideal laws, whose inception was firmly fixed in eternal truths and whose development marked new eras of advanced civilization, found no supporters more able or willing than those gathered from the alumni ranks of the Albany Law School. Thus is furnished a striking illustration of that idea whose generated birth in the brain of Blackstone that "the law employs in its theory the noblest faculties of the soul and exerts in its practice the cardinal virtues of the heart."

About this time I accidentally bumped my head against the bed post, and my dream ended.

CLASS OF '84—HISTORY.

TO write the history of this class properly, requires a comprehensiveness of the subject, a discrimination of the various elements and a power of applying the same, which we feel now, as we did at the outset, our inability to master.

Guided by no precedent, it has been found difficult in the extreme to correctly classify and record from the numerous incidents of the past year.

It has been our aim to state only those which were most influential towards the accomplishment of the result sought by all, a knowledge of law and practice. It will be for you to say how far we have succeeded.

Gathering here last September from nearly every State in the Union, and even from the distant island of Australia, I may safely say, that every student began his work with a zeal and application which could not but bear rich fruit.

The determination to succeed in mastering the principles of law was one of the individual characteristics of this class apparent at the beginning of the year. We do not recall an exception. It will not be our purpose to print out the various branches in which some surpassed their fellows, but the general fact remains that all have profited as the result of that ambition manifested at the beginning of the course and the perseverance which characterized their individual careers throughout. Evidences of the great improvement were noticed more and more as the weeks rolled by.

The most hearty good fellowship at once prevailed. No friendlier class ever attended lectures at the Albany

Law School than the class of '84. The opening address of our worthy Dean aided, in no small degree, in breaking the ice of embarrassment and making us brothers in heart and hand for the study of the law. His remarks, prompted by a desire to dispel the feeling of timidity only too apparent, had the result anticipated by him, and when realized by us, manifested by as rousing a cheer as ever graced these legal chambers. We speak of this early friendship, because we regard it as an important element, indeed we might say the very corner-stone for final success among so many co-workers. The study began at once.

The organization of the different clubs, lyceums and moot courts followed.

The Smith Debating Society, so-called in honor of the professor, was the first to begin work. This was a lyceum for general debate on any subject except those involving religious or political opinion, which were very wisely excluded.

The meetings held weekly, always lively and interesting, as well as instructive, very materially aided the participants in acquiring a power of solid argument or the cultivation of forensic ability. The benefits to be derived from debate are too well known to need mention here. We shall only state a few of the most interesting decisions reached.

Among others, "That Chinese immigration should not be prohibited." We believe this was decided on general principles of morality and not of public policy. A bare majority sustained this position; also, "That woman has done more for the advancement of civilization than man." A powerful argument for Woman Suffrage if such be the fact.

The question which has occupied the attention of our Legislature somewhat, as to whether the right to vote should be granted to woman, was, after careful deliberation, decided in the negative. We should have been pleased to have given here the precise grounds on which that was based, but no record of the argument was taken. The opposers of the idea were frank and outspoken in their aversion, and claimed that the right was sought only by a few fanatics of the fair sex, the majority of whose views they do not represent. A unanimous vote sustained this position. The much disputed and always interesting question, as to whether an advocate would be justified in defending a man whom he believed to be guilty, received perhaps the most thorough examination of any of the questions discussed, because each felt an interest in a decision so important to the legal profession. After a very interesting argument, it was decided that he

would be. The society held that if an attorney's belief were allowed to stand between him and his client's cause, no fair and impartial trial would be possible, and innocent persons might suffer as the result. The argument was very cleverly put by the Irishman, who, on being arraigned and asked by the justice if he were guilty, replied: "How can I tell, your honor, till I hear the evidence." We might speak in praiseworthy terms of the Kent, Edwards, Learned, and Sickels clubs, but time forbids.

The Edwards' took up the cases given out for moot court, and decided them previous to their argument in the latter. Its decisions soon became prophetic of the result in the higher court, and was very influential in the voting of the class. Most of the other clubs were devoted to the discussion of questions often raised by the lectures and the inquiring minds of students. All of these were beneficial and brought good results to those who participated.

Last, but not least, came the McCall Real Estate club. Memories cluster around the organization of this society, which will be as first to our minds fifty years hence, as now.

We feel a painful inability to adequately relate those inaugural scenes. No one who was actively engaged in them will ever forget the passionate and soul-stirring episodes which so influenced our subsequent action. If we should relate all Dame Rumor told us, we would state such a story of underground plotting, sinister schemes and ultimately suicidal conspiracies as would fill your minds with *horror*.

A feeling that these reports are enormously exaggerated, perhaps false, and a consciousness of our inability to clearly picture them, alone prevents the attempt. This society was devoted to questions of real property, and the amusement incident to its organization did not in the least impair its subsequent work. The interest in the clubs continued unabated until late in the Winter Term, when it became evident to all that the Moot Court, presided over by Prof. Smith, should receive more attention. This court heard arguments from a printed statement of facts previously given out, four students acting as advocates, the professor as justice, and the class as the jury. Too much cannot be said in praise of this branch of instruction. For the cultivation of a clear statement of facts, logical reasoning and even forensic ability, it was eminently beneficial. In our opinion it is not second to the lectures themselves in the degree of benefit derived. The critical character of the audience was a powerful element for good. If a more particu-

lar concourse of young men ever assembled than the one which generally attended this court, we have yet to learn that fact.

Any mispronunciation of a word, any illogical statement, or any needless attempt at or flight of, oratory was seized instantly and made the subject of the most uproarious laughter. We would not be understood to criticize this kind of treatment unfavorably. Far from it. We regard it as one of the principal causes of whatever success was attained. It forced one to prepare his argument with greater care, thereby receiving the benefit which otherwise he would not have obtained.

Proud indeed was the advocate who, at the close of his remarks, received a round of sincere applause. Suffice to say, there were many such. The progress made here may be summed up in the flattering statement of Prof. Smith at one of our last sessions: "I have heard arguments here which would have done credit to any court in Christendom."

From the Dean's wide experience this may be taken as a decided compliment, and we are proud to make it a part of this record.

While some have excelled in logical statement and others in fluency of speech, there are none who have not materially profited. Some very amusing repartees have been heard here. The phraseological freedom, the barefaced pugnacity and wholesale sarcasm of some of our number will never be forgotten. Long after our heads are thatched with gray, the memory of that eulogistic characterization of the "legal Bohemian" will be first to our minds. The author of that immortal speech, who so suddenly departed this "legal life," was as original a bit of human nature as ever fell to the lot of man to behold. It is needless to give his name, because there was but one among us who could on so short notice ascend to the sublimest heights of eloquence in relation to the court, and as easily descend to the most galling sarcasm as to opposing counsel. He was unsurpassed in his own peculiar talents, and his glory is only lessened by the memory of one nearly equal to him in the traits of character which so immortalized him among us, the gentleman from the remote regions of Moose Head Lake. That the portraits of these worthy gentlemen could not have been procured for the class picture is one of the disappointments common among lawyers. We might fill pages with incidents well worth mention, but time forbids.

As the time for election of class officers approached there was but little canvassing done. No factional

feeling disturbed the serenity of a very quiet election. There was a full attendance of students and the contest was warm and exciting, but no bitter feeling resulted. The class expressed itself as well satisfied. The supper given them by the class officers soon after might have hastened their approval. The appointments for commencement orators very naturally disappointed some, but the general sentiment was favorable. It is an honor of which any one might be proud.

Of the various college societies represented here there are one Sigma Phi, one Delta Psi, three Delta Kappa Epsilons, one Skull and Bones, one Beta Theta Pi, one Phi Delta Theta, one Delta Upsilon and one Psi Upsilon.

As to the satisfaction felt by all for the benefit received during the past year there is not a doubt. We think it the unanimous opinion of all that a year cannot be more profitably spent by the law student than in attending a course of lectures at this institution. In our opinion the result would justify spending twice the time.

We have made many friends who will be valuable ones in our practice. In our after life we will recall the days spent here as among the pleasantest of our lives, and the petty differences of opinion which sometimes occasioned strife will sink into insignificance before the memory of the general good feeling which prevailed.

We are about to graduate. For most of us our student life is over. We must go out into the world and take our place among men in the struggle of life. We shall undoubtedly meet in our practice many objectionable features, numerous defeats, and perhaps few successes. Some will win fame in the halls of justice, others in the political arena, while some may not be so fortunate, but whatever our careers may be, we shall always be able to point back with the pride of *alumni's* to the friendship which prevailed, to the uniform courtesy and good example given us by our instructors, and to the great respect and admiration in which they were held, as the elements which materially aided us in our studies at the Albany Law School.

The tobacco of the club room ought to be of the purest kind and most delicate fragrance. Where many enjoy their pipes or cigarettes together, the air soon becomes heavy and offensive unless they are very particular about their choice of brands. Gentlemen of refined tastes secure Blackwell's Durham Long Cut.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

THE commencement exercises of the thirty-third year of the law school were held Thursday afternoon, May 22d, at Leland Opera House. The stage was filled with prominent professional men and those having the interest of the school at heart. Hon. W. L. Learned, LL. D., presided, and a large and fashionable audience greeted the graduating class. After prayer by Rev. W. S. Smart, John L. Pratt, Jr., of Buskirk's Bridge, in a very pleasant manner discussed the subject, "Russian Autocracy Since 1861."

George E. Garland, of Waterville, Me., treated the "Government of Our Cities." The oration was well delivered and showed thorough investigation and an appreciation of the existing disadvantages in the government of the large cities of this country.

Mr. William F. McNamara's topic was, "Socialistic Tendencies of the Age." The delivery was good, and the production showed careful consideration of the subject and a firmness of conviction which always makes an effort of its kind successful.

Mr. Philip R. Barnes, after an excellent oration on the subject, "Relation of Law to the Citizen," pronounced the valedictory. The address was one of the best of its kind, and gave a true expression of the feelings of the class and of the speaker.

This was followed by an address to the graduating class by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York. The address was probably the finest of any similar effort ever delivered, and was replete with sound advice, trite sayings, good counsel and encouragement, and clothed in the peculiar eloquence of the speaker, left an impression which will never fade away from the memory of any who heard it.

PRIZES AWARDED.

At the conclusion of Mr. Depew's address, the successful competitors for prizes were announced by President Learned as follows: Chas. S. Foote, of Oneida, N. Y., "Cortrin," first prize; P. R. Barnes, of Oskosh, Wis., second prize; "Novice" and W. H. Tripp, of Camdem, N. Y., third prize. The prize essay was treated by the members of the class, the subject being "Would it be safe and wise to abrogate the jury system in civil actions, and if not improvement is desirable upon its present condition."

After awarding the prizes, the degrees were conferred upon the class as named.

THE GRADUATES.

Charles F. Ashton, Pawtucket, R. I.; Frank W. Ballard, Angelica; Philip R. Barnes, Oshkosh, Wis.; George M. Boynton, Keeseville; John H. Colgan,

Dunkirk; James H. Davidson, Downsville; Ezra C. Doty, Mifflintown, Pa.; Noyes S. Embody, Los Angeles, Cal.; Luther J. Emerson, Albany; William H. Foster, Clinton, Iowa; George E. Garland, Waterville, Me.; Edward A. Gifford, Coxsackie; Wesley Gould, Hancock; Alfred A. Guthrie, Iowa City, Ia.; W. S. Hulslander, Mansfield, Pa.; Edmund C. Lane, Underhill, Vt.; James J. Lawson, South Berne; Abraham Levi, Manning, S. C.; *Henry Lubeck, New South Wales, Aus.; Robert McMahon, Dover, N. H.; William F. McNamara, Corning; John B. Moffett, Decatur, Ill.; *John J. Morgan, Durand, Wis.; *George E. Morse, Clayton; Linus T. Mudge, Boonville; Dennis J. O'Sullivan, West Troy; John W. Paddock, Kan Ka Kee, Ill.; John L. Pratt, Jr., Buskirk's Bridge; Archibald W. Ray, Columbia, S. C.; Edward Rutherford, Angelica; Henry J. Samson, Rochester; Walter Scott, Davenport; Edwin B. Simonds, Medina; Jere Sitterly, Palatine; Clarence M. Smith, Williamstown, Mass.; Frank E. Smith, Albany; Nathaniel B. Spalding, Scho-dack Landing; Bernard C. Sloan, Columbia, S. C.; Royal B. Stearns, Louisville; Delvin A. Stebbins, Belmont; Charles A. Tippling, Clyde; William H. Tripp, Camden; Joseph H. Walsh, Albany; James L. Weeks, Jamestown; Arthur S. Westfall, Marion.

*Previously received diplomas.

THE CLASS-DAY EXERCISES.

DEPARTING from the old order of things the class of '84 this year held class-day exercises, and in justification of this innovation point with pride to its complete success.

On Wednesday evening, May 21, many friends of the class gathered in the lecture room of the law school building where the following programme was carried out:

Prayer,	- - - - -	Rev. J. H. Coleman.
Music—"Moonlight on the Lake."	- - - - -	Quartette.
President's Address.		
History of Class,	- - - - -	Geo. M. Boynton.
Solo—"Thy Sentinel am I."	- - - - -	W. H. Foster.
Oration—"Character of Nihilism in Russia."	- - - - -	D. H. Sullivan.
Solo—"The Viking's Song."	- - - - -	W. H. Foster.
Poem—"Government and Self."	- - - - -	Luther J. Emerson.
Prophecy,	- - - - -	Jno. B. Moffett.
Music—"The Soldier's Farewell."	- - - - -	Quartette.
Benediction.		

The address of President Davidson and all other exercises of the evening were a complete success, and we regret that lack of space prevents our publishing each one in full, but we are happy to be able to reproduce the History and Prophecy of the class. The Oration and Poem were both masterly efforts and received well earned commendation. The solos of Mr. Foster were highly spoken of, and the quartette, consisting of Messrs. Moffett, Pratt, Foster and Boynton, with Mr. Mudge as pianist, received and deserved hearty applause.