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FIRST BLATCHFORD ORATION.

The Crusades and Modern Civilization.

Three great constructive epochs in the history of Europe serve as conspicuous landmarks of human progress. In the first and second centuries before the Christian era, Rome, in obedience to the impulse of a genius for conquest, for organization and for government, had brought the whole of the known world under the sway of her law, and laid deep the foundations of modern civilization. Fifteen hundred years later Europe felt the quickening power of that new life which we call Renaissance and Reformation. Standing between these two eras is another, possessed of a like significance and demanding a like consideration—the era of the Crusades.

The great forces of history are largely unconscious forces. The race in its upward progress, in its fighting and toiling and suffering, has often wrought for invisible ends. Out of unnoticed events and unmarked efforts have come the most commanding results; out of apparent defeats the noblest victories.

Gloomy failure slowly changing into splendid blessings—such was the issue of the Crusades. How their story awes and thrills us yet! We picture to ourselves the multitude at the Council of Clermont, the passionate appeal of Urban the Pope, the eager acceptance of the sacred symbol of the cross, the thousands shouting: God wills it! God wills it! We dwell in imagination on the ten Crusades that followed; on the heroic deeds of Godfrey of Bouillon and Richard the Lion-Hearted; on temporary deliverance of the sacred places from the rule of the hated Moslem; on the uncounted lives sacrificed to the honor of the Cross—and in vain.

Yet it was not all in vain. The lives of men were swayed by the inspiration of a great purpose. In the place of a torpor broken only by petty warfare and domestic brawls, were substituted an intense enthusiasm, a fierce religious zeal, a mighty energy glowing with the white heat of passion. All Europe was startled into a new life.

Grand as all this was, the indirect results of the Crusades have even a deeper significauce. In the echo of the bells that tolled the death-knell for the leaders of the Crusades was heard the promise of the political deliverance of Europe. Steadily, irresistibly, through long years of the past had been developing the mighty system of Feudalism. Individual liberty was lost—"No man was without his lord." But as one after another of the great feudal barons put on the Crusader's mantle and set forth never to return, the system began to totter toward its downfall. It had served its end in history, and its overthrown made way for a better social order and a truer national life.

Simultaneously the serf advanced. The stimulus of travel and of different surroundings, the contact with two new civilizations, quickened his whole intellectual life; and he returned to Europe a new man.

Moreover the Crusades occasioned interchange of commodities as well as of thought. In them arose that spirit of commerce destined to create great empires and carry civilization to the ends of the earth; while the cities growing in numbers and in strength, begin to assert that municipal liberty which was at once the promise and the potency of our modern civil freedom.

The Crusades served another purpose. They kept the Turk out of Europe for three hundred years. They gave time for the Germanic people, with their vigor of brain and muscle, to organize great nations, strong enough, when Christendom met Islam in that last conflict for mastery, to maintain their existence and preserve to the world a Christian civilization.

But was the Church, whose appeal had aroused Europe to these mighty undertakings, to reap no benefit from the Crusades? Her own history makes answer. The pious everywhere had come to think with reverence,—almost with adoration—on the Holy Sepulchre and the Sacred City. But when Sepulcre and City were held by the Infidel men began to turn their thoughts towards an invisible city of God and to learn the lesson that not by long pilgrimages were they to

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come into His presence, but by seeking Him in their own hearts and lives. Christianity lost a shrine. It gained a nobler worship and a new spiritual power.

GEORGE BRIGGS LYNES.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

The word valedictory vibrates alike with the tenderness of pathos and the courage of hope. Vale! vale! from Roman lip meant not only farewell. It had an older and deeper significance: Be strong and prosper in thy strength. My present office, the mingled voices of the past and the future, are bringing both meanings to our hearts this morning.

Mr. President:—To you we must communicate words of greeting and parting almost in the same sentence. Your ability and character, your worthy record in your former field of work, your unceasing loyalty to our common Alma Mater, are the eminent qualifications which you bring to the great work lying before you. The future is full of

promise. We bid you God Speed!

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:—We desire to express our appreciation of your wise management of this college and your faithful devotion to her interests. We have known at most few details of your labors. But we cannot forget that under your control the life and growth of the college have been promoted. To the men who leave the halls of Old Union to-day, you have been silent benefactors. With feelings of gratitude, they bid you farewell.

Gentlemen of the Faculty:— I cannot forbear in passing, an especial tribute to the eldest of your number. Doctor Whitehorne, our venerable ex-Dean, long entrusted with so many of the affairs of the college, we feel towards you sentiments that words are inadequate to express. The long years which you have spent in the cause of learning, the unswerving rectitude of your character, and the genuine kindness of your heart, demand a higher recognition than our offerings of praise—offerings all too feeble to express the affection with which we shall always regard you.

Dean Ripton, we who have known you chiefly in your capacity of teacher have recognized your scholarly attainments in so many lines of research, your clear and impartial judgment, and your abounding love for our

Alma Mater. You have our heartiest wishes for your success in the administration of your new office.

To the Gentlemen of the Faculty, the members of the graduating class owe a large debt of gratitude for faithful instruction during the past four years. With you our intellectual companionship has been most intimate. You have not been content simply to guide us to the learning that is contained in books. You have inspired in us a worthy enthusiasm for study, an interest in the great world of thought, a longing for the broader, deeper, and more spiritual life. In your work you have united the skill of the professional instructor to the courtesy of the gentlemen and the culture of the scholar. Such powers as we have for usefulness in this world have received their most important training at your hands. In all future praiseworthy achievements of ours you will be entitled to a generous share. Gentlemen of the Faculty we bid you farewell.

Gentlemen of the Class of 1894:—Of all the ties that have been formed during our course, the ties that unite us as classmates are closest. We have felt the same tide of subtle influences which go to make up college life. We have gradually gained that kinship of heart and mind which unites those who work long together for a worthy end. In the case of most of us the period of preparation for life's great duties is completed. In the future lie the toil of conflict, its weariness and pain—and its triumph! For, believe me, we should not listen to the carping voices that are always prophesying failure to a young man's hopeful enthusiasm. Let us remember rather the spirit of our motto: Plan wisely; venture nobly. Striving honestly after our highest

need no absolution from any earthly power.

Comrades of the Graduating Class, classmates, vale! Be strong. Farewell! Prosper
in your strength. Good bye! God be with
you.

ideals, no real failure can overtake us. For

if our own hearts do not condemn us, we

GEORGE BRIGGS LYNES.

Students be on the lookout for men for '98 during the summer vacation, and through your personal efforts let us enter next term the largest class in years. It can be done and you are the ones to do it.

FIRST JUNIOR ORATION.

The Possibilities of Life.

When a voyager sets out upon his travels, he not only bethinks himself of all the personal knowledge he has of the perils, pleasures, and advantages, of the trip he is about to take, but he avails himself of all the information he can obtain from those who have preceded him; as, from the knowledge so gained, he hopes to escape the whirlpools that have engulfed many a stronger craft than his, or the rocks about whose hidden crests floits the debris that speaks of ship-wreck.

So, I, to-day, standing near the border line that divides the shore of a protected life from the tempest tossed sea of self support, and self making, look out to the far line, where the Harbor-light glows dimly, and ask of my own inner consciousness, and of the knowledge of the fate of those who have gone before: What are the possibilities of life?

The pessimist's view of life is a clear and concise one. He is satisfied that no one is happy or can be so. The dead-lock to which his pessimism brings us is, that life is an evil; and that there are no possibilities for good in it. The optimist on the contrary believes that "all things work together for good," carrying the truth of that assertion, without its modifying clause, into the fields of debauchery.

Between the two, there is a mean that appeals to the mind that realizes that human life is a thing of solemn importance, and that it is of the utmost matter how we live it. Lived in one way, it is an ugly failure; lived in an another it is a beautiful success.

Man enters existence upon the plane of necessity. He enters into an endowment hereditarily derived. He is made the individual possessor of a certain amount of nervous force. He stands pre-eminent in the created world, through a peculiar power known as Will. It is not true that "all men are born equal." They are not born equal in vital energy, or nervous power, or will force; and it is these that differentiate the possibilities of life for each individual. Man may lawfully extend himself, achieve results, obtain development, upon the lowest plane, necessity; or his soul may soon begin to throb with higher desires, and more expansive aims. He may, in other words, remain a two-legged animal without feathers, or

stand out prominently a noble human personality.

The true work of man is God-like. It is creative. Out of confusion he should bring order, out of darkness light. But, to achieve the best results possible, he should so invest the capital, with which he is primarily endowed, that it shall bring to him the largest per cent of interest allowable. "To him that hath shall be given;" but it is not the miser who subsists longest, and best, on his hoard. The normal use of every one of the faculties augments and refreshes it.

To obtain the best results, it is necessary that each individual, concentrate regularly and closely, his energy upon one given subject. The diversity of talent, that opens widely many roads to the one man, is no more to be taken as an assurance of his ultimate success, than, that the one talent of another leading through a narrow byway presages ultimate defeat. The possibilities of life open ways so vastly divergent, that the man with the one talent, who rightfully uses it is more sure of reaching the desired end triumphantly, than the other, who wastefully squanders his many gifts by trying to cover too many fields.

Reason declares that human life is to be regarded as an arena for the fulfillment of duty. Whatever may be man's lot, life, while obedient to duty, has a dignity and a worth, that cannot be over estimated; and the possibilities open to such a life, leave it, never without a full meaning; never without an adequate aim; never without utility, never deprived of a sphere of meritorious action. There should be some supreme, some universal, some attainable end to strive for, whose beauty shall outshine passion, and withstand the dissolving force of reason; that shall be ever luring us onward like a steady pilot star, and forever urging us onward like a favorable wind. This with the supreme importance of doing the day's immediate duty, in hearty sympathy with those among whom our lot is cast will so arouse and quicken our best impulses, that, when the time has come to furl our sails, and enter the Harbor, we may feel that we have garnered the best things offered by the Possibilities of Life.

CLARKE WINSLOW CRANNELL.

Union owned the town commencement week

COMMENCEMENT. THE

DR. RAYMOND'S INAUGURATION.

Detailed Account of the Events of Commencement Week.

SUNDAY.

The Baccalaureate Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Booth, president of the Auburn Theological seminary, preached the Baccalaureate sermon in the First Presbyterian church on Sunday evening. Booth took his text from the ninth verse of the second chapter of St. Matthew: "And lo, the star, which they saw in the East, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young Child was."

MONDAY.

Meeting of Centennial Committee.

The meeting of the Centennial Committee took place in Washburn Hall at two o'clock Monday afternoon, and was called to order by Dr. Raymond, the chairman. Afterwards the minutes of the last meeting were read by Chester Holcomb, Secretary, and adopted. Col. Sprague then submitted the Treasurer's report, and Judge Landon reported as chairman of the committee on Commemorative Exercises.

Centennial Anniversary.

The prospective programme is as follows: Sunday.—Rev. George Alexander to preach the honorary sermon outlining the religious past of Union. Baccalaureate sermon.

Monday.—Symposium. Addresses to consider how much a college education stands

Tuesday.—The programme was left to the committee. The scheme talked of is as follows: 1. Alumni meeting; 2. Trustee election; 3. Alumni dinner; 4. Meetings of classes and societies; 5. Reception at 4 P. M; 6. Evening.—Addresses of ten to fifteen minutes to be delivered by the alumni. Also a

Wednesday.—Address on Union in the army; Union in religion; Union in education; Union in politics; Union at the bench and bar; Union in the various walks of life.

It was suggested that a paper should be prepared on Dr. Nott and also on Dr. Tayler Lewis. After the report of the committees on the Centennial Endowment Fund by Hon.

S. K. Williams, and on Finance by Col. Sprague, the meeting adjourned.

Ivy Exercises.

On Monday afternoon occurred the Ivy exercises under the old elm in Capt. Jackson's garden. A large crowd had gathered when the Senior class marched in at three o'clock singing class songs and giving their class yell. The Ivy oration was omitted on account of the absence of Mr. Anchampaugh, and Mr. S. T. Braman, of Schenectady, read the Ivy poem for Mr. Howard, who was obliged to be away. The poem was very well written, and showed that the author has ability in that direction. While this was being read the class had lighted their pipes. Joseph Newton White, of Amsterdam, then delivered the Pipe oration. Mr. White deserves special mention, not only for the subject matter of his speech, but also for the excellence of its delivery. At its conclusion he won rounds of Intersperced with the merited applause. other exercises Gioscia and his orchestra of fourteen pieces rendered several excellent selections. Following this the class adjourned to the Memorial Hall where the Ivy was planted.

The Prize Speaking.

Monday evening, at the Presbyterian church, occurred the Junior and Sophomore prize speaking, and the contest in extemporaneous speaking for the R. C. Alexander prize. Gioscia, of Albany, furnished the music, and by the time the overture was ended every seat was taken and standing room was above par. The church was very warm, but the oratory seemed to interest the audience so much that they forgot all about the heat. Professor Cole presided over the exercises assisted by Instructor Burke.

The first Sophomore speaker of the evening was William H. Hall, of Kalamazoo, Mich. He took for his subject, "The Relief of the Poor," and portrayed very vividly the condition of the pauper classes in our large cities. Mr. Hall offered a few solutions for the question, dwelling mostly upon that of

the "college settlement."

Howard Mallery, of Middleburgh, N. Y., was the next speaker. Mr. Mallery took for his subject, "International Arbitration;" and choosing the old maxim, "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," showed where the former had triumphed over the latter. The speaker made a very graceful appearance on the stage, speaking with great freeness.

The last Sophomore speaker was Dann L. Wood, of Mansfield, N. Y., and his subject was, "The Duties of a Citizen." The speaker claimed the paramount duty of a citizen was the right use of the ballot, and showed where

this had been proven.

At this point Professor Cole announced that the special subject for the Alexander prize was, "Resolved, That it is for the best interest of the United States that the Sandwich Islands be annexed." The general subject for this extemporaneous contest was "The Increase of the Domain of the United States."

William Allen, of Clyde, N. Y., was the first Junior orator. In treating his subject, "Patriotism and Politics," Mr. Allen held the closest attention of the audience. By the manner in which he conducted himself on the stage and his earnestness of tone, the speaker showed that he was an orator, indeed.

The next speaker was Theodore F. Bayles, of West Kortright, who had for his subject, "The American Scholar." He pictured very forcibly the ideal scholar and by his free

manner won great applause.

"Better City Government" was the subject of the oration of A. S. Cox, of Schenectady. Mr. Cox in his oration compared the political conditions of our cities with those of England and found that they excelled us in nearly every respect. The production was very well prepared, and was received well by the audience.

The last Junior speaker was Clarke Winslow Crannell, of Albany, and his subject was, "The Possibilities of Life." The oration was excellently prepared, and showed a great amount of work. In his delivery, Mr. Crannell, by his personal appearance, graceful gestures and excellent declamation, captured the audience, and was cheered loudly upon conclusion.

Following this came the contest for the Alexander prize of \$50 in gold. There were eight contestants; A. S. Cox, '95; R. H. Potter, '95; T. F. Bayles, '95; W. E. Bullard, '97; H. M. Pollock, '95; Douglas Campbell, '94; R. D. Fuller, '97; J. Wood, '96.

All the contestants did exceedingly well; and all took the affirmative side with the exception of two. Everybody seemed to be

well acquainted with the subject; and many good arguments were brought up in favor of annexation. W. E. Bullard, '97, who won the prize fully deserved it, for his address was excellent. He spoke with great ease, although extemporaneously, and showed himself to be an orator in every sense of the word. R. H. Potter, '95, was awarded an honorable mention. Douglas Campbell, '94, also deserves special mention for the manner in which he delivered his address.

The prize committee was composed of Willis T. Hanson, chairman; O. S. Luffman, Jas. B. Alexander.

TUESDAY.
Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

A meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa society was held in the Washburn building Tuesday morning, at which time officers were elected for the ensuing year. President, Dr. Whitehorne; Rec. Sec., John C. Van Voast; Cor. Sec., H. G. Glen; Treas., Robt. J. Landon.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Centennial committee to try to arrange for a part of a day during the exercises in

which to present a literary program.

No honorary members were elected, but C. M. Matson, '71, was initiated. At a meeting in the first part of June, keys were granted to G. B. Lynes, Harris Cooke, Arthur Doig and Douglas Campbell, all of the class of '94.

The Sigma Xi society held a meeting in the engineering room at 9:30 A.M. W. L. Lawton, Nathan Beckwith and Richard Van Beusekom, Jr., of the class of '94, were initiated. Prof. Landreth, Prof. Kilpatrick and E. J. Wheeler were elected to membership.

Officers were elected for two years as follows: President, Prof. Perkins; Vice-president, Prof. Pepper; Recording Sec., Frank Cooper; Corresponding Sec., H. P. Cummings; Treas., Prof. Stoller.

At a meeting held a short time ago, the Union chapter voted favorably upon the establishment of a chapter at Yale this fall.

Alumni Meeting.

At 10:45 Tuesday morning Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, president of the general alumni association, called the alumni meeting to order in the chapel. Prayer was offered by Rev. Jacob L. Perse. Then followed the regular business of the association. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, a nominating committee was appointed

consisting of Chester Holcomb, Rev. L. W. Beattie and Richard Anable. At this point Dr. Raymond was called to attend a meeting of the board of trustees, and Gen. Daniel Butterfield was elected chairman. At the call for the reports of committees, Dr. Wells, chairman of the alumni banquet committee, reported that arrangements had been made for one of the finest dinners the alumni had ever partaken of. This announcement was greeted with great applause. A few words from the Treasurer showed the association to be in good condition financially. Then came the report of the Centennial committee.

The Secretary of the committee reported that they had the matter of the celebration well in hand. The program was almost made out, except that all of the speakers had not been secured. The exercises will be opened by a sermon, Sunday morning, by Dr. Geo. Alexander. Monday there will be a symposium of three sessions. The speakers for this occasion have not yet been chosen, but the topics will be along educational lines. Tuesday will be alumni day as usual. In the morning the alumni meeting, in the afternoon a reception with an address and poem. Wednesday will be given up to addresses, and Thursday to the regular graduating exercises. Gen. Butterfield then called on the Treasurer of the committee, Col. Sprague, "of the class of 1776," to make a few remarks. Col. Sprague said that this celebration would represent all departments of the University; that it necessarily would entail great expense, and each alumnus was called upon to contribute. The average amount needed from each would be twelve dollars. Col. Sprague established an office in the "Trophy Room" for the reception of funds.

Next came the election of officers for the ensuing year. The nominating committee reported as follows: President, Hon. Amasa J. Parker; Vice-President, Rev. Chas. D. Nott, D. D.; Rec. Sec., W. T. Clute; Cor. Sec., Alex. J. Thomson; Treas., Herman B. Mynderse. Executive committee, W. H. McElroy, '60; E. P. White, '80; Nelson Millard, '53; James Heatly, '79; A. P. Strong, '64. The Secretary was instructed to cast

one ballot for these officers.

In the absence of Mr. Parker, Dr. Nott was called to the chair and nominations were made for the election of one trustee. The nominations were: Dow Beekman, '84; Col. Chas. E. Sprague, '60; Elisha Curtis, '64. It was decided that only those who are graduates of Union of three years standing, are eligible to vote for trustee. The balloting lasted for nearly an hour and resulted in the election of Col. Sprague.

Alumni Banquet.

On Tuesday noon, in Memorial hall, were spread five long tables extending east and west, and one shorter one across the east end of the hall. The tables were decorated with palms, evergreens and roses. Plates were laid for two hundred guests. At the middle table were seated the graduating class, the faculty and the trustees; the two tables at each side were filled with alumni, while the shorter table was the post of honor, and there sat Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. Joseph M. Carey, Gen. Daniel Butterfield and ex-Gov. Rice.

Just before the Hon. Mr. Parker called the assembly to order to listen to the toasts the alumni showed with what love they cherished the memory of their professor, by the rounds of applause with which they greeted the

entrance of Dr. John Foster.

Toasts were responded to by Senator Carey, and Gen. Butterfield, who read telegrams from Gov. Wm. McKinley and Chauncey M. Depew, stating they would be at Union during the fall term to deliver their lectures in the Butterfield course. Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore responded in behalf of the faculty. Mr. Van Deusen spoke on "Athletics." As soon as Mr. Van Deusen had taken his seat, C. W. Field, '93, announced that the class of '93 pledged \$25 for athletics. G. B. Lynes, '94, then spoke for the undergraduates. He was followed by the call of decennial classes. Gov. Rice spoke for '44, Dr. Nott for '54, Dr. D. M. Stimpson for '64, Hon. Tracy Becker for '74, and Dow Beekman for '84. Isaac Pendleton, '54, of Sioux City, Iowa, paid a few words of tribute to Dr. Eliphalet Nott.

The caterer was A. L. Owens of Utica. He gave the greatest of satisfaction, and furnish-

ed a most excellent dinner.

Class Day Exercises.

Owing to the inaugural ceremonies, class day was observed this year on Tuesday afternoon instead of evening as usual. On the stage were seated the officers of the class; the house was well filled. Following is the very interesting program:

MUSIC.

President's Address, G. Briggs Lynes, Middleburgh. Oration, John Van Schaick, Jr., Cobleskill.

MUSIC.

Poem, Wm. J. Van Auken, Schenectady. History, Raymond A. Lansing, Lisha's Kill.

MUSIC.

Address, Richard Van Beusekom, Jr., McKnows-ville

MUSIC.

Prophecy, G. Vrooman Smith, Tioga, Penn.

The Inauguration.

The event around which centered the most interest both of students and alumni, was the inauguration of Dr. A. V. V. Raymond as President of the college. And if one may judge by the great crowds gathered on Union street long before the church gates were opened, the people of Schenectady were

also greatly interested.

The students, the alumni and their families were admitted first through the chapel, and occupied the body of the house. The central chair of the platform was occupied by Silas B. Brownell, L.L. D., president of the Board of Trustees. At his right sat Dr. Raymond and at his left Hon. J. S. Landon. On one side of the stage was the faculty and on the other the Trustees. Other men of note on the platform were: Hon. Amasa J. Parker, ex-Gov. Rice, Hon. Pliny T. Sexton, Comptroller James A. Roberts, President Taylor of Vassar college, Mayor Jacob W. Clute, Rev. A. C. Sewall, Rev. A. Russell Stevenson and Douglas Campbell, '94, representing the students.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Geo. Alexander, then followed the addresses of welcome. From the Trustees, Silas B. Brownell; from the Undergraduates, Douglas Campbell; from the Faculty, Dr. Henry Whitehorne; from the Alumni, Hon. Amasa J. Parker; from the Board of Regents, Hon. Pliny T. Sexton; from the State of New York, Comptroller James A. Roberts; from the City of Schenectady, Mayor Jacob W. Clute; from the College Presidents of the State, President Taylor of Vassar.

The Investiture of the President was taken charge of by Hon. Judson S. Landon and was most impressive. After appropriate remarks he invested the President with the insignia of his office; first, a copy of the charter of the college; second, the formal title of President; third, the keys of the college. He was then clothed in the garments appropriate to his

office, the cap and gown. Judge Landon then proclaimed him President of Union College and presented him to the President of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Brownell welcomed him with a few well chosen words.

The inaugural address delivered by Dr. Raymond was a most scholarly and interesting effort. As the address will be preserved in pamphlet form we give only the following short abstract:

After responding to the welcome which had been extended from Trustees, Alumni and friends the President spoke in part as follows:

THE MISSION OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE.

Of the value of collegiate education in general I shall not speak at length. The worth of broad knowledge, of trained powers of thought, of cultured sympathies and refined sensibilities needs no emphasis in this presence. The first mission of the college is to develop life—life, which is more than meat; to unfold those powers and capacities which clothe men with dignity and honor. Education is the leading out of life from narrower limits to wider horizons, bringing within the range of appreciation a larger world filled with higher and more enduring ministries. The great end of life is its own increase, more life, abundant life. The educated man inherits this promise of life itself and is blessed with keener vision, with broader sympathies, with deeper experiences. The college is his emancipator. This liberty of life is the birthright of humanity. When Channing said, "He is to be educated because he is a man and not because he is to make shoes, and nails, and pins" he gave forcible expression to the underlying principles of all educational work. Its value is not to be estimated by the standards of gross utilitarianism but by its influence upon man himself. Because the life is more than meat, its own expension and enrichment are the supreme good. Without the thought of this reflex influence of quickened intelligence, this ennobling of man as man, there can be no appreciation of the priceless value of what is called significantly "a liberal education." This alone can justify and it does justify abundantly those studies whose results are not so much broader knowledge as the refinement of life, and whose value therefore a materialistic age ever calls into question. The weights and measures of commerce have no spiritual adjustments; and life is spirit. Too delicate for sensuous appeal are the influences of science and literature and art upon the soul, establishing communion with the world of unseen and infinite truth, but the great end of life is communion with this eternal world.

The first mission of the college is therefore to develop individual life; to unfold in man all that is essentially worthy; and to this end the college must offer to young manhood ambitious to make the most of life, the ministry of the best thoughts, the noblest ideals, the purest sentiments, the most cultured

sympathies.

But beyond this sphere of individual gain lies the realm of public interests; and so beyond the immediate influence of collegiate education in general lies the special mission, as we regard it, of the American College; and to this we now give particular attention.

If the American College has any distinctive mission it is determined by the conditions and aims of our national life, for the college must ever be the servant of the state. This is indeed fundamental to a true conception of its broader work. It is not an independent institution existing for its own sake nor for the sake of science or of culture in the abstract, but an integral part of the nation identified with its inter-

ests and charged with its welfare.

The distinctive mission of America among nations is universally recognized. Our importance is not determined by our vast territory. our wealth, our military strength, but by our civil and social institutions and life. To us as to no other nation has been given the opportunity and the privilege of working out the problem of popular government upon the basis of equal individual rights, a problem theoretically simple but practically found to be increasingly complicated. Above all things else this is the mission of America, the supreme end to which all our energies must be directed; for the problem is not yet solved. Either because of a mistaken policy in the past by which the most diverse elements have been admitted into our national life, or because our fundamental error in the theory of popular government, we are now face to face with influences which make the practicability of self government still an open question. I use the term government in its broadest sense as including all the forces that tend to the peace, prosperity and general good of society. The highest conception of the state involves not only the stability of the administrative power, but the laws, institutions, and life of the commonwealth; so that the question I efore us is not simply the permanency of a political system but the beneficence of that system judged by the standard of the greatest good to the greatest

Now the first condition of good government is the ability and character of the governing class. In popular government the governing class is the numerical majority of the citizens. Whatever arbitrary power may be assumed and exercised for a time by individuals and factions, ultimately the people assert their authority and the rule of the majority is not only theory but the fundamental fact of our national life. This at least, has been established by our history of more than a hundred years, and it indicates the direction and aim of the service which the college is to render the state. The college exists for the development of good citizens. This I consider to be its highest duty, a duty which either limits or enlarges its sphere according to the point of view. The limitation is indicated by the exclusion of purely professional studies and of independent investigations carried on in the interests of science as such, which belong to technical schools and the university rightly conceived. The enlargement of its sphere appears in a just estimate of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship which it must subserve directly.

Great popular movements although accompanied by violence and followed by wide spread disaster generally bring to the surface some hidden truth, some divine idea buried deep in human consciousness, just as the convulsions of nature throw up buried treasure. The French Revolution of a century ago thus disclosed a sublime principle which found expression in the term "citizen" which for the time took precedence of every title of rank and of scholarship. It was the one designation of superior worth. With all the misconception of its meaning, all the injustice and crime to which it led, it represented essential truth. It embodied a divine idea destined to control the development of later civilization. Just as the barbarism which over-ran Europe from the North, destructive, devastating in its progress nevertheless

introduced the principle of independence, of individual liberty which while lost for a time came forth at last in the mighty work of the Reformation; so this principle of citizenship introduced by the French Revolution is now appearing in the new reorganization of society, the new Reformation whose beginning marks the close of the 19th Century; for the essential truth of citizenship is not individual liberty, although it is based upon that, but responsibility. The very term indicates identification with other and broader interests than those of the individual. The citizen is a member of the commonwealth; his individuality is in a sense merged into the life of the community, and just because the life of the community is of more importance than the life of the individual, his identification with that larger life is of greater dignity and honor than his personal excellence. It is this that exalts the title citizen above any title designed to express individual greatness. This finds its highest and complete illustration in the term which the divine man constantly applied to himself-"The Son of Man,"—thus identifying himself with all humanity, linking his life with the life of the world which he came to redeem. Others might call him Rabbi, King, Lord. He was all that these terms implied but he called himself the Son of Man, the brother of every man. His union with humanity was his great glory. but it was the glory of self sacrifice. The growth of the race into his likeness is marked by the emphasis which it puts upon the vital relations between man and man, the merging of the individual into the life of the community and of the world, the principle embodied in citizenship; and so the great work of the future ushering in the higher civilization of the 20th Century is the development of the spirit of citizenship, the making of citizens; and this is, or is to be, preeminently the work of the American College. Institutions of higher education have always led the world's thought and inspired reforms. No great advance has ever been made that has not been directed virtually by the schools. To-day the universities are the dread of the Russian Czar and the hope of the German liberals. The story of progress in our land cannot be told without such repeated reference to college graduates as makes their leadership the rule rather than the exception. All history makes it ineqitable that the American College should mold the new American civilization, and this certainly is only emphasized and increased by the fact that each year the American College is becoming more manifestly a popular institution. It is within bounds to say that the next twenty-five years will make a collegiate training the aim of our most self respecting and honorably ambitious bys. All this only shows the growing importance of the college to American life and magnifies the work of the college in the development of a truer citizenship and so a nobler individual and national life.

It remains for us now to indicate some of the specific lines of influence which the college must follow in its mission to American citizens. I shall not speak of the educational work which all recognize as essential. The college must promote scholarship and inspire intellectual ideas or it fails conspicuously. Beyond this, however, I would emphasise the influence of its own spirit and life.

I. The college itself must be intensely and preeminently democratic, the persistent enemy of all fictitious distinctions between man and man. This I think has been its glory in the past. But such virtue is not kept without struggle, and no more serious duty faces college officials than the conservation of this spirit, in view of the rapid growth in our land of a contrary spirit whose influence is felt already in the college world to the loss of simplicity of life and independent judgment. The very subtlety of this foe to manly dignity makes its resistence the more difficult. It cannot be met by the show or even the exercise of authority, but only by unceasing disregard of all the pretensions of wealth. Young men are quick to honor fairness, quick to respond to the worthiest conceptions of life. Nowhere else are the conditions so favorable for fostering the spirit of brotherhood, and so nowhere is the duty so imperative as in the college world charged with the responsibility of developing

American citizens.

2. Closely allied with this spirit of democracy, as fundamental to manly character, is the sense of honor which indicates a further duty to the American College. The tendency of a materialistic age is toward the depreciation of spiritual qualities. tangible, sensuous success is the controling ambition. "The sense of honor" as Addison says, " is of so fine and delicate a nature that it is only to be met with in minds which are naturally noble, or in such as have been cultivated by great examples or a refined education." The school of honor is not the market place nor the battle field, but the environment of great thoughts and noble characters. It is the product of reverence, of the spirit of worship as Emerson has taught. "Honor exists for him who always recognizes the neighborhood of the great, always feels himself in the presence of high causes." The college as the conservator of honor must teach it as a virtue and insist upon it as a duty not only but quicken it by the steady influence of its own high ideals and exalted life. This suggests the influence not of books so much as of men, the atmosphere of strong personality, the touch of noble character. Honor is not a "word" "a trim reckoning but spirit. The teacher must incarnate it, the life of the institution must illustrate it. The college that is to develop the citizen of the future who will say "If I lose mine honor I lost myself" must be instinct with the spirit of truth, disdaining all subterfuge and unreality, persistently honorable in all its relations to the young manhood entrusted to its care.

3. A third essential influence in the American College is in the direction of a quick sense of obligation. This we have shown is to be the crowning characteristic of future citizenship, the higher law of life determining the new civilization. The sphere of service thus indicated calls peculiarly for the inspiration of Christian truth and the presence of the divine life itself; for man's strongest citadel is his selfishness and the surrender of self is made only to Him who is Mightier. For this reason the American College must be definitely Christian, not theologically Christian, but practically Christian, owning allegiance to Him who came that he might "give life and give it more abundantly," and who said, "He that saveth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake and the Gospel's shall find it." The citizenship of the future is expressed in the words "Bear one another's burdens." But the Christianity of the college that is to develop Christian citizens must be the Christianity not of precept or of creed, but of life; the Christianity of helpfulness, of brotherly kindness, of charity. The spirit of an institution is of more far reaching influence than its curriculum. The spirit of the American College must make the knowledge which it communicates, the thought which it stimulates, the culture which it fosters means to the great end of service. Thus only will it be true to its own mission as the servant of the state.

In all that I have said I believe that I have represented the historic position and influence of Union college which now glories in the ministry of a hundred years. Born in the early days of the Republic, baptized with the national spirit, as with the national name, her great distinction has been the service of the commonwealth. To this she has brought rich treasures of knowledge, the strength of manly character and the inspiration of a Christian faith that has known nothing of divisive creeds. That the Union of the future may repeat the vigorous life, the high aims and the public service of the Union of the past is the prayer, the hope, the confidence of every loyal son.

WEDNESDAY. Commencement.

Propitious weather is always a feature of Union's commencements and the ninety-seventh commencement was no exception to the rule. With the reviving of old time prosperity for the college, old time customs are again renewed and among them the time-honored march of President, faculty, students and alumni from College Hill to the church.

A little before 9:30 Wednesday morning the forces began to assemble in front of the college chapel and, shortly after, the column began to move toward the Blue Gate. A squad of police headed the line followed by the Burgesses Corps of Albany in their fine uniforms and imposing military dignity, then came the board of trustees, the faculty, the seniors in cap and gown, and the undergraduates by classes in order of seniority. A goodly body of venerable alumni composed the rear. A halt was called in front of Dr. Raymond's residence and our new president was received into the ranks at the position of honor immediately behind the Burgesses. The procession now moved down Union street, the students singing college songs on the way, to the First Presbyterian church where the exercises were held.

The commencement exercises proper began with the singing of the 117th Psalm by the whole assembly. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Chas. D. Nott, D. D., class of '54, and after music by Gioscia's orchestra, Dr. Raymond, presiding, introduced the commencement orators whose names and subjects of orations were as follows:

I. "The Aim of the Ideal Man."

Nathan Beckwith, Stissing.
2. "The Greatest Thing in the World."

Douglas Campbell, Schenectady.

*3. "A Legal Fetish."

Harris L. Cooke, New York city.
4. "The Search for Happiness."
Arthur K. Doig, Scotia.

(Continued on page 13.)

THE CONCORDIENSIS.

PUBLISHED ON ALTERNATE WEDNESDAYS DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR

BY THE STUDENTS OF UNION COLLEGE.

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THE GAZETTE PRINT, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

We wish to call the attention of our subscribers to the fact that the present number has been enlarged to meet the demands of commencement week.

With this issue, edited by the new board, the XVIIth volume of THE CONCORDIENSIS is completed. We appreciate the journalistic drill that we have experienced under the able leadership of Messrs. Braman and Baggerly, both from an editorial and business standpoint. To keep the paper in the foremost rank of college journals we will need the hearty co-operation of the student body.

It is stated at the head of our editorial column that THE CONCORDIENSIS is published on alternate Wednesdays during the college year by the students of Union college. If this means anything it means that the paper is the students' paper, not the editors; and we desire to make it more the paper of the students of the college than it ever has been before. To do this you must meet us half way. We want your contributions—your subscriptions will come as a matter of course. Every Union man subscribes, but few contribute.

Another year made memorable by the many brilliant achievements of the sons of

Old Union has been brought to a close. Modesty forbids that we make more than mere mention of our many victories on athletic fields. A foot ball pennant carrying with it the championship of the state league hangs upon the walls of the trophy room. Another banner, telling the story of Union's prowess on track and field keeps it company. And still a third, wrested from the base ball league completes the set. We prophesy even greater things for the future.

We pause for a time in the busy rush of events that make up commencement week to look back over the year that has just been added to the irrevocable past; and we are sobered as we remember the three whose work here has been accomplished. One who entered with us daily in college competition and endeavor, Harry E. Sprague, was taken away in the bright promise of a glorious manhood. We miss his pleasant face and his genial tones, and wonder why—but "that way madness lies." We speak his name in reverent tones this commencement week.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Hoffman, wife of Professor Hoffman, came to grieve us later, and last we clasped hands in silent sympathy with Professor Truax, when we learned of little Lowell Truax, that "God's finger touched him and he slept."

During the summer months, when the days are of supernal beauty, of ineffable sweetness, of perfect rest, what better thing can you do than to prepare short breezy articles for THE CONCORDIENSIS. Song sparrows, orioles, blue-birds, thrushes and robins will wake you in the morning. Later you will wend your way through the sup rb Temple of the Landscape, where meadows of daisy and clover and buttercups and waving grass are the pavements, the elm branches are the arches, the hills are the walls, and the stainless blue of the sky is the roof; and you will lie beneath the cool shadows of some maple tree that stands beside a little brook whose waters murmur lazily as they glide away, and taking out your pad and pen you will write glowing bits of prose or verse or song; and when September comes again you will walk into our sanctum and bury us beneath a pile of manuscript, thus making our path easy and our heart light, paradoxical as it may seem.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

(Continued from page 11.)

MUSIC.

5. "Philosophy the True Basis of Theology." Emmet Sloat, Scotchtown.

*6. "The Tax on Inheritances."

Charles R. Smith, Tioga, Penn.

7. "The Need of a Modern Beowulf."
Richard Van Beusekom, Jr., McKownville.

8. "The Crusades and Modern Civilization." George B. Lynes, Middleburgh.

THESËS IN ENGINEERING.

*I. "A Discussion of Results of the Recent Government Timber Tests."

Charles E. Gregory, Bangall.

*2. "Tests of Asphalt."

Walter L. Lawton, Glens Falls.

Starred orations were excused.

After music by the orchestra, President Raymond with a few appropriate words introduced the Honorary Chancellor, Hon. Joseph M. Carey, '67, United States Senator from Wyoming. Senator Carey's address was

sound and very interesting.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Edwin L. Auchampaugh, Hiland L. Baggerly, Nathan Beckwith, Ashley J. Braman, Sidney T. Braman, Douglas Campbell, Harris L. Cooke, Arthur K. Doig, Hamilton E. Furman, Robert F. Gilmour, Raymond A. Lansing, George B. Lynes, Leonard McClintock, Emmet Sloat, Charles R. Smith, George V. Smith, William J. Van Auken, Richard J. Van Beusekom, Jr., John Van Schaick, Jr., and Joseph N. White. The degree of Civil Engineer was conferred upon Charles E. Gregory, Walter L. Lawton, Guy H. Miller and Justin O. Reynolds.

The most important feature at a commencement of Union college is the singing of the "Song to Old Union," and on this occasion there was no lack of the old time ardor among the alumni and students. With John Keyes Paige at the organ and Gioscia's orchestra to lead the singing of the enthusiastic multitude, the venerable old church edifice fairly trembled to the strains of "Old

Union."

After everyone had sung himself hoarse all were anxious to hear the awarding of prizes which were given as follows: The Warner Prize, to Geo. B. Lynes; the Ingham Prize, to Geo. B. Lynes; the Allen Prizes, first, to Leonard McClintock; second, to R. A. Lansing; third, to John Van Schaick, Jr.; the Clark Essay Prizes to Juniors, first, Horatio M. Pollock; second, W. A. Johnston; the

Junior Oratorical Prizes, first, Clarke Winslow Crannell; second, William Allen. Sophomore Oratorical Prizes, first, Wm. H. Hall; second, Howard Mallory. The Engineering Prize offered by the class of '89, to Chas. E. Gregory with honorable mention of W. L. Lawton, and the Blatchford Oratorical Medals for Commencement Orations, first, Geo. B. Lynes; second, Richard Van Beusekom, with honorable mention of Douglas Campbell.

The special honors were: Walter L. Lawton, in Chemistry; Geo. B. Lynes, in English; R. Van Beusekom, Jr., in German; Geo. B. Lynes, in Greek, and John Van Schaick, Jr.,

in Political Science and History.

After the awarding of prizes and announcement of special honors, divine benediction was invoked and the ninety-seventh commencement exercises of Old Union were at an end.

Degrees Conferred.

A.B.—Benjamin W. Arnold, Albany; Hon.

John Hennesy, Brooklyn.

Ph. D.—James R. Truax, '76, professor in Union college; Alfred E. Phillips, '87, professor in Pardue university; William A. Waddell, '81, professor in San Paulo college, Brazil.

D. D.—Rev. Albert C. Sewall, of Schenectady; Rev. William Durant, Saratoga Springs; Rev. William D. Maxon, '78, Pittsburg, Pa.

LL. D.—Hon. Joseph M. Carey, U. S. Senator from Wyoming; Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, Judge N. Y. Court of Appeals; General Horace Porter, New York city.

A. M.—Bradley Martin, '63; Edward Van Vranken, '66; Clark L. McCracken, '69; Joseph C. Gates, '73; Fredrick J. Bassett, '77; Josiah Still, '81; Edward B. Waller, '82; Pickens Neagle, '84, and William A. McDonald, '91. Honorary degree A. M.—Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, of New York. Honor-

ary C. E.—C. A. Cockroft, '84.

A. B.—Edwin L. Auchampaugh, Quaker Street; Hiland L. Baggerly, Clyde; Nathan Beckwith, Stissing; Ashley J. Braman, Schenectady; Sidney T. Braman, Schenectady; Douglas Campbell, Schenectady; Harris Lee Cooke, New York city; Arthur K. Doig, Scotia; Hamilton E. Furman, Schenectady; Robert F. Gilmour, Schenectady; Raymond A. Lansing, Lisha's Kill; George B. Lynes, Middleburgh; Leonard

McClintock, South Worcester; Emmet Sloat, Scotchtown; Charles R. Smith, Tioga, Penn.; George V. Smith, Tioga, Penn.; William J. Van Auken, Schenectady; Richard J. Van Beusekom, Jr., McKownville; John Van Schaick, Jr., Cobleskill; Joseph N. White, Amsterdam.

C. E.—Charles E. Gregory, Bangall; Walter L. Lawton, Glens Falls; Guy H. Miller, Herkimer; Justin O. Reynolds, Falls Village, Conn.

President's Reception.

The presidents reception from eight to ten Wednesday evening, was unusually well attended by alumni and friends of the college who were anxious to greet the new president. The house, which has been completely renovated, presented a very attractive appearance and was taxed to its utmost capacity by the good natured throng which packed its interior and gathered on the broad piazza.

Among those present were ex-Senator Warner Miller, ex-Governor Rice, Col. Chas. E. Sprague, Senator Carey, Judge Landon, Rev. Dr. Geo. Alexander, Rev. Dr. Denis Wortman, Senator Parker and S. B. Brownell.

During the evening refreshments were served by caterer Owens, of Utica, and shortly after ten o'clock the guests began to disperse from one of the most enjoyable receptions ever held on Cellege Hill.

The Dall.

The crowning event of the season was the graduating ball which took place in the Nott Memorial hall, more popularly called "the round building." The hall, which is naturally a gem of art, being finished in polished marble of many hues and ornamented with reproductions of many famous antique statues, was made additionally attractive and beautiful with tasty decorations. Gioscia's orchestra of Albany, of 16 pieces, furnished the music, and never has a better orchestra played in Schenectady. The ball was a great social success and served as a fitting close to the most memorable commencement season the college has seen for years.

Rarely has such an aggregation of beautiful women graced a ball room floor in Schenectady; and certainly men were never more gallant than were the Union men. All seemed loth to leave the fascinating scene, and the sun was slowly rising above the eastern hills before the merry dancers dis-

persed. The fair maidens with their matronly chaperones have sought their homes, taking with them one priceless trophy—a soiled and wrinkled order of dance—that will serve in after years to recall the face of many a lion of the hour, or stir the heart with memories of some spirited deux temp or the last waltz. And what of the students? They need no written record to recall the closing scenes of the great panorama. Those scenes have been drawn with an indelible hand upon memories that shall be ever green, until grim Time shall wield his scythe and call the races run.

THE SUMMER VACATION.

What the Faculty and Some of the Students Intend Doing this Summer.

Professor Cole will spend the summer abroad.

Prof. Mosher will spend the summer with relatives. He expects to leave for Rochester soon.

Dean Ripton intends spending most of the summer here. His trips, if he takes any, will be but short excursions.

Dr. Wright will remain in Schenectady during the fore part of the summer. He, however, contemplates going abroad later in the season.

Dr. Truax has made no definite arrangement for a summer outing as yet. He was greatly pleased with his White Mountain trip last summer, however, and may repeat it this season.

Dr. Whitehorne stated that he had no definite plans for the summer. He expects to remain at home most of the time but will take occasional trips during the season, one of which will be to visit his son in New Jersey.

Prof. Hoffman is too busy to think of going away this summer. He is just as well satisfied to remain here as anywhere and expects to devote his time to his literary labors. He is writing another book which will be finished before long.

Prof. Perkins has not had time to consider the question of a summer outing as yet. He expects to be engaged during the summer in the study of his favorite subject, analytical chemistry. He expects, however, that when the time comes, he and Judge Landon will take their usual trip to some secluded locality where they can enjoy a few weeks of quiet and rest.

Dr. Wells says that after years spent in travelling in this and other countries, he has concluded that there is no more pleasant or enjoyable place in which to spend the summer months than right here within sight of the familiar buildings of dear old Union. It is his intention to remain at home during the summer, though he may take a day or two out of town now and then.

W. A. Johnston, '95, intends spending the summer at Sharon Springs.

G. V. Smith, '94, will study law in Schenectady during the summer.

Doig. '94, will spend his summer at Ridgewood. Conn. He will teach next year.

Ayrault, '95, will travel for the Western New York Mf'g Co., makers of asphalt roofing.

Sommers, '96, is engineer in charge of a water works construction at Coxsackie, N.Y.

C. R. Smith, '94, will remain in Schenectady for a few months in the employ of the college.

Gregory, '94, will do engineering during the summer. He may take a P. G. course at Union next year.

Pemberton, '95, leaves in a few days for Deer Trail, Colorado, where he intends spending the summer.

William H. Robinson will be found at his home, in Delmar, N. Y., also at Bennington, Vt., where he has relatives.

G. A. Johnston, '95, will spend most of his time at his home though he may spend a portion of the summer in the Adirondacks.

Daley, '97, will spend the fore part of the summer at Lake George. While there he will be the chief attraction at camp Andrews.

Kilpatrick, '97, will spend the summer with the New York Athletic club at Traver's Island, training for the American championship games at Saratoga, July 21.

Reynolds, '94, has accepted a position with Ham and Tuttle, a well known engineering firm of Naugatuck, Conn. Possibly he will enter the Columbia School of Architecture next year.

Day, '95, intends to spend the summer at his home in Cambridge. From there he contemplates taking an extended drive through the Adirondack region. Later in the summer he expects to have the material for next season's foot ball team in training at the Cambridge lakes.

FOOT BALL PROSPECTS.

In the words of Manager Day "We are going to have the best team we have ever had." He has already secured some excellent material for the team and says that he will have a number of men trying for each position; and when he uses the word trying he means just what he says, for there will be no half-way business about training next season. The policy of the management will be to secure the best team work even at the expense of losing the best individual players. The team will go into training, under the supervision of Captain Brown, on the first of September at Lake Launderdaie, near Cambridge, N. Y. From the 15th of September until Thanksgiving day, James MacNaughton Thompson, Princeton, '94, will be constantly on the campus to coach.

The schedule of games is as follows:

Sept. 29—R. P. I., at Troy. Oct. 6—Cornell, at Ithaca. Oct. 10—Laureate, at Troy.

Oct. 13—Williams, at Williamstown.

Oct. 20—Amherst, at Albany. Oct. 27—Williams, at Albany.

Nov. 3—West Point, at West Point.

Nov. 10—Hamilton, at Clinton. Nov. 17—Syracuse, at Syracuse.

Nov. 21—Rochester, at Schenectady.

Nov. 28—Wesleyan, at Albany.

Games with R. P. I., Laureate and Ridge-field will be arranged at Schenectady.

Local Notes.

Has anyone seen for years such a real old fashioned celebration as we had for three days last week?

The President's house will be kept open this summer by Mrs. Raymond. Dr. Raymond will continue to supply pulpits in this vicinity until fall.

The Hon. and Mrs. John A. De Remer gave a reception for Dr. and Mrs. Raymond, at their handsome residence on Church street, on Friday evening preceding commencement week. It was an occasion that called forth Schenectady's smartest social set. The men from the hill who were present were Douglas Campbell, '94; R. F. Gilmour, '94; Clarke Day, '95; Harry Tooker Warnick, '95; Clarke Winslow Crannell, '95; George L. Streeter, '95, and Howard Pemberton, 2d, '95.

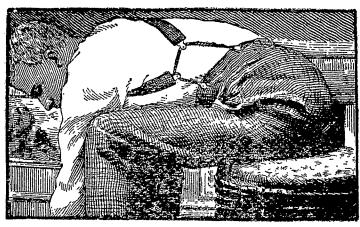
It cannot be said of the student who does not remain over for commencement that he has been to college.

If you know of any foot ball men who intend entering college in the fall send their names and addresses to Manager Clarke Day, Cambridge, N. Y.

The committee of arrangements who so successfully conducted the commencement ball was composed of R. F. Gilmour, J. O. Reynolds and C. T. Loebenstein.

The Sophomore assistants at the commencement ball were: T. V. W. Anthony, R. B. Beattie, A. S. Cox, A. S. Derby, H. A. De-Graef, R. S. Greenman, J. B. Hotaling, Ray Morris, W. J. Renwick and W. L. Terry.

The Sigma Phi fraternity sent out about 200 invitations for a dance which was held in Fuller's hall on Monday evening of commencement week. It was one of those enjoyable affairs that go to make the commencements at Union the social successes that they are.



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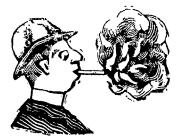
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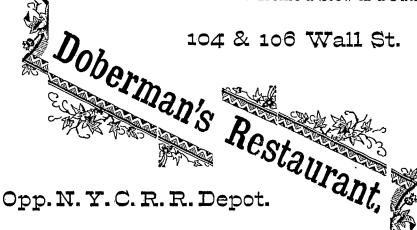
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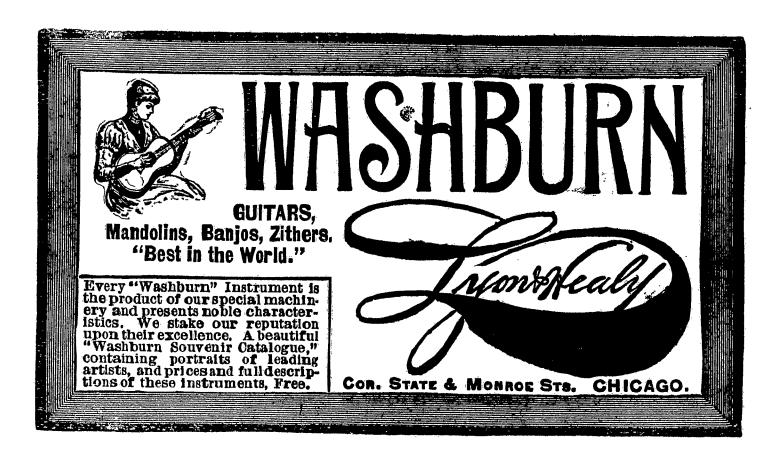
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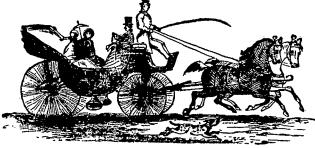


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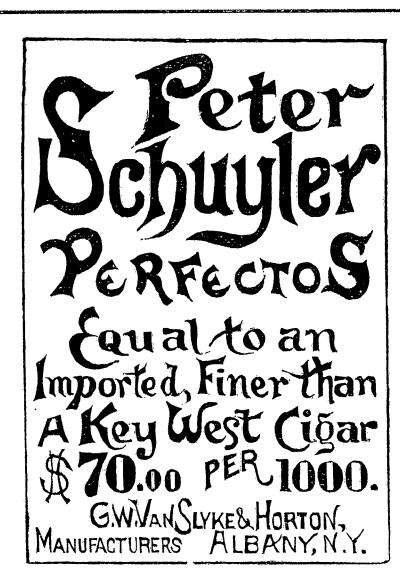
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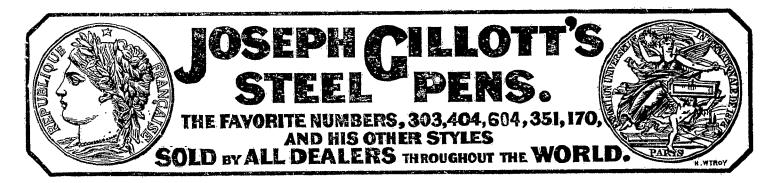
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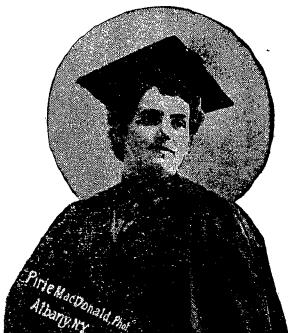
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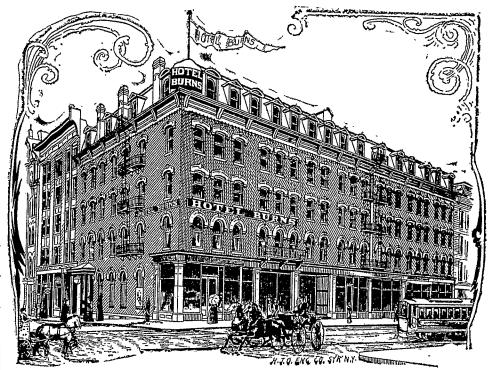
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