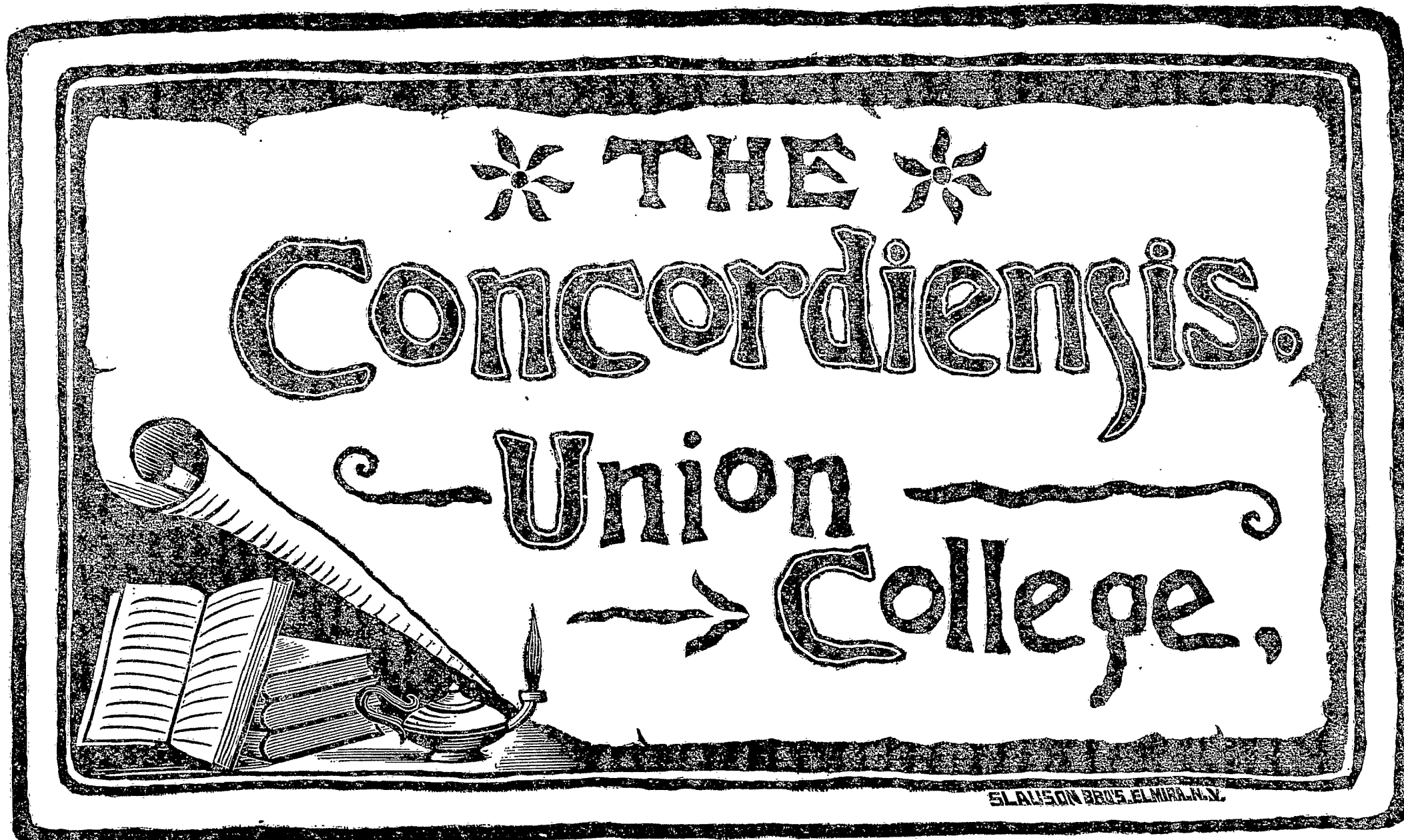


MARCH, 1888.



Schenectady, N. Y.

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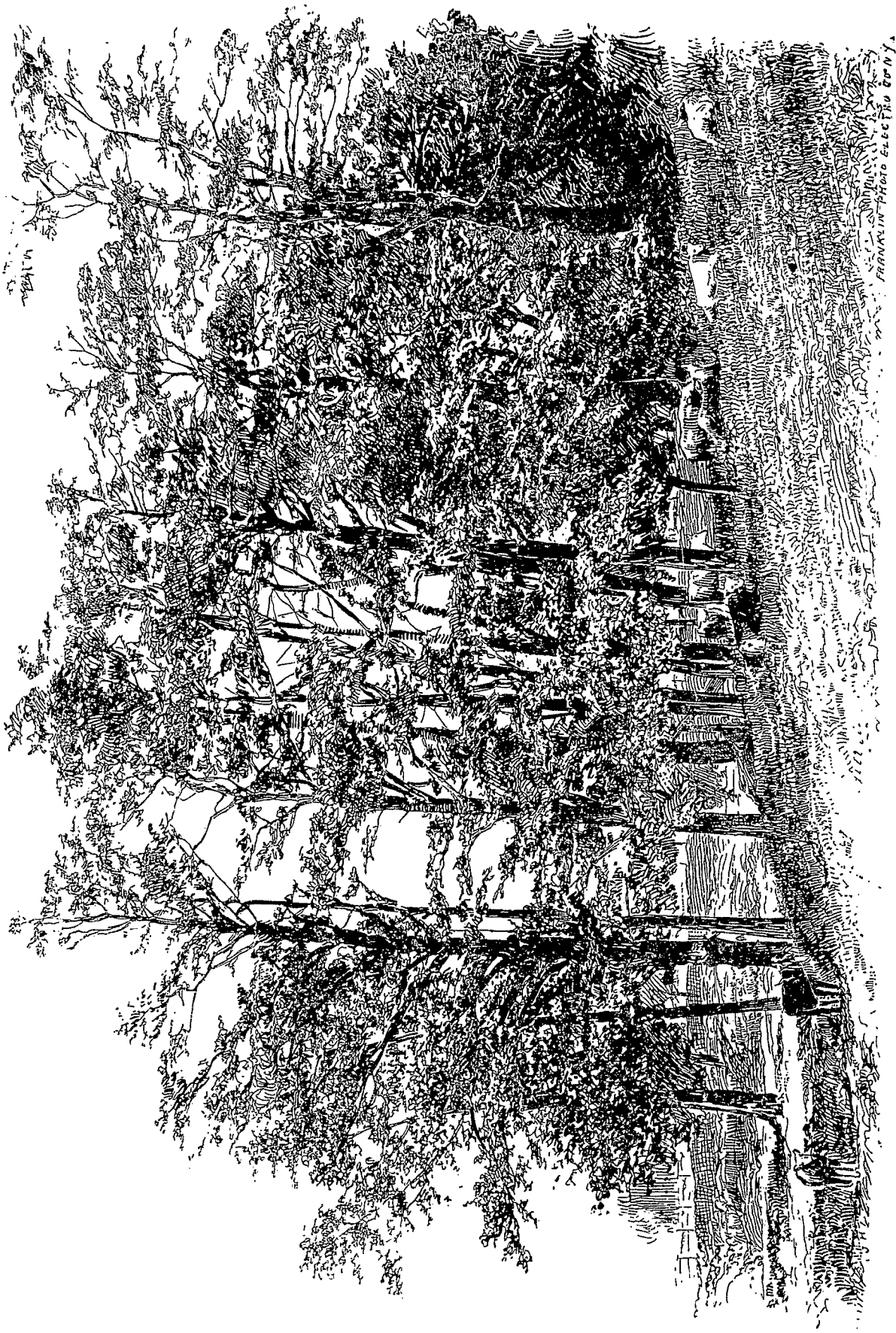
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ATKINSON PHOTO.

View in College Pasture.

THE CONCORDIENSIS.

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NO. 7.

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Editorial.

In the last number of the *University* appeared the portrait of Professor Harrison E. Webster. We advise every man who is able, to secure the issue of the *University* containing it. Also the next issue which will contain a sketch of his life.

The public has been favored with some newspaper announcements of the demoralized condition of the college instruction. If this be true, the students have failed to discover it. They have been kept exceedingly busy; no recitations have been

lost, and the regularity and thoroughness of the college work throughout the term has been complimentary alike to faculty and students.

It was gratifying to notice the number of students who signified their sympathy and sorrow for our Dean in his recent bereavement, by attending the funeral of his wife. The earnest sympathy and the honest respect of all the students was fittingly displayed.

Since the year 1884, Union college has been without a president. In that time the decrease in the number of students has reached a total of 50.5 per cent. The classical or regular collegiate course has decreased 99 per cent. in entrance. The freshman class entering in the fall of 1887, was 34 per cent. smaller than that entering in 1886, and if the same decrease continues, the class entering in the coming fall will contain one less student than there are trustees, and one student for each member of the college faculty. If from the present freshman class the trustees should take every man who was brought to college by Greek letter society influence, they would rule over a college with an entering class of four men, and these four would be from the city of Schenectady. Not one of the trustees has a son in college. The students have heard them make delightful speeches vowing loyalty to dear "Old Union," in June—and send their sons to another college in September. They have witnessed them meet twice each year in secret

session and adjourn, leaving extensive promises and cheering assurances of the prosperity of the college.

This was practically the state of affairs in January of last year. The public were then informed that a committee of the trustees had selected a man to be presented at their next board meeting, and that his election was assured. The gentleman selected, Prof. H. E. Webster, '68, now of Rochester University, was known to be a man of ability, energy and tact. A man who was desired by a vast number of alumni, by professors and students. Newspapers announced his choice and heralded his election on good authority. They were not contradicted. Professors, students, and everyone connected with the active work of the college took heart and accepted the situation as a cause for increased work in the college interests. The trustees met and proceeded to deliberate, adjourned and retired to the bosoms of their families, without doing the slightest thing in the presidency question, or any other question. Verily, what manner of man is the typical Union trustee?

To-day the condition of the college is striking and peculiar. The students know the value of Union, know the excellence of the course, the thoroughness of the instruction, and the healthfulness of its influences. They know that a goodly number of men would enter Union's walls if there were a head to the institution, and any external evidences of prosperity, but in the face of the unexplainable proceedings of the trustees, they are disheartened and discouraged, and have publicly declared that unless a president shall be elected, that they "*feel it due their own interests*" to leave the college. This expression can not be considered as boyish vexation or bombast; it has been impressed by four year's experience with the

present college management. Great care has been taken heretofore not to express any uncalled for interference in trustee matters, and there has always been faith in the ultimate action of the trustees, until the failure of the last meeting. To this end, it has been previously stated in this paper, that "it was believed that their (the trustees) action would be wise and judicious." Now, the general feeling is that of amazement and indifference. It is safe to say that it is hardly probable that the students will be able to leave the college at the end of the term, as all colleges require entrance earlier in the college year, but it is equally safe to say that if no president be elected, they will have no further interest in the college, will discourage any from entering, and will get into other colleges as rapidly as they can. If, on the contrary, a president be elected, or any suitable action on the part of the trustees be discovered, there will be no lack of enthusiasm, loyalty or interest. No one desires the prosperity of "Old Union" more than the undergraduate students.

Every day that passes without a president adds a greater darkness to the already discouraging prospects of the college. Grant that the trustees are making every effort to secure a man on whom all can agree—from what is known of the trustees in the past, what are the prospects? Surely nothing mentionable. When the trustees are agreed as a body on anything of importance, the law of president will be abolished.

Why can not Professor Webster be elected? He is, and will remain the choice of hundreds of alumni. He loves Union college. He has a host of friends. He will accept the trust. Who has stated any objections to his ability or character?

Literary.

THE NEW SOUTH AS A FIELD FOR COLLEGE MEN.

The South embraces thirteen states of that part of the Union lying between the 25th and 40th degrees of north latitude, and between the Atlantic ocean and the 30th degree of longitude west from Washington. Its area is about 780,000 square miles, and its population in 1880 something over 15,000,000. It has more sea-coast than any other equal portion of the Union, and its rivers and smaller streams are numerous. These waters are the highways of navigation, being dotted with picturesque, and frequently stately steamers at all seasons of the year. The rivers thread their way to the gulf and ocean through valleys unexcelled in fertility, and through forests rich in the quantity, and quality of their woods.

Few countries present a greater variety of soil, and no part of the Union so great a variety in vegetation. No better proof of the mildness and salubrity of the climate could exist than the increasing number of Northerners, who annually visit the South during the fall, spring and winter. The needs and ideas of these visitors are assisting in the development of resources that have heretofore lain idle; and are, also, broadening the field under discussion.

Prior to the war of '61, Southern men paid little attention to mining and manufacturing; the era succeeding that event was consumed in the struggles of reconstruction, and it is only since the world has known a "New South," that the South's great natural resources have received much attention. Within this period minerals have been discovered in many parts of most of the Southern States. To what extent these exist, in all cases, is not yet

known; but the wealth of some of the iron mines is such, that the money value of iron and steel materially decreased as soon as work in them was commenced. Indeed: "The fact that steel ships can now

be built in America, is due entirely to the reduction in the cost of iron and steel, caused by the opening and development of the mineral interests of the South."

Her agricultural resources are so well known, that I will only state that a growing interest and an application of, though an experiment, render a high and rapid development in agricultural fields certain.

In illustration of the South's rapid increase in material wealth and her development of industrial pursuits, I subjoin a list of the more important new industries during last year, as furnished by the *Tradesman*, published in Chattanooga, Tenn.: 147 cotton and woolen mills, 184 foundries and machine shops, 33 stamp mills and smelters, 640 wood-working establishments, 135 water-works, 23 car-works, 177 flour and grist mills, 298 railroad companies, 152 street railways, 22 agricultural implement factories, 73 blast-furnaces, 12 potteries, 1 steel plant, and over 800 miscellaneous factories. This forcibly presents the diversified character of the resources upon which the "New South" relies. Her iron goes by the doors of Pennsylvania to the markets of Michigan, her manufactured cottons are marketed in New York, and cars made in her shops are in use on New England roads.

The industrial utilization of her riches has become a permanent and prominent feature in the Nation's national growth. Her agricultural, mineral and mechanical resources present a broad field to the speculator, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the farmer. Her industrial enterprises will undoubtedly increase, for capital seeking employment goes to that place which pays the greatest percentage on the

surest investment ; and it is a fact that in iron, cotton goods and other industries, that raw material is cheaper in the South than in any other parts of the Union ; and, also, that as men can live cheaper in a mild than in a severe climate, they can and do work for less in the South than in the North and West.

These and causes of a similar nature, favorably effect investments, and these and similar causes are the magnets that are attracting the worlds' attention.

Money invested in the South pays a large percentage not only in manufactures, etc., but also on the open market. In certain Southern States, English capitalists are making large loans on first mortgages on cotton and sugar plantations. They thus get 10 per cent. for money which pays only 3 to 3½ per cent. in England.

Having partially reviewed the natural and artificial resources of the sunny land, the rapidity with which the latter are increasing and the former developing, I shall now attempt to picture their effect. From their combination in the South, some of the most interesting and momentous events in our country's future will there occur. Interesting and momentous from their sociological and economic aspects, which are so intimately interwoven that one necessitates the other.

What effect the rapidly increasing wealth of the "New South" will have on its inhabitants, is to us ; a wilderness which time must explore, and which scholars and philanthropists must reclaim. That such effect will be strongly felt will be strongly marked, cannot be doubted ; for the Southern population contains elements of an uncertain nature, which are in a constant state of revolution. This revolution has existed since '65. Its end will come when unborn generations rule. We cannot hope to solve the problems it

evolves, though we can soften their circumstances ; then to this task let those who desire to lessen the woes of humanity devote themselves. Remembering that time must not be hurried, and that moral suasion must be their motive. Force has little place in shaping the moral character of a people. It hardens and estranges the better part of man. Even in its legitimate sphere it grates with the harshness of death. Then let it remain away. If necessity requires its presence, let charity wield its murderous engines. It will then destroy, but to save.

The increase of industrial pursuits and the development of her natural resources, and the decrease of available land in the West will eventually cause the tide of emigration, that is flooding the North and West, to turn southward. The white laborer will then come into direct contact with the black. The rich lands of the South which are now tilled by negroes will be sought after by white men. To say that white men cannot stand the Southern climate is fallacious. Thousands are now standing it, and tens of thousands will stand it in the future ; and as they want the land they will have it. I do not prophesy that the negro will be treated harshly, but that an irresistible pressure will force him to make place for the new-comer.

Where will he go ? What is to be his fate ? Essentially American ; embodied into our Union, and wishing nothing better, he will not seek to leave the country. From the rural districts he will pass to water courses and cities. In the latter he is already strongly fortified. To this number add twice, or perhaps four or five times its equivalent, and we will have huddled together into unwholesome quarters in the midst of vice and crime thousands of human beings whose surroundings render progression almost impossible.

The imagination needs no stretching to frame this picture.' Nor is it hard to see how pernicious its realization would be, and that it may not be; let us neutralize opposing forces rather than let the one completely expel the other from its time-known sphere. To do this, indeed, to handle the future of our colored friends in any of its varied lights, is a difficult task; though one of such vital importance to their future and to that of the Nation, that a general and united effort should be made toward its accomplishment.

F. X. RANDELL, '87.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

POLITICS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

ART. 2—UNITED LABOR PARTY.

We re-assert, as the basis upon which we invite the co-operation of all who seek the emancipation of labor and who would make the American Union and its component states democratic commonwealths of free and independent citizens, the fundamental principles presented by the Syracuse convention of the United Labor party of the state of New York, on August 19, 1887: "Holding that corruptions of government and the impoverishment of labor result from neglect of the self-evident truths proclaimed by the founders of this republic, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their creator with unalienable rights, we aim at the abolition of a system which compels men to pay their fellow creatures for the use of God's gifts to all, and permits monopolizers to deprive labor of natural opportunities for employment, thus filling the land with tramps and paupers and bringing about an unnatural competition which tends to reduce wages to starvation rates and to make the wealth producer the industrial slave of those who grow rich by his toil."

"Holding, moreover, that the advant-

ages arising from social growth and improvement belong to society at large, we aim at the abolition of a system which makes such beneficent inventions as the telegraph and railroad a means for the oppression of the people and the aggrandizement of an aristocracy of wealth and power."

"We declare the true purpose of government to be the maintenance of the sacred right to property which gives to everyone opportunity to employ his labor and security that he shall enjoy its fruits; and to do for the equal benefit of all such things as can be better done by organized society than by individuals; and we aim at the abolition of all laws which give to one class of citizens advantages, either judicial, financial, industrial or political, which are not equally shared by all others."

"We do not aim at securing any forced equality in the distribution of wealth. We do not propose that the state shall attempt to control production, conduct distribution, or in anywise interfere with the freedom of the individual to use his labor or capital in any way that may seem proper to him and that will not interfere with the equal rights of others."

"We do not propose that the state shall take possession of the land and either work it or rent it out. What we propose is not the disturbing of any man in his holding or title, but by abolishing all taxes upon industry or its products, to leave to the producer the full fruits of his exertions, and by the taxation of land values exclusive of improvements, to devote to the common use and benefit those values, which, arising not from the exertion of the individual, but from the growth of society, belong justly to the community as a whole. This increased taxation of land, not according to its area, but according to its value, must, while relieving the working farmer and small homestead owner from the

undue burdens now imposed upon them, make it unprofitable to hold land for speculation, and thus throw open abundant opportunities for the employment of labor and the building up of homes."

While thus simplifying government by doing away with the horde of officials required by the present system of taxation with its incentives to fraud and corruption, we would further promote the common weal and further secure the equal rights of all by placing under public control such agencies as are in their nature monopolies.

We would have our municipalities supply their inhabitants with water and light. We would have the general government issue all money without the intervention of banks; we would add a postal telegraph system and postal savings banks to the postal service; and would assume public control and ownership of those iron roads which have become the highways of modern commerce. Every consideration of expediency and equity demands that this action shall not be delayed in the case of those roads which have been built by public money and are being run in the interests of unscrupulous managers for public plunder.

We denounce the squandering of the public moneys in needless and demoralizing expenditures in order to avoid the necessity of reducing the burden of taxation.

We denounce the tariff taxation as a masterpiece of injustice, a scheme for fostering monopoly under pretense of benefiting labor. It does not and cannot maintain wages. It costs the people many times the revenue it furnishes. It robs the worker of his hardearned wealth in order that the people's rightful renown may be given to a privileged class. It deals most harshly with those whose opportunities are least, while it treats with especial tenderness those who enjoy special privileges.

The public lands, as well as all the natural opportunities for the production of wealth, are the heritage of all the people. We demand that no more public lands shall be sold, but that they shall be deeded to actual settlers free of charge, and that all revenues from the territories shall be raised by a single tax upon land values, increasing gradually to the full rental value of the land exclusive of the improvements and used for the general benefit of the people of the territories.

While declaring the foregoing to be the fundamental principles and aims of the United Labor party, and while believing that no reform can be permanent which does not involve the legal recognition of equal rights to natural opportunities, we yet favor, as means of temporary relief, such legislation as may tend to reduce the hours of labor and to secure the arbitration of all disputes which may arise between employers and employees.

We desire to simplify the procedure of our courts so as to place all men upon an equality before the law and prevent the long delays and consequent miscarriages of justice.

"And since the ballot is the only means in our republic by which the redress of political or social grievances is to be sought, we especially and emphatically declare for the adoption of what is known as the "Australian system of voting," in order that the effectual secrecy of the ballot and the relief of candidates for office from the heavy expenses now imposed upon them, may prevent bribery and intimidation, do away with practical discriminations in favor of the rich and unscrupulous, and lessen the pernicious influence of money in politics."

"In support of these aims we solicit the co-operation of all patriotic citizens who, sick of the degradation of politics, desire by constitutional methods to establish justice,

to preserve liberty, to extend the spirit of fraternity, and to elevate humanity."

E. M. SCOFIELD, '88.

THE TYPICAL JUNIOR.

The typical junior is perhaps harder to describe than a type of any of the other classes. He has not the simplicity of the freshman, the world-owning air of the sophomore, and has not yet assumed the senior's mantle of dignity. He stands, as it were, between the two eras in his life. Looking backward, he sees no responsibility to speak of, and little else but years most pleasantly spent in fitting him for his life work. There are mistakes, no doubt, that he would correct if he could, but upon the whole it is a pleasant picture. Looking forward, he sees senior year, whose pleasure is so sadly marred by its anticipated close, and after that, what? Will it be success or failure? He begins to realize that life contains something else beside pleasure and that the future is a grave uncertainty. Then the thought comes, enjoy yourself while you may, and he does; not as he did during the year past, but he seeks amusements more innocent in their character. Social pleasures claim a good share of his attention, and he, oblivious of the future, enjoys himself to the best of his ability. If we were to paint the typical junior we would depict him in evening dress, sitting in an easy chair, with a cigarette in his lips, and the order of the hop that he had just attended yet dangling from his button-hole, discussing the merits of the latest waltz, with his friends, before retiring. But, like the calm before the storm, this ease but fortells the anxiety of the future. Senior year comes and finds him prepared for his last year. He has seen the folly of many things, has learned to read the character of his associates, and sees the

world more in its true light. He commences to train harder for the great race, in which he must ride under his own colors, and prepares to mount the old racer, "Fortune," who has thrown so many riders, and ride to success over the steeplechase course of life, or perhaps to fall at the first hurdle.

G. C. BAKER, '88.

TO THE BRIDE OF '88.

I sing a maiden white,
I sing adornment light,
A Tam O'Shanter, ribbons, that was all;
I sing a heady whirl,
I sing of half a girl,
The only maiden in the dining-hall.

With figure very slight,
Complexion very light,
Her statue it wasn't very tall;
For while she couldn't walk,
She surely couldn't talk,
'Twas lucky that she couldn't for us all.

—G. C. B.

College News.

—The Seniors are making active preparations for the Commencement exercises.

—Shall chapel orations be abolished, or shall they die a natural death? It looks like the latter.

—The Gillespie club is doing famous work in its meetings, all its essays showing great research in engineering matters.

—Who will the base ball management furnish for a battery? The manager's work now will decide the result of the coming games.

—Prof. A. S. Wright continues his highly interesting lectures on the "Life of Christ" before the college Y. M. C. A.

—The "previous question" seems to be a favorite and very privileged motion in the Senate. Many are the long drawn speeches that are blasted in their youth.

—The Senior class are practicing a class song that is a novelty in the line of songs. It needs to be heard to be appreciated.

—The following men have been elected members of Sigma Xi: Barrally, Coburn, Scofield, of '88; Connover, of '89.

—Mrs. Dr. Tayler Lewis, the widow of the famous Greek and Biblical scholar, so long a professor at Union, died March 19. Her friends are to be found in every part of the state and all mourn her loss.

—Prof. Wells will deliver during the next term two lectures during each week. The public will be invited to attend, and the known reputation of the professor will draw many listeners. The lectures will count as regular work for the Seniors.

—The Juniors will give a promenade soon after vacation and it is to be hoped that just as many as possible of the college men will aid them by attending. All are desirous of reviving the custom that each class in its turn give a junior promenade, and now that '89 presume to risk the first trial, let us help make it a success by doing our duty which will be encouraging to the lower classmen, as well as a gratification to '89.

—The executive committee of the State Inter-Collegiate base ball association met in Syracuse, March 19th. Union was represented by N. L. Bates, the Senior class base ball director. It was decided to purchase a pennant for the championship for 1887, and award the same to Hobart. The resignation of Hobart was accepted and the following schedule of games was adopted.

CLUBS.	At <i>Syracuse.</i>	At <i>Union.</i>	At <i>Hamilton.</i>	At <i>Rochester.</i>
Syracuse,		May 18	May 30	May 25
Union,	June 8		June 7	June 9
Hamilton,	June 4	May 15		June 5
Rochester,	June 1	May 30	June 2	

Later, there was a meeting of the Inter-Collegiate association. At this meeting

Williams was invited to become a member. Cornell was expelled from the league because of her action in refusing to give up the medal in the 100-yard dash won by Turnbull of Union. Referring to the action of Cornell, the *Hobart Herald* speaks as follows: "Though Hobart was not represented at the convention, the business transacted met with her hearty approval. While we regret the step which Cornell took which resulted in her expulsion, yet we cannot but admit the act to have been justifiable on the part of the colleges. Cornell is too much of a university to have acted in the 'swinish' way she is represented in regard to the medal question."

THE NEW CATALOGUE.

The catalogue of the ninety-third year of Union's existence shows a marked advance in entrance requirements and some material changes in the course of study. In form and typography the book wisely adheres to the neat and servicable form of last year and is free from typographical errors. As a whole there are few changes in the text of the book and the University is fairly presented without attempt at padding. Some few additions, however, might be regarded in the light of news to the majority of the students. In the list of the college faculty, the name of the Rev. A. C. Sewall as "Lecturer on Sociology," presents something new and generally unknown. On page 21, the public is gravely informed that "the college is also prepared to hold examinations in Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, or any other city where the number of candidates may be sufficient to warrant it." A fact which will be eagerly received by the expectant youth of those cities. On page 48 we are confronted with an interesting enigma. "The successful completion of either of the above courses (classical or

scientific) shall entitle a student to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Science." This may be in harmony with the code of 1880, but it scarcely conveys any definite information to one who does not know that both courses lead to the degree of A. B.

Under "Special Honors," the Sigma Xi society is noticed without any mention of the Phi Beta Kappa.

The changes in the course are as follows: In second term Freshman scientific, biology is substituted for drawing, also in third term for land surveying. In the engineering course, botany takes the place of machine drawing, graphical analysis of structures and materials of construction are added and third term senior made compulsory rather than elective. The engineering course is thus seen to be noticeably increased and the recently organized Gillespie club adds to its value. The course in military instruction has also been strengthened, recitations being required in the tactics. We are glad also to notice a series of prizes of \$30, \$20 and a cup offered in this department. Generally there is evidently a tendency to strengthen the scientific course and increase its entrance.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Eighth meeting, February 20th, President Lewis in the chair.

Senate went into Committee of Whole with Senator Cumings in the chair. Senate Bill No. IX, entitled, "An Act to Form a Commercial Treaty with Mexico," was presented by Senator Lewis, of Illinois.

Senate Bill No. X was then introduced.

The following members of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshmen classes were elected members of the Senate: Cameron, '89; Conover, '89; Fish, '89; Hanson, '89; Carroll, '89; DePuy, '90; Mosher, '90; Preston, '91; Roe, '91; McDonald, '91;

Little, '91; Ferguson, '91; Robertson, '91.

A motion of Senator Lewis that, "Considering the honor extended to the above newly elected, that if any one of such be absent two consecutive meetings without a valid excuse, their names be stricken from the list of membership, and they be considered ex-senators," was carried. The clerk was authorized to notify the newly-elected senators of their election.

Ninth meeting, February 29th, President Lewis in the chair.

The following newly-elected senators were sworn in: Fish, Mosher, Cameron, Conover, Preston, Little and McDonald. The Journal of February 20th was read and approved. Committee of Whole—Senator Coburn in the chair. By motion, Bill No. IX was read and carried. Art. 1, Sec. 1, of Bill No. IV was read. Committee of the Whole reported favorably on Bill No. IX and progress on Bill No. IV. The report was accepted. Messrs. Cameron and Fish were appointed as committee on room of succeeding meeting.

Tenth meeting, March 7th, President Lewis in the chair.

Journal of the previous meeting read and approved. The following resolution, offered by Senator Scofield, was carried: "Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee of three to investigate trusts and other combinations to limit supply, or enhance prices, with a view of finding out whether such combinations are consistent with public welfare. This committee to have power to employ council and have witnesses." Mr. Scofield, as member of Committee on Territory, reported favorable on Bill No. 1. Messrs. Conover and Scofield were appointed as Committee on Rooms.

—There are 195 college men in the 50th Congress, of which number, Union University has six.

CREMATION.

The Freshmen class cremated trigonometry, Friday, March 29. Thinking to abolish the custom, the faculty changed the course so that the algebra usually cremated came third term, but the Freshmen were determined to cremate something, and trigonometry satisfied all their longings. Considerable class feeling had been growing for some time. The Freshmen felt exuberant, and the Sophomores were as eager for the fray as Job's war-horse. Nothing but gore could settle the momentous question of the respective merits of the two classes. Many attempts had been made to prove the matter by much talking, but they proved unsatisfactory to the parties concerned, and exceedingly tiresome to all others. Accordingly, on the above night, the Freshmen arrayed themselves in much cotton and fine linen, took torches in their hands, and congregated in the house of a class-mate, with their coffin in an adjoining barn. The Sophomores, with exceeding great acuteness, entered the barn and removed the coffin. The Freshmen proceeded to delay the exercises while they bought another, waited long for their drum-corps, and finally everything was ready for the perilous undertaking. The Freshmen marched downtown in company with the police force and an admiring crowd, while the Sophomores pranced gallantly around them, and, with the assistance of several small boys, successfully annoyed them with snowballs. This continued until the college grounds were reached, when the townies commenced to provoke individual fights with college men, and after receiving one blow spent the remainder of the evening in swearing vengeance. The entertainment soon ended, a few heads were cut, various other evidences of bravery were displayed, and the superiority of

both classes was satisfactorily vindicated.

The printed order of exercises issued by the Freshmen was creditable to the class. The Freshmen officers were J. H. Drury, H. Conant, W. A. McDonald, T. H. Robertson, J. Smiley.

CHAPEL ORATIONS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16th.

SENIORS.—Dillingham, "More Arbitration and Less War;" Richards, "The Evils of Foreign Immigration;" Winans, "The Mistakes of Reformers." JUNIORS.—Flanagan, "The Mission of the Mugwump;" Hunsicker, "The Benefits and the Evils of Strikes;" Lewis, "The Recent Treatment of Condemned Murderers;" Simpson, "Dreams;" Waite, "Trades Unions."

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

- Columbia wants a senate.
- Columbia has a chess club of which she boasts.
- The la crosse club of Rutgers practice daily in-doors.
- 15 colleges on an average are thrown open each year.
- The average age of the Seniors of Rochester is 23 6-13.
- Six batteries are practicing for the Amherst base-ball nine.
- Seward, of the Athletics, is training the Williams base ball team.
- The University of Pennsylvania has a class of twenty in Assyrian.
- 216 of the 358 members of the House of Representatives are lawyers.
- Cornell has a new publication, it is called the *Cornell Magazine*.
- Attendance at the recitations is no longer compulsory at Cornell.

—The Ohio State Oratorical Contest was held at Columbus, February 16.

—Whitney, of last year's Washington nine, is to train the Dartmouth nine.

—Adelbert proposes erecting a \$10,000 "gym." during the coming year.

—President, Fairchild, of Oberlin, resigned, but the trustees refused to accept it.

—Miss Helen C. Smith has taken the degree of M. P. (Master of Pies) in the St. Albans Cooking college.

—The seniors of Harvard have petitioned the Faculty to allow the college nine to play practice games with professional nines.

—The students of the University of Michigan, are starting a fund for a gymnasium.

—The Freshmen of the University of Michigan, have adopted the cap and gown. So have all the students at Hobart.

—Ex-President White, of Cornell, has been lecturing to the students of Johns Hopkins on the causes which led to the French Revolution.

—Williams' nine has arranged spring games with the Baltimores, Washingtons, Athletics, University of Pennsylvania, and with the Brooklyns.

—Two English foot-ball players are in Boston trying to introduce into this country the association game as played in England, which they claim superior to the Rugby games and is more popular.

—The Columbia college library is said to be the best managed in the world. Writing materials are furnished for the visitors, and light meals are supplied to those students who are too busy to leave their work.—Ex.

—Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, is an admirer of foot-ball. He is represented as saying that "to be sure it is rough, but

nothing compared to the roughness one receives after he has been graduated and gone out into the world."

—Class feeling runs to a height approaching lawlessness at Cornell. The Sophomores recently captured the Freshman President and intended to keep him concealed several days until after the Freshman class had held their banquet. But the President is reported to have escaped through a plate-glass window and a pair of blinds from a second story window. He was unhurt and enjoyed the supper with his friends.

Personals.

✓'30.—Professor Lockwood Hoyt died in Schenectady Feb. 9th, aged eighty years. He was formerly professor of Latin at Union school, Schenectady, and was a prominent member of the Methodist church.

✓'31—Nicholas W. Goertner is commissioner and pastor of the Hamilton college church, at Clifton, N. Y.

✓'60—Neil Gilmore, ex-superintendent of public instruction, has been elected president of the Aetna Life Insurance company; office in the Commercial Bank building, Albany.

'60—An interesting address on "The Library" was delivered before the meeting of the Alumni Association, of Alfred University, by Weston Flint, LL. M., Ph. D.

✓'60—Ex-Senator Warner Miller is among the most prominent candidates for the Republican presidential nomination. His recent speech at New York on the tariff question makes many hard hits at the free-trade fallacies.

✓'80—C. F. Bishop is practicing law at 53 Liberty street, New York city.

✓'80—J. E. Parry is teller of the Glens Falls National bank.

✓ '81—Franklin E. Abbott, of Sycamore, Ill., was married to Miss Grace Millard, of Schenectady, Feb. 22.

'84—Dow Beekman is making a decided success as a popular speaker on the lecture platform, as the following from the *Cobleskill Times* would seem to attest. Speaking of his lecture on the "Grand Old Man," it says: "Mr Beekman has made a careful study of the great English statesman in his public and private life and as a result of his research has produced a lecture that everywhere wins words of praise for its interest, thoughtfulness and eloquence." The *Cooperstown Journal*, of Feb. 14th, says: "Dow Beekman's lecture before the Philo society proved him a speaker of ability. His peculiar and interesting style of presenting thought and his excellent delivery held the attention of his audience to the very last."

✓ '85—W. T. Foote is in the Columbia law school. He is also interested in a manufacturing business with Lyon, '81.

✓ '85—Frank Bond was married to Miss Lizzie Moore, of Schenectady, on Tuesday, Feb. 21st, at the First Presbyterian church.

✓ '85—Monroe M. Sweetland, a graduate of the class of '85 Union college and of the class of '86 of the Albany Law school, has been appointed by Governor Hill county clerk of Tompkins county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late incumbent. Sweetland's term of office will expire the 1st of January, 1889.

✓ '87—Bridge has sold out his business in Omaha, and will be in Albany until September.

✓ '87—Very has gone to Nicaragua to fill a desirable place on the canal engineering corps.

'89—Pierson, Union '89, is in town pursuing a course in the Business University.—*Rochester Campus*.

'89—E. V. Pierson has left college to help his father in the banking business at Newark, N. Y. His class-mates and many acquaintances regret his loss yet congratulate him on his position.

✓ '90—W. L. Athey, a popular member of the sophomore class, has received the appointment to West Point from his home district in Mississippi. He was banqueted by the members of the Sophomore society, Kappa Phi Delta, before leaving.

✓ '91—L. E. Roe was elected assistant clerk of the Union college senate.

Necrology.

✓ '20—Albert H. Porter, of Niagara, died Jan. 31, 1888, in his eighty-seventh year. The deceased was at one time owner of the famous falls.

✓ '30—Squire Whipple, for years one of best known bridge builders in this State, died at his home, No. 227 State street, Albany, March 17. He was born in Worcester county, Mass., September 16, 1804, and in 1837 married a Miss Anna Case, of Utica. In 1840 he built the first weighlock scale used on the Erie canal, and in 1873-74 he built the first lift drawbridge over the canal.

✓ '34—Gains Blodgett died in Cooperstown, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1884.

✓ '40—Rev. Wm. Hogart died in Geneva, Aug. 18, 1887.

✓ '40—Nathaniel Elmer, of Middletown, N. Y., died July 11, 1884.

✓ '43—Dr. J. B. D. Stillman died in Hugonia, Cal., March 2. After graduation, Dr. Stillman studied medicine and entered the practice of it in New York city. But he was fond of travel and adventure. He went to Texas and was correspondent of *The Crayon*, to whose columns he gave some very interesting articles and sketches. He was a man of

great natural endowments with a dash of disquiet and unrest.

✓47.—The news of the death of ex-Governor John T. Hoffman, which occurred Saturday, March 24th, of heart disease at Weisbaden, Germany, will be deeply deplored, owing to its sudden nature and the removal of a man of marked ability and prominent record. The ex-governor of New York state was well known in Schenectady, not alone as a distinguished alumnus of the college, of which he was recently a trustee, but for his great interest in "Old Union," as often shown by an active presence at commencements of late years.

LATER LOCALS.

—The campus is now in condition for practice and all ball players, or any who hope to be players, should be practicing every afternoon.

—E. M. Scofield has accepted a position in a preparatory school at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, until June, when he will return for graduation.

—After a long and serious illness, Prof. Hoffman is so far recovered as to venture out of doors. It is hoped that he will be able to resume his classes.

✓C. B. McMurray, a well remembered member of '87, and Miss Elenor Beattie of Schenectady, were married April 4th. Cameron, '87; DeForrest, '87; Wait, '89, were among the ushers.

—THE CONCORDIENSIS for next month will be out on time for April if the fates continue to be propitious. A portrait of Prof. Webster and an article on his past connection with Union; an article by Frank DePuy, '77, of the *New York Times*, entitled "Does Journalism Pay?"; the second part of Ransdell's interesting and profitable article in this number and "The Mission of the Mugwump," will be its principal features.

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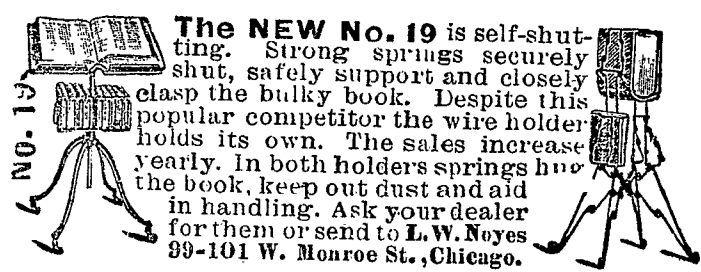
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Books and Magazines.

—The April number of *Drake's Magazine* contains a suggestive picture of Spring, entitled, "The Second Furrow," then "Our Humorists," a readable sketch about the men who make us laugh, giving their portraits and autographs as well. In this group we find Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Charles Lewis, "the *Detroit Free Press* man," Robert J. Burdett, Eugene Field, Philip Welch, George W. Peck, Opie P. Read, Alex. E. Sweet, J. H. Williams, and other well known characters who have the happy faculty of writing and saying mirth provoking things. "A Night in the Chamber of Horrors," by E. J. A. De Bernales, comes after the funny men. "The Swan's Song," a serial commenced in the March number, is continued. Alex. E. Sweet tells a story, "Two Lawyer's Quarrel." Florence Huntley contributes a poem. Ruth Hall relates about "Mirandy's Beau," and Opie P. Read gives one of his characteristic Arkansaw sketches to enliven and amuse the reader. Everybody ought to read it, for it is the cheapest publication ever placed before the public. John N. Drake, Publisher, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

—*Outing* for April begins the Twelfth volume and as an initial effort of the new management is an earnest of the great improvements sure to come to this handsomely illustrated magazine of Recreation, Travel and Adventure. The opening paper, "A Raid into Mexico," is an exciting description of a soldier's frontier life, enriched by Remington's best artistic efforts. "A Colorado Comedy" is one of the best stories ever published on western life, and is alone worth the price of the number. Henry F. Keenan, the author of "Bread-winners and Money-makers," is the writer. "California Quail" is a charming bit of bird painting in words, to which Beard, the great American draughtsman of animals and birds, has added very much by his life-like drawings of the beautiful bird. Captain Blackwell entertains by his reminiscences of "Irish Sport." "Canoe and Camp" makes one anxious for the days of June. "A Fisherman's Story," by Hough, kindles the angling fire, and Will H. White adds to this feast for the sportsman an excellent and richly illustrated paper on "The Montreal Athletic Association," one of the most flourishing amateur athletic bodies in the world. Julia C. R. Dorr and Joel S. Benton contribute poems—names that have not heretofore graced the pages of *Outing*—and monthly Records and Editorial Miscellany stamp April *Outing* as the best number ever issued. Price 25 cents a number or \$3.00 for the year, at the new *Outing* office, 239 Fifth Avenue, New York.



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