

# THE CONCORDIENSIS.

VOL. I.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1877.

No. 2.

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# THE CONCORDIENSIS.

VOL. I.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1877.

No. 2.

## LITERARY.

### MIDNIGHT.

Midnight, I love thee! Whether thou spread'st above  
Thy kindling heavens and thy cool dews descend,  
Mixt with the soft light of the virgin moon,  
Or tempest blacken on thy awful front,  
Pregnant with lightnings, and with whirlwinds dire,  
I love thee still. In all thy changeful moods,  
Or fierce or mild, a power invisible  
Doth ever walk thy wide and shadowy realm,  
Whose sceptered touch is magic to the soul;  
Moulds it anew; arms it with angel strength;  
Stirs it with heavenly visions and the hope  
Of glory, and the taste of endless joy;  
Gives grand converse with the mighty dead;  
The awful mystery of life reveals—  
The life that now is and the life to come.  
Beneath the gairish day we learn the world,  
And how to treat with all its busy cares;  
But this wide silence, and these dewy hours,  
Are the soul's teacher; legates sent from Heaven  
To give it grand revealings—lessons high  
Of Life and Death, Eternity and Time.  
To tune its grateful voice to sweet accord,  
With seraph songs and notes of heavenly harps,  
And wondrous symphonies that stir through all  
The glorious universe, and whisper praise  
And worship in the Eternal ear.

### PUBLIC OPINION AS THE THEORY OF PRACTICE.

A PRINCIPLE characterizing every age, but none to the extent of the present, is that of allowing the opinion of the masses to determine one's course of action.

To allow the justice of this method and concede that one should be so governed is to doubt (partially, at least,) our ability to decide

for ourselves, and admit that a person's superior judgment is secondary to that of those in every phase of life, who are unavoidably influenced by prejudice or partiality. Could we be assured that the opinion of men would be unbiased, and that candid, truthful decisions would be given in every case, it would be a priceless boon indeed to possess a criterion for all our conduct; but in light of the fact that self or party interests or regard for institutions always influence the result, it is left to the individual to weigh the merits of the case and decide as to his course of action.

While we allow the beneficial influence of this principle in restraining crime, in promoting a healthful public feeling, and in elevating a general patriotic regard for our welfare as a nation, yet it is not so much here as in the every-day life of an individual that it exerts its greatest power, determining his course through life.

It is not the constant endeavor in the same channels which brings the greatest reward. Some of the grandest facts of this and former ages had their inception in the breasts of men willing to take a stand alone and be deemed heretics, if need be, for the sake of their adopted principles. In the history of the early church it required staunch belief in their chosen idea of the right to induce men to forsake the old faith for the new, and thereby forfeit property, happiness, nay, even more, that which man holds most dear, his life, yet in the stand taken by these Christian men, and in their example transmitted to posterity, are based our hopes for liberty and happiness, while it furnishes us with an example, scarce to be imitated, of heroic self-sacrifice and undaunted courage.

A precedent of every act is not a guarantee

of success. If so, where had been the revelations of science or the victories of arms deciding the destinies of nations? It is because of the firm conviction in the hearts of but few, may be, of the superiority of new ideas over the old, that the world has taken the mighty strides which have marked the present age, revealing facts unthought of before, and demonstrating the practicability of inventions of world-wide importance and fame. But the question may arise, are we justified in forsaking established customs for newly-developed theories? If they elevate man in benefiting society or ennoble our own selves, that is surely a sufficient reason for the adoption of such principles. Moral courage is needed, courage like that which led one of the grandest of orators, as he was the humblest of men, to say, "This one thing I do." The rich endowments of the mind are capable of reaping the choicest rewards in every field of investigation, and may do so, when the stand is fully taken upon the side of truth and justice. W.

#### TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

AMIDST all this universal ado about education, it may be well to descend a little below the surface and to inquire whether the office itself of a teacher has occupied that place which it ought to hold in public estimation. Has not the public mind been slow in coming up to a due sense of the true dignity and importance of the great business of instruction? Have talents and services devoted to this work commanded that admiration or pecuniary requital which they would have insured in any other of the liberal professions? We do not speak of individual instances, as there are always exceptions to the general rule. But has the profession of teaching—as a *profession*—had that high rank assigned to it which, from its high responsibility, its intrinsic importance and the rare qualities which are requisite for its successful prosecution, it properly demands? We often hear the faithful and successful teacher spoken of as a public benefactor; but does the public manifest its gratitude by munificent liberality which covers him with abundance

and secures his entire devotion to the work by placing himself and family beyond the reach of want? We know of no employment that demands such skill, such preparation, such rare qualities, and such constant labor, and yet is so inadequately paid. Did any one ever know of a pension, be it ever so small, settled on the veteran teacher who has been forced from his labor by age? Does a grateful public manifest its gratitude by showering him with *honors*? Was it ever heard that the most brilliant success in the capacity of a teacher was a recommendation to any station of honor? In the common intercourse of life what declaiming demagogue does not fill a larger space in the public eye, and gather a larger share of public estimation? This inadequate estimate of the services of a professional teacher does not end with individual injustice, but it cramps the operations of every department of instruction. On the other hand, let us look at some of the qualifications which are requisite worthily to discharge the functions of a teacher. He must have a ready, various, well-arranged and accurate knowledge, and, when we consider what subordinate qualities are requisite for its successful communication—what diligence, what patience, what self-command, what discrimination, what quickness of perception, what firmness, and what entire devotion of the whole soul to the work—we may well ask, "And who is sufficient for these things?" — E. P. L.

#### THE TRIUMPH OF IDEAS.

THE practical man, the busy worker in politics, is wont to look with scorn upon the man of ideas, the student of merely theoretical wisdom. He forgets that the world is governed by ideas, that however expediency may rule the hour, the great powers of Right and Justice and Truth have ever ultimately won the victory, and have led the great march of progress on in spite of Falsehood and Injustice and Wrong.

The patient student of the past is ever upborne by this sense of the final triumph of all that is noble and good. If the present looks dark, if the clouds overshadow his country's



destiny, and all the precious fruit garnered by past generations seems likely to be blasted by corruption and misrule, he turns to the pages of history and gathers there comfort and renewed inspiration. When he reads of the utter ignorance, the barbarous ferocity, the tyranny, the servility that branded the Middle Ages as with an iron, the clouds of the present break and he sees how glorious, how comforting is the prospect for his country.

But the student, not content with the consolation derived from study, seeks deeper still for the causes of the progress of Humanity. And he finds it, not in the foresight of politicians, not in the temporizing policy of statesmen and the intrigues of kings, but in the steady growth of ideas.

Looking beneath the tissue of frauds, conspiracies, battles and murders which form the surface matter of history, he beholds the patient and humble workers for man's welfare: the scholar, who looked to preceding ages for inspiration, and gave his age the benefit of learning which was uncomprehended and despised; the poet, whose soul revolted against the wrong and injustice of power and thrilled the popular heart with his lays; the priest, singular among his class for purity of life, who sought to show others that there was something better than mere enjoyment in this troublesome world. These were the despised of earth, but their names, on the scroll of time, shine out as the beacon-lights of progress. In Florence, four centuries ago, there lived such a man, a great-hearted priest who inveighed against tyranny of church and state till state and church contrived to crush him, and he died a cruel and ignominious death. There was a contemporary of his, a brilliant young lawyer, who taught that right was ever to be subordinate to expediency, that lust and cruelty and falsehood were to be the guiding principles of a ruler. He lived honored and courted, but to-day the name of Nicholas Macchiavelli is held up to scorn and his principles have become a by-word of infamy, while the name of Savonarola is bright on the list of those whom fate

calls blessed. Such has ever been the lot of the martyrs of ideas; in their life-time despised, scorned and rejected by weaker men, suffering want, disappointment, and seeming failure, but after death destined to the eternity of a fame which bears no spot of wrong, or injustice, or selfish ambition. This should be our encouragement to face all the petty insults, the mockery, and the injustice of this world, and as long as we are upborne by a sense of the justice of our cause, we may be sure of ultimate triumph.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

It has been found that the exclusive devotion of the great schools and universities in England to the Latin and Greek results merely in a severe training in philology, which, however important both in itself and for intellectual discipline, is, by no means, the chief and essential point of a proper modern education.

The conditions of life in America make necessary a more generous choice in our studies than that of the ancient languages and mathematics alone. The remedy is, not that the study of the classics shall be prohibited, but that science in the broadest sense, and the modern languages and literature shall be admitted to the College curriculum.

Twelve years ago Union College took the first important and decided step in this direction. A second Baccalaureate course of study, the scientific, was then established. In this course the modern languages replace the ancient, and the amount of mathematical and English studies is increased. It is intended to be fully equal to the classical course in amount of study, and in disciplinary value. The degrees for each course are the same; thus signifying that graduates of the Classical and Scientific courses "are equal, although in different ways."

This wise step of "Union" has been followed by similar ones in numerous other colleges. It does not show that the "classics" are to be cast aside for easier and less valuable studies, as some have supposed, but it proves that the word *education* is hereafter to be more liberally and truly interpreted.

F. V.

## THE CONCORDIENSIS:

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BY THE STUDENTS OF  
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## EDITORIAL.

IT gives us pleasure to note the increasing interest in our Literary societies. Upper classmen are seeing the importance of these aids toward a complete education, and are using commendable zeal in urging those who are their juniors in the course, to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the debates and other exercises.

WE understand an effort is being made to reorganize the Theological society. This had formerly the supervision of Christian work in the College, and the need of organization suitable for carrying this work on successfully has been much felt since the society was discontinued. We hope those interested in the spiritual welfare of our College will give this subject their attention.

WE take the following from *Frank Leslie's "Sunday Magazine"*: "We have read a statement which seems almost incredible. It is to the effect that the students of Vanderbilt's University, during the course of one year, inflicted on the property damages to the amount of only four dollars — not two cents apiece. Each student deposits five dollars for such repairs, and the item states that the whole amount was refunded each man."

"We trust this is true. If so, the students of that University are marching in the lead of modern civilization. There may be errors abroad, there may be passions in men, but the civilization of a community, as that of a man, is largely marked by the treatment of public property. No matter who he is, he is a savage who whittles the benches, the fences, and the trees that belong to the public, or in any way defaces or lessens the value of any picture, statue, or other article of public property. A man of honor would rather destroy a hundred dollars' worth of his own property than even through carelessness injure what belongs to the public."

If Nashville boys have this wholesome regard for college property, we think they are worthy of emulation in this respect by the members of "Old Union." Granted that the damage is done thoughtlessly, should not the sense of justice and honor be so great here that public sentiment will be thoroughly against the man, whoever he may be, who wantonly breaks windows, defaces public rooms, or otherwise injures that in which we all have a common interest?

WE have heard many times of late, the question asked: "Why can't we have a service in the Chapel on Sabbaths?" This was not the expression of a desire for the old Sunday morning chapel. We hope that has passed away to return no more. What is wanted is a sermon adapted to the wants not of the community at large, but of college students. There are many privileges, duties, and temptations, peculiar to student life. Sermons which are delivered at rare intervals for us especially,

show that this is understood. We know that the reason given why we differ from many colleges in having no service of our own, is that there is nothing of sectarianism in our university. We rejoice in this, but inasmuch as we are required to attend church somewhere, we think that a Faculty embracing at least six Reverends, of almost as many denominations, should give us a discourse at least once every two weeks in the Chapel.

We might add to this, that the greater convenience of such a service would induce many to attend, who now prefer to disregard the rule which pertains to church-going, rather than walk half or three-quarters of a mile on a stormy Sabbath morning to attend divine services.

WE solemnly protest against the removal of the milch kine from the College pasture. We miss the pleasant sound of the milk streaming into the wash-pitchers at all times of the night, while occasionally you could distinguish the voice of the milker, reciting select passages from profane history, as a well-directed kick caused him to relinquish his hold, and pick up himself and the shattered pitcher from the lacteous ruin around him. Now it requires five able-bodied men to milk a cow properly. One creeps up and wakes the "critter" from her placid slumber, and seizes her by one horn; two more come up and lay hold respectively (not respectfully) of the other horn and the caudal appendage; another proceeds to the active duty of drawing the milk, while the fifth keeps off and guards against the interruption of officious intruders. Milking here requires experience and decision.

WE notice in the city papers a protest by some unmusical citizen against the custom of the students of singing College songs on the streets at night, on the ground that our rollicking snatches of song, interspersed with frequent "Hikahs," give great annoyance to the slumbering populace, and especially to invalids. But we do not regard this as the voice of the

majority of the Dorpian people, for we have heard many of those who might be most annoyed express the opinion that our singing was rather pleasant than otherwise, and most "enlivening" in its character. So, boys, go in. Shout, howl, sing and groan as much as you please; keep clear of the copps, and the peaceful citizens of Schenectady are your friends.

It is our pleasant duty to present to the readers of the CONCORDIENSIS a brief account of an organization connected with the Civil Engineering Department of the College, whose dignity and importance merits the attention of all lovers of science.

The organization to which we refer is none less than the Gillespie Club, organized in 1869, under very favorable auspices, and in perfect harmony with the distinguishable laws of the College. It seems to have been introduced opportunely, and meets a want severely felt, as its history tells us of no opposing influences with which it has had to struggle. Its growth has consequently been marked, and to-day it is well rooted in the circle of engineering societies. It is a living memorial of one who long served and honored the civil-engineering profession, and who assiduously and patiently devoted the latter part of his life to the education of the striving student—the late Prof. Gillespie. The Club is essentially engineering, its proceedings being in the interest of the profession, and its members comprising those who are taking the engineering course. The Club has a large room in the north colonnade, well supplied with papers, periodicals and other reading material; also, a number of well-executed drawings—the labors of its own members. The original models by Mons. Olivier occupy a conspicuous place in the room, and attract considerable interest. The Club meets fortnightly, and discusses subjects of special scientific importance. Lectures by members of the Faculty and others are delivered semi-monthly. It thus seems that every measure is taken to add interest to its proceedings. We urge every engineering stu-

dent to unite himself with this institution, so well recommended, so earnest in its purpose, and so scientific in its operations, and to take active part in its maintenance. We are informed that Rev. Griffes has kindly promised to deliver a lecture before the Club on "Engineering in Japan," which we have reason to suppose will meet the highest expectation.

A brief notice was made in our last issue of the report that Dr. R. T. S. Lowell had handed in his resignation, and that the same had been accepted by the faculty. This report proves to be true. At the last recitation of the term the Dr. announced to the classes that as an instructor that was his final meeting with them. Expressing his satisfaction with the general work of the term, and in a few earnest words stating the pleasure he had had from his intercourse with the classes as men, and hopes of hearing favorable reports of future progress, he bade them farewell.

In parting with Dr. Lowell we feel that the College loses one of its finest scholars and most careful instructors. As an author his name ranks high among the writers of to-day, and as a linguist he has few equals. Perfectly at home in three of the modern languages and Greek, he is one of the few who are so proficient in the Latin tongue as to be able to converse in it with ease. To use the Dr.'s expression, he could swim in it; and the readiness with which words come to him in the class-room made this seem no exaggeration.

President and Mrs. Potter, with their customary regard for the social enjoyment of the students, have been giving Thursday afternoon receptions during the month. These have proved very enjoyable affairs and have been well attended. It is certainly a welcome change from tedious recitations and cheerless rooms to spend an hour with our courteous President and his very entertaining lady and the select company which always grace their rooms. Those of the students who miss these receptions miss some of life's pleasant hours.

We are sorry to see so little interest manifested in the College Musical Association. Last year it was a very strong organization; all its members seemed personally interested in its success; the meetings were frequent and well attended, and much solid training was accomplished. The success of the two concerts showed what work had been done, and the interest manifested. But this year it is different. Our meetings have been few, and these but thinly attended. Why is this? Is it because the '77 members were the life of the Association, and their withdrawal kills it? Assuredly it seems so. Now, fellows, "brace up;" do not let so good an organization go to the ground for want of support. We have just as good musical talent in the College now as we had last year, and there is no reason why the Association should not be as prosperous as then.

We understand that Prof. Whitehorn has the Juniors and Sophomores in Latin next term. While we regret that any additional burden should be placed upon Prof. W., we are confident that universal satisfaction will be felt by the classes at learning this. The esteem in which the Prof. is held by those who have recited to him is such that it needs no comment.

The rapidly increasing facilities for the study of the physical sciences in Union are doing much toward drawing around her a class of students anxious to improve the opportunities she is offering. But it is felt by many who are pursuing special branches, that there is a need of something that the recitation room cannot furnish; this, with all its power and ability, fails to establish an independence of thought in the investigation of scientific phenomena; too much is taken for granted, and the mind of the student does not acquire that readiness in detecting error and promptness in the application of fundamental laws upon which his success, as a scientist, depends.

He eagerly absorbs every thing that presents itself, as another addition to his store



of knowledge, but neglects to fully grasp its relations and consider its errors. There is a demand for some institution in the college course which shall exercise and train originality; which shall make the student feel that he must depend upon himself, that he must not only receive the products of former investigations, but must seek for himself.

It is in endeavoring to answer this demand that an attempt has been made to form a scientific association connected with the college. Like all new undertakings, its institution was attended with difficulties; a plan of work had to be slowly and laboriously constructed, without previous material or experience upon which to draw. Aided and favored on every side, this long-needed institution has taken root; its growth or decay rests upon those now in college, for we are firmly convinced that if it once gains a prosperous existence it will be recognized as a necessity, and receive the support of all *earnest workers* in the cause of science.

Its officers for the ensuing term are as follows: W. D. Maxon, President; G. E. Marks, Vice-President; W. E. Johnson, General Secretary; A. B. Moorhouse, Secretary; J. E. Benedict, Curator; A. Duane, Treasurer.

That hideous image in the rear of the College has had a varied and eventful history. When first imported from China it is said to have been perfectly white. Soon after it was placed in its present position, some amateur artists attempted to beautify its appearance by an application of paint. One morning it appeared in sombre black, with red eyes and mouth. A few weeks ago another change came over its complexion, transforming the black to a red god. Col. Pickett then tried his hand as an artist, and the creature issued from his hands of a leaden color, which, in our opinion, greatly becomes it. We hope all enterprising painters will desist from further attempts to change its color. It is extremely humiliating to Union College that her guardian deity should be so often metamorphosed to keep up with the progressive minds of her students.

#### LOCALS.

The time made by McNulty in the hundred yards' dash was the same as that made by Palmer, College City of New York,  $11\frac{1}{4}$  seconds.

The College were given from Wednesday noon until Monday noon in which to eat their Thanksgiving turkey.

Familiar sight on Union street: Freshman with his oil-can.

The interior of Memorial Hall is being rapidly brought to a state of completion. The walls of the first floor have been faced with gray marble, and marble tiles are being laid for the flooring. The whole structure, both exterior and interior, presents a grand and imposing appearance. It is said to be the most beautiful college edifice in America.

Professor Perkins, lecturing on the nature of metals—"Copper is found occasionally in South Carolina, where they often send it up here to college in the shape of 'brass.'"

Hon. Joel B. Nott, son of the able and distinguished President Nott, of Union College, who has devoted his long life to earnest study, both of theology and science, has delivered a striking lecture recently in New Britain, in Connecticut, on the "First Chapter of Genesis," which has excited so much interest that he has been invited to repeat it at the Church of the Holy Trinity in Elizabeth, N. J. — *World*.

Skating has already begun on the quarry pond in the rear of the College. It is quite amusing to watch the Southern Freshmen, who have never seen ice before, in their efforts to maintain a perpendicular on their skates. And occasionally you could see one, in a manner more forcible than graceful, come down suddenly on the bottom of his back, and then he cautiously feels to see if the shock has driven his back-bone through the top of his hat. Fun — for the spectator.

The Winter Catalogue of the Law School, just issued, shows a membership of ninety students, twenty-three of whom are from places outside of the State. Union College has six representatives.

The second term of the Law School began on the last Tuesday in November. A written examination was held in relation to the subjects discussed during the first term. The class is well organized, and has not lost any of the enthusiasm for study with which it entered.

The sessions of the Court of Appeals, the General Term, and the Circuit Court are now being held, and are largely taken advantage of by the Law students.

The Hon. Daniel Pratt, G. A. T., &c., &c., in the early part of the year, delivered before the Law School his celebrated lecture on "Chemistry, the Foundation of the American Constitution." An appropriate degree was conferred upon him.

At a meeting of the Law School, the following class officers were elected:

President .....	H. R. Northrup.
1st Vice-President .....	C. G. Sutliff.
2d Vice-President .....	J. F. Manson.
Secretary .....	F. A. Beckwith.
Treasurer .....	R. Irwin.
Executive Committee .....	E. G. Washbon, W. A. Fleming and B. G. Allison.

They say that seniors are always dignified, and, in every sense of the word, sober. They undoubtedly are. But was it not a grave and reverend senior who, after returning on the hill from down town the other evening, was found sitting on the cold, cold ground, with his feet projected at an angle of fifty degrees through a board fence, trying to warm them at the moon? And was not this same dignified senior in this same dignified attitude heard quoting select passages from profane literature, and imprecating blessings on his unfaithful "Freshman who had let his fire go out?"

A member of the Chemistry class thinks that the verse, "Ho, every one that thirsteth," should be amended to " $H_2O$  every one that thirsteth."

The candidates for graduation in the Medical Department of Union University number thirty-three. The whole number of students is 121.

Dr. Wm. Hailes, professor of histology and pathological anatomy in the Albany Medical College, has gone to Germany upon important business connected with his department. He is to remain abroad about one year.

We regret to learn that Washburne, the first man of the Class of '77, has become entirely blind. It is sad to see one so young, so talented, and with such brilliant hopes for the future, afflicted with so sudden and so bitter misfortune. He was graduated in both the classical and the engineering courses with the highest honors, and the loss of his sight is undoubtedly owing to his overtaking his eyes while in college. We hope, however, that his blindness may be only temporary.

A Freshman, a few days ago, translated *pommes de terre*, "baked apples."

The skating park is again to be kept by Mr. Smith, but this year it will be made on the Bannickill instead of the open river, which is rather too exposed to the "Schenectady zephyrs" to be comfortable.

The antiquity of "ye festive pokaire" has been clearly proved by the following verse, found in the book of the prophet Ezekiel: "And the Lord said: 'I will show down my hand upon them and take away all their tin.'"

Practical jokes also are of great antiquity, for we find in the Bible, "And Balaam said unto his sons: 'Saddle me the ass,' and they saddled *him*."

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York City held their inaugural meeting for athletic games at the American Institute building, on the evenings of the 3d and 4th of December. McNulty, '80, sent on an amateur's certificate, went down on the Saturday following Thanksgiving. He entered for five events, viz., half mile-run, putting the shot, quarter-mile run, seventy-five yards dash, and the hurdle race. He was the only collegian among the contestants, and some of the others seemed to conspire to defeat him, but could not, however, prevent his carrying off three prizes—a greater number than any other contestant received. He lacked proper care from

want of an efficient attendant, though the gentlemen of the Knickerbocker Club did what they could for him in the little time they could spare between the events. The track was very "slow," having just been finished the morning of the 3d, and it had the additional disadvantage of some very abrupt turns. Mac won his heat *in every event* for which he entered. The races were started with so slight an interval between the finish of one and the starting of the next that he could not run in the final heat of the hurdle-race, which came immediately after the half-mile run. He took the first prize for the half-mile run, and the second prizes for putting the shot and the quarter-mile run. Adams, the amateur champion of the United States, took first place in putting the shot, by a throw of 34 feet 11 inches. The shot used weighed sixteen pounds—five less than Mac was in the habit of throwing. After the contest was finished, Mac threw once *for fun*, and threw it nearly 36 feet. He was fouled in the final heat of the seventy-five yards dash, but had no friends upon the track to urge his claim, so that it was not allowed by the judges. The medals which he brought back are very fine; they were designed by Luther, of New York. On the whole, we have every reason to be proud of the record made by our representative, and think we will try it again when another opportunity presents itself; but will never again commit the error of allowing our man to go unattended.

The *Garnet*, a publication soon to be issued by the Senior Class, promises, from a view of the proof-sheets, to far surpass any thing of the kind issued from Union for many years. Not only is it superior in its typographical appearance, being printed by one of the best publishing houses in Albany, but in the order, arrangement and originality of the matter, embracing many new features, which not only add to its attractiveness, but also to its usefulness, furnishing much needed and valuable information to the students and to those interested in the College. It will be issued and ready for distribution early in the coming term. The editors, consisting of one member from each

of the Secret Societies, are the following:— Editor in Chief, S. Van Santvoord, *K. A.*; Business Manager, E. P. Lansing, *A. A. Φ.*; W. W. Britton, *Σ. Φ.*; E. Hayward, *Δ. Φ.*; L. S. Holmes, *Ψ. T.*

Judge Osborn, of the Supreme Court, has been invited by the Law School Faculty to make the usual Commencement address. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will accept the invitation.

The following lines were written in a young lady's autograph album by one of the ornaments of the class of '78:

Heaven preserve the fair Augusta  
From all things that may disgust her,  
Or in any way may fluster  
Equanimity so just, or  
Shock the faith of those who trust her  
By exciting her to bluster  
In such words as won't pass muster.  
May no ills, not e'en the custo-  
Mary griefs which thickly cluster  
Round our life with pain make her stir.  
May Augusta aye adjust her  
P's and Q's and mind no thrust her  
Foes may aim, nor false impostor  
Who with lies may dare accost her  
Till he almost has nonplussed her.  
May Time, that scheming filibuster,  
Spread no deepening, rankling rust or  
Worse than that, a hardened crust o'er  
Mind so bright, but with his duster  
So have burnished it, and brushed her  
Talents, that their glorious lustre  
Shall have dazzled friends and crushed her  
Foes, and have completely hushed her  
Envious rivals who have lost her  
Graces, for which they have cursed her,  
Which, however, have engrossed her

Humble servant — — — \* \* \* \* . !!

At meetings held by the respective classes of the Medical College the following officers were elected:

#### GRADUATING CLASS.

Geo. W. McLaughlin.....	President.
Henry Lilienthal.....	Vice-President.
Almer A. Lyker.....	Treasurer.
Geo. L. Hopkins.....	Secretary.
W. O. Stillman.....	Valedictorian.
Geo. P. K. Pomeroy.....	Orator.
A. H. Mambert.....	Essayist.
Theodore St. John.....	Historian.
E. W. Carhart.....	Marshal.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E. D. Fuller, Chairman.	
F. B. Sutliff,	W. B. La Moure,
W. L. Pearson,	J. H. Cotter,
C. A. Ingraham,	C. J. Conover.

## UNDER-GRADUATING CLASS.

W. J. Nellis .....	President.
E. F. Fish .....	Vice-President.
J. D. Sherer .....	Secretary.
E. C. Collins .....	Treasurer.
S. A. Burton .....	Marshal.

The last week of the term, previous to examinations, has been one of ease and pleasure to the Juniors, experiments having been substituted for their usual recitation in Mechanics. Prof. Price rendered the experiments not only instructive, but very enjoyable.

## PERSONALS.

'26. Rev. J. V. Van Ingen, D. D., a former resident of Schenectady, died Dec. 1, 1877.

'28. Rev. Wm. H. Wycoff, D. D., died very suddenly at his home in Brooklyn, November 2d. His acquirements as a scholar were very marked, having attained rare proficiency in Greek and Latin, and being also well versed in the modern European languages and in Hebrew. He was for several years editor of the *Baptist Advocate*, but the chief labor of his life was as Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Union. Into this institution he put through all the years of its history that energy and ability which so eminently characterized him, and probably no man did more in shaping its policy. In his death society has lost a highly respected citizen, and Christianity an able and zealous worker.

'28. Rev. John B. Adger is the esteemed pastor of a Presbyterian church in Columbia, S. C.

'36. Rev. Robert M. Brown, D. D., formerly tutor and afterward assistant Professor of Greek and Latin in Union, is now pastor of a church in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie.

'41. Hon. Hamilton Harris has been re-elected as State Senator.

'44. Alexander H. Rice was re-elected as Governor of Massachusetts.

'49. Thomas McKindley, of Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y., died Nov. 27, 1877.

'49. Maj. Thomas McKindley died Nov. 27th at his home in West Charlton, N. Y.

'51. A. P. Crafts is a leading physician in Wolcott, N. Y.

'51. Wilson is located in Newark, Wayne county, N. Y., as editor of the *Newark Courier*, a paper said to have a larger circulation than any in the county.

'56. Hon. W. G. Donnan is practicing law in Independence, Iowa.

'57. Thorburne paid a visit to his Alma Mater a few days ago.

'59. Rev. W. N. Randles is located in Glenville, N. Y., as pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in that place.

'59. Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., is at present practicing law in the West.

'60. Neil Gilmour is Superintendent of the State Board of Education. His office is in Albany, N. Y.

'61. S. G. Hamlin is Postmaster of our ancient city.

'62. Benjamin F. Wright is principal of the High School in St. Paul, Minn.

'63. Rev. D. N. Vanderveer, recently of Kingston, N. Y., is now preaching in Chicago, Ill.

'64. A. P. Strong is practicing law in Schenectady.

'65. Talcott is a prominent lawyer in Utica, N. Y.

'66. Tower is a towering lawyer in the city of Boston.

'66. Curtiss is principal of the High School in Saginaw, Mich.

'67. Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin is pastor of the Woodside Presbyterian Church, in Troy, N. Y.

'67. Stanton has been recently installed as pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church in Albany.

'68. Harmon is a lawyer in Detroit.

'69. Fancher is preparing Freshmen for Union at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

'69. Sidney A. Loomis is practicing law in Little Falls, and succeeding well.

'70. J. W. Hoag, Esq., of Wolcott, N. Y.,



has, since our last issue, taken to himself a wife. He that getteth a wife getteth a good thing. May all happiness be yours, J. W.

'74. F. J. Swinburne is practicing law in Albany.

'74. J. F. Barker is practicing medicine in Albany.

'76. Lawrence is studying medicine in New York.

'76. W. W. Baker is principal of the Little Falls Academy.

'76. Heyward has swung out his shingle in Albany.

'76. Townsley is a Freshman at West Point.

'76. Truax is a student in Drew Theological Seminary.

'76. Jerman is polling medicine in Columbia, S. C.

'77. Holman is studying law in Glen's Falls.

'77. Jenkins is an engineer on the Charleston and Savannah railroad.

'77. Albright is teaching and polling Blackstone in Albany.

'77. Prioleau is a practical chemist in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C.

'77. Akin is studying law in Troy.

'77. De Treville is teaching in Columbia, S. C.

'77. Whitlock is in a bookstore in New York city.

'77. La Roche is a divinity student in the University of the South, Tenn.

'77. Johnston has gone into business at Cohoes, N. Y.

'77. Fisher is a clerk in a bank in Columbia, S. C.

'77. De Puy is connected with the New York *Tribune*.

'78. Frank Hotchkiss Streeter is out of college, and teaching school in Glen's Falls. We believe he expects to return.

'78. Fred Bidleman will probably go South this winter on account of ill health.

'78. E. F. Fish is studying medicine at the Medical School in Albany.

'78. P. I. C. Hoag is also studying medicine in Albany.

'78. Sammy Rogers has started out in the study of the law.

'78. Marks is a theological student at Divinity Hall, Philadelphia.

'79. Thomas Waters is at work in Cincinnati.

'79. Schlosser is engaged in teaching in Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y.

'79. Salley is in the cotton business in Charleston, S. C.

'79. Tanner is studying medicine in the New York Medical College.

'80. Porcher, the hero of Troy, and the Blue Gate sentinel, is at home in Charleston.

'80. Vincent is teaching at his home in Persia, N. Y.

#### PARAGRAPHS.

WE have before us the first number of the CONCORDIENSIS, a handsome monthly periodical of sixteen folio pages, published under the editorial conduct of the students of Union University. The initial number exhibits decided editorial ability, and such a periodical must serve as a valuable training school for workers in the editorial field. — *Mining Record*.

"It was pitched without," said a clergyman in church, and a young base-ball player, who had been calmly slumbering, awoke with a start, and yelled "foul." The first "base" came down from the choir and put him out. — *Ex*.

The students of Cornell University are making arrangements for a dramatic entertainment for the benefit of its navy. — *Ex*.

Four hundred pounds of poultry are eaten by the Harvard students on "turkey day" at Memorial Hall, and a barrel of fruit is used for dessert. The daily consumption of flour is about two and one-half barrels, and of meat 1,000 pounds; 120 gallons of milk are drank each day.

Young Ladies' College. Prof. — "What can you tell of Pluto?" Miss D. — "He was the son of Satan, and when his father died he gave him Hell." — *Ex*.

Some men can never take a joke. There was an old doctor who, when asked what was good for mosquitoes, answered: "How do you suppose I can tell unless I know what ails the mosquito." — *Ex*.

A Theologue being asked at an examination to give an account of Jezebel, answered: "Now Jezebel was the wife of Ahab, king of Israel; and behold Jehu and all his company came riding up; and she was in the balcony, and Jehu said unto his men-at-arms: 'Cast her down;' and they cast her down; and a second time he said unto them, 'Cast her down,' and a second time they cast her down; and even a third time he said unto them, 'Cast her down.' And they ask him, saying, 'Lord, shall we cast her down unto seven times?' And he said unto them, 'Even unto seventy-and-seven times cast her down;' and they cast her down seventy-and-seven times, so at last she died. And there was a sound of weeping and wailing, Rachel mourning for her children and would not be comforted because they were not, and the voice of one crying in the wilderness, saying, 'Lord, after the resurrection, whose wife shall she be?'"

Now cometh the young man of the city unto his tailor, and he saith unto him: "Build me an ulster. And make me a pocket in the sleeve thereof, of the space of three inches wide, that a maiden's hand may go therein. And see that thou build the pocket thereof right over against my funny-bone. For it shall come to pass that she shall say unto me 'Go to, now;' and shall tell me that I am horrid, and shall squeeze my arm."

Scene—Sophomore and Freshman strolling through a pasture; cattle grazing in the distance. Suddenly a heifer approaches, evidently bent on an attack. Freshman says: "That heifer is coming for us." Sophomore replies: "I would rather *heif her* not." It is needless to say that the Sophomore was conditioned that term.

Prof. in Astronomy—"In one evening I saw thirty-four meteors sitting on my piazza." Class expresses great and undisguised astonishment at the social character of the heavenly bodies.

The man still lives who last year translated "Venus candida veste ei apparuit," "Venus appeared to him with a white vest on."

Will some member of the faculty consent to deliver a lecture on "The Tin Horn?"

Union College has seven representatives in Congress.

In a recent issue of the *Cornell Era*, we notice a very sensible article in reference to the cap and gown.

Prof. A., to fizzling Soph. who don't appreciate the beauties of rhetoric—"Mr. —, please read and correct the next sentence." Soph. (reading)—"I confess myself to have one of those dull souls that doth not perceive itself always to contemplate ideas." Audible smiles around the room as the class perceived its apt application. Prof. (smiling)—"Well, never mind, take the next sentence." Soph. (beginning)—"What an inferior creature I am"—Here he was interrupted by such an emphatic pedal demonstration as the class of '80 best know how to make, and during the confusion the class was dismissed.

Brigham Young has gone to a great summer resort, from whose burn no traveler returns.—*Ex.*

Scene in the chemical laboratory. Student (giving formula)—"It must be right, because it says so on the bottle." "My young friend, bottles often mislead people."—*Ex.*

The Professor in Physiology "got off" his regular joke upon an unsuspecting Junior this year. "Man is composed entirely of cells. In short, man is one great cell." After the recitation a lady student remarked to the Professor: "Remember you are one great *sell*." "Yes," he replied, "and remember you are one *damsel*."—*Ex.*

In the hat rush which took place a few weeks ago at Trinity, the Freshmen and the leaders of the Sophomores were fined five dollars each, and the standing of the most prominent men on both sides was reduced.—*Ex.*

The Sophomore class of Kenyon College has been suspended for hazing.—*Ex.*

The Harvard University nine was defeated by the Bostons, score standing seventeen to one.—*Ex.*

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