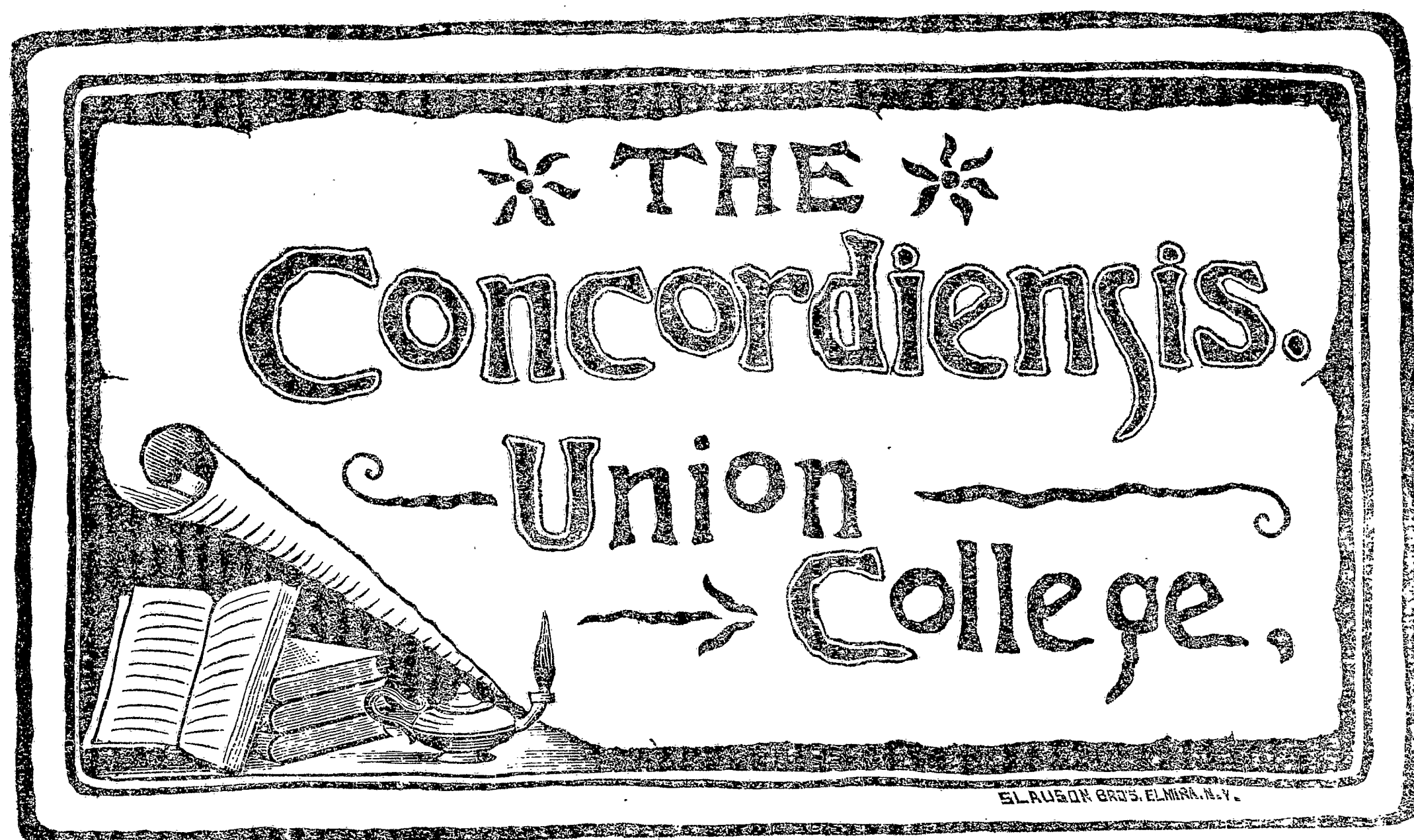


Volume XI.

Number 5.

JANUARY, 1888.



Schenectady, N. Y.

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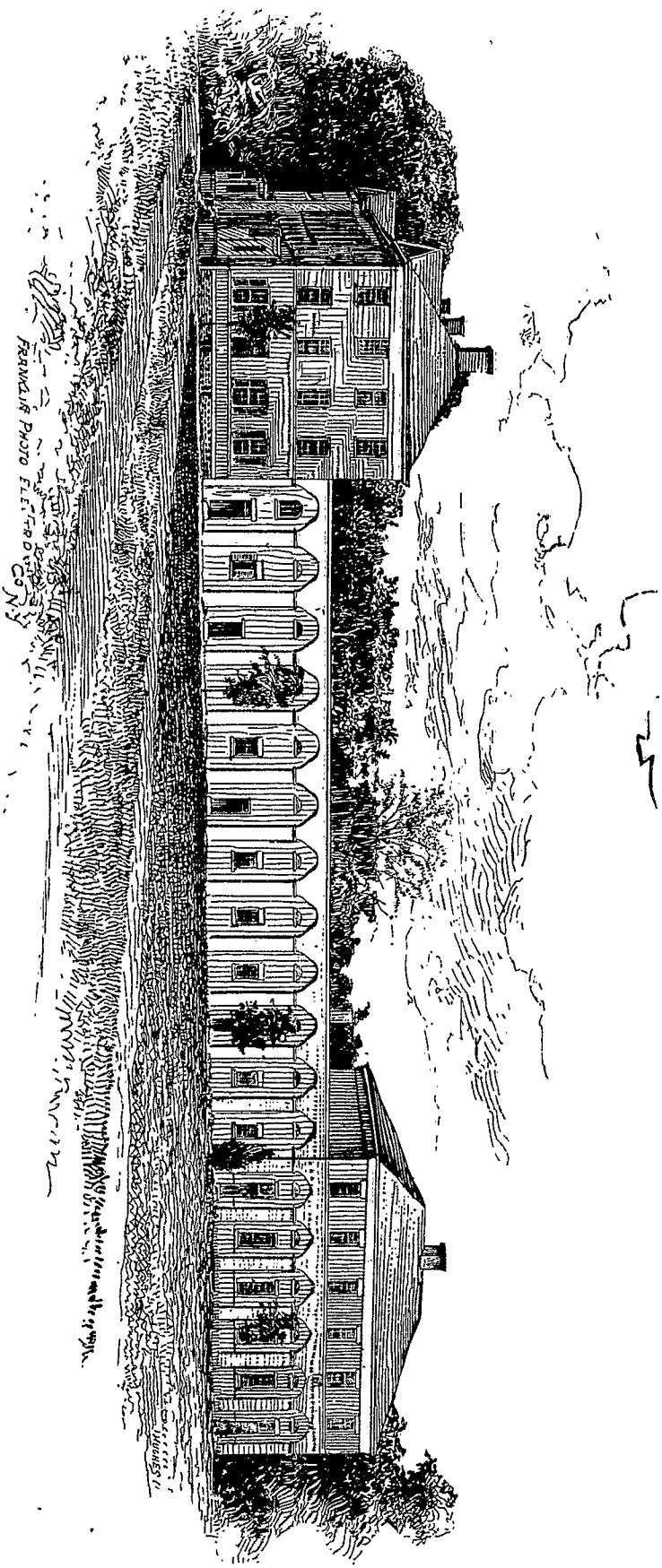
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# THE CONCORDIENSIS.

VOL. XI.

UNION COLLEGE, JANUARY, 1888.

NO. 5.

## The Concordiensis.

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### Editorial.

After nearly two years of good service for the paper, the resignation of Mr. J. H. Hanson was accepted with regret. Mr. L. L. Cameron, '89, was elected by the board to fill the place thus vacated.

All hail 1888—leap year, presidential year for the college, as well as the Nation, we hope. Welcome '88—a year of renewed prosperity for Union. The Senior returns from his last Christmas vacation, glances over his old room filled with the somewhat dusty memories of a happy course, realizes that his days at Union are

numbered, lights his pipe and composes himself for profound meditation. The sound of the college songs in the distance seems to chant a solemn requiem to all the pleasant associations which he is just beginning to fully appreciate—sounds like the solemn music of an anthem to usher him into another existence. And a feeling comes over him

“That is not akin to pain,  
And resembles sorrow only as mist resembles the rain.”

His mind is filled with memories of the past and hopes for the future. It is, doubtless, an experience common to every college man, yet with him it is of peculiar importance. It is a critical year for himself—a year full of promise for the interests of her who is soon to be his Alma Mater. Gladly would he look into the future and read the history of 1888 for himself and his college. But it is of no use; all he can do is to look back over the course of earnest work that the college has required, compare himself with the lowly Freshman of four years ago, knock the ashes from his pipe and exclaim with all sincerity: “Long live old Union!”

On the last day of this month the college trustees will hold their semi-annual meeting in Albany. The result of this meeting will be watched with intense interest and even anxiety by every alumnus and student of the college. The trustees have before them a most perplexing problem—that of electing for a president of the college a man who will be able to fully meet very

unusual requirements. They are called upon to select a man in whom ability, energy and tact are united in an unusual degree, with experience in college matters. They are called upon to select one on whom alumni, professors and students can look to as a fit leader in the work of reinstating Union in its place among the first rank of American colleges. Happily there is one who possesses every quality required, whose name will come before the board for their consideration. We refer to Prof. Harrison E. Webster, of the class of 1868. From the time of his graduation up to 1883, Prof. Webster was identified with the interests of Union, being tutor and afterward professor of natural history, and even now his name brings to every student the picture of a genial, manly and energetic man—one who understands every phase of student character and who has a kindly way of preventing its evils. Professor Webster has the respect of every one who knows him, and the admiration of hundreds of Union alumni, and should the trustees deem it the part of wisdom to make him our president, we are confident that he will fill that difficult position with every success. The action of the trustees can not be presumed to be anticipated, nor can even a suggestion be made for their consideration as no one not thoroughly familiar with the present status of the college can understand the difficulties that surround their position; but we are assured that their action will be wise and judicious and we pledge the hearty and enthusiastic support of the student body, whatever may be their action.

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### Literary.

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#### A RECONNOISSANCE TRIP.

A system of triangulation is a series of points located on heights of land forming the vertices of triangles in such a manner,

that, if the distance between two of the points be measured, the distances between the others can be computed by means of the angles measured at the points. When plotted on a map, the system is a network of triangles, any station being at a vertex of one, two, or more triangles. The coast line of the United States has been covered with such a network for its whole length, the work being done by the United States Coast Survey, and this triangulation is now being extended by them into the interior of the country. The war department has in the same way made a triangulation of the great lakes, and the state of New York has completed a triangulation of a large part of its territory. Distances and directions can be measured in this way more accurately with less expense than in any other, and the distances and directions thus determined form a basis for a detailed topographical survey of the country covered by the triangulation. So that in the cases of the coast and lake surveys, the relative positions of points upon the charts of the coasts are very accurate and are obtained at comparatively slight expense, when their accuracy is considered. The same is true of the work of the New York State Survey, which has now established bases for a detailed survey of the state, which will be accurate enough for any purpose. It is to be hoped that such a topographical survey of the state will be undertaken at an early day. It is certainly needed. These triangulation points are permanently marked, and form bases for future surveys for any purpose desired.

A reconnoissance is first undertaken to determine the positions of the stations at the vertices of the triangles, the heights of signals and of observing stations, necessary to make stations intervisible, and such other information as may be of use in prosecuting the work. As the lengths

of the lines over which it is wished to see are, in ordinary triangulation, from ten or fifteen miles to sixty or seventy miles in length, and as the face of the country varies from a heavily wooded level plain to a series of high bald hill tops, surrounded with lower hills, it is evident that the process of choosing the positions of the stations and locating them on the ground may be extremely difficult, or comparatively easy. It is safe to say that it is never the latter long.

When I joined the party in May, 1883, they had already begun the work by going to each of three stations that had already been located, and measuring the angles to distant hills that promised well for the location of new stations. They had so selected two or three hills, and, locating them on the map as nearly as possible, had already visited one, leaving a man there to signal to us, and were on their way to a second hill. The signals are sent by means of a mirror which reflects the sun, and by means of a suitable apparatus for pointing the rays from the mirror in any direction desired, enabling the signal man to throw a beam of light to a distant object. This signal can be seen readily over a line of any length which is not obstructed, often with the naked eye, but at any rate with a telescope, on any day when the sun shines.

There were then three of these signal men stationed, one at each of two old stations and one at the first new one selected with instructions to direct the beam of light toward the hills selected, in turn. Two of us, now took a buck-board with a team of good horses, and started to find the second new station. Our load consisted besides ourselves, of a good sized telescope, with a small horizontal circle for reading directions, a small hand level for approximating to the difference of elevation of hills, a box of apparatus for

climbing trees, hatchet, nails, cord, black and white cloth for flags, etc., and our satchels, made as light as possible. The stock of heliotropes (the signal mirrors are so-called) having run short, we spent the morning in making one out of a little four by six looking glass, a piece of wood and some bolts. After dinner we started for the hill, believing it to be about fifteen or twenty miles north of us. We drove that day until we came to a village near what we supposed to be the hill, and stopped for the night. Next morning we made an early start and drove up the hill until we got to its top, only to find that there were many hills around it which were higher.

On we went to the next hill north, and the next, before we found ourselves as high as we must be to "see over." We had an excellent team that we could drive anywhere, though they were full of life, and I enjoyed the sensation of piloting the team down a narrow wood-road, intended for winter use, about as steep as a horse could climb, and barely wide enough for the wagon. I got safely to the bottom, however, and we went on. We were now up on the "top of the country," some distance from any town, and in a poor farming country, so that our accommodations for the night were extremely limited—a three-quarter bed for two of us, together weighing nearly four hundred pounds, and a stand on the barn floor for the team. However, we managed to sleep, and were prepared for business in the morning.

We found ourselves on the highest hill, but with some timber, which made it necessary to get up the highest tree on the top of the hill to see out. The method of getting up the tree may be of interest to those who, like myself, are not equal to the task of claspings a tree three or four feet in diameter, and "shinning up," with or without telegraph-pole climbers. First



a large piece of oil cloth was laid on the ground and a lot of light twine was coiled on it so that it could be pulled off rapidly without getting tangled. Then, the brush being cut away to give plenty of room, a stone was tied on the end of the string, swung in a circle to give it momentum and let fly at a limb of the tree in hopes that it would go over and pull the string after it. After several trials it did go over, but got entangled in the branches of a tree on the other side and didn't get down to the ground. More trials with another stone and more string got the line over the limb. We then tied on a piece of heavy twine and pulled that over, a piece of light rope followed, and finally a heavy rope. To the end of the heavy rope was attached a block and tackle, which was then pulled up as close to the limb as possible, and the other end of the rope was made fast to a tree. A short stick was cut and attached by a piece of rope to the hook of the tackle block to serve as a seat on which to be elevated. A light rope was attached to one side of the stick, and a boy pulled out to one side on this to keep the ropes from twisting as the tackle block climbed up under the steady pull of a couple of men. When the limb was reached, the rope by which the blocks were held up to it had stretched so that the limb could just be touched, but by getting the feet on the stick it could be clasped, and then a little more lift with one foot on top of the block got me on the limb. Hatchet, nails, and pieces of board were hauled up, and some cleats were nailed to the tree to get to the next limb, a long board made a bridge to another, and a couple more cleats got me to the top. The block and tackle were shifted to this higher elevation and then had a clear drop of about eighty-five feet. Boards were sent up, a floor was laid on two branches, and a railing was put round

on other branches. The tops of these branches were cut off and we had a clear view for work. The day was beautifully clear, and I was surprised to learn that the horizon was distant from twenty-five to forty miles in every direction but one, that of one of our lines, where it was cut off by a piece of timber five or six miles distant. A telescope was brought up and a little search discovered one of the signal lights. The other two failed to show themselves, both being hid by timber on intervening hills. The hill upon which we were now located commanded a very extensive view in the directions towards which we wished to extend our triangulation, and several angles were read to different high points on the horizon to the west and northwest. These were plotted on a common country map and their length, estimated by the eye, gave some idea of their location. One or two were quite definitely located by intersection with lines from other stations. During a temporary absence of the chief of the party, I attempted to find out where the obstruction was on the line to the first new point above mentioned. After a drive of about a day, including the time spent in climbing hills, I returned, believing that I had found the piece of timber which obstructed our view. So on the chief's return we drove to that place and again climbed the highest tree we could find, and tied a flag in its top. We were still unable to see our signal, however, and dropped the investigation of that line for a time. I found on returning to my crow's nest that we had managed to find the highest tree in the woods and that our flag was on the tree we had started to find.

We then located four stations to the northwest and west of the crow's nest, and as we had a clear view in those directions, we had no difficulty in setting

four flags which could be seen from stations already located, and from each other.

I had one little experience which taught me the advisability of having tight knots in ropes. As I was seating myself on the "elevator" to go down from a tree, the pulley rope to the eye of the tackle block slipped, and as less than two feet of run through the blocks would let the whole elevator drop to the ground, it was necessary to ease off the strain as soon as possible. This I was fortunately able to do, and I took good care ever after, that all knots should be as tight as it was possible to make them, and that they were well tested before I trusted myself to them. One peculiar feature of our experience was the unvarying regularity with which we were obliged to wait four days at each new point for a rain storm to pass before we could get clear weather in which to make our observations.

Sun and wind and out-door exercise, often of a violent sort, made us tough and healthy, and I think I never enjoyed six weeks more than those spent in this work. At the end of that time I was detailed for other work and left the reconnoissance with much regret.

C. C. BROWN.

#### THE LITERARY SOCIETIES OF OLD.

MR. EDITOR:—I promised an article for THE CONCORDIENSIS, and a man should keep his promise. A pressure of professional duties has occasioned some delay, but you have not been forgotten. Indulge me in such a chapter of reminiscences as I may be inclined to produce.

You will better understand why I write such a chapter when I tell you that I was a Schenectady boy. Nearly all my school and academic, as well as my college days, were spent in that city. I was not a

sickly lad, and you may rightly infer that I knew the city, as it then was, in every part. You will not wonder then if, on my occasional visits, I stroll through the streets and about the college buildings, to discover what is new, and to renew acquaintances with the old. Schenectady has grown considerably, and the improvements discernible are many, yet there is not a little to remind me of fifty years ago. The north and south colleges, as they stand facing the city, are among the oldest, and were familiar to the eyes of my childhood. The same is true of what is now the Public school building on Union street. I remember it first as the court house and jail; was in the court room when trials were progressing, and have often seen prisoners looking through the iron-grated windows. Some years, however, before I was ready for college, the building was transferred to the college authorities, and was occupied both as a dormitory and for recitations by the Freshmen and Sophomore classes. In these were spent the first two years of my own college life.

I entered Union in 1841, the year President Harrison was inaugurated, and, dying, was succeeded by Vice-President Tyler. Of course, Dr. Nott was at the head of the college. I thought him an old man then, but he retained his position twenty years after the graduation of our class. We did not come under his immediate instruction until we were Seniors. He had the art as few have had of managing men.

Dr. Alonzo Potter was vice president. He did much to give character to the institution. Of stately and dignified bearing, he was yet a model of gentlemanly urbanity. In the class-room he was admirable. He never seemed to hesitate for a word, or for the proper framing of a sentence. His questions were brief and

promptly put, but so clear that it was not possible to mistake their meaning. In 1845 he was made Episcopal bishop of Pennsylvania, and his connection with the college ceased. Ours was the last class to whose diplomas he affixed his signature.

As for the other professors we can do little more just now than to mention their names. Dr. Proudfit was already quite aged. To him we recited principally in Greek. John Austin Yates, Thomas C. Reed, Isaac W. Jackson and J. Louis Tellkamp were the other full-fledged professors; John Foster, Jonathan Pierson and John Nott were assistant professors; Robert M. Brown and Wm. Kelley were tutors, and Dr. A. M. Vedder lecturer in anatomy and physiology. Neither of the tutors continued their connection with the college long. Mr. Kelley was a noble fellow, and gave promise of eminence in his chosen profession of medicine, but taking a trip to Europe in 1854, was lost at sea. Of the professors, now that Prof. Pearson has gone, only one remains—diligent and faithful John Foster—to me an honored name. May the peace which God giveth abide with him the remainder of his days.

The two literary societies, Adelphic and Philomathean, were in good condition, the active rivalry between them contributing, no doubt, to the prosperity of both. The halls of both were thought to be good and very well kept. The libraries were considered quite respectable, and additions were made from time to time. I cannot recall the number of volumes. For the most part, at least, the active members were then, as we presume they always have been, the strong men of the college. Their meetings were held Saturday mornings, and were well attended. I can say for the Adelphics, and it was doubtless true of the Philomatheans, they

were interested in their own society, and in society work. Appointments for literary exercises were met with a good degree of promptness. The debates, of course, varied in character, depending upon the question discussed. The Adelphic was certainly favored with a good number of ready debaters, and the discussions were generally conducted with considerable spirit. One of the most fluent, often waxing eloquent, was A. N. Littlejohn, now bishop of Long Island, ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts and of the Class of '44, was in no wise obtrusive, but a valuable member of our society. William D. Tallmadge was another of the same class. He was a son of N. P. Tallmadge, formerly United States senator from this state, but at that time territorial governor of Wisconsin. Young Tallmadge, as I remember him, was rather less than the medium height, but well built, and unusually attractive in person. He was a good scholar, easy and natural as a speaker, yet solid rather than showy. Though not of an ardent temperament, he would have developed into an orator; and as he possessed other elements of popularity, some of us predicted for him a brilliant future. But he died within a year after graduation.

Ours was the Class of '45. Chester A. Arthur entered college that year. He was then a slim, but fine looking youth of sixteen. The Magnetic telegraph was then a new wonder, having been brought into practical operation only the year before.

1845 was the semi-centennial of the college. Nor did it fail of a fitting commemoration. Special exercises were held at the church, at which there were two addresses, one by Rev. Joseph Sweetman, of the first graduating class, who told us something of the progress the world had made in fifty years; the other was



by Dr. Potter, who reviewed the history and work of our institution. At the collation which was served in the afternoon in a grove on the hill, a goodly number of ladies were present, and after-dinner speeches were made by Silas Wright, then governor of the state, John Spencer, Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, and others.

Now that forty-two years more have passed away, the *Centennial* will soon require attention, and the story of the world's progress for the present half-century will be quite as interesting as that of the preceding. May the coming centennial find Union University, in all its departments, in as healthy and prosperous a condition as any in the land. Long live my Alma Mater!

REV. LANSING BAILEY, '45.

#### A NOVEL IN BRIEF.

Dong, dong, dong.

The metal tongues of the bells in loud vibrations, told that Christmas had come.

The night keeper at Blank Prison with noiseless step was making his hourly round, up and down the long corridors and along the galleries no sound was heard save the heavy breathing of hundreds of convicts. Some were restless and wakeful, but the majority slept soundly, anticipating in their dreams the release from routine and the treats of Christmas, one of the few bright days in a convict's life. The keeper slowly walked down the gallery, throwing the light from his bull's-eye into every cell and occasionally using a long hook to pull the clothes from the face of a convicte to make sure that he was there. As he peered into one cell he noticed its inmate awake and his lips stained with blood. "What's the matter? Sick?" he asked, in a whisper. "No, sir, nothing," came the muffled answer. "Poor devil," thought the keeper as he

passed on. "Been lying awake thinking of home, probably, and has bit his lips until they bleed."

Little thought he, used as he was to pain and suffering, that it was the heart of the convict, not his lips that seemed to feel the sharp incision of the teeth. Over the cot of the prisoner hover dim spectres of the past and he writhes in mental agony at the sight. He sees pass in review like Macbeth's ghosts, the picture of his former life. He sees himself walking down a street, a college man, light-hearted and gay, with thoughts only of to-day and its pleasures. In his pocket again he feels the little velvet case that seems to embrace the slender hoop of gold with its single gem that is to pledge his troth with what he considered God's feminine masterpiece. He sees again a window open and hears a voice saying:

"Come up, won't you, and sign this petition?"

And as he enters the room he hears this sentence:

"I've taken all sorts of liberties with her, any one can."

He enters, and as he catches the eye of one man, both brows darken. It is the meeting of the accepted and rejected suitor.

"Who?" he asks.

"Little Lena Maddern; your fiancée!"

"You lie!" and he strikes the blow that sends his defeated rival's head crashing against a heavy dumb-bell.

He feels strong arms seize him and deliver him to an officer, and again he stands before the bar of justice and feels the words burn into his heart:

"Ten years at hard labor!"

He has been a well-behaved man, and for good conduct his time has been commuted. The beard that has been allowed to grow proclaims his early release. But he is a convict! The very click of his

boot heels upon the pavement, his step, proclaiming the fact. The world has swept on and left him far behind; he knows nothing of the great events that have happened since his incarceration. When he emerges from the heavy gates he will stand as in a foreign land, friendless and alone.

\* \* \* \* \*

Several days have passed and as the whistle blows, long lines of convicts clad in grey emerge from their several shops and in shuffling lockstep move slowly to the mess room. The warden stands at the door and near him, clinging to the arm of her husband, is a young bride, who trembles with fear as the lines approach.

"Let us go, Harry, I can't bear this place," she pleads.

"It is too late now, Lena," he answers.

"We would have to pass through the mess room; we will go as soon as they are seated."

One of the convicts turns his eyes, and upon sight of the girl wavers upon his feet and proceeds with difficulty. Soon the last line has passed, and the bridal couple follow the warden to his apartments. A bridal couple is a rare thing in a prison; one never likes the sight of misery when he is draining the cup of happiness; it impairs the sweetness, but upon this occasion it was a case of necessity. They had missed their connection and had to remain all night. The groom, meeting the warden, an old friend of his father's, had accepted his invitation for the night, and incidentally had been shown the sights of the prison. In the midst of dinner the warden was hurriedly called away, and when he appeared some two hours later he said:

"We have just had a strange case of suicide, with a woman at the bottom of it as usual; one of the men whose term is to

expire shortly, opened an artery in his arm and bled to death. The strange part of it," continued the warden, who was ignorant of the bride's first name, "is that we found that he had written a name upon the sheet in blood with his finger.

"What was it?" asked the groom, thoughtlessly.

"Lena," replied the warden.

The young bride with a shriek fell fainting in her husband's arms.

GEORGE COMSTOCK BAKER, '88.

### MEMORY.

Of late the value of memory has been much discussed among us, and in the eager hope of gaining an end, which seems to offer so many advantages, some of our students have become members of a so-called "Memory System." This system claims for its adherents most wonderful results. Whether any system does fully accomplish so great an aim, we shall not undertake to decide, since that organization pledges its members to most absolute secrecy in regard to its methods, and gives only the most indefinite proof of its results. But it has occurred to us, is memory an object to be so much coveted? After all is it not better for us to forget?

How different would our whole existence be if we remembered. The little details of our past life, which are its very essence, are forgotten, and thus much of the completeness and enjoyment of life is lost; and so, too, without a doubt, much is taken from our griefs and sorrows. Indeed, unless we forgot we could not manage to live at all. The trials of life are gotten over only because the recollection of them is forgotten. We forgive offences largely, I fear, only because we forget them. The old adage, "Forgive



and forget," should be "Forget and forgive."

But if we did not forget, how much fuller and richer would life be. We should carry with us all the pleasant thoughts and associations of our whole existence. Midst great and depressing trouble all brightness and pleasantness disappear from the past. It is hard that only on bright days we recall bright days gone by. We could live without the recollection of them then.

If we habitually remembered our disappointments and mortifications, we should break down and die. Dickens tells us that in the sunshine of prosperity and success, he sobbed like a child when he visited a wretched district of London associated with a dismal portion of his childhood; he became the neglected, half-starved child again.

If all the beautiful things we have seen were remembered; all the pleasant hours we have known; all the bright faces and kind words, we would not so easily despair when our hearts are struck by some harsh blow. We utterly forget now, when it would be priceless to remember how cheerful we felt over successfully accomplishing some difficult task. When we are overwhelmed with a sense of our own stupidity and failure, we have no recollection of the trying tasks we *have* conquered. We lose all confidence in ourselves. What cuts us most deeply is not an unfavorable opinion expressed by another; it is the condemning judgment passed by one's self on one's self. In that mood Thomas a' Kempis declared that he 'could not remember that he had ever done any good at all.' One of the worse things about trouble or calamity is its power to make you incapable of remembering, in your own little history, anything which is not dark and gloomy.

Again, you have a very dear friend.

You may fancy you are bound to him forever. Gradually you grow tired of him. Your friend's little faults begin to worry you. You are estranged. Finally you part altogether. All this is because you have forgotten so much. It is a sad fact; thank Heaven, it is not always true.

On the other hand, as we fight our way through life, we are content only because we have largely forgotten the high hopes with which we started. We are pleased now with things which once on a time would have displeased us. It is very touching to see with what some very clever and hard-working men are content.

Yes, it is probably better that we remember so imperfectly, for the vivid recollection of past troubles and disappointments would weigh us down. And of the pleasantest recollections it can only be said:

"Memory watches o'er the sad review  
Of joys, that faded like the morning dew."

E. T. C., '89.

### College News.

- Trustees meet the 31st.
  - A Prex, or no Prex—which?
  - Look out for leap year parties.
  - Subscribe for the base ball fund.
  - Princeton will become a university.
  - Dorsch is back in the Lab.—welcome.
  - Coal is going higher and the thermometer lower.
  - There has been scarcely any sickness in college this year.
  - Brown hopes much from her base ball team in the spring.
  - Laboratory men miss the rapid movements of the "sub."
- THE CONCORDIENSIS will soon publish the words and music for a new Commencement song.

—The Sophomores want physical exercise. Cremation this term.

—Base ball men should be in the gymnasium every afternoon.

—Freshman drawing is now two hours per week instead of three.

—The *Garnet* will be handsomely illustrated by home talent.

—The college catalogues for 1888-9 will be out the last of February.

—Harvard will have a new dormitory by a bequest of Mr. Hastings.

—Rochester men are considering the advisability of having foot ball.

—Only one man has been dropped from the Freshman classes at Yale.

—The engineers still continue to take "roof trusses" under Prof. Brown.

—A fine engraving of Yale's champion foot ball team appears in the *University*.

—Coming articles: Politics and Political Parties. First article in next number of THE CONCORDIENSIS.

—Amherst has many candidates for her ball team, the freshmen showing up unusually well.

—Twenty-three Freshmen were arrested at the University of Wisconsin for hazing a senior.

—Foot ball has even seized the colleges of the west. Miami and Cincinnati have teams in training.

—Attend the study of "The Life of Christ," given by the Y. M. C. A. It is worth your attention.

—The trustees of Columbia have passed resolutions that hereafter the students and professors shall wear caps and gowns.

—Schofield's report as Secretary of the Treasury, is a document well worthy of being read by every student.

—The athletic association of the Pennsylvania University will hold its first mid-winter meeting in the academy of music Jan. 23.

—The Seniors will hold their last class supper on the third of February. Richards, Cantwell and King are their committee.

—A Vassar girl, being asked by her teacher what kind of a noun "kiss" was, replied that it was both "proper and common."

—The Sophomores have decided to have a Sophomore Soiree this term. Their committee of arrangements is Athey, Mosher, Carroll, Briggs, Baker, Comstock and Johnson.

—The following committee has been appointed to collect subscriptions for the base ball fund: Little and Town, of '88, Culver and Nolan, of '89, Carroll and Harder, of '90, and Cooper and Roberts, of '91.

—Lieut. Benham is holding recitations in Reed's Infantry Tactics, three hours a week. The Sophomores find it more than they bargained for, and are trying to escape by means of a petition to the faculty. They have since "bolted" in a body.

—'89 has decided to give their junior promenade this term, and it is hoped that they will be as successful in this as they have been with all their lesser undertakings. The committee is Hunsicker, Flanigan, Conover, Camerom, Culver, Barstow, Pierson, Harder, Whalen and Turnbull. Culver, chairman.

—The following committees have been announced in the Senate: Foreign relations, Blessing, Winans and Winne; privileges and elections, Dillingham, Gilmour and Cantwell; finance, Little, Coburn, Cole, Cummings and Schofield; appropriations, DeLong, Cantwell and

Dillingham; commerce, Coburn, McIntyre, Winans, Mandeville and Davis; house of representatives, Towne, Blessing, Stevenson, Baker and Gilmour; manufacturers, Davis, Kennedy and Richards; military and naval affairs, Richards, Cantwell and DeDong; judiciary, Mandeville, Towne, Cole, Baker and Blessing; post-offices and roads, Bates, Little and Cummings; public lands, Scofield, Stevenson and Barrally; Indian affairs, Winans, King and Little; pension and claims, King, Cantwell, Bates, McIntyre and Barrally; patents, Cantwell, Dillingham and Richards; District Columbia and territories, Gilmour, Kennedy and Scofield; railroads, mines and mining, Barrally, Kennedy and Bates; education and labor, Cummings, Cole and Towne; civil service, McIntyre, Stevenson and Davis; engrossed bills, Winne, DeLong, Coburn, Winans and Stevenson.

—Professor Harrison E. Webster, instructor of geology and natural history in the University of Rochester, received a visit last evening from a committee of the board of trustees of Union college, who asked him to allow his name to go before the full board of trustees of the college as a candidate for the presidency of that institution. This was virtually a tender of the place, as there can be but little doubt that the selection of the committee will be ratified by the board.

The members of the committee who were in this city last evening were J. A. DeRemer, of Schenectady and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian church, of New York city. The third member of the committee is ex-Senator Warner Miller, who was elected a trustee of the college by the alumni last June.

Mr. DeRemer spoke in the warmest terms of Professor Webster's ability. He said:

"His ability, together with his past ex-

perience in the college, led us to believe that he would make an excellent college president. He is a genial man and has faculty of getting along well with students. Although he has generally taught natural sciences, he keeps up with the times and can teach anything. We have come to confer with him and to recommend him if he is willing."

Professor Harrison E. Webster was born in Sauquoit, Oneida county, about forty-six years ago. He entered Union college just before the war, but responded to the call for men to preserve the liberties of the country. He served for four years, and on returning from the field he completed his course at Union, graduating in 1868. He stood among the first of his class in the various branches, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Zeta Psi fraternities. He was a tutor and professor of natural history at Union from the time of his graduation until 1883. He also pursued his studies at the Sheffield scientific school, the college of physicians and surgeons at New York, and the Smithsonian institute of Washington. He left Union in 1883, and has since been professor of natural history in the University of Rochester. He has written a number of contributions to the "Zoology of Marine Annelides."—*New York Times*, Jan. 11th.

#### SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The first meeting this term of the recently organized Union college senate was held January 12, at 7:30 o'clock with the president of the senate, F. D. Lewis, '88, in the chair. The senators from New York and California were sworn in. The secretary of the treasury, E. M. Scofield, '88, made a full report for the fiscal year, ending January 1, 1887. In his report he also made recommendations to the



senate and house of representatives, in reference to the large surplus in the treasury. Under the head of bills, the first introduced was that of L. M. King, '88, of New Jersey, entitled "An act to admit Dakota territory as a state." The bill was referred to the committee on territories. A. J. Dillingham, '88, presented a bill asking for the adoption of a new ballot system. Mr. King made several amendments to this bill, after which it was referred to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Kennedy, of Mississippi, presented a petition asking that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the trouble now existing between employers and employees of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. The president appointed as such committee: Kennedy, of Mississippi; Scofield, of Pennsylvania, and King, of New Jersey. Mr. Scofield presented a resolution to the effect that the senate take action to effect means for the purpose of preventing frauds at elections. The resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Several other minor resolutions were adopted.

#### GLEANED FROM THE CATALOGUE.

Among the professional alumni there are 10 lawyers and clergymen living in San Francisco; 19 lawyers and 3 clergymen in Washington, D. C.; Chicago has 22 lawyers, 6 physicians and 6 clergymen; in New Orleans there are 4 lawyers and 1 M. D.; 6 lawyers and 4 D. D.'s in Boston; 5 lawyers and 2 clergymen in Detroit; Minnaapolis has 4 lawyers, 2 M. D.'s and 2 clergymen; in St. Paul, 4 lawyers and 5 clergymen; 5 lawyers and 1 clergyman in Kansas City; St. Louis has 10 lawyers and half as many clergymen; Albany can boast of 49 lawyers, 16 physicians and 9 D. D.'s; New York leads with 94 lawyers, 32 M. D.'s and 19 clergymen;

16 lawyers, 8 physicians and 10 clergymen are in Brooklyn; Buffalo has 15 lawyers, 2 M. D.'s and 3 clergymen; in Elmira there are 4 lawyers and 3 D. D.'s; Poughkeepsie has 7 lawyers, 1 M. D. and 2 clergymen from Union; in Rochester are 10 lawyers, 3 M. Ds. and 2 clergymen; 31 lawyers, 18 physicians and 4 clergymen in Schenectady; Saratoga has 7 lawyers and 5 D. D.'s; in Syracuse there are 14 lawyers, 3 M. D.'s and 2 clergymen; 16 physicians, 16 lawyers and the same number of clergymen are in Troy; Utica has 7 lawyers, 1 M. D. and 1 clergyman; Cleveland, O., has four lawyers and half as many physicians; Philadelphia has 7 lawyers, 10 physicians and 6 clergymen; 6 lawyers and 1 physician are in Milwaukee. In foreign lands, South America has 1 lawyer and 1 M. D.; Europe, 3 lawyers, 2 physicians and 3 clergymen; Asia, 1 lawyer and 11 missionaries; in Australia there is 1 lawyer.

#### Personals.

'21—One of the oldest graduates living is Judge Hiram Gray, of Elmira, N. Y. The Judge received an I. L. D. in 1863, and was a Phi Beta Kappa while in college.

'51—Charles S. Vedder, D. D., is pastor of the Huguenot church, Charleston, S. C.

'54—Judge Isaac Pendleton, of Sioux City, Iowa, is the author of a lecture on "Thought—Its Products, Progress and Power."

'71—The present address of Dr. Thos. R. Featherstonhaugh, is Ochee, Florida.

'72—Asa P. Bovier is city engineer of Elmira, N. Y.

'84—C. A. Kitts is vice-president of the Piqua Hosiery company. Address, Piqua, Ohio.

'85—The youngest senatorial candidate in the state at the last election was Mon-

roe M. Sweetland, of the Class of '85. Sweetland was Democratic candidate for the Twenty-sixth senatorial district, which comprises the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Tioga and Thompson.

'86—The review of the recent edition of Grey's "Anatomy" in the December number of the *Albany Medical Annals*, by J. M. Mosher, '86, is the first article to appear in the journal by a student of the medical college.

'86—A. J. Gallien has a splendid position with the firm of Richard Hoe & Co., New York. Address "The Fabian," Tenth avenue, New York.

'87—The following from the *Omaha Herald*, will interest the many friends of Bridge, '87: Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday in the office of the county clerk, of the Adams & Bridge company. The capital stock of the corporation will be \$30,000, in shares of \$100 each. The object of the company is to deal in stationery and fancy goods. The incorporators are, George D. Adams, Charles F. Bridge, Charles E. Clapp, Charles F. Jennings and John A. Ryan.

'90—John I. Bennett, jr., has been obliged to leave college temporarily, that he may give his eyes needed rest and treatment. Having a high rank in his class, and being well known his absence will be felt.

### Acrology.

'58—Charles J. Robinson died in Oakland, Cal., March, 1887.

'62—Chester P. Hodge died at Auburn, Indiana, November, 1887.

'63—Charles G. Clark, M. D., died in Troy, Dec. 13. He was principle of the Waterford public schools 1864-5, school commissioner of Troy, N. Y., 1872-8, alderman, 1880.

'73—Austin W. Dunham died at Burlington, Vt., on the 10th of December, 1887. He was organizer and first captain of the Albany Capital City Corps.



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But this international language has quite suddenly come into popularity, and is now studied, it is claimed, by hundreds of thousands in Europe and in this country, by means of grammars, text books and vocabularies. A hand-book of volapuk, by Mr. Charles E. Sprague, of Union college, has been transmitted to us by the author for examination, and we gladly say that it seems practical and well-adapted for the purpose which it is to fill, and we wish it all success in its effort to do away with the obstacles to universal intercourse. The system will doubtless have a run for a season and perhaps for a long one. Its final success will depend on the cunningness of its adaptation to the universal desire for a universal language.

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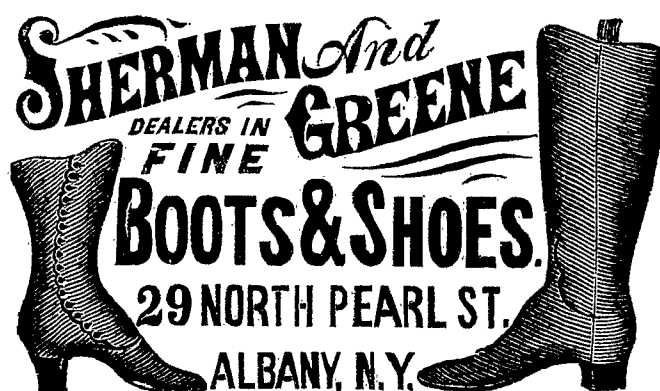
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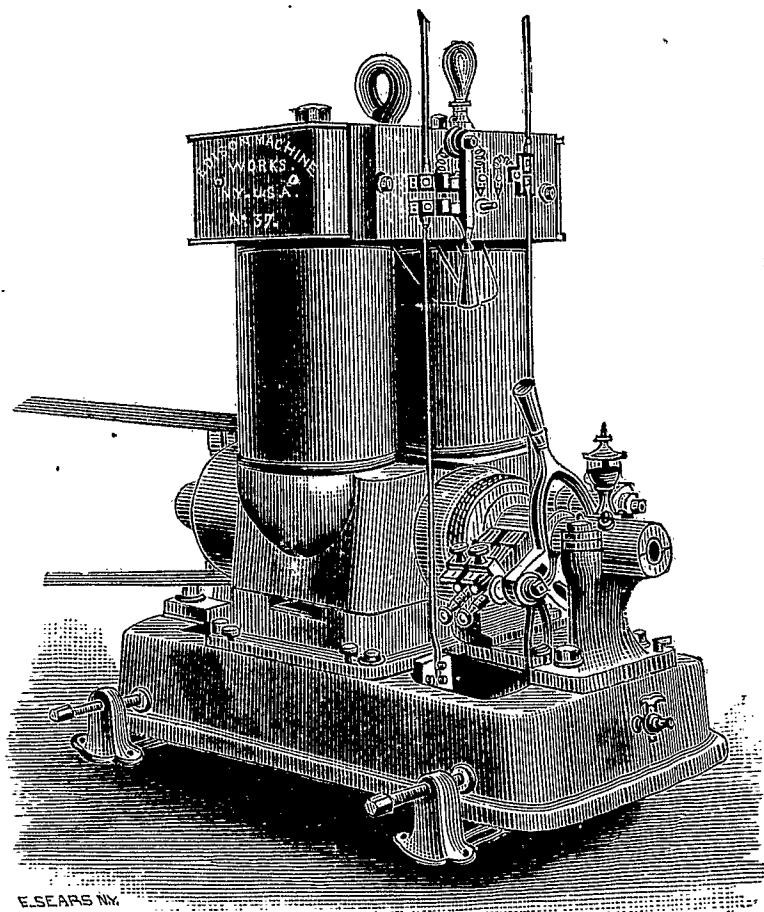
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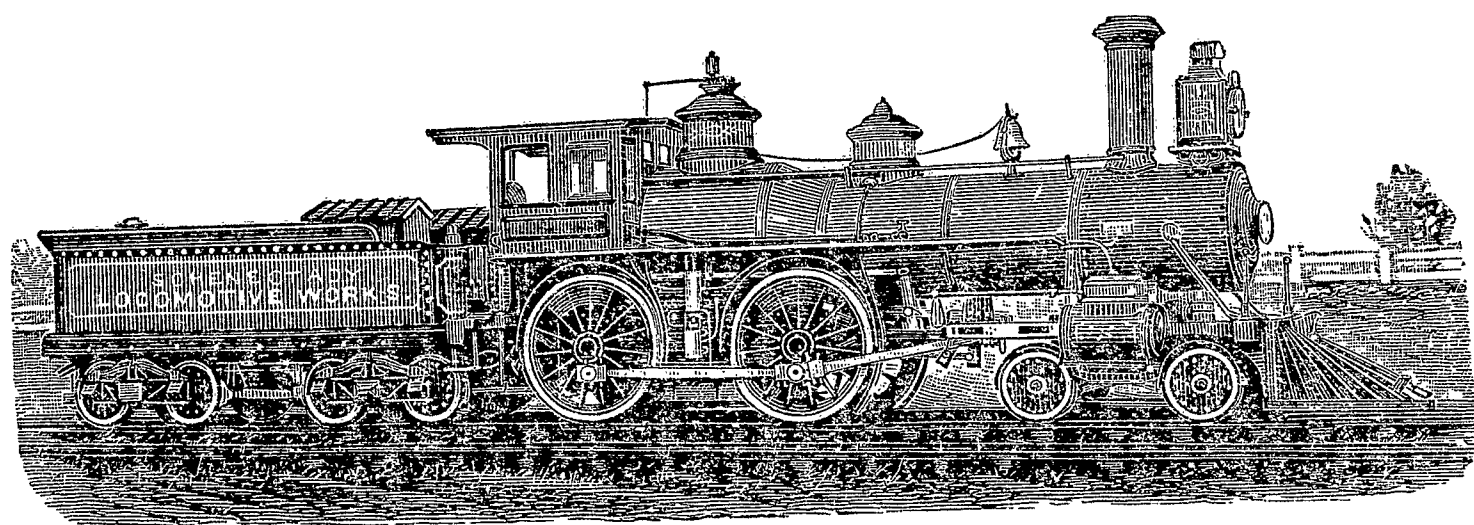


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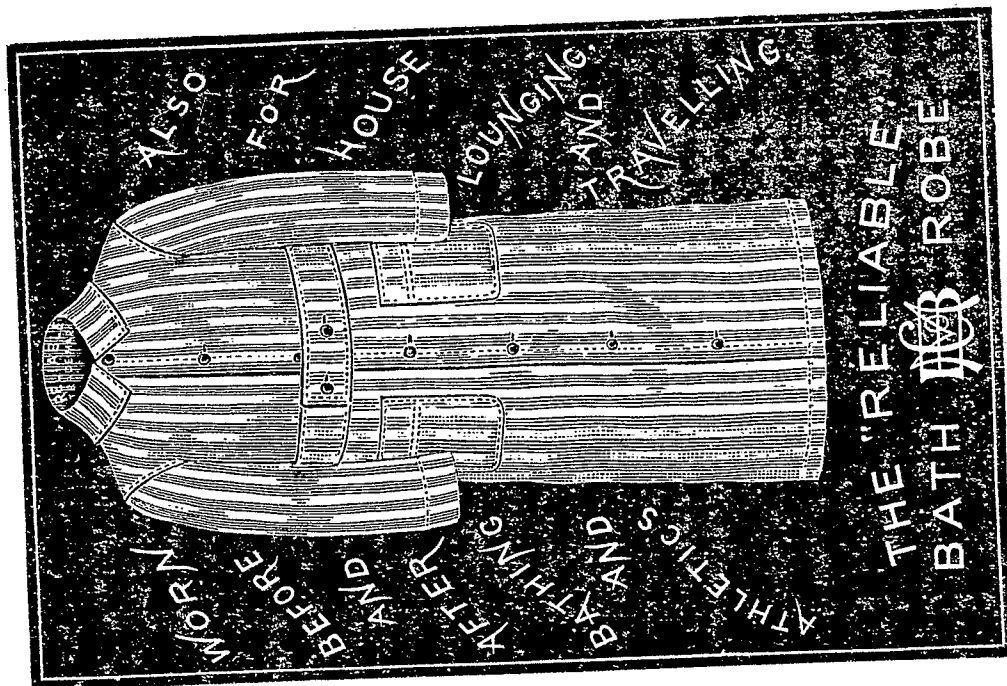
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