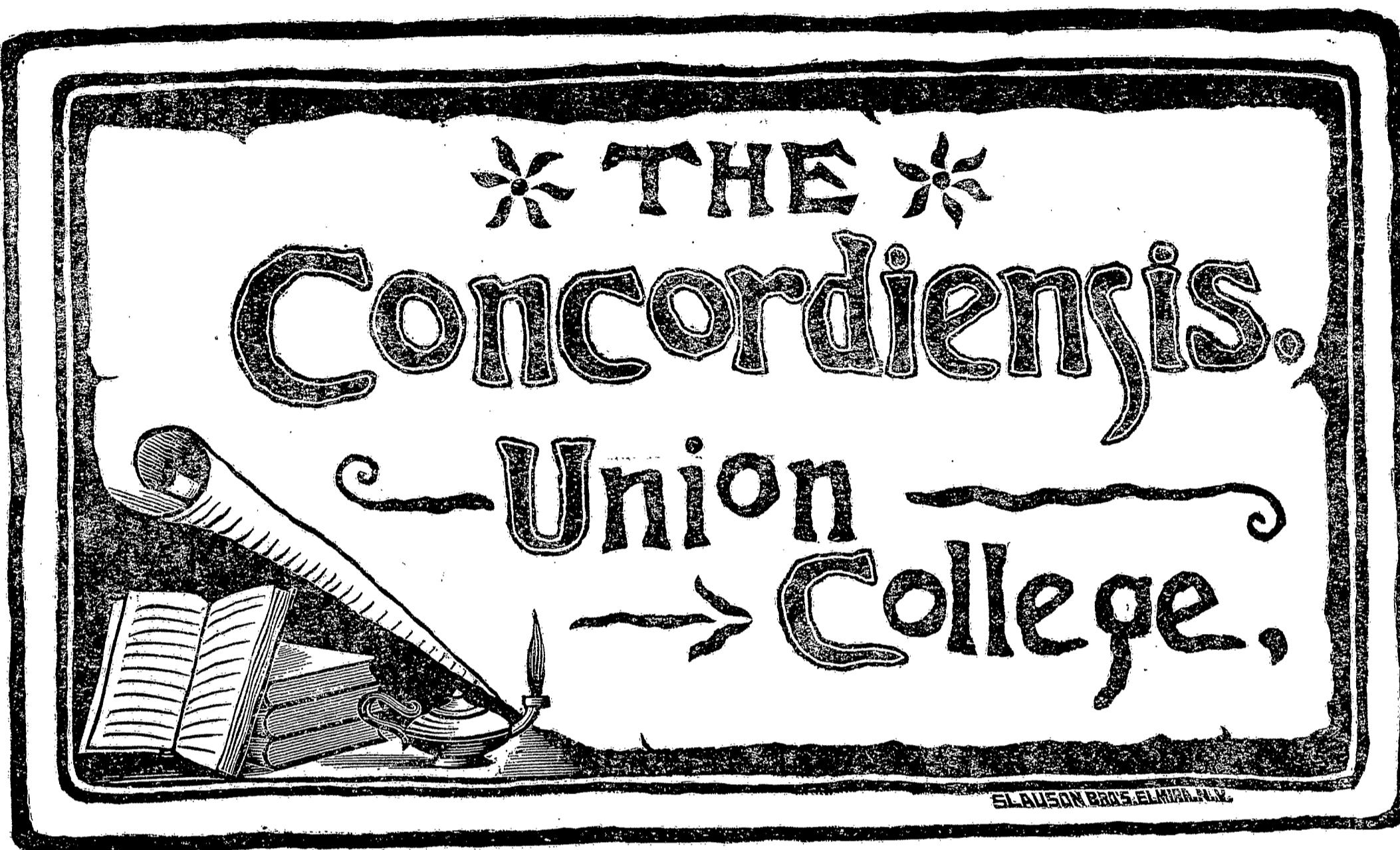


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MAY, 1888



Schenectady, N. Y.

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ELMIRA, N. Y.:
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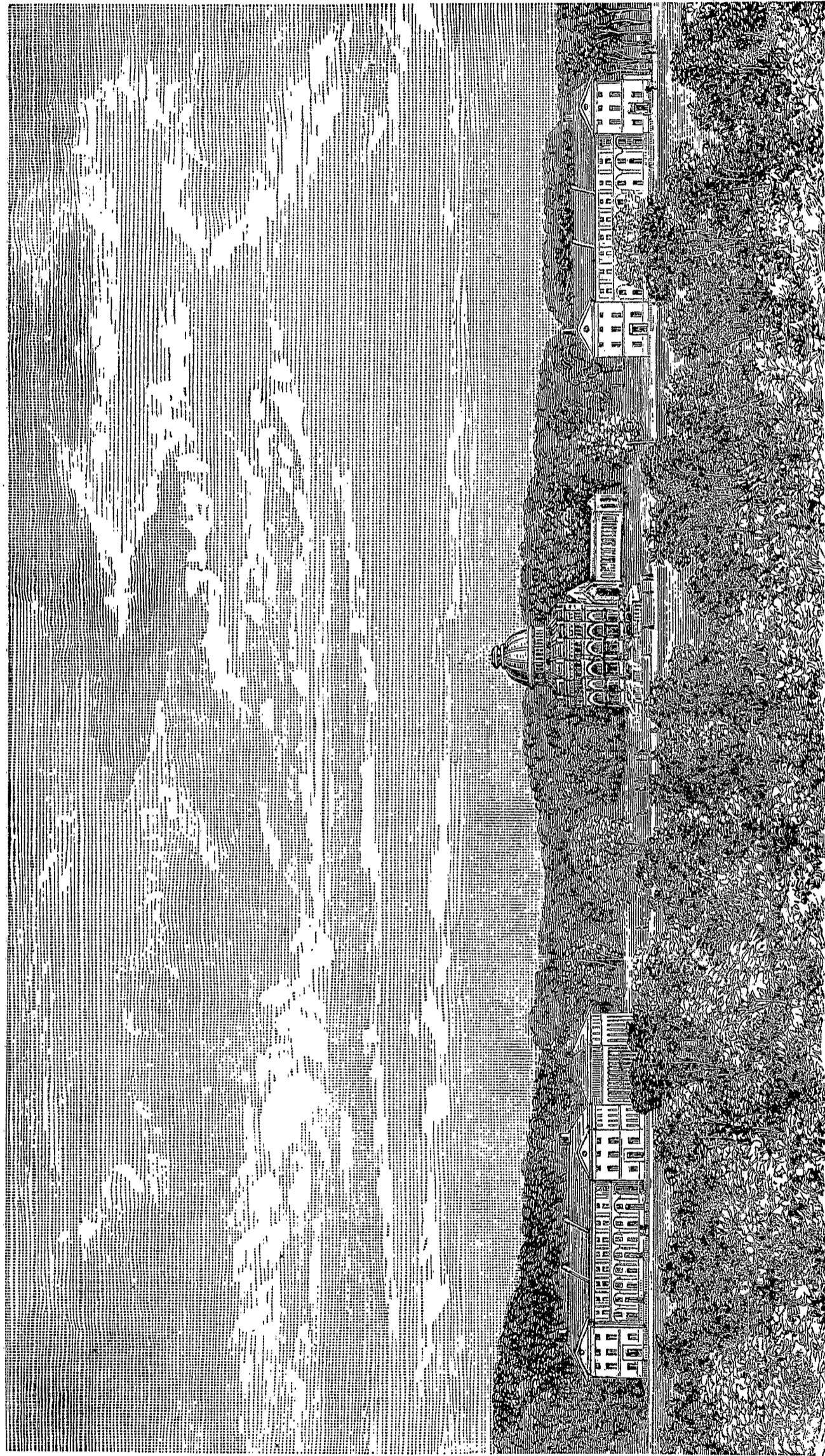
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GENERAL VIEW OF COLLEGE GROUNDS.



THE CONCORDIENSIS.

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Editorial.

The college library may be justly classed as a department of the college. It certainly has as many students in attendance as any, and more than the majority of the regular departments. It is recognized by all connected with the college, and especially by those who have become accustomed to its constant use, as a valuable source of instruction and training.

The *Popular Science Monthly* will soon publish an article by Mr. James Stoller, who has been for four years instructor in

natural history—the department formerly held by Professor Webster. The evidences of original thought and investigation in any department are advantageous to the college, and indicate to the public the method of work pursued under its instruction.

An alumni trustee is to be elected at the coming commencement, and the alumni will have a chance to assert themselves for the good or injury of the college. Let them beware of electing a man who has the possibility of any of the qualities of the present board. Not that they are at all apt to do so, for a man possessing their peculiar characteristics would be hard to find. It is surely not a very delightful undertaking for a man to become a member of the board, but so much depends upon the character of the man that great care should be used in his selection, and every means should be used to secure his acceptance. It is not very difficult to define the kind of man wanted, for it is only necessary to call to mind the qualifications of the average or majority trustee and then select exactly the opposite. The man who would fill the position must be a young man. A man who knows the college and its needs. Who lives within an approachable distance and who is accustomed to rational action. The time does not call for a man with a list of public offices, but for a man who will work—for a man who is able to act without years of deliberation. The alumni have this matter at least in their own hands.

SPECIAL—Professor Harrison E. Webster was elected by the trustees, May 23. The students are giving a grand demonstration.

time and their endeavor to other occupations than that of literature. Indeed, many of them still follow regular callings outside the domain of literature, strictly so called.

Literary.

LITERATURE AS A PROFESSION.

Why the editor of THE CONCORDIENSIS should have requested one whose profession is not that of literature to write an article under the above title it is not easy to guess. It will not be difficult, however, for one who has done some literary work, and who has some acquaintance with professional writers, to form an opinion on the subject—and to express it.

It is a curious fact that the great majority of literary workers in America are engaged also in other occupations. In deed, in most cases the other occupation is the calling proper, and the literary work is merely supplementary. It is true, however, that these writers are, in many instances, engaged in callings kindred to that of literature. Some are journalists, others are magazine editors, still others prevail. Are publishers' readers and advisers, or college professors, or clergymen. But there are very many still left whose ordinary avocation is far removed from the field of literature. There must be some reason for this peculiar feature of the case, It is that most men and women find that attempt be persisted in.

The leaders in American literature to-day, those whose incomes are large and assured, have, almost without exception, sustained themselves during their earlier years of effort, by giving a greater or less portion of their

time and their endeavor to other occupations than that of literature. Indeed, many of them still follow regular callings outside the domain of literature, strictly so called.

It is true that an author, hitherto comparatively unknown, may produce a book that will leap into sudden popularity and yield him handsome financial returns, and he may follow it up with subsequent literary and financial successes. But the cases of this kind that occur in a decade may readily be counted on the ten fingers. On the other hand there are many thousands of manuscripts rejected every year by publishers; and of the new books that

appear, but very few ever pass into a second edition. A sale of two thousand copies of any work is considered very good, and a book which sells to the extent of five thousand copies is regarded as having been a great success. A little calculation, however, will prove that the author does not grow suddenly and embarrassingly rich, even when these latter figures are used in its construction, will have sells for say \$1.50. The customary royalty is 10 per cent. on the retail price of the book. A sale of five thousand copies will therefore yield him seven hundred and fifty dollars. A year's hard work, followed by unusually successful sales, will bring him in an income no larger than that received by many persons in responsible clerical positions. And yet earn that living by strictly literary labor, such incomes from literary work are received only by the few.

Perhaps the most lucrative sources of revenue for the professional writers are the magazines, weekly journals and newspaper syndicates. One who contributes always an interesting article, and who has attained to a position in literature where his name carries weight with it, can usually

find access to one or the other of the periodicals named. Yet, even in this case, one must work very hard and waste not a moment of his time, in order to earn a reasonably good living.

Notwithstanding all this, literature is a pleasant, even a fascinating profession to one to whom the gods have granted the literary quality and a love of the literary art.

To one who sets himself determinedly to accomplish a certain object, that object is reasonably certain, sooner or later, to be attained. Therefore, to a young man who adopts literature as a profession, and goes earnestly to work, and works hard and continuously, the day will probably come when he will be a recognized factor in computing the results of the literature of a generation, of an age, or of a language. But, in the mean time, how much exhausting labor, for literary labor to those who love it and devote themselves to it is most exhausting ; how much poverty, unless indeed one has an income independent of literature, in which case his work is less liable to be continuous and earnest, and consequently the time for final and permanent recognition more remote ; how many heart-burnings, and disappointments that not only bring regret, but that arouse feelings of injury or of anger, perhaps of days' humiliation. For there is probably no class of persons more sensitive to disappointments, to slights, to adverse criticism, especially to ridicule, than the literary class ; and for them to meet with much of this experience in connection with their literary work, is simply to dwell in unspeakable misery.

The writer of this article remembers, with startling distinctness, an incident in his own limited literary career, that occurred while he was in college a dozen years ago. A poem which he had sent to a certain magazine for examination, with

a view to publication, was duly returned to him, accompanied by a personal letter from the editor, himself a well-known and popular author. The letter was finely sarcastic, and closed with the suggestion that the poem be sent directly to the lady for whom it was evidently intended, without being subjected to the medium of a magazine. Notwithstanding the fact that that magazine prished prematurely a few months later, and that the poem in question, published soon afterward in another periodical, leaped into such popularity that it is still, after a decade in print, going the rounds of the journals ; notwithstanding all this, the memory of that cruel and uncalled-for letter leaves still a bitter taste in the writer's mouth.

It may be said, finally, that although when one has attained the desired position in literature, the pleasure and satisfaction consequent thereupon are keener and larger than when eminence is attained in any other profession. Yet the obstacles that block the path to that height are greater, more bewildering, more discouraging than those that can be found in the way to success in any calling beside.

The profession of letters in America is, moreover, seriously handicapped by the absence of an international copyright law. This country being flooded as it is with pirated editions of foreign books, that are sold at such absurdly low rates, American authors can hardly hope to receive fair treatment, when the prices of their books must include their own compensation for the use of their brains. It must also be considered that with an international copyright law the home author might be able to reach a large foreign constituency, and thereby increase, if not double, his remuneration for his work. The writer of this article was peculiarly impressed with the general desirability of such a law on learning, a few weeks ago, that one of his

books, published last year, had been issued by a well-known and highly reputable London publishing house, and was being largely sold and very well received in Great Britain, without the consent of or any remuneration to the author. It is to be sincerely hoped that the present congress will be so influenced by the prevailing agitation of this subject, that a reasonable copyright bill will be speedily passed. Thereupon a great burden will be lifted from American literature.

HOMER GREENE, '76.

PRELIMINARY RAILROAD SURVEY.

READ BEFORE THE GILLESPIE CLUB, APRIL 27, 1888.

The topographer is the most important person, excepting the chief, in the make-up of a party engaged upon a preliminary survey. The locating engineer depends entirely upon his typographical map to aid him in the selection of a route that will fulfill, at least for the "paper location," all the requirements of a first-class line, at a reasonable cost. I say paper location, because the work of the topographer can not be reduced to mathematical precision, and in consequence it is often found that a line, which in the office was all that could be wished for, presents a different appearance on the ground. Yet it must not be thought that this latter circumstance detracts in the least from the value of the topographer's art. While circumstances render it positively necessary that he should pass rapidly over the ground, still in general it is safe to depend upon his notes in order to gain a definite idea of the difficulties to be encountered, as well as the probable cost of the line to be constructed. It seems probable that an intelligent and observing topographer will soon be fitted for the position of chief of party, or even for that of locating engineer. In any case he will

be fully as capable of directing the progress of a field party, as the transitman, who too often is a native who has risen from the position of assistant cook, to that of a full-fledged "jack-knife" engineer. Even allowing that the transitman is an educated engineer, the chances are even that the topographer, from the peculiar nature of his duties, is best fitted to fill the office of the absent, chief of party. If the transitman must divide up his time between running his instrument and choosing a judicious route, the result will be much slower progress.

It is a very difficult matter to learn from a text-book, the proper method of taking rapidly, the topography of a large extent of country. A few general principles may be learned, but it is only after considerable experience in the field that the young engineer becomes acquainted with those little "tricks of the trade," which enable him to accomplish much more in a highly satisfactory manner. A young man sent into the field and left to his own resources for the first time, calls to his aid his natural common sense; and although progress will be slow at first, yet the lesson is of immense benefit, and teaches him to dispense with many of the stereotyped formulæ of the text-book, and rely upon the training that formed the foundation of his engineering education. Is is impossible for any author to cover all the possible conditions to be met with in practical experience. At most, he can lay down a few fundamental principles, and leave to the practical engineer the transformations to suit the case in hand.

Each author has a pet idea as to how topography should be taken upon a preliminary survey. One will advise the use of the clinometer and slope rod. Another will tell you that the Locke hand-level, etc., is the most practical. It is not so much the manner of taking the topography

as the system of keeping notes. Some authors, who advise the use of the clinometer, recommend the reader to take the slope at each change of inclination, and record angle of slope and length on either side of the outer line of the note book. Under certain conditions such a method might "pass muster." Rapidity is its chief recommendation. But the inaccuracies which it involves far out-weigh its only redeeming feature. It is questionable whether this method is more rapid than that of sketching in the field-book the contours as they are taken from and appear in the field. With a little practice, the topographer can sketch in the contours, as rapidly as he can make notes of slopes, distances, etc. On the old form of clinometer, the slopes were given by angles, and from this cause the latter method of keeping notes originated. On the Abney clinometer the slopes are given by the ratio of rise to the reach so that the location of a contour is a very simple mental operation.

In choosing his assistant, the topographer should use the utmost discretion, or he will find that what he depended upon for assistance will only prove a delusion and a snare. A poor assistant is much worse than none at all.

It may not be amiss to give a brief description of the topographer's field outfit, and also a few general hints as to the methods of procedure.

In a very rough country the Abney clinometer is probably the most useful instrument. The assistant should be provided with a slope-rod and tape measure, while the topographer should be equipped with a prismatic compass. Should the country be comparatively level, the Locke hand level with a ten foot ranging pole, (always including compass and tape measure) will prove the most satisfactory outfit. Note books should be provided, with

the pages ruled into squares on a scale of 400 feet to the inch, and of such a size, that at least one mile of topography may be taken without turning over the page. Each turning of the page involves the transferring of the contours, and this occasions much delay. Probably the most satisfactory note book for the topographer is that designed by W. C. Crozer, C. E. It opens lengthwise, is convenient to carry, and each page carries over a mile of topography.

In a very rough country the contours should be located at least ten feet apart. Suppose then we start on our work beginning with the first station with an assumed elevation of 1,200 feet above dature. If our instrument is the Abney clinometer, we instruct the assistant to lay the slope-rod on the ground as nearly as possible at right angles to the line of survey. Laying the clinometer on the rod, we then raise or lower one end of the small glass level until the bubble comes to the center. Reading the slope, suppose we find it to be $\frac{1}{2}$; we then know that if the slope is uniform, that 40 feet from the line will bring us to our first contour, lower or higher than the station, as the case may be. We then lay this distance off to the proper scale in the note book, and thus have the first point in our contour line. If the slope varies, we apply the slope-rod to the ground at each break, and proceed as before. It should not be forgotten that the topographer depends entirely upon the leveler for the elevation of each station, so that it is necessary to keep as near as possible to that august individual. If he indulges in a little profanity, when asked for the elevation of this or that station, don't mind. It is a way he has, and he should not be denied a little recreation now and then. We now proceed to station 2. Suppose the elevation is 1,202 feet. We would give this station the "go-by,"

but if station 3 is an even ten foot elevation, we would take the characteristics of the ground at that point. It is necessary to determine as nearly as possible where each contour crosses the line of survey. In this way we proceed along the line, omitting the stations of elevation intermediate between the even two, unless it is advisable to take slopes at every second station at least. The elevation of each station is jotted down in the notebook. The prismatic compass is used to find the bearings of prominent objects in the vicinity of the line. Suppose the line is running alongside a river or a creek. At certain intervals the prismatic compass would be brought out and the bearing of the stream found, and noted in the field-book. Or again suppose some such object as a church steeple is in close proximity to the line; we would find its bearing and make a note of it.

upper end of the rod will be on a level with the line of sight through the hand of the topographer's head when both are standing on a level. Should the slope be ascending, the assistant should take his position on the station, and the topographer When the slope is very steep, the assistant should use the ranging pole for ascertainment of the required horizontal distance, applying the hand level to the rod to the vicinity of the line. Suppose the line bring it to a truly horizontal position. Should the topographer decide to "go it alone" he must use his own height as a rod. Looking through the instrument he notes carefully where the level line of sight strikes the ground, and pacing the distance, again sights ahead until an elevation or depression of ten feet is attained.

The method of keeping notes when using

With the Locke hand-level, the assistant may or may not be dispensed with, according as the country is very rough or comparatively smooth. If the assistant forms part of the outfit, he should be provided with the same outfit as before, but instead of the slope rod, he should be provided with a ranging pole about ten feet in length, with ten equal divisions, painted alternately red and white. On this rod the topographer should cut a notch, at a distance from the iron shod end equal to the height of his eyes above the ground. The method of procedure is in general as follows: At the proper elevation along the line, the assistant is sent out on either side of the line in a direction at right angles to its length, pacing as he goes, until he is ten feet below the station. If the assist-

the hand level, is the same as for the clinometer. As for artificial objects along the line, the topographer must exercise his own judgement, as to how they may be best represented. The distance on either side of the line to which the topography should extend, varies with the country. In some cases it is necessary to cover an extent of ground 400 feet wide on each side. In other cases 200 feet is sufficient, the distance between contours varying from five to twenty feet.

A. E. PHILLIPS, '87,
Purdue University.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

ART. 4.—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ITS ISSUES.

The origin of the Republican party is a matter of history to undergraduate college men but their fathers remember it, as the when he is ten feet below the station, the child of the conscience of the north,

aroused to assertion by the growth of the institution of slavery. In its embryonic forms, it existed almost from the beginning of the government. First in the Federalist party which, favoring a constitution and a national government, held the administration for twelve years. Then came the "era of good feeling" when the Democrats had completely adopted the Federalist principles and there could be no issue. From this time the anti-slavery sentiment began to crystallize into the Republican party.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave Law, Kansas-Nebraska struggle, the Dred Scott decision and the Nullification doctrine of the south, forced the issue into a sectional war in which the Republican party upheld and fought for the preservation of the Union. In 1863, the democratic governor of New York state, Horatio Seymour, addressed a mob, in the city of New York, who were resisting the draft with murder and bloodshed as "my friends." In 1864 the democratic national platform declared the war a failure and denounced those who carried it on as "treading upon public liberty, perverting right, impairing justice, humanity and material prosperity." In 1865 the war was ended and the thirteenth amendment, prohibiting slavery, was made a part of the constitution, every Republican voting for it and nearly every Democrat against it. In 1866 the fourteenth amendment, giving negroes citizenship, was adopted by Republican votes exclusively in both houses of Congress. Since then the party has raised the value of our paper currency from thirty-seven per cent. to the par value of gold. It has restored currency to a solid basis. It has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where six per cent. bonds sold at eighty-six, to that where three per cents. are eagerly sought for at a premium. While in power

it has paid \$1,021,503,537 of the public debt and disbursed annually more than \$30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions.

Such is the record of the Republican party on the issues of the past. What are its issues for the present? It adheres to its policy of a protective tariff, under which the country has freed itself from its burdens and gained an unequalled prosperity.

The present Chief Magistrate of the United States and the representative of his party, in his annual message to Congress declares that

"Our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable, and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended,"

and the London *Times* commenting on the same says,

"That to give effect to Mr. Cleveland's policy, duties to the amount of some 16,000,000 pounds a year, about two-fifths of the extra customs revenue, must be surrendered. This operation may not establish free trade in the strict sense of the term, but it will to a great extent make trade free."

Both parties desire the reduction of the surplus revenue of \$55,000,000 annually, but the Republicans demand a reduction that shall not lead to free trade and injure the general welfare. The issue then, is clearly defined to be a phase of the free-trade and protection controversy,

It is an unfortunate truth that the studies of a college course tend to influence a man toward the free trade theories. But these theories should not be accepted as anything else than theories until they have been studied historically and practically.

The tariff of 1816 was intended to be protective, but was soon found insufficient and was increased in 1824 and 1828. In 1832, President Jackson in his annual message states that

"Our country presents on every side marks of prosperity and happiness, unequalled perhaps in any other portion of the world."

This may be a mere coincidence of circumstances, but it appears to have repeated

itself. In 1833 a new tariff was enacted requiring an annual reduction of 10 per cent until 1842. In 1837 occurred the severest financial panic of our history, and when 1842 arrived both the Senate and the House were ready to return to a distinctive protective policy. Four years later President Polk in his message said—

"Labor in all its branches is receiving an ample reward."

June, 1846, witnessed another tariff reduction, and in the message of 1857, President Buchanan described the condition of the country as follows:

"In the midst of unsurpassed plenty, in all the productions and in all the elements of national wealth we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

The tariff of 1861 was again protective and to-day we are confronted with even free-trade authorities conceding that our increase in wealth and prosperity has been marvelous and that

"In proportion to the increase of capital the relative share of the total product falling to the capitalist is diminished, while, on the contrary the laborer's share is relatively increased."—*Bastiat*

It would seem a fair deduction to claim that an amendment of this tariff should be made by the protective party acting under protective principles and not by a party who's mildest claim is a tariff for "revenue only."

A second issue hinges upon the extent to which the blacks are to be deprived of their rights at the polls. Ex-Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, estimates on the basis of the census of 1880, an aggregate of 24675 as "the actual colored voting majority of the state, and it is a known fact that the masses of these voters are Republican. This added to the white Republican vote would carry the state by not less than 40,000 majority if a fair vote were permitted." Yet Louisiana went

65,000 Democratic when Gov. McEnery sent out an official letter to his returning officers saying "see to it that your parish is returned strongly Democratic at all hazards." A message which Gov. McEnery has been challenged to deny.

It may be independent thinking for college men to cry corruption at all parties, but it would be far more independent to examine the leading issues of the day and support those which a careful study teaches to be right. No one can see into the future of American politics, but it would seem that the party which has been able to meet all the issues of the most important epoch in the nation's history with such signal success and intelligence, that has honored memories of great and noble leaders that presents solid issues for the present; would appeal to the mind of every college man who desires to live honestly and intelligently in the sight of himself and his associates.

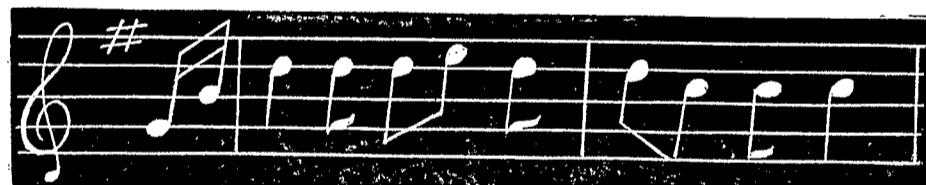
H. C. MANDEVILLE, '88.

HURRAH! LONG LIVE OLD UNION.

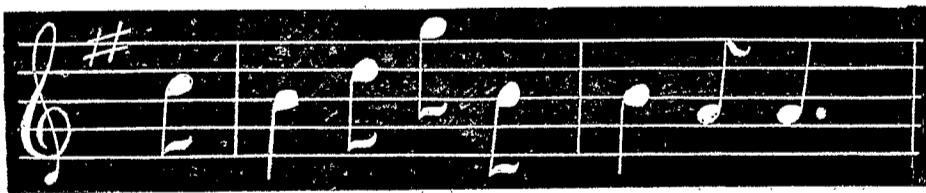
A SONG FOR COMMENCEMENT.



Hurrah! long live Old Union; hip hurrah!



Her sons have entered, but to win,



The peace - ful scenes, the bat - tle's din;



Hip, hip, hur - rah. Con - cord - i - a !

Hurrah ! long live Old Union ; hip hurrah !
 In chair of state, in judge's seat,
 In bishop's robes, our-nation's chief,
 Old Union's boys. Concordia.

Hurrah ! long live old Union ; hip, hurrah !
 In field of science and of art,
 Old Union well hath played her part;
 Hip, hip, hurrah ! Concordia.

Hurrah ! long live old Union ; hip, hurrah !
 Proud mothers they whose boys have won,
 The right to be fair Union's sons ;
 Hip, hip, hurrah ! Concordia.

Hurrah ! long live old Union ; hip, hurrah !
 Fair maidens, too, who gather here,
 These scenes to grace, the boys to cheer ;
 Hip, hip, hurrah ! Concordia.

Hurrah ! long live old Union ; hip, hurrah !
 The boys will come, and the boys will go,
 And the stream of knowledge will ever flow ;
 Hip, hip, hurrah ! Concordia.

Hurrah ! long live old Union ; hip, hurrah !
 Perseverentia vincit omnia,
 Go forth to win, truth be thy star ;
 Hip, hip, hurrah ! Concordia.

Then long live dear old Union ; say we all,
 With memories fond and hopes sincere,
 We part to meet another year ; *74. April*
 Hip, hip, hurrah ! Concordia. —'63.

hurdle race ; Voorhees, '89, for the pole vault, and Hunsicker, '89, for putting the shot.

—Quite a large class in photography has been formed this term from the junior class, and the success they have had thus far has been remarkable.

—The committee appointed to collect money to pay the expenses of those who are sent to Rochester, May 25th, to participate in the events, is composed of Dillingham, '88, Flannigan, '89, Briggs, '90, Preston, '91.

—'89 has been defeated in base ball by both '88 and '91, the score with the former being—Seniors, 13 ; Juniors, 10 ; and that of the latter—Juniors, 9 ; Freshmen, 11. The Seniors defeated the Freshmen in a very closely contested game by a score of 8 to 7. The game was particularly good.

—The list of the Senior stagemen has been posted. They are, Barrally, Blessing, Coburn, Cole, Cummings, Kennedy, Lewis, Little, Scofield, Winans.

—The "Varsity" played a game with the Schenectady city nine Saturday, April 28. The city nine had had little practice and the game like the one with the Albany law school, proved an easy victory for Union. Score—Union, 18 ; Cities, 7.

—The College Y. M. C. A. has changed the hour of their weekly meetings from 5 p. m. to 12 m. Thursday, the latter being a more convenient time for the majority of the students. It is proposed by Landon, '86, who is aiding the association, to make the meetings as attractive as possible, and he has arranged to hold a meeting

in the chapel where they can have the use of the piano, and the glee club has consented to help. It is hoped that as many as possible will attend the meetings, for notwithstanding the poor time of the year to start in, their presence will greatly encourage the meetings, and with the

College News.

—A lecture on the Sprague electric motor was given before the Gillispie club, May 11, by H. J. Tucker, of the Edison works.

—The Phi Beta Kappa society is to have an anniversary celebration at commencement. The preparations are in charge of a committee consisting of President Landon, John A. DeRemer and Messrs. H. G. Glen and W. P. Landon.

—At a regular college meeting held in the chapel May 11, it was decided to send the following men to the intercollegiate athletic games at Rochester : Dillingham, '88, to enter the one-fourth and one-half mile run ; Turnbull, '89, to enter the 100 and 220 yards dash ; Culver, '89, for the

delightful remarks on the "Life of Christ," by Prof. A. S. Wright, each will be personally benefitted.

—An exciting game of base ball was played in Troy, May 12, between the R. P. I. nine of that city, and the Union college team. In the first inning the Unions made four runs and their opponents failed to score. The Troy club got in a run in the third inning, and after that it was no score on either side until the Trojans went to bat in the ninth inning, when they made three runs and tied the game—4 to 4. In the tenth inning the home club made one run and the Unions nothing, the R. P. I. boys thus winning the game by a score of 5 to 4 through two errors of the Union team. The game was exceedingly well played by both nines, with the advantage slightly in the Union's favor, the two last errors alone giving them the game. The treatment of the nine and the crowd of Union men witnessing the game was gentlemanly and an agreeable surprise to all concerned.

—The game with the Ridgefields of Albany, having been arranged for May 9th, was played on the Ridgefield grounds. The Union men were certain of defeat, knowing that the Ridgefields had an excellent nine with a hired professional battery, and that they had already scored well with the Albaniacs. Nevertheless, Union had the courage to try their luck, and great credit is reflected on the "Varsity" for their good playing. The Ridgefields played almost a perfect game, yet there was but one less error for them than for the college nine, the latter making but 7. The weakness of the "Varsity" was clearly demonstrated, and consists almost entirely in base running. Every inning some Union player was left on bases, and often two or three were unsuccessful in making home in the same inning. Ridge-

field stole 16 bases to Union 6. Little, '91, shortstop, played an excellent game, and McDonald, '90, has pitched in splendid shape every game this season.

—The spring meeting of the Union College Athletic Association was held on the college track Monday afternoon, May 7th. The events and winnings were as follows : 100 yard dash, 1st class, won by Culver, '89—time, $10\frac{3}{4}$ sec. ; 1st heat, 100 yd. dash, 2nd class, Stewart, '90— $11\frac{1}{2}$ sec. ; 3rd heat, 100 yd. dash, 2nd class, Snow, '89— $11\frac{1}{2}$ sec. ; pole vault, Vorhees, '89—height, 8 ft. 6 in. ; base ball throw, Dickinson, '89—distance, 329 ft. ; running broad jump, Culver, '89—distance, 16 ft. 9 in. ; 120 yds. hurdle race, Culver, '89—19 sec. The entries to the one mile exhibition relay race were Dillingham, '88, Culver, '89, Dorlon, '89, Snow, '89, Vorhees, '89, Pickford, '90, Stewart, '90, Robertson, '91—time 3 min. 16 sec. Turnbull, '89, was unable to run, having slightly sprained his ankle a few days previous. The officers of the association consist of Towne, '88, president ; Culver, '89, vice-president ; E. B. Baker, '90, treasurer, and Drury, '91, secretary. The committee of arrangements was composed of Gilmore, '88, Little, '88, Culver, '89, Baker, '90, Furgeson, '90.

THE GARNET.

To begin at the cover, *The Garnet* is very tastefully and durably bound, the latter point being of importance if the books are to be preserved. The paper is good, the printing fair, and the typographical errors few and unimportant. The book begins with the usual lists and then follow the class histories, and among these we find the first point to criticise. The Sophomore class history in its puerility is the worst grind on the class in the whole book. As to the cuts, here

and elsewhere, they prove a most pleasing relief from the stereotyped nightmares of former years, and Mr. Barstow deserves great credit for his clever work. In speaking of the fraternities we will only say that the re-appearance of Sigma Phi is most welcome, and we were disappointed at not finding Kappa Alpha, also. Further than this we will not speak, as we do not wish to follow the example of last year's critic and impudently criticise the fraternities in their internal affairs. The editors have done wisely in omitting the clubs which have only existence on paper and including only live organizations. A most desirable innovation is the foot-ball picture, and a good piece of work. The athletic department is very complete and is space well used. While there are some witty things in the Sophomore class supper, it should have been excluded; vulgarity in the *Garnet* is not desirable. In the Mock quartette and eleven there is an amusing mixture of "sifters and krone." The statistics concerning Union graduates is a good idea, and more space might be devoted to things of that kind with profit. In the poems we see *vers de societe* taking the place of the long classics of former years. It is to be regretted that the author of the "Cremation" did not sign it, as it is really a good piece of work and creditable to its writer. Mr. Randall's poem is prettily told, but the idea is an old one. As to the grinds, they are appropriate and a trifle severe. Upon the whole *The Garnet* is good—very good, and one of which the college should be proud. Although if the space taken up by the Sophomore class supper, "How a Student Loves," and "Sifters and Sift-erines" had been devoted to better and brighter matter the book would have been vastly improved. But perfection is impossible, and the editors should be satisfied with their work.

GEO. C. BAKER, '88.

BASE BALL POINTS.

A TALK WITH THE MANAGER OF THE NINE.

"What the nine needs," said N. L. Bates, the director of the college nine, "is the ability to play together and remember the peculiarities of each others playing. They play too much of an individual game" and those who have watched the nine carefully will echo his statement. "It is easy to suggest changes in the nine that would strengthen any one particular point, but you can not strengthen it in one position unless you weaken it in another. If you strengthen the field you weaken the battery, and you will find it so in every particular. Base running should be cultivated; indeed, they ought to have a coacher who would do all the talking and allow no one else to run the men. Good base running will rattle an opposing nine quicker than anything else, and will score as many runs as good batting. The fielding is good, the pitching excellent, and the batting fair, but base running is weak. The men ought to play their own position in every practice game and never lose a chance to play that position. Now about the money matters. We will be obliged to have \$50 for each of the visiting nines before we start on the trip. That is \$150 in all. There is enough money subscribed, but not paid in. The seniors are about the only ones that have paid up. We will also have to have \$50 to go to Hamilton with, where we receive \$50 to take us to the next college. This makes it necessary that the money should be paid in at once. We will take two substitutes on the trip, who can act as umpire and scorer in addition." Here the conversation ended, and if anyone wants to know anything more about the Union nine, let them draw near the director and take it up where we leave off.

Other Colleges.

—President Cleveland will lay the corner stone of the new library at Cornell next June. The estimated cost of the building is \$250,000.

—Several of the secret fraternities at Brown university suffered losses from the destructive fire which recently visited Providence.

—The president of Harvard has said that his is the only college where attendance has increased proportionate to the increase of population.

—Williams college holds the world's amateur record in throwing the base ball, with a throw of three hundred and eighty-one feet, two and one-half inches.

—The library of history of Vassar college has received a gift of all the works of American history which have been published by the house of Harper & Brothers.

—Johns Hopkins university publishes seven magazines—one devoted to mathematics, one to chemistry, one to philology, one to biology, one to historical and political science and two of local interest.

—The sophomores at Columbia propose to celebrate their annual "Triumph over Legendre" by getting up a steamboat excursion for the whole college, and have a burial of Legendre at sea, instead of a cremation or theatre party, as has been the custom in former years.—*Princetonian*.

—Tyng, the celebrated Harvard pitcher and catcher, caught in the renowned Harvard-Manchester game of twenty-four innings, which was called on account of darkness, neither side having scored. He had one hit to his credit, and thirty-six put-outs. He plays with Philadelphia league club this year.

—The mock convention at Amherst was a great success. After balloting until

midnight Blaine and Sherman had an equal number of votes, while Lincoln held the balance of power. The proceeds went to the base ball club. A similar convention was held in '52, when Scott, the Whig candidate, was victorious.

—The Western Reserve university, which includes Adelbert college, has declared against co-education. Fifteen young women now enrolled will be permitted to conclude their course, but no more girl students will be received. Adelbert's trustees say officially that they believe in higher education for women, but they think their young men may get along better alone. A separate college for girls under Adelbert's patronage is proposed.—*Brunonian*.

Personals.

start here
✓'54—Dr. Wolcott N. Griswold, of San Francisco, has published a work on the "Wealth and Poverty of Nations," which is highly commended.

✓'62—Hon. James I. Burns represents the first and second districts of Westchester in the legislature. He entered Madison university and remained there two years. He afterward entered Junior at Union and graduated with honor in 1862. Mr. Burns is a ready and graceful speaker, and an excellent representative.

✓'64—Hon. Charles J. Noyes, who will deliver the Chancellor's address at the coming Commencement, has been Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; State Senator and Judge of Boston Municipal Court.

✓'85—Terrill is one of the most successful tutors in New York city. He is also studying law in the Columbia law school.

✓'86—MARRIED.—T. Reed Woodbridge to Miss M. E. Lovejoy, of Port Henry,

Woodbridge receives the congratulations of his many college friends.

✓88—T. W. Barrally is employed as an engineer on the Long Island railroad. He will receive the degree of C. E. in June. Address, Oyster Bay, Queens Co., L. I.

—Professor Ashmore was one of the four men recently considered by the trustees of Columbia college for the chair of Latin in that college. Prof. Sloan, of Princeton, received the highest number of votes with Prof. Ashmore second. The vote was highly complimentary to the professor.

LATER LOCALS.

—The game with Hamilton college May 15 was intensely interesting, and both sides played very nearly equal games. It was a pitchers' game in every sense, though both batteries were ably supported. The score was small as have been all scores this year, being 3-2 in Union's favor.

—The nine has yet to meet Rochester here on Decoration Day before starting on her trip. As Syracuse has defeated Rochester 9-3 the prospects are largely in Union's favor.

—May 19 the Syracuse was defeated by Union in a very closely contested game. The score being 2-1. The game was a remarkable one considering the muddy grounds and the raw cold wind in which it was played. There was but little batting done on either side, Stout of Syracuse making the only two-base hit. McDonald pitched in splendid form and Rhinehart played the magnificent game that he has been playing all the season. The nine is playing ball to be proud of and if they could improve in batting would have no trouble in securing the pennant. As it is they are way in the lead, having won every game to date.

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Necrology.

✓20—Rev. Dr. Laurens P. Hickok, who was vice-president of Union college for many years during Dr. Nott's presidency, and for a year or two succeeded Dr. Nott as president, died May 7th at Amherst, Mass. The doctor was nearly 90 years old, but all his mental faculties were well preserved and his health was generally good. He ranks as one of the ablest metaphysicians the world has ever known. Thirty years ago Sir William Hamilton pronounced Dr. Hickok, "the ablest of living metaphysicians."

✓31—Rev. A. R. Raymond died April 30th at Salem, Pa., aged 82 years.

✓42—Rev. Silas McKinney died at Auburn, April 21, 1888, in his 70th year.

✓64—Rev. A. S. Hoyt died at Spencerport, N. Y., March 25th. He was a Phi Beta Kappa.

✓66—Thomas Yelverton, clerk of the Schenectady court, and an esteemed citizen, died May 14.

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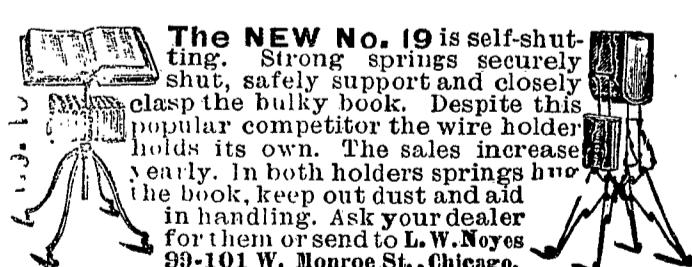
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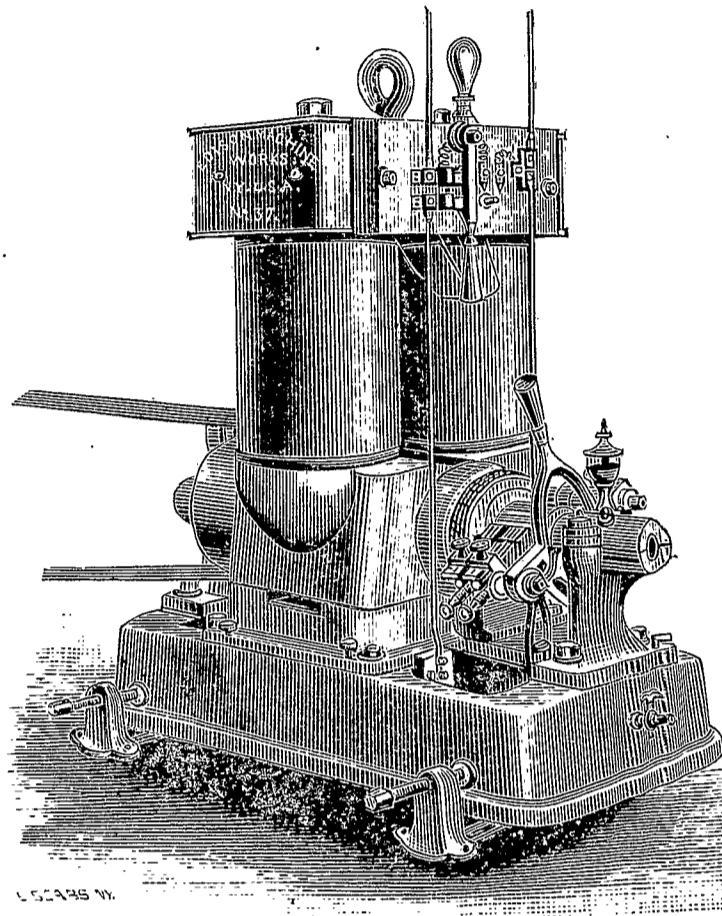
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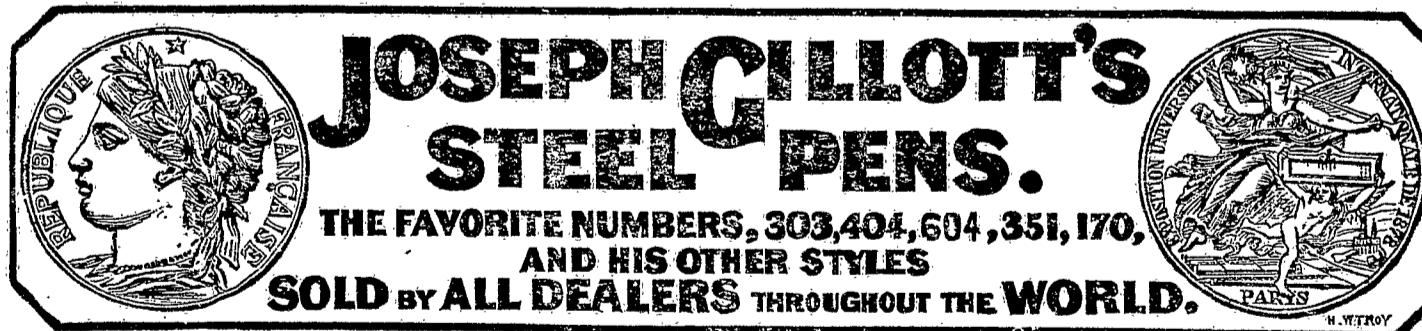
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