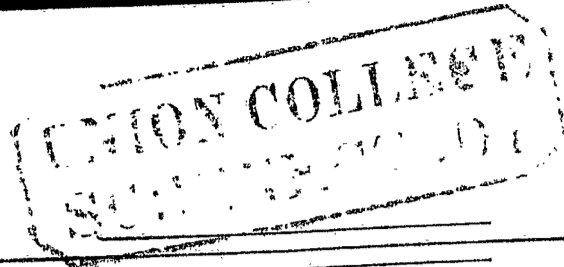
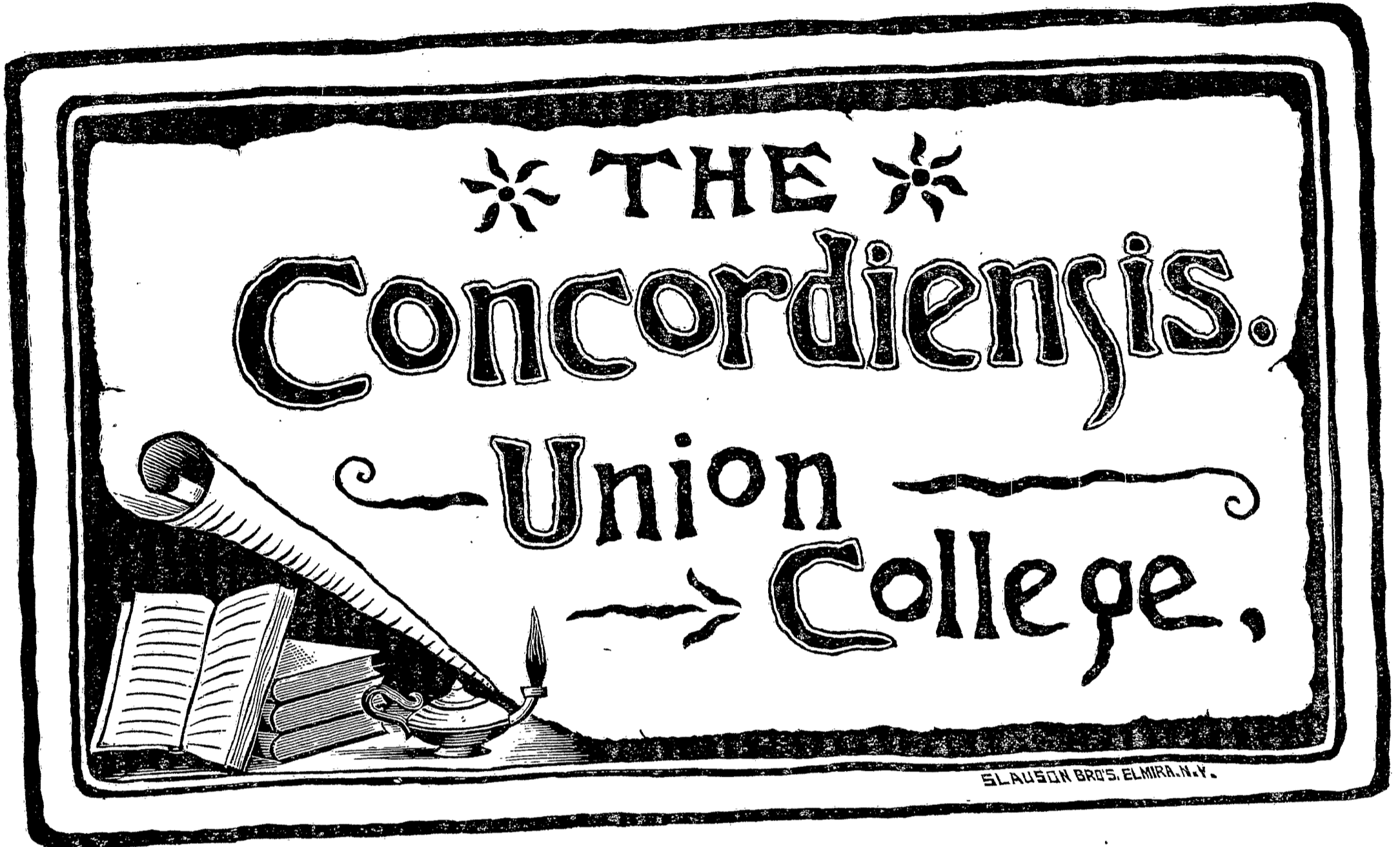


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Number 2.

OCTOBER, 1887.



Schenectady, N. Y.

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THE BLUE GATE IN 1887.

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NO. 2

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Editorial.

Several juniors have asked us to call the attention of the college authorities to the need of a hood in the chemistry amphitheatre for the escape of suffocating and poisonous gases generated in illustration of lectures. Not only is the escape of these gases a source of great annoyance to the professor and class, but they also find their way to the physical rooms above.

The lack of a proper dressing room for visiting teams has often been felt by the athletic managers in seasons past. The faculty would doubtless willingly give the

old Phi Beta Kappa room in the collonade of South college, to be devoted to such a purpose. But little money would be required to place it in fit condition, and lockers for the use of the base ball and foot ball teams could be put in. The fraternities would also find it very convenient to place lockers of their own in, for storing tennis nets, poles and things of that nature. We hope to see the students push this idea to completion.

Perhaps nothing is more detrimental to the reputation of a college than exaggerated accounts of hazing and other so-called "deviltry," published by newspapers whose reputation for sensationalism is insufficient to prevent their general credence. A good example of this is the affair of young Choate at Williams. A young man physically and mentally weak from over-study, breaks down and is forced to go home to recuperate; immediately there appears in two dailies of large circulation, an account of a student driven to insanity by brutal hazing. Why colleges and college men should be the especial victims of the "Jenkins" of the press, is a question hard to answer, we have only the bare fact. The reason why students are unpopular with the public at large, is easy to understand, as their superiority and independence arouse bitter envy and jealousy, even in those whose sole means of support is caused by their existence. But a newspaper is supposed to hold views superior to those of the

masses, and, instead of giving space to accounts of this nature at sight, should make doubly sure of their truth before publishing them.

It is a source of wonder to all, that possessing the fine athletic material that we do, we cannot make more creditable showing. The secret is this: lack of enthusiastic support and attention to detail. We have the material for a first class eleven, but it can do nothing unless supported financially and in the field. Every loyal undergraduate of "Old Union" should feel that it is his duty to see that a sufficient number of men respond to the call of the captain and appear to give the eleven practice. The last field day was discouraging albeit several good records were made. Owing to lack of proper advertising upon the part of the managers, the spectators were very few. The number of events was small and the programmes not as attractive as in former years. The entries were small, and many who entered had not the courage to appear at the scratch. The managers should also understand that walk-overs and farces, such as the three-legged race proved to be, possess no interest for the spectators, and not allow them. As to the tug of war, the freshmen may console themselves with the fact that it is no test of power in any sense, and will never be, until carefully selected and trained teams of equal weight are entered. It is to be hoped that the present state of athletics will of itself provoke a reaction that will push "Old Union" once more to the front.

An era of harmony and cordial co-operation among all friends of Union College is happily inaugurated. Any movement looking to the good of the college is certain of the cordial support of all its friends and the plan proposed in the circular re-

cently issued by the committee composed of Hon. Warner Miller, Judge John I. Bennett, Hon. J. A. DeRemer, D. M. Stimson and E. W. Rice is certainly practical and for the direct benefit of the college. The circular sets forth the needs of the college as follows: (a) The college must have a permanent president; (b) An enlarged faculty and increased facilities for the educational work demanded by the times; (c) The grounds and buildings need improvement. The committee then asks "Have the 3000 sons of Union, money for these ends?" And proposes that an immediate endowment of \$300,000 be raised to meet the above ends. This is to be effected by (1) organizing in all cities where there are any considerable number of alumni, alumni associations, (2) by class organizations (3) by personal solicitation. Hon. Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is Treasurer and W. P. Landon, of Schenectady, is Secretary. The plan is thus seen to be well organized and in competent hands. The college still has magnificent grounds. It is rich in an inheritance of glorious memories and traditions. It is the alma mater of many whose names are historic. To perpetuate it is one of the noblest of duties. If every alumnus gives his aid to the plan proposed the prosperity and permanency of our college is forever assured.

Literary.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE EYES.

When the editor of THE CONCORDIENSIS asked me to write this article, he stated how long (to speak accurately how *short*) it ought to be to best suit his purpose. Within the prescribed limits, neither an exhaustive discussion of ocular hygiene, nor one embodying both utility and lit-

erary excellence, is practicable. If, therefore, that which follows have an abrupt and dogmatic air, it is from necessity, not choice.

Students usually make much use of their eyes. In order that they may do so without injury to these organs, certain conditions are essential: the eyes must either be normal or have their abnormalities artificially corrected, and they must be used amid hygienic surroundings. As a matter of fact, students frequently, whether from ignorance, fail to fulfill these conditions, which failure finds its penalty in annoyance or actual suffering that is quite avoidable. Extended observation and experience show that the tendency of a college course is to produce near-sightedness (technically termed *myopia*) in the eyes of those who pursue it.¹ It has been often and truly said that "a near-sighted eye is a sick eye," and I cannot too earnestly enjoin students to avoid, as far as possible, the acquisition of myopia. Because a myopic eye is *optically too strong* to see, unaided, distant objects distinctly, later in life than one having normal eyes, an erroneous impression has arisen that myopic eyes are "strong" in the sense of being healthy. The opinion growing out of this impression is utterly fallacious and is calculated to do much harm; indeed it has done, and is still doing, much harm. There is *no* advantage in being near-sighted, nor is there any ocular defect from which recovery is more infrequent. A myope is, essentially, an eye-cripple. If strong confirmation of the foregoing assertion is desired, let it be sought from any myopic person; near-sighted eyes are more exposed to disease than are those of any other kind. This matter is of capital importance to students and I can well

¹Interesting statistics, concerning this, may be found in the writer's translation of Landolt's "Refraction and Accommodation," (page 442 *et seq.*) a copy of which is in the Union college library.

afford to devote a considerable part of this paper to calling attention to it.

The acquisition of myopia is not always or entirely avoidable. He who should be able to prevent it, or even check its progress, in every case, would thereby outrank any oculist who has yet lived. But it is, at least in some cases, produced and augmented by the *unnecessary* work which students cause their eyes to perform. One of the commonest instances of this is found in cases where the distance between the eyes and the book or paper, used in study, is not as great as it should be. Other things being equal, the distance and the amount or difficulty of the ocular work done, are inversely proportional.² The inclination to lessen the distance is often felt after one has studied protractedly; if this inclination is yielded to, a process of action and reaction commences; the harder the work becomes, the more the worker is disposed to do that which makes it hard. Parts of the eye become congested and the acquisition of myopia has begun. One reason why students are so inclined to hold books too near the eyes, is that, because the light is poor, they involuntarily and unconsciously seek to compensate the deficiency of illumination by enlargement of the images, obtained by the eyes, of the objects looked at, this enlargement being accomplished by approximation of such objects to the eyes. Light from the sun is superior to any artificial kind and its exclusive use by students would be commendable if it were possible. But it is *not* practicable, hence we do well to inquire what kind of artificial illumination is best. If the arc electric light could be made to

²I am here strongly tempted to discuss the influence of excessive *accommodation*, induced by too short a "working distance," in the genesis and progression of myopia: but am aided, in resisting the temptation, by the reflection that a volume of THE CONCORDIENSIS would hardly contain a thorough discussion of it.

have a uniform intensity, it would, provided its direct rays were intercepted by a milk-glass globe, constitute an almost ideal luminous source. But in its actual stage of development, its varying intensity divests it of much of its potential interest for students. The cost of such light need not occupy our attention long, at present, for *a good light is invaluable to a real student*. Gas-light is too "flickering" and yellow to be commendable; of the lights actually in use, the petroleum lamp embodying those principles by which nearly perfect combustion is secured, is *facile princeps*. As an example of such lamps, the so-called "fireside-electric" may be cited; I believe other varieties, of approximately equal merits, are called "Star," "Rochester" and "Casperson." It is advisable to use good petroleum in them. Pratt's "astral oil" satisfies my requirements, though, for aught I know to the contrary, some other varieties are equally good. Even when their superiority is left out of consideration, such lamps and kinds of oil do not, to me, appear expensive; and, even though their comparative expensiveness were conceded, it might still be fairly urged that such economy as barter eye-sight for money, is not above the level of penny wisdom.

The best position of the luminous source is usually back of, above and to the left of the head of the person using it. If the light should shine over the right, instead of the left, shoulder, it would be quite as well, except, for obvious reasons, when the user of the light is writing. When convenience demands that one's book or paper lie on a table, or desk, the lamp may properly be in front of, and, preferably, above the head of the person using it. In such a case an opaque "shade," so placed as to intercept light rays which would otherwise fall directly upon the eyes, would be of advantage.³ A lamp

ought not to be so placed that the heat of its flame may be felt on the student's head, else the evaporation of the tears may be abnormally accelerated (in case the heat be felt, directly, by the eyes) or headache produced by its determination of local congestion.

College text-books ought to be exemplars as regards typography and material. I need not specify what constitutes excellence in these respects, farther than to say that large, black print, on heavy, white paper, is desirable for him who must do much reading. Students do not, I grant, publish the books they use. But, unless times have greatly changed since my sophomore year, students do have some influence with those who select the text-books; those who select have, in turn, influence with publishers; and it certainly is high time that "learned tomes" should cease to demonstrate the mutual independence of education and ordinary sense. By facilitating reading, in ways above suggested, students might escape, at least partially, the acquisition of myopia. Near-sighted persons ought to carefully avoid the wearing of too strong glasses; and until a myope is somewhat advanced in age, the concave glasses which enable him to see distant objects distinctly, are stronger than he ought to use, because they tend to make him more near-sighted. It is natural that one who possesses no special knowledge of the human eye and its needs, should consider that glass best suited to his requirements which enables him to see most distinctly. But such a supposition is, nevertheless, very often unfounded in fact, and, as a natural consequence, much harm is done by the selection of glasses by those who are unqualified for such a task; of such unskillful choosing an English writer very aptly

³Druggists sell such shades, to be worn over the eyes, for fifteen cents apiece.

says, "It is about as rational and safe as it would be, in case of sickness, to *try* the contents of the various bottles on the druggist's shelf." The immediately preceding statements would bear strong emphasis, but I cannot dwell upon the matter.

As to what further hints this paper may most appropriately convey, I judge by the inquiries oftenest made by student-patients. How does smoking effect the eyes? There is a very rare affection, known as *tobacco-amaurosis*, or *tobacco-amblyopia*, which is produced by the very excessive use of tobacco. Naturally, this has little interest for us. A very common eye-trouble, which may be caused by smoking is *conjunctivitis*, or inflammation of the mucous membrane covering most of the front of the eye and lining the lids; it occurs as the effect of various other causes and tobacco-smoke is no more noxious to the tissue in question than are various other impurities of the atmosphere. Such inflammation is, of itself, not a serious affection, and, unless chronic, can generally be relieved within a few days after the cause is removed; but it ought not to be carelessly produced or neglected, since its existence furnishes a favorable condition for the arise of intraocular inflammations, which *are* serious. Hence the habit of smoking in warm, closed rooms is to be deprecated.

It is common for patients to say "I have abused my eyes!" when they mean that the eyes have done much hard work. Healthy, normal eyes, properly used, can do enormous amounts of work without consequent injury to them. If eye-work is productive of discomfort, it is an indication that either the eyes are not in working condition or an unfair task is being imposed upon them.

It is generally and fallaciously supposed that "resting the eyes" is always laudable. To give them repose during a certain

portion of each day, just as we do to other organs, is, of course, commendable. But resting them, a few minutes at a time, during long periods of study, is a pernicious practice; if eyes *appear* to need that, they *really* require either medical treatment or different surroundings.

Patients often inquire concerning the correlation of ocular and systemic, general weakness. This broaches a subject far too vast for our present discussion. Briefly, however, it may be said that the reciprocal relation, of the conditions in question, is, frequently, intimate. Eye-work is performed as a result of muscular contraction; why, then, should we expect the ocular muscles of a generally debilitated person to act with normal vigor? *Cæteris paribus*, the man who "strips" best can do most eye-work without fatigue.

To read while in a recumbent position is calculated to injure the eyes, by provoking local congestion. To lean forward, over a book, so that the eyes are directed nearly vertically toward it, is also injurious to the eyes, besides being detrimental to other organs, notably the lungs.

In the earnest hope, on the writer's part, that the foregoing suggestions may prove useful to some of the students in whose behalf they are made, this unpretentious contribution is "respectfully submitted." C. M. CULVER, '78.

THE INFLUENCE OF UNION COLLEGE UPON HER ALUMNI.

If we consider how few are the men whose names are at all familiar to their fellow citizens, we shall appreciate the statement that the graduates of Union are almost invariably well-known, at least, in their own communities. If the alumni of other colleges have attained as great success, there can be no doubt of the value of a collegiate education. Apart, however,

from the influence exerted in common with the rest, the discipline of Union College has, as we shall try to show, given a distinct tone to the character of the alumni. They are not, indeed, all presidents, or senators of the United States, or governors of States, although there is a goodly number of these ; but many more, who do not hold public offices, are ornaments of their chosen professions. Numerous lawyers grace the highest departments, both of the bench and bar. The science of medicine has been advanced by our doctors. Many noted divines who have fed their fortunate flocks, are on our roll, notwithstanding the fact that our alumni followed the law and medicine oftner than the ministry. Inventors, too, have advanced the safety and comfort of traveling, and the convenience of life at home ; and, at the same time, have made for themselves fortunes. In the latter respect our bankers, merchants, manufacturers and owners of railroads, are conspicuous. Furthermore, the stores of literature have been enriched in channels the most various—by him who sang in melting notes out of a full heart, of "Home, Sweet Home," and by him whose piercing perception set in systematic order the entangled workings of the human mind. The number and distinction, however, of the sons of our alma mater who have added to the renown of other institutions of learning, impart, perhaps, the brightest lustre to her own lasting glory. Few are the colleges of our own land, that have never been presided over by graduates of Union ; and fewer still, that have not had some learned professor, or wise trustee, from our alumni to further the cause of education.

What has enabled our Alma Mater to send forth so few sons who have been useless, and so many illustrious citizens. Not that students learn from text-books, but what they can use upon opportunity is of

worth. This facility of resource is to some extent inherent, but much can be acquired by cultivation. They who are constantly engaged in increasing their learning, without pausing often to exercise their acquisitions, are generally impractical. A student of languages may read with the utmost facility, and yet stumble and stutter in conversation. A further start upon the road to future usefulness comes by what a scholar unconsciously absorbs from his instructors and classmates, than from what he directly learns from study and recitation. A spirit in the professor of manliness and self-reliance, and the subtle influence of tact quietly instilled by his manner, are of more benefit to the future careers of his pupils than ever so much information without this knowledge. For the learning, that was neglected in early life, may possibly be acquired later ; but the matured man seldom turns aside from the ruts that the youth cut out.

This standard of practical education, tradition says, was set in the formative years of our college, and we see that it still prevails. So truly does the old saw apply to colleges as well as men, that "as the twig is bent, the tree inclines." How natural this is, a little examination will show. Not only do the professors influence the students, but the latter act reflexively upon the former, and directly upon one another. Mutual contact polishes off the rough edges, and rubs in profitable experience ; moreover, the system of succession is such that its continuity is unbroken. Only one professor at a time ceases his life-work, and one class at a time graduates so that a large majority remain to mould the new-comers according to the established customs : and so, year by year, the atmosphere continues similar, and the changes serve only to keep it pure.

The individuality of Union is especially strong, because the mind that in reality created the standard, governed over sixty years. Professors and students come and go, the methods of tuition are revised to keep pace with the times, but still the same practical spirit endures. Dr. Nott's influence is still alive. Now, as of old, the graduates are men who came to college with the purpose of fitting themselves for active work and, while there, acquired the means of carrying out that purpose with intelligence and public spirit. They are called self-made men, but they were materially aided by their early training. They go out to form, not only the bone and sinew of the country, but the mind that directs that strength.

A comparison of alumni of two institutions soon after graduation would disclose little difference other than in the amount of merely technical information. After thirty or forty years, however, arrange them side by side; and then, owing to the impairing influence of time upon men's memories, the former inequality would be almost gone, but in its place would appear a more glaring contrast. Now, not the amount of learning that was acquired, but the kind of agencies that were set in motion, in college days, would be revealed, not by careful inquiry, but by the patent evidence of hard earned stations in life.

In discussing the character of our alumni, it has seemed well to inquire into some of the determinative causes that form their personality. Every large number of boys contains those who are destined to succeed. Numbers of our graduates would undoubtedly have reached high positions under less favorable circumstances. Since, however, the multitude of her worthy offspring have conferred upon Union the honor of standing first among American colleges, the credit must

be given to those peculiar merits that only she possesses. The unanimous testimony of the men themselves is authority for the assertion that, in addition to the regular course, they were instructed in the management of men and the duties of American citizens. Those lessons brought success and controlled its use. That patriotism that inspires its possessors to labor for the good of their country in peace and die for it in war was there inculcated. This elevated principle it was that caused so many of the students as well as the alumni to engage in the late war.

The alumni are proud that they belong to such an Alma Mater, and that they owe her so much. They feel their debt and thankfully acknowledge it. They would see her take the highest position in the land, and they are glad to know that they themselves are to be a means of accomplishing this result.

In turn, those who are soon to swell the ranks, hope that their elders will hasten. They feel that the advancement has been begun at home, and they experience its good effects. We would all have the alumni of Union College do what none other have ever yet done—voluntarily support their Alma Mater, and thus raise their own reputation higher for grateful loyalty.

WM. P. LANDON, '86.

EARLY DAYS OF THE CONCORDIENSIS.

EDITOR CONCORDIENSIS:—To the graduate of seven or eight years standing the October issue of the CONCORDIENSIS recalls the fact that in October, 1877, it was born, christened and launched upon its career. Born amid class rivalries and fraternity dissensions, with the ghost of its murdered predecessor still haunting the editorial sanctum, without funds and without

credit, he would have been a bold prophet who had ventured to predict for the newborn youngster even a decade of existence.

College opened in September, 1877, with unusual spirit and enthusiasm. Those were the days—we old fellows like to say “the good old days”—when college spirit and class spirit ran higher and quicker than now, when the annual cane rush and the annual round of festivities at the Freshmen’s expense were as regular each year as Whitey’s chalk-mark, and when an occasional “Delta Q. ing” and much harmless deviltry made college life exciting and eventful. There was also an increased literary activity and a general improvement in the educational standard of the college. Then it was felt that the college ought to be represented in the list of the exchanges. For two years there had been no college paper of any description. The “Union College Magazine,” an old and a most excellent literary periodical, had been discontinued in 1875, after an honorable life of fifteen years. The “Spectator,” founded in 1871, also came to a sudden end in 1875, the victim of factional quarrels. Early in October, 1877, the Junior and Sophomore classes, ’79 and ’80, held class meetings, resolved to establish a college paper, and elected editors, four from the Junior and two from the Sophomore class. The Junior editors were E. P. White, W. W. Childs, F. F. Chisholm and N. L. Reed. The Sophomores were R. C. Alexander and William Bronk. The board met and organized, elected White chief-editor, and were assigned their respective duties. After considerable discussion, the name of “THE CONCORDIENSIS” was decided upon, and so it was baptized. Before the first number went to the printer, an unfortunate society difficulty caused the retirement of White, the moving spirit in the new project, and greatly embarrassed and delayed its production. J. F.

Greene, of ’79, was elected to the vacant chair, and Number I of Volume I at last made its appearance. The new paper at once took high rank among the exchanges and was well supported by the students. In January, 1878, Greene, Childs and Bronk resigned, and their places were filled by Van Dusen and Hoyt of ’79, and H. D. Hobbs of ’80. In February G. E. Marks succeeded Chisholm, and in June F. T. Rogers succeeded Hobbs. In the following year the paper was published by the Senior, Junior and Sophomore classes, Van Dusen being its chief editor. In the year 1879-’80, John Ickler, of ’80, was chief editor, and greatly advanced the standard of its excellence. The third volume was closed by the “Pink Covered CONCORDIENSIS,” an issue which became celebrated in Union College history for the candor and freedom with which it recited certain unvarnished but wholesome truths. Since 1880, the CONCORDIENSIS seems to have prospered and to have maintained its reputation, and its present managers may feel assured that none rejoice more at its evident success, and its promise of many years more of life and usefulness, than those who watched, sometimes very anxiously, beside its cradle, and taught it to stand alone. ’80.

THE MEETING.

As when two ships meet upon the sea
And in passing, each other greet,
So oftimes we each other meet
Voyaging to eternity.

THE PARTING.

With white winged sails to breeze unfurled
We cannot stop and anchor cast;
But soon we are each other past,
Lost to sight in the wide, wide world.

THE REMEMBRANCE.

However loth we are to sever,
The meeting still in mem’ry lingers.
The chords of heart by unseen fingers
Are swept, and vibrate on forever.

—REV. GEO. A. BEATTIE, ’63.

College News.

—The chapel choir is again organized.

—Football is booming in good earnest.

—What has become of our autumnal poets?

—The arbitration committee, it seems, has gone for good.

—Schenectady promises to have several toboggan slides this winter.

—Silver medals were given the victors at the field day sports.

—Some of the juniors are taking photography under Professor Perkins.

—We would like to see more business transacted at the college meetings.

—The freshmen are first rate schemers, but they can't play football alongside of '90. Rah, rah, hoopla, etc.

—The Freshman's yell is as follows: Rah! Rah! Rah! Wah! Hoo! Wah! Un-ion! Ninety-one! Rah! Rah! Rah!

—The October Century magazine has an interesting and finely illustrated article on football which all lovers of that excellent game will be delighted to read.

Lieut. Benham will this year have quite a number of boys in blue. We congratulate the lieutenant on the energy he is showing in the military department and anticipate a treat from his paper which will soon appear in the CONCORDIENSIS.

—On Saturday, October 8, the 'Varsity eleven played an eleven from the Albany law school. After an exciting contest of an hour the game was declared a draw, although the 'Varsity team had a little the best of it all the way through.

—The following appointments have been made in the military department: Company A, Captain, A. R. Conover; 1st Lieutenant, Mosher; 1st Sergeant, Carroll. Company B, Captain, G. C. Baker;

1st Lieutenant, Voorheese; 1st Sergeant, Templeton.

—The Garnet board has been organized as follows: Editor-in-chief, M. Nolan, Phi Delta Theta; Business Manager, Flanigan, Delta Upsilon; Ass't Business Manager, Dorlon, Delta Phi; Barstow, Sigma Phi; Carroll, Alpha Delta Phi; Culver, Psi Upsilon; Harder, Beta Theta Pi.

—The football games between the different classes have occasioned much interest and excitement as well as healthy outdoor sport. '88 and '90 especially have shown excellent strength. Class spirit is seen to be the proper stimulus to develop football players, and the directors, we are pleased to note, are alive to the fact and are profiting by it.

—Prof. Truax has posted the following essays for the term, each of the three upper classes having two, to be handed in on November 7 and December 5: Senior class, first to be assigned by Prof. Hoffman, second by Mr. Stoller. Juniors, 1st, Emerson's proposition respecting dogmatism, "That which is true in transition becomes false when fixed," to be maintained or refuted; 2d to be assigned by Prof. Perkins. Sophomores, 1st, The Anglo-Saxon system of land tenure; 2d assigned by Professor A. S. Wright.

—The field day sports of the Union College Athletic Association took place Friday, October 8. The following were the events and the winners: 100 yds. dash (1st class), won by Turnbull, '89, time $10\frac{3}{4}$ seconds; 100 yds. dash (2d class), won by Snow, '89, time $13\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; pole vault, won by Voorheese, '89, height 8 ft. 8 in.; 220 yds. dash, won by Turnbull, time 23 seconds; mile run (freshmen only) won by Robertson, time 6 min. 5 sec.; three-legged race, won by Clute, '90, and Depuy, '90; 440 yds. dash, won by Dillingham, '88, time $57\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. The tug-of-war

between the freshmen and sophomores was won by the sophomores.

—The class elections this year resulted as follows: In the Senior class, Delong, President; Cumings, Vice-Pres.; Richards, Sec.; Schofield, Treas.; Bates Base Ball Director; Davis, Toastmaster; Winne, poet; Orator, Towne; Addresser, Lewis; Prophet, King; Grand Marshal, Gilmour; Ivy Poet, Baker; Ivy Orator, Barraly; Pipe Orator, Coburn. In the Junior class, Barstow, Pres.; Washburne, Vice-Pres.; Lewis, Treasurer; Fairgrieve, Sec.; Culver, Toastmaster; Turnbull, B.B.D. In the Freshman class, Conant, President; Drury, Vice-Pres.; Vanepps, Sec.; Barney, Treasurer; Robertson, Poet; Walker, Historian; Ferguson, Toastmaster; Rogers, Base Ball Director.

—The class set ups given by the newly elected officers each year are sunny spots in college life, and this year they were particularly enjoyed. The seniors held theirs September 29, at Schumacher's restaurant. When they had reveled sufficiently over the festive board they adjourned to the usual racket on the hill, consisting of serenades, bonfires, etc. The juniors made an innovation and on the night of October 3 were driven to Mink's Shaker hotel where "those jolly good fellows had a jolly good time." They were unusually well pleased with the treatment and the menu received. The freshmen succeeded in eluding the ever vigilant sophomores and held their set-up at the Carley House. Now the freshies were dying to show that they weren't the Nancies everybody seemed to think them, and accordingly distinguished themselves by scaring the good people of Dorp with several volleys from the guns obtained from the college armory.

—Ex-United States Senator Warner Miller, the Hon. John A. De Remer, of Schenectady; the Rev. Dr. Rice, of Phila-

delphia, and Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, of New York, met at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel Sept. 30, as a committee of the Alumni Association of Union College, to take preliminary steps toward relieving the college of some of the burdens under which it now labors. President ad interim, J. S. Tandon, and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander and S. B. Brownell, of New York, also took part in the discussion. The committee prepared a circular to be sent to the Alumni, giving a detailed statement of the condition of the institution, financial and otherwise, and showing how the Alumni can most effectively help in restoring Union to her place in the front ranks of the older colleges. A gratifying awakening of interest in the affairs of the college among the Alumni was reported, and the committee expects to be entirely successful in its efforts to secure a large endowment fund for the college.

—Special to CONCORDIENSIS—BATH, Sep. 30.—The event of the day at the county fair was the wedding of Albert Emerson and Emma Dildine of Urbana. The bride was attired in a neat suit of light cream-colored albatross and presented a very handsome appearance. The groom wore a suit of black, a present from the tailoring establishment of C. S. Allison of Bath and also looked the picture of happiness. The couple were driven in a carriage in front of the grand stand where they ascended the steps of the canopy-covered wagon. Their appearance was the signal for loud applause, the grand stand and grounds surrounding it being packed with people numbering not less than 10,000.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas E. Bell of Bath in an impressive manner, followed by a few words of well chosen advice. Geo. S. Haverling, aged seventy-eight, one of the most prominent citizens of the country, stepped up to the bride and implanted a kiss on her lips.

This was the cause for another demonstration of applause, and the crowd went wild with delight when A. Butler of Bath presented the young couple with a wash board. A set dishes valued at \$30, from Hiram Brundage of Bath, a garnet wedding ring valued at eight dollars by J. M. Ringer of Bath, were also presented.

On entering the grounds the Soldier's Home band played the wedding march, and while leaving, "The Girl I left behind me" and "Auld Lang Syne" were rendered. Mr. and Mrs. Emerson left this evening for Syracuse where both enter the university as students. Emerson was for one year a student at Union College, and we congratulate ourselves that we have a wholesome and healthy law on our code that makes it necessary for him to transfer his habitation to others quarters. Such an exhibition as the above is revolting to the feelings of a man of healthy mind. Perhaps Mr. Emerson's being a student for the ministry ought not to be mentioned yet we regret to say that such is the case.

Personals.

'59—Abram G. Brower, M. D., a prominent and loyal Alumnus of Union, has gone to Europe for the winter.

✓'60—Samuel Edwards, who was appointed by Gov. Hill to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Peckham's becoming Judge of the Court of Appeals has been nominated by the Democratic party for Justice of the Supreme Court.

'60—The following is taken from the *Schenectady Union*, of Oct. 14: "The congregation of the Presbyterian church of Little Falls are much in fear of losing their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Brown, for whom they have the greatest regard. Mr. Brown has received a unanimous call from the Reformed church at Poughkeepsie, and has gone to the latter city to look the

ground over, and preach for them next Sunday, but has not fully decided what he will do as yet."

✓'65—Wm. H. Mickle, who was orator of the day upon the occasion of the reunion of the 134th Regiment, held in Schenectady, Oct. 4, served during the war as chaplain of that regiment.

✓'70—John F. Genung, Ph. D., of Leipsic, and now Professor of Rhetoric in Amherst College is the author of the "Practical Elements of Rhetoric," recently published by Ginn & Company, of Boston. The book is fitted to suit the advanced condition of thought of the day, the old topics of Rhetoric being newly defined and arranged in a manner that gives them emphasis and simplicity. There is a gratifying lack of the usual mechanism of the study which has little practical value. Every important point is illustrated by copious and suggestive examples, and the whole method is adapted to make the book especially fitted for the demands of a college course.

✓'76—Dr. John Lockwood is assistant physician at the Bellevue Place Hospital at Batavia, Ill.

✓'78—W. D. Maxon is rector of Trinity church, Utica.

✓'82—William Gifford, Superintendent of Sewers, of Schenectady, is, with one other, joint inventor and patentee of a new "flush tank," which is adjudged the best invented by a noted engineer and author on sewers. (The tank is rapidly superceding the Van Vranken tank and is to be placed in the West Troy sewers.)

✓'85—W. T. Foote, Jr., is the candidate of the Labor Party for the Assembly from Essex Co. His nomination was immediately ratified by the Democratic convention, making his election almost a "foregone conclusion." (Foote's stump speeches add immensity to his popularity.)

- '85—Frank Bailey is manager of the Brooklyn department of the "Title Guarantee and Trust Co.," of New York. For two years previous Bailey has been in the New York office.
- ✓'85—Hugo W. Hoffman is pastor of St. Johns' Evangelical Lutheran church, Albany, N. Y.
- ✓'85—A. B. Bishop is principal of a public school in Connecticut.
- ✓'85—J. T. Morey is a teacher in Perkins' Institute for the Blind at South Boston, Mass. Last year he occupied a position in a similar institution at Batavia, N. Y.
- ✓'85.—Addison is studying medicine in Germany.
- ✓'85—Bradley is a civil engineer in the employ of the Cable Tramway Co., Omaha, Neb.
- ✓'85—Bramma, former member of '85, is a general ranchman at Miles City, Montana.
- ✓'85—Hobbs is secretary and treasurer of the Gaynor Electric Co., Louisville, Ky.
- '85—McCauley is engaged in business with his father at Stanley, N. Y.
- ✓'85—Mills is the clerk in the freight office of Gloversville.
- ✓'85—Mitchell is a civil engineer stationed at Norfolk, Va.
- ✓'85—Vaughn is preaching at Tannersville, N. Y.
- '85—Fowler & Fowler is the name of a new law firm in Kingston, N. Y.
- ✓'86—Blessing is preaching in Paterson, N. J.
- ✓'86—Kinne is at the Columbia Law School.
- ✓'86—Merrill, a former member of '86, has lately given several musical concerts in New York city, which have gained for him a very flattering reputation.
- ✓'86—Shick is practicing medicine in Easton, Pa.
- ✓'87—Estcourt, a former member of '87, and for the past two years a reporter on the staff of the *Schenectady Union*, has become editor of that paper.
- ✓'89—Moore is engaged in civil engineering at Phoenixville, Pa.

Neurology.

- ✓'29—Burton C. Hurlburt, died in Utica October 2d. He was a prominent member of Utica's distinguished bar.
- ✓'49—Dr. B. A. Mynders, died October 9th, in Schenectady. He fell dead at his table of heart disease, in the midst of a useful, busy and respected life.
- ✓'34—James Thompson, aged 73 years, died yesterday at the house of his son, Daniel B. Thompson, 301 Eighth street. Mr. Thompson was born at Ovid, N. Y., and his days of youth and early manhood were passed mainly in Ithaca, N. Y. He graduated at Union College and shortly afterward was engaged as an engineer in the construction of the Georgia Central Railroad. Returning to Ithaca, he studied the profession of the law, was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice, but upon the sudden death of the principal of the Ithaca Academy he was chosen to fill that position, accepted and afterward during the more active years of his life he was thoroughly identified with educational interests, especially in the State of Pennsylvania. From Ithaca he was called to accept a professorship in the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg. The university building having been destroyed by fire, he established and successfully conducted for many years a young ladies' seminary at Pittsburg. From 1863 he was principal of the State Normal School of Pennsylvania for the Twelfth District, at Edinboro, Erie County. His efforts on behalf of the common school system of Pennsylvania will cause him to be long remembered in that State. For the past eight years he has resided at

Lewistown, Pa., where he was connected with the Standard Steel Works of that place. He leaves a widow and four children, James N. Thompson, of Memphis, Tenn.; Daniel B. Thompson, lawyer, of this city; a daughter, the wife of John H. Converse, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and a second daughter, the wife of Aurin B. Nicholds—the two latter residing in Philadelphia.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

There are 70 Freshmen at Williams.

The Sophomores won the rush at Cornell.

Seven of last year's Yale team will play again this season.

Walter Camp has an admirable article on "The Game and Laws of Football" in October *Outing*.

Wm. B. Page of Pennsylvania recently broke the record for running high jump, he cleared 6ft. 4 inches.

It is claimed that the classes of '42 and '43 of Yale played the first foot-ball game in this country.

The students at the University of Pennsylvania are agitating the question of wearing caps and gowns as a permanent custom.

One hundred and twenty-four students are working their way through Harvard.

Senior tax is \$25 at Cornell, \$20 at Williams, \$18 at Lafayette, \$13 at Princeton, \$11 at Hamilton, at Union \$10

But four of Harvard's base-ball team of last year will play next season.

The students of Princeton have adopted resolutions offering thanks to Prof. Drummond and his associates for their visit to the College.

The *Dartmouth* is said to have the largest circulation of any of the college papers—1,100 copies per issue.

The tennis tournament at Yale was begun on September 30th.



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Books and Magazines.

—A handsome engraving of W. W. Corrocan forms the frontispiece of the October number of the *American Magazine*. Arthur Howard Noll contributes an article on "The Mountain that Smokes." Chapters XI, XII of Edgar Fawcett's novel, "Olivia Delaplaine," also appear. Articles by C. B. Adams, on "American Experiences in China," on "Lonfellow's Method," by Paul Pastnor, and "The Twins of Weasel Branch," by Tobe Hodge, fully sustain the high reputation already gained by the *American Magazine*. A splendid supplement is an evidence of its enterprise. [The *American Magazine* Co., 749 Broadway, New York; \$3.00 per year.]

—The October number of *Scribner's Magazine* opens with a handsomely illustrated article on the Paris "School of Fine Arts," by H. O. Avery, which with a discussion of "French Traits," by W. C. Brownell, gives a decidedly Parisian cast to the number. An interesting article on "Caverns and Cavern Life" forms a noticeable feature. The article on "Municipal Government" will be read with especial interest by all students interested in modern political economy, as will that on the "Dialect of the Plains" by the philological students. The number is brim-full of interest and information. [Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; \$3.00 per year.]

—"The Fortunes of Words" is a book on the science of language, designed as a companion to the author's previous work, "The Philosophy of Words." It is by the fascinating writer, Federico Garlanda, and is published by A. Lovell & Co., 16 Astor Place, New York. It will be found of great interest and profit, and both these works should be in every student's hands.

—"The Adirondacks as a Health Resort," is from the pen of J. W. Stickler, M. D., and the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. It sets forth very strongly (albeit with something of the air of the advertisement), the climate and other advantages of New York's famous natural healing region. [Price \$1.00.]

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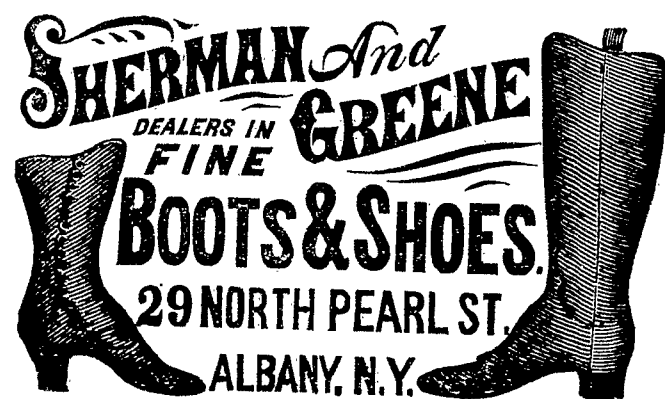
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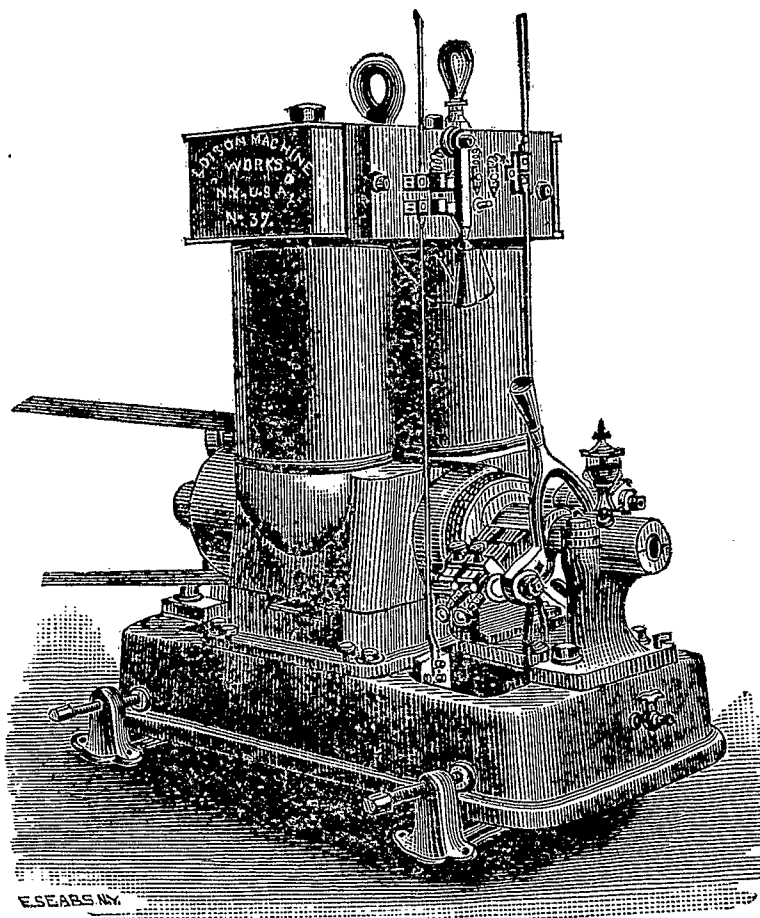
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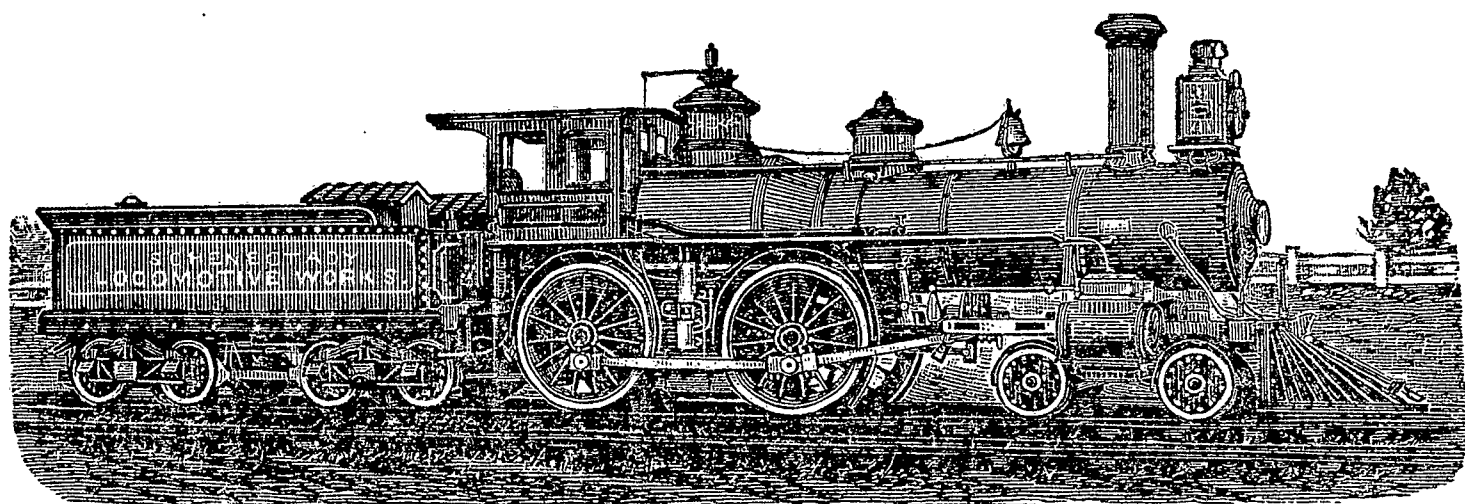
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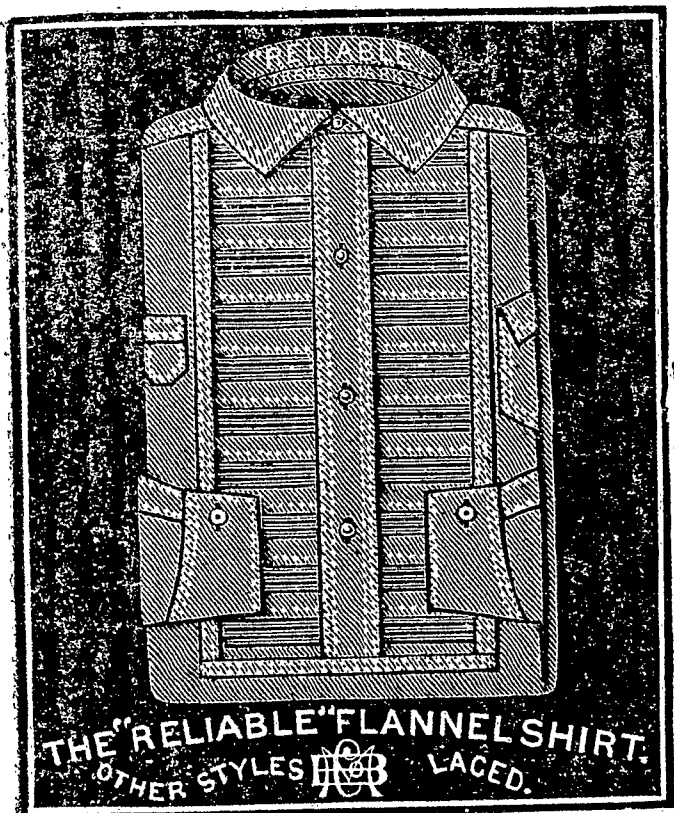


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