

THE CONCORDIENSIS.

VOL. I.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., January, 1878.

No. 3.

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THE CONCORDIENSIS.

VOL. I.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., JANUARY, 1878.

No. 3.

LITERARY.

THAT LETTER.

He knows the day, almost the hour
When he shall seize the treasured prize;
And, watching, when the mail comes in,
He tells the story with his eyes,

What is it paints his manly cheek,
Dispels the shadow from his soul,
Shoots rays of sunshine from his eyes?
Lights up and beautifies the whole!

Not tinted sheet with edge of gold;
Nor violet—jet, in beauty traced;
Nor rounded sentence, classic skill,
Though be the whole with po'try graced.

Nor is it yet the jeweled hand
That all in silence traced the lines;
Nor yet the rosy dimpled cheek;
Nor silvery voice like evening chimes.

If these were *all*, he'd soon forget
The very birth-day of the flower;
The charming fragrance of the bud
Would breathe in vain its magic power.

If these were *all*, the violet curves,
As disappears the parting day,
Would softly, yea but surely fade,
The tinted sheet grow old and gray.

The sparkling rays of sunny hope,
Reflected from his eyes before,
Would pass behind a gloomy cloud,
And there go out to shine no more.

To him, the rose would have no charm,
The "dimple" might to wrinkles grow,
Poetic lines the jeweled hand
Around him vainly now could throw.

But, ah, 'tis *more*, this is not all,
These are but fringe that gild the whole,
And fading rays that e'er escape
From out the windows of the soul.

Why is it sunshine never fails,
And summer's music's ever heard?
Behind the shining shines the sun;
Behind the music sings the bird.

So hid beneath these lines and curves,
There lies far richer, truer wealth,
Surpassing far all outward grace,
It is her own, her own *true self*.

Οὐδεὶς.

LOYALTY TO ALMA MATER.

What relation does a student bear to the college of his choice? Is it simply so much instruction for so much money, and when the bills are paid, is the matter ended? Does the institution that furnishes him knowledge stand on the same footing as those which sell him any thing else, and deserve as little gratitude? That is what most graduates practically declare when they get into the world. But it is not true. The relation is not commercial, but personal—not only personal but filial.

"Honor thy father and thy mother," said the voice on Sinai, and every human heart has recognized the sacredness of their claims, yet why does one's Alma Mater deserve less honor than a natural parent? She is the mother of his higher life—the mental. She watches over him as faithfully, almost as affectionately. She develops his better powers—receives him weak, sends him forth strong.

A college is not merely a mass of buildings and apparatus. Walls, libraries, museums are but its lifeless body. It has a spirit. She is personal. The transfused life of those who loved her has made her animate. Hundreds of minds have gone to form her one great mind. The unselfish devotion and anxious sympathy, which many hearts have shown, beam from her countenance. A spirit, gathered out of many years, broods over her foster-children. The relation thus established cannot be mercenary. Money cannot acquit us of such a debt. The services of her benefactors and devoted teachers

being freely given, cannot be bought. There is loving care on the one side, there must be loving care on the other. In our youth she nurtures us, in our manhood let us comfort her. Let us at all times carry the thought, that once there came to us through Alma Mater gracious influences, which the givers would have us return through the same medium, and as we have a sense of honor, let us fulfill our obligations.

ATHLETICS.

A thing which we lack and *need* here at Union is an organization devoted to the advancement of athletics in the college.

We have our Fall and Spring meetings each year, but there is a noticeable lack of system in the management of their details, which, while there is no association to which the control of such meetings is generally acknowledged to belong, is unavoidable. We cannot send representatives to the annual meetings for games of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, because we have no association here at home which has a membership in the General Association or sends delegates to its conventions.

Now with the athletic ability which is possessed by some of our number and the interest in the subject which the majority of us feel, Union ought to be represented at every annual meeting for athletics held by the Inter-Collegiate Association. This college never sent representatives to such meetings prior to 1875; that year two Union men entered, and each brought away a prize; notwithstanding this encouraging exhibit the experiment has never been repeated.

The sports here, on our own grounds, last fall proved that we have men among us whose scores in the different contests compare very favorably with those made by collegians anywhere.

At the inaugural games of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York city, a Union College undergraduate succeeded in winning more prizes than any other one contestant. At the last meeting of the New York Athletic Club, held at Gilmore's Gardens on the 5th inst., the

same man won a medal; nor need we feel obliged to ground our faith wholly on this one man, for he was beaten in two events at our Fall meeting here.

Many of us are willing to, and do spend some time and money each year for the promotion of an athletic spirit in the college, and, with such an organization as we suggest, this could be done with far greater advantage than at present. The Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association will hold its convention early in February, in New York. Let us effect an organization at once and send a delegate to that convention, applying for admission to the General Association. If this should be granted we might, at Mott Haven next summer, be able to prove to our friends that, "*In Union is strength.*"

REFUGE.

When the soul is bruised and bleeding
With life's stern reality,
And the world moves on, unheeding
All our sad adversities;
When the winds, in mournful anthem,
Sigh in sympathy so drear,
While the songsters sing a requiem
Of the joys that once were near;
Then, O God! with what assurance
May we turn to Thee for rest!
Thou wilt give us blest assistance
And thy peace—thine own bequest.

H.

We greet in our list of exchanges a new comer whose title at least demands our respect and admiration, "*The Collegian and Neoterian*," which is published by the literary societies of Lawrence University. The *Collegian*, etc., is published at Appleton, Wis., where the University is located, and its first issue gives promise of great success. It contains more matter, in quantity at least, than any of our numerous exchanges, but we think the substance might well be "boiled down" to occupy less space, as some of the articles are decidedly "thin." To insure financial integrity, probably, the paper supports two treasurers. It possesses, however, many points of rare merit, and exhibits considerable editorial ability. We gladly welcome the western waif among our exchanges.

PERSONALS.

'09. HENRY EDSON died at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1878. He was born at Waterford, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1788, the son of Adam Edson, who was educated at Yale College about the middle of the last century, and who was one of the few educated men of his time.

Henry Edson studied law and commenced practice at Waterford. In 1819 he married Miss Ann Huntington, of New Rochelle, N. Y., who died in 1840. Mr. Edson then removed to Troy, and formed a business connection with Judge Samuel Huntington and Charles R. Richards, and continued until about 1848, in a very successful and lucrative practice; but the change in the practice brought about by the code induced him to withdraw from the active pursuits of life. At the semi-centennial class meeting in 1859 there were present of a class of fifty graduates, Charles Schaler, David Oliphant, Samuel B. Ludlow, John Low, Charles Burr, Henry Warner, Gideon Hawley, Ebenezer Griffin, Jacob Van Vechten and *Henry Edson*, and now after nearly twenty years more it is believed that only the venerable Samuel G. Ludlow now of Oswego, N. Y., survives.

Mr. Edson passed his latter years in the enjoyment of intellectual pursuits, in social pleasures and in the exercises of religion. Always genial, he was in all the relations of life most exemplary, and one has well said of him that "the years silvered his hair and weakened his physical forces, but they did not touch the warmth of his heart or dim the lustre of his kindly eye."

'32. Rev. Jonathan Crane, A. M., died suddenly at his home in Middletown, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1877. For forty years engaged in the ministry, and at the time of his death pastor of the First Congregational Church in Middletown, he was universally respected and beloved. He possessed a genial nature which always won the hearts of those with whom he came in contact.

'34. Judge Geo. F. Comstock is in New York, engaged as counsel in several prominent cases pending in the courts.

'39. Hugh W. McClellan has been recently elected county judge of Columbia Co., N. Y.

'45. R. H. McClellan is practicing law in Troy, N. Y.

'46. Hon. Henry R. Pierson was elected Vice-Chancellor of the Board of Regents of the University, at a recent meeting of that body.

'46. Peter V. Veeder is still in the University at Tokio, Japan.

'46. Prof. Ransom B. Welch, D. D., LL. D., of Auburn Theological Seminary, and formerly a professor in Union, was here during the holidays.

'52. Silas B. Brownell has been elected secretary of the State Bar Association.

'55. Philip Sidney Post has returned to Vienna, as secretary of the American Legation.

'55. Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., who is editor of the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, and superintends the Indian schools established among the western tribes, is in Washington looking after the interests of those tribes and more especially the natives of Alaska. He visited the territory last summer and found manifested among its inhabitants a strong desire for education. Dr. Jackson thinks it is the duty of our government to establish schools among them with means of civilization, and fit them for self-government.

'56. Miles Beach has his law-office in the Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y.

'56. Rev. Dr. DeWitt C. Durgin is president of Hillsdale College, Michigan.

'61. John M. Wilson, of Cincinnati, is U. S. Consul-General at Hamburgh.

'68. Noble is practicing medicine in New York.

'70. Joseph G. Creamer is practicing law in Paterson, N. J.

'76. Hastings has been re-elected captain of the Cohoes Boat Club.

'77. Fairlee was in Schenectady during the holidays.

'77. Van Ness is preaching at Strawberry Point, Iowa.

'77. Moore is studying law in Johnstown.

'77. Russum is married, and is preaching in Albany, N. Y.

THE CONCORDIENSIS :
PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR
BY THE STUDENTS OF
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EDITORIAL.

We regret being called upon to announce the withdrawal from the Board of Editors of our former Editor-in-Chief, Mr. J. F. Greene. From his practical experience in printing and newspaper publishing, it was expected that THE CONCORDIENSIS would derive much benefit. However, we wish him great success in his new rôle, and congratulate the *Amsterdam Democrat* on this new accession to its editorial staff.

Two other names have also disappeared from our heading, W. W. Childs, '79, and W. Bronk, '80, whose places, as also that of chief editor, have been filled in the manner seen by reference to our editorial column.

We have to apologize to our readers for the fact, that our January issue is not out on time. The matter was in the hands of the printer in time to have had the paper published before the last week of the month, but owing to a strike of the printers at the house of Weed,

Parsons & Co., the publishers, the issue was delayed. Asking the leniency of our patrons for this time, we will place the February number promptly before them.

An unpleasant duty devolves upon us to call the attention of the Faculty to the fact that some person or persons has been committing a series of thefts in the college. Many students complain that articles of furniture disappeared during the summer vacation. Others have had quite large sums of money taken from their rooms when they were absent at recitations. During the Christmas holidays, two gentlemen had some valuable clothing stolen. It would be most mortifying to learn that any student had so far lost all sense of decency and self-respect, as to descend to the practices of a sneak-thief. But we do not believe this. Indeed, a chain of circumstances has occurred under our immediate notice, which clearly indicates that such is not the case. *Somebody* does it who has keys to our rooms, for in every instance the doors have been locked. Union College students desire to leave their rooms with some sense of security. It is not altogether a pleasant or profitable thing to return to your room and find that your best pants and vest have taken imaginary wings, or that your pocket-book has been rifled. In fact, it deranges one's whole mental and moral apparatus, and produces demonstrations which are at least undesirable. This is a crying abuse and deserves investigation.

DRILL.

Awful to contemplate, but alas, too true! Union has been rudely roused from her sweet dreams of peace to the bitter realization that those soothing comforts, which always attend cessation of hostilities, are no longer to be known within her borders. She once more has donned the glittering paraphernalia of military accoutrements, and once again will she strive to gratify her lofty aspirations, her ever upward flights toward glory and distinction, by plunging anew into the bitter trials and uncertain chances of military life. After three months of freedom

from this thought-transcending folly, during which time we had almost composed our minds in the comforting assurance that this exceedingly displeasing element in our college-life had been forever vanquished; again have orders come to "fall in," and, as it is for us only to obey, soon will we, with a true soldier's pride and with guns on our student shoulders, be parading these "dear old walks" to the "dreamy allurements" of the "enticing" fife. Oh! rapture unspeakable! What joys are yet vouchsafed to humble man! But notwithstanding all the glory and all the delightful charms military life generally may throw about itself, it has come here a second time, wonderful to say, shorn of its beauties, and standing out in all its unpleasantness, all its repugnance. Four years have passed since military drill was for the first time introduced. Its arrival was hailed with hearty acclaim by many of the students, who no doubt were carried away by the novelty and general freshness of the scheme.

Without ado they were abroad, seeking habilitation proper for the "glorious cause," and soon, with flashing eye and bold front, were parading the simple walks and quiet alleys of Schenectady, causing wonder and astonishment in the good inhabitants thereof, who, with mouths distended and hands uplifted, were wrapt in silence and stupefaction at the peculiar sight of "old men turned to boys," at nature so miraculously metamorphosed. A short time, however, was amply sufficient to persuade these aspirants for renown, that "all is not gold that glitters." They found that much valuable time was being thrown away day after day in "supporting arms, marching to the rear," and "about facing," and, of course, they sighed for peace. Many fell from the ranks, day by day deserters arose, and the battalion was growing dreadfully weak from lack of nourishment. The commanding officer did all in his power to make the matter a success, but his support from high places was hardly firm enough to make drill a permanent institution of the college, and so, after dragging a fitful existence up to the close of last year, it died peacefully, and as was generally hoped, with no chance of restoration to being.

This harrowing event of course threw the students into a depth of misery, and it was thought that they could not survive, but soon their faces gained their accustomed shining, and anon seemed quite reconciled to their sad bereavement. Our old military life certainly cannot be called a success, and it is yet to be seen how matters will eventuate as to the new system. It is to be hoped, however, that if drill is to be a permanent institution, that all its duties, behests and commands will be so faithfully carried out, that when we have a 'gala' day, bringing forth a vast and enlightened concourse of admirers to see our wonderful evolutions, every member of the battalion may indeed be spared the humiliating thought that his is a mistaken calling. That military drill has many good qualities no one will deny, but still it is a very difficult matter to firmly plant this in the minds of those men among us, who are trying to get a college education. Their time is precious, and hence they do not relish the idea of frittering it away upon a work which surely cannot be beneficial, since proper attention and sufficient experience cannot be allowed it. It has been said that this drilling "will teach men how to walk." This is indeed an argument of great import in its favor, but just now there are men in this institution who are decidedly practical, and who do not distress their inner being excessively as to whether their tread is like the rumbling of distant thunder, shaking the lofty summits of time-stained mountains, or similar to the quiet rustling of tender leaves, agitated by the soft and balmy summer air. They are wonderfully determined as to their general appearance, and it is a matter of great speculation whether or no the "drum," "fife" and "musket" can shake them in their will. However the case may be, the military drill seems to be heartily disliked by the great majority of the college men, and were the scheme abolished outright and forever, there would, with no passing doubt, be joy and great gladness springing up at every corner and angle of the college precincts. If on the contrary it become a permanent institution, and the men be compelled to recognize

it as such, then we counsel every man to "do his duty, his whole duty" and the like. Let every man strive unceasingly to cultivate that lofty patriotism, that high-minded courage, that bold and dashing *cut*, which may not only reflect great glory upon his own "native land" but cause the star of his dear *alma mater* to shine more and more brilliantly, and make her scope and position in the world so wide and so established, that from all the quarters of the globe shouts of loud applause may go up for her cherished idea of the soldier's life, and for her persistent efforts toward the establishment of a solid and lasting military scheme in an atmosphere of classical and intellectual pursuits.

"Who wrote that editorial?" is the interrogative that, much to their annoyance, is often addressed to the members of the editorial corps. We wish to state, once for all, that we do not propose to publish the names of the authors of each editorial, but whatever articles appear under that heading are to be considered as from the pen of that potent and comprehensive "We." Hence, friends, whatever praises you have, bestow them bountifully upon the "We;" but should you, from any inconceivable cause, have hostile criticisms to make, appear at the door of our sanctum, when there is a full meeting of the Board, with competent witnesses and a good-natured smile on your countenance, and we will consider your case with the utmost courteousness.

It is our pleasant duty to announce the return of Dr. Lowell to take charge of Juniors and Sophomores in Latin, during the present term. In our last issue his withdrawal from the faculty was mentioned. We believe at that time he intended no longer to continue his labors among us. Fortunately for his classes, however, he has been prevailed upon to return, and to the Juniors he points out the errors in Lucretius' philosophy, while to the Sophomores he makes clear the narratives of Tacitus.

Repeated applications have been made on the part of the students for access to college exchanges. While we would like very much to

accommodate our subscribers in college, still they will recognize the impracticability of opening our sanctum to everybody *indiscriminately*—as in justice we should have to do. The only way which we see to obviate the difficulty and meet the wishes of all, is to place the exchanges in the College Reading Room. Thus a valuable addition would be made to the matter in the Reading Room, and no periodicals would be read with greater interest. Will not those officers of the college who have charge of the Reading Room Fund appropriate some portion of it for securing this object? By doing this they will confer a great favor on the students and render THE CONCORDIENSIS a much needed assistance. We trust they will not overlook this matter.

With all due respect, we would like to propose a single question to the authorities of Union College, which, we hope, they will reflect upon. In this, as in every other college, there is a considerable class of young men whose funds are limited and who, by frugality and perseverance, are making a manly struggle to obtain a collegiate education. Now all students are ordered to provide themselves with military suits, which involve what is to many a large expense.

Taking this into consideration, *do the authorities think it just* to impose a measure which is thoroughly repugnant to at least a large majority of the students?

We must call the attention of the contributors to THE CONCORDIENSIS to the invariable printers' rule—write on one side of your manuscripts only. We do not say that we will be as strict as is usually the case, and consign to the waste basket all double-sided contributions. We simply say that all such articles have to be rewritten by the editors, thus adding unnecessarily to their burdens, which, in addition to their regular college work, are not slight.

The report that Rev. Mr. Darling was to be added to the professorial list has been confirmed by his appearance as lecturer on Meta-

physics, before the Senior Class. All friends of the college, who know him, will rejoice in this acquisition to the ranks of "Old Union's" professors. Mr. Darling, we believe, is a graduate of Williams College and a man of profound scholarship. We hope he will be retained indefinitely.

When we found ourselves ensconced in one of the editorial chairs of THE CONCORDIENSIS, our first thought was, now our powers of criticism will be taxed to the uttermost. We were even prepared to be martyrs to the extent of bearing with stoical fortitude the frowns disappointed authors would cast upon us. That our powers of production would ever be burdened beyond a short editorial at each issue we never imagined. Had not the public sentiment long demanded a college paper? And now had not two of the classes, at least, made us the exponents of this demand, making every promise of full support? Of course the promises would be kept, not simply by purchasing copies as the issues came out and adding their names to our subscription list—valuable help, and that we would in nowise disparage—but also by giving us articles, poems, items, letters, and in a word, matter, so that we might be able to select and give to our readers only what we considered the best. We fondly hoped that matter would be crowded out of each issue for want of room, and form, if good, a nucleus for our next.

But, "alas for the frailty of human hopes." Our expectations were grand; our realizations not very. One man was willing to furnish from his fertile brain the major part of our first paper, so that the lack of material was not felt. This should not devolve upon one nor upon six. There are surely plenty of men upon the hill who are able to assist THE CONCORDIENSIS, and make its interests universal; and we are bound to say if these men do not give their aid, and it is not the readable sheet it would otherwise be, the fault lies at their door. It is the college paper, and if members of the college do not support it, they must not be surprised if in any respect it fails. We are not calling for heavy

literary articles. Give us racy, readable pieces, sense or nonsense, short or long, what amuses you in the class-room, what grievances you want redressed, what improvements you can suggest, what customs you deprecate. Free your burdened minds and give to the public your views.

The pages of mythological story are crowded with the frequent portrayal of monsters, vast and ugly, who, in forms part human part animal, infested our sphere, and in their various combinations attested the vivid imagination and the great inventive talent of him whose mind conceived their existence.

We look with horror on the dreadful minotaur in his winding labyrinth, who with a human body attached to the head of a bull, every year required his human feast from the subdued Athenians. We have read of the wild Centaurs who, in form half human half equine, roamed over the hills and vales of Thessaly. Of the rapacious Harpies, with the head of a beautiful woman and the body of a bird, who drove constantly westward the distracted Phœnicians, without once allowing him the luxury of a square meal.

Various were the forms under which the Greeks in fancy conglomerated the physical characteristics of mankind with those of the animal world. But it was left to the artist of the 19th century to effect the grandest consummation of all that is ingenious and attractive in this branch of art, who with an inventive genius almost incredible in this degenerate age, has "topped out" the human form divine with the head of a hog.

As we turned the corner on our way to chapel the other morning, we beheld, high suspended in a tree at the corner of S. C., a human figure arrayed in the "undress" uniform of an army officer literally armed to the teeth, and above the tall collar and below the military cap poised gracefully between his ears grinned a massive pig's head. O, the sublimity of modern thought! A perfect miracle of artistic grandeur! before which the classic Greeks might have bowed in wonder and amazement. It was a specimen

which Phidias might have envied, over which Michael Angelo might have gone into raptures. Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it yet entered into the heart of man to conceive such a combination as this. It resembled nothing in heaven above, in the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth. Its creator might have fallen down and worshiped it without violating any of the Ten Commandments.

And yet behold with what inappreciation and with what indignity this sublime figure is treated! The vandal Picket ascends and with barbarian hand ruthlessly cuts down this embodiment of all that is beautiful in nature, and bears it away to his kitchen, to make culinary use of that which was "appropriated" for ornament alone and dooms the classic figure to ruin and disgrace.

Let no false modesty prevent the genius whose skillful hand has wrought this wonder from disclosing himself and claiming the merit which is his due. He is an honor to the institution, to his parents and to his country. Let him come forth, and we predict that in the far-off future ages, when the historian shall chronicle the deeds of the 19th century, *his* name shall shine forth in letters of gold on the dark back ground of past generations and all will unite in hailing him the benefactor of art, and the friend of man.

LOCALS.

Prof. Wells' family is still in Europe.

We are waiting patiently for the publication of the *Garnet*.

The term opened at twenty degrees below zero, and with full attendance.

General Military orders claiming to have originated at the White House in Washington continue to be posted.

We hear that Prof. Webster is to deliver a lecture before the Jackson Memorial (Scientific) Association on the subject "Evolution."

Judging from some remarks made by members of the Junior Class, concerning the lectures on Mechanics, the "*Lecture System*" does not seem to be very popular among them.

Mr. S. W. Buck, of the class of '76, has returned to college as tutor in Physics. Mr. Buck graduated with high honors and will, no doubt, make an efficient instructor.

Prof. Geo. Alexander has been appointed to address the graduating class of the Albany Medical College at their coming commencement. We congratulate them on their good selection.

Union College has educated more members of Congress than any other college or university in the country. The *New York Commercial* doubts if this is complimentary to "Old Union." Congressmen, take notice.

A correspondent writes: "I have a question to ask through your paper concerning the first college newspaper published in this country. I *think* it was the '*Parthenon*' founded at 'Union' in 1832." Will somebody enlighten us?

Professor, examining a Freshman.—"Now, sir, can you find the centre of a circle?" Fresh. (promptly,) "Yes, sir." Prof.—"Well, determine the centre of the one on the board." Fresh. (using his finger,)—"I don't want to be *rash* about it, Prof., but I think it is *about there*."

The anti-silver men have strong and good old authority for their doctrine and none that we consider better than Sophocles, who in the *Antigone* l. 295 says, Οὐδὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώποισιν οἶον ἄργυρος κακὸν νόμισμα ἔβλαστε, which may be rendered: "silver is the worst thing in the world for men."

A bill introduced by Mr. North in the legislature establishes a commission consisting of Dr. Potter, together with four other college presidents, to examine the different series of text books and make selections for the use of the public schools in this state, to be continued in use for six years.

The skating park has been established at the junction of the Bennikill and Main river, and is a great improvement on the one kept last year. The establishment of a rival park on Sanders lake, which offers a free sleigh ride from the Given's Hotel every evening, has effected an increase in the size, and bettered the condition of the Schenectady park.

Scene at the Christ Church Fair.—A student has been monopolizing the attentions of a young lady during the evening, much to the disgust of a certain "towny." As an opportunity is presented, said exasperated "towny" approaches and thus addresses her: "What is the difference between a *student* and a *monkey*?" "Here is the *difference*," she replied, indicating the student and *him*. Exit "towny."

Extraordinary translations of respectable old classical authors continue to come in, as for instance, Virgil in the words: "Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum," is made to say "and the boys were imposed upon by rogues in the very teeth of their parents," while Horace fares no better when the verse, "Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens" is rendered: "The park of the gods frequently was not cultivated."

On the morning after some military orders had been posted, the following soul-stirring appeal was found to grace the bulletin board:

"FRESHMEN! TO ARMS!!

We are under a system of Military Despotism! Rise up in your *majesty* and shake off the shackles of Bayonet Rule! Are ye *Free-men*, or are ye *Fresh*? Shall we submit to this sea of troubles, or by opposing, *end* them? Arise then and smite the Military Usurper in brass buttons from the face of the earth! "*Sic Semper Tyrannis*!"

Dr. William Wells, since his return from Europe in the fall, has been giving a series of lectures in the northern and western parts of this state. We are not surprised to hear that he met with warm receptions throughout his tour. Prof. Wells is a man of wide repute as a writer and lecturer. Many of his lectures and literary articles are written on the condition, manners and customs of the different nations of Europe. He is perfectly at home on these topics, having spent a considerable portion of his life in the Old World. He is a very fluent speaker, and possesses remarkable powers of description.

The students of a Theological Seminary are naturally noted for their acquaintance with the scriptures, and perhaps the following is not

a true specimen: Prof.—"Now Mr. H., of course you know how many plagues were imposed upon Egypt?" (Mr. H.'s next door neighbor whispers in his ear.) Mr. H.—"Nineteen, Professor." Whereupon general hilarity follows in the class. Next day Professor refers to a certain verse in the book of Jude. H. nudges forementioned neighbor and whispers: "Ask him what chapter, Sam." Sam.—"What chapter did you say, Professor?" Great rejoicing on the part of Mr. H.

Lieut. Clermont L. Best, of the First Artillery, who was detailed by the Government to take command of the Union College Corps of Cadets, arrived just before the opening of the term. The Seniors and Juniors are drilling five days in the week, between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M., and are making rapid progress in the *science*. Lieut. Best, by his soldierly and gentlemanly appearance, is making a good impression among the students. He appears to be an excellent officer. He has been called to take charge of a department which is unpopular in the college, but we trust the students will make it as pleasant as possible for him. Some changes are to be made in the uniforms.

We notice some changes that have been made in the Gymnasium recently. A new heater has been introduced and portions of the apparatus have been moved to different positions to accommodate the evolutions of the "Union Army." An exhibition in athletic games will be given on Saturday, Feb. 9, with the following programme:

Vertical Ladder, Parallel Bars, High Leap from Spring-board, Horizontal Bar, High Leap from Batout Board, Indian Club Swinging, Boxing. A fine gold prize will be awarded to the best general athlete.

We learn also that a bath room is soon to be added. Mr. Vanderveer is an excellent manager and keeps a lively interest in Gymnasium affairs. Too much cannot be said in commendation of President Potter for the active interest he takes in this department.

Scientific men will do well to take note that the following important additions have been made to the Physiological vocabulary: "Peritherum," "Filamentitious," "Spharnyx," etc.

Died Jan. 9, 1878, George L. Hopkins, aged 23 years.

Members of the class of '78, Med. Dept., Union University :

The sudden death of our friend and class-mate, George L. Hopkins, is an event which has cast a gloom over the many friends which his estimable qualities of head and heart had secured him.

Endowed with untiring energy and perseverance, modest and unassuming in manner, kind and courteous to all, he combined all the qualities necessary for a successful practitioner.

He was a true friend, a sincere and consistent Christian, and was loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact, both in college and in social life. A. W. W.

At a meeting of the medical department of Union University, held January 9, 1878, in relation to the death of George L. Hopkins, the following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That we have assembled to-day not alone from a sense of duty, but with feelings of sorrow, to express our respect and affection for our departed friend and class-mate, who, by his attractive and endearing personal qualities, gentle and benignant temper, his strong sense of right and duty, the high and generous feeling that ever manifested itself in all his words and actions, had won for himself a place in every heart. With a deep sense of the loss we have sustained, we feel that in cherishing his memory and imitating his example we shall best honor him and ennoble our lives in our future professional career.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies in this their hour of bereavement, and while we recognize in this event the workings of a Divine Providence, we bow with deep humility to Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the daily papers.

WILLIAM D. WALRADT,
Chairman,
WILLIAM L. PIERSON,
HENRY LILIENTHAL,
ALFRED W. WILMARTH,
Committee.

Professor Staley delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture before the Gillespie Club, Friday evening, Jan. 18, on the subject of "Columns." He carried his audience back to the time when the stone column is said first to have been used as an architectural support, and carefully traced the progress in their development up to the time when the beautiful Composite graced the Roman edifices.

The Professor alluded to the primitive column as having been suggested by the trunks of trees which supported the rude domiciles of our antediluvian fathers. He stated that the Egyptians, the oldest nation, made use of columns, and afterward the Greeks. Among the Greeks there were three orders of columns which determined the style of the entire structure. The Doric, Ionic and Corinthian; but the Romans, presuming to be more æsthetic, introduced the Tuscan and Composite orders which were in fact but combinations of the old forms. The Greeks were very precise in the construction of columns, and adopted formulæ which were rigidly adhered to, all parts of the structure being strictly proportional, so that one in the present day could reconstruct exactly similar columns from a single part—a capital or base, of the original. From the most ancient times columns have been used not only as supports and embellishments for buildings, but also as monuments recording the deeds of illustrious men and memorials of victories. The Mediæval ages witnessed many important changes from the old classic orders and the Gothic order was introduced. The Renaissance period was that in which the old classic orders were restored. At the present day, the struggle lies between the Gothic and the old classic styles, and it remains to be seen which shall gain the supremacy in modern architecture. Indeed we owe much to the ancient Greeks in this branch of the arts, and when we admire the grandeur of our finest classic buildings, we must bear in mind that it is in the main borrowed from them.

The Professor's lecture contained some sharp criticisms on structures of to-day, and was happily interspersed with ancient legends and modern humor.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the students of the Albany Law College, on Tuesday, Jan. 22nd, a Valedictorian and three Orators were elected to participate in the Commencement exercises, which will take place in May. After a spirited contest the result was declared as follows: For Valedictorian, J. F. Barker; for Orators, M. N. Cain, of Ithaca, Marcus H. Mulliniaux, of Mountainville, and Franklin C. Manning, of Buffalo.

EXCHANGES.

A FABLE.—NOT FROM AESOP.

In Novus York a felis dwelt
Who unum tempus thought she smelt
A large-sized mus, and statim felt
Inclined to catch him.

Sed haec poor mus a rat erat
Qui una via ran at that,
And sic his cab jejunis sat
Obliged to watch him.

Et ille rat per alium route
Quod he cognovit soon got out
Et there relinquat cat, without
Tantum ut "thank you."

Hic moral est, while think you may
Ut vos are certus of your prey,
He'll fugit by some other way,
And sic outflank you.

The article in the *Kenyon Advance* on "Passion in Oratory" is remarkably good.

The *Oberlin Review* appears in larger form, and is very much improved both in its "get up" and the matter in it.

The *Madisonensis* presents a very creditable appearance, and shows much interest taken in it by the editors, who seem to work up their limited field quite thoroughly.

The *Washington Jeffersonian* has just reached us. The articles are rather long, but the matter is excellent. A few typographical errors appear in this issue which will undoubtedly be corrected in the next.

It has a character all its own among college papers,—ambitious, and, in consequence, we think, artificial. It is no doubt an important power in its own country, and the workers on it deserve praise for their diligence.

The prospectus of *The Vidette* gives good promise. The editors seem to possess all the qualities requisite for a successful publication. The articles are short, spicy and quite readable. We welcome it to our list of exchanges.

A Cambridge (England) theologian, when he told the story of the Good Samaritan, after reciting the benevolent man's promise to the host "And when I come again I will repay thee," wound up with, "This he said, knowing that he should see his face no more."

The *Archangel* is on its ear because the *Oberlin Review* man calls it a mosquito. This is naturally shocking to a man of morals and more over savours somewhat of impiety. However we must rejoice that he stopped there, and did not call it a gnat. Nothing concerning the college can be found among its editorials, which are chiefly occupied with defenses of the Romish Church.

The speech entitled "The Lecture Platform" is good in its parts, but there are sad gaps. The mission of the platform, as first stated, hardly corresponds with its real work, which is afterward rightly described; the historical part fragmentary; and the strictures applied are declamatory rather than accurate. The other oration on "Conservatism in Republican Institutions" is, in our opinion, much better, although in this many sentences are introduced of no particular bearing on the subject, sacrificing real strength for display.

We wish to express our opinion in regard to the abstracting of signs and other loose property from down-town. We think such actions those of barbarians rather than of civilized beings, and do not see any sport in robbing some poor workingman of his sign, and thus put him to the expense of buying a new one. It is to be hoped that all actions unworthy of a gentleman, and especially of a student of "Old Union," will be in future refrained from.

The meanest man yet. He went to church. The contribution box was passed. He had one cent. He dropped it on the floor. The box passed on. Everybody saw the supposed unintentional occurrence. When the folks get down to pray, mean man gets down for penny. Penny saved. When folks get up to sing, m. m. (mean man) joins in loudly, "A charge to keep I have," evidently referring to penny. Now bring on your mean men! — *Ex.*

"The wise daughter is the pride of her father; yea, her mother doth also delight in her; but the foolish maiden bringeth sorrow." She bangeth her hair over her right eye; she tip-peth her hat on the back of her head. When evening cometh she walketh forth on the broad street, and with her left eye she glanceth at the patient youth who cougheth on the curbstone and wipeth his nose on a red bandanna. Her handkerchief also is seen. Then the youth smileth to himself, and followeth in her footsteps. She setteth a snare and scoopeth the wayfarer in. Selah!

We think that the power of money is, on the whole, over-estimated. The greatest things which were done for the world have not been accomplished by rich men, or by subscription lists, but by men generally of small pecuniary means. The greatest thinkers, discoverers, inventors and artists have been men of moderate wealth, many of them little raised above the condition of manual laborers in point of worldly circumstances. And it will always be so. Riches are oftener an impediment than a stimulus to action; and in many cases they are quite as much a misfortune as a blessing. The youth who inherits wealth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and so grow sated with it, because he has nothing left to desire. Having no special object to struggle for, he finds time too heavy on his hands; remains mentally and morally asleep; and his position in society is often no higher than that of a polypus over which the tide floats.

'77. Smith is preaching in Belfast, Allegany Co., N. Y.

'78. Hayward has left college and is teaching.

'78. Stolbrand has entered Lehigh University.

'79. Perry has returned to college.

'79. Rodgers is out of college this term and is teaching.

'80. Ingram has applied for entrance at Trinity.

'80. Halpen is at Cornell.

'81 Has received five new members this term.

The *Graphic* anticipates the awards in the great baby show. The following are among the number which will receive premiums:

No. 1. The great national "Rag Baby." Looks abused and worn out. Stuffed with paper and turned green down the back.

No. 2. Sammy Cox. Laughing baby. Entered as funny baby. Takes seventh prize.

No. 3. John Morrissey. Fighting baby. See the black eyes on all the babies about him. He did it. Keeps a little Tiger.

No. 4. Augustus Schell. Very black eye from the infant Morrissey. Got it over three weeks ago.

No. 5. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. First prize. Best talking baby.

No. 6. Anna Dickinson. Talking baby; somewhat capricious; won't mind anybody; travels on various stages; teased by bad boys with quills; cries hard; born of the Republican party.

No. 7. Charles A. Dana. A lion. Awful little fibber. Mad at everybody. Cries continually, "Reduce the army to 10,000 men."

No. 8. Benny Butler. Won't play with Anna Dickinson. First prize for throwing bricks.

No. 9. Willie Tweed, singing Ring a Ring a Rosy. First prize kleptomaniac baby.

No. 10. U. S. Grant. First prize — of the nation.

No. 11. Henry Stanley. Brave little nigger baby. Came near dyeing in the colored woods.

No. 12. Dr. Mary Walker. A paint-ing baby.

No. 13. Sammy J. Tilden. This is one of the smallest children for its age ever known.

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