

The Concordiensis.

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No. 4.

THE CONCORDIENSIS,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY

THE STUDENTS OF UNION UNIVERSITY.

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All communications should be addressed to P. O. Box 960. Articles requested from the Alumni.

TERMS.—One Dollar and a-half per year, in advance. Remit to the order of Business Manager.

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IF we thought it would produce any good effect, we would complain of certain changes in the Faculty, and especially of some of the assignments of professors for this term. The senior class is the one principally affected. We hope the present arrangement is but temporary, and that the Faculty will soon be strengthened by the appointment of one or more good, able men.

WE would like to remind our delinquent editors of the duties they owe to their associate editors, as well as to their classmates. He who will accept the important position of editor, and then strive to do nothing for the support of the paper, or the literary reputation of his college, ought, in some manner, to reap the reward of his indifference.

REV. GEORGE ALEXANDER, who has held the chair of Logic and Rhetoric in this college for many years, has resigned his position and has accepted a call from the University Place Church of New York city. This action was taken only after long and

serious thought, and we believe Mr. Alexander consulted less his own wishes and preferences in the matter than duty and the welfare of the church of God. He is a loss not only to the college as an institution, but also to the individual men of this college on whom his influence was potent and beneficial. He goes to a wider field of labor, to increased responsibilities, but with faith and ability sufficient for the work. The Christian church of the Metropolis has gained a new leader who shall animate the followers of Christ not by words alone, but by deeds, and who shall prove even to those who believe not, the beauty and strength of character which Christ can give.

WE regret to say that the gymnasium is at present in a deplorable situation. Long since all the dumb bells and every other available object have disappeared. There is no instructor, and as a natural consequence athletics have been almost entirely neglected. Even the non-portable fixtures are loose, and some of them partially broken, while the mats are used for almost any purpose but that for which they were intended. As yet, the Athletic Association has been unable to provide any new fixtures, and, indeed, it would be utterly useless in the present state of affairs. This element of physical culture should not be entirely disregarded by any college. Of the men who attend our colleges to-day, a large number have not the physique necessary to the acquirement of a good education. Development of body is as important as the development of mind; and the former should keep pace with the latter.

IN the early part of last term we effected an arrangement with Prof. Lamoreaux, whereby contributions to this paper would be accepted by him as essays. It was then confidently expected that this arrangement would arouse a strong literary rivalry among the students, and that there would be contributed many articles of such a nature as to elevate the character of

this paper. But such has not been the result, for during the last four months only two articles have been contributed by students, exclusive of the editors.

Though regretting our failure in this attempt, we hope to attain our end, viz: to make literary excellence an object of strife and reward by the following inducement: We offer two prizes (ten dollars each) for the two best original articles (in the form of a thesis or essay and story respectively) submitted on or before February 15th, 1884.

Some member of the faculty will be requested to act as judge in determining the respective merits of the articles. We trust not so much to the value of the prize, which is small; indeed, to secure our end as we do to the competition which this will naturally arouse. Among the locals will be found the conditions, as few and as simple as possible, governing this competition.

A FAREWELL.

Farewell, dear heart,
Since we must part,
Let's kiss through smiles—not tears.

Let grief not mar
Those eyes, which far
Out-peer the hue the violet wears,
Or brightness of a star.

If ever soul,
'Neath Fate's control,
Hath chafed and been perverse,
Mine loathes its chain
But ah! how vain
Is every breathed sigh or curse
Or monody of pain!

The rose of June
Will blow full soon,
And, on some distant shore,
Its blushing hue
Will bring to view
The cheeks that I have pressed of yore,
And lips of honey-dew.

And, if no thing
Of beauty bring
This face again to thee,
O may some strain
Of this refrain
Find echo in thy memory,
—Yet there beget no pain!

Then farewell, sweet,
When next we meet,
We'll kiss and smile—not weep.
Then cease to grieve—
With thee I leave

A heart, I deem not worth to keep,
Yet hope thou wilt receive.

A. B. BISHOP.

EXAGGERATION.

THERE is no habit more extensively practiced and yet more practically useless, plainly uncalled for, utterly truthless and demoralizing than that of exaggeration. It leads directly to practical lying; to lying, in fact, when the desired object could be attained more easily by telling the truth.

It is sometimes said of a person that "he will lie even when the truth would serve him better." If, indeed, there is a person so unlucky, he will find if he were to trace back the habit, that it has grown out of the practice of exaggeration.

It seems to be a part of our perverted nature, from childhood up, to create a sensation; if the truth won't do it we exaggerate, and by the time the story goes around it has become a huge lie—many little lies piled on top of each other, making a great pile of nonsense and absurdities.

Did we ever, while exaggerating stop to think of just what we said—of the picture we have presented, to our friend? In our ordinary conversation we are so enthusiastic, or such is our poverty of expression, that we cannot talk upon the most ordinary topic, except in the most enraptured and extravagant terms; everything handsome is "a beauty," "perfectly splendid," or "elegant;" everything that pleases us is "delightful," "splendid," "charming," or "positively delicious;" everything that displeases us is "dreadful," "hateful," "horrible," "shocking," or "contemptibly mean."

Listen for a while to a circle of lively young ladies and you will find that within the compass of a few short hours they have enjoyed more rapture, endured more pain, passed through more thrilling experiences, and seen more gorgeous spectacles, met with more marvelous adventures and "hair-breadth escapes," than could be crowded into a whole life-time, even if carried out into three score and ten; and possibly they have been "scared to death" two or three times. Ask your friend what he thinks of the weather in a stormy season, and he will tell you that it "rains pitch-forks," "cats and dogs;" that "it beats every storm since or before the flood." If he gets his clothes a little wet in crossing the street he has, in his own words, "been drenched to the skin," and "the mud is everywhere up to one's knees."

A cloudy day is "terribly gloomy," or "as dark as Egypt." All the winds "blow a hurricane." All the fogs "can be cut with a knife," and if the roads are dry and dusty he "breathes a pint of dust per hour." All fires are "conflagrations," though only a fence is burned. All our railroad trains "run like lightning," all our orators "rival Demosthenes." Our good men are "paragons of virtue," and our villains are "monsters of iniquity."

We cannot be too careful in our use of words; we may express in glowing terms a scene that is grand, a wretch that is terrible, but just as soon as we exaggerate we overstep the bounds of truth. Not only our great thinkers and writers, but our most powerful orators have been distinguished more for moderation than exaggeration in expression.

Again, if we make it a practice to use such extravagant expressions when we contemplate things of minor importance, we stand dumb before things that are grand, unable to express ourselves, from the fact that we have exhausted all our store. All those expressions, these words that are grand, should be used only in speaking of things that are grand and noble, and not wasted on things less worthy of them. Let the expression be suited to the object, the word to the action.

Nor does the habit of exaggeration, of stepping over the truth, end with the one who practices it. The child's confidence in its parent's integrity is unbounded until that parent oversteps the line of truth and is detected; then the confidence is shaken, the implicit trust the child formerly had is in part gone, the seed of immorality is planted which, if not plucked out, will germinate, grow and bring forth fruit to the dishonor of its name.

L. V. A.

A SABBATH MORN.

'Tis Sabbath morn; bright shines the rising sun,
And pours its rays upon the waking earth
In showers of liquid gold: and as its beams
Light up the western hills and flood the vales,
All Nature rouses from her dewy sleep,
And once again begins her song of praise.
The countless orbs of light that decked the sky,
When midnight wrapped the earth in silent gloom,
Have paled and fled before the orb of day.
Still with its restless waves the heaving sea,
Like some fierce Lion in its narrow cage,
Beats on its rocky bars with sullen roar,
Or licks with frothy tongue the golden sand.
A holy hush has fallen on the scene;
The breeze sighs softly through the waving trees,

And on the trembling grasses seems to play,
Waking sweet music as upon a harp;
While with the low, soft murmur comes the sound
Of running water and of lowing kine
And the strange humming of the insect world.
And, like an organ's louder, richer notes,
That soar aloft in sweetest majesty,
While the deep bass rolls on in monotone,
Rise the clear voices of unnumbered birds,
Each pouring forth its little song of praise
And trembling in his heartfelt ecstasy,
As if his joyful thoughts were coming fast,
Too fast for utterance.

Thus Nature's voice,
From land and sea, from plain and wooded hill,
In one sublime, united burst of praise,
Rises like incense, to her Maker's throne.
And shall proud man, the greatest work of all,
Made in God's image, in whose lifeless frame
He breathed the breath of life, giving him power
O'er every living thing,—shall he, I say,
Refuse to his Creator, Savior, Lord,
The grateful, heartfelt homage that he owes?
Shall he, alone of all God's mighty works,
Be dumb, doubt, and deny His boundless love?
No! Let each living thing awake to praise,
And raise his voice, though feeble it may be,
To swell the song that shakes the universe:
To Him who hath loved us and saved us from sin,
The Maker, Preserver of Heaven and of earth,
Be blessing, and honor, and glory and power,
Both now and forever and ever! Amen.

E. T. R.

ADVANTAGES OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

IT often happens that young men in the pursuit of a profession neglect to avail themselves of a course at college, under the delusion that all knowledge which does not pertain to their profession is useless and not worth the time spent in acquiring it. I do not ignore the fact that four years is a long time to spend in preparing the way for a profession, especially when that time is taken from the most important period of our youth, yet we estimate the worth of an object only by comparing it with some other object, and, when compared with the probability of success or failure in the great enterprises of life, four years sinks into insignificance. It is my purpose to remove this delusion as far as possible from the minds of my readers, and if I shall be successful, I shall not think my time spent in vain. For the most part those who labor under this delusion are such as think that to acquire wealth is the only success in life. Did I think thus, I would lay aside my pen, shut my books, and forever be silent, for to become a miser requires none of the advantages

of a college course. Considering, then, that we are successful in life only so far as we have contributed to the happiness and welfare of our fellow men, I will proceed. I doubt whether men who have barely mastered the rudiments of learning are capable of mastering any more than a proportionate amount of their profession, for it is impossible to rear upon a narrow and poorly laid foundation so broad and elegant an after-structure as upon a foundation broad and firmly laid. Having acquired no knowledge outside of their profession they become narrow minded and the scope of their reason is limited to one corner in the intellectual world, as one who is continually looking at near objects becomes short-sighted and his view is limited to a small circle of the physical world. On the other hand, men at college are trained in many departments of thought, so that they are capable of judging of all the more important questions of life. On questions of minor importance one may be as capable of judging as the other; but when great questions arise—questions upon which the prosperity of a nation, the happiness of individuals, and perhaps life and death depend—then the men who have been trained at our colleges and whose foundations of thought have been deeply and firmly laid come to the front, and all others are compelled to yield to them, for the people will confide only in those who are capable of protecting their interests. Did all young men who desire a professional career avail themselves of a college education, there would not be so many insignificant professional men eking out a wretched existence and bringing disgrace upon their profession. It is not simply to read a certain amount of Greek and Latin that men go to college, though to correctly understand all professional terms a thorough knowledge of these is necessary. The great object, however, is to discipline the mind, which gradually mounts higher and higher into the regions of thought until it astonishes the world with new revelations. I do not say that without a college education you cannot acquire wealth and the distinction which necessarily follows it, but I do say that you cannot, except in rare instances, acquire any distinction beyond this. Finally there is a charm about a college education, as about religion, which only those who have tried it are capable of feeling.

STUDENT.

DEATH OF "COL." PICKETT.

ALL who have attended the college at any time during the past twenty-three years remember "Col." Pickett, and with regret will they learn that his famil-

iar face can never again be seen on college hill. After serving the institution faithfully for nearly a quarter of a century as superintendent of buildings and farm, during the holiday vacation he willingly gave up his spirit to the God who made it.

"Col." Pickett was not a great man, as this world counts greatness, but he was an eminently good man. Kindness and piety were deep-seated in his heart, and the first principle of his life seemed to be to do his duty toward God and man. He was active in church work, punctual and regular in his attendance upon divine worship, and was a friend to those in need.

Neither cold nor heat could keep him from his work, to which he gave his undivided attention. Before others thought of arising in the morning he was around to see if everything was secure and to remedy any damage done by fun-loving students during the night. Many stories are told of the boys trying to outwit the "Colonel," and signally failing in each attempt. If they stole chairs or desks from the recitation rooms and hid them in some unfrequented spot, the "Colonel" was sure to find and restore them before the time for recitation.

He was a philosopher and lecturer in his way, and being brought into close contact with the students, many are the truthful sayings remembered by the boys.

In everything he saw the goodness and love of the Creator. During a summer shower it was his custom to remark to those whom he met, "What a kind Father we have in heaven; He knows that we have need of rain and He sends it."

Yes, the "Colonel" has passed away, and his kind and hearty "Good morning, doctor," will be sadly missed, not only by the students, but also by the alumni as they return each commencement day. Well could such a man on his dying bed exclaim with Paul: "I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give to me at that day."

N. Y. STATE INTER-COLLEGIATE B. B. LEAGUE.

THE need of a N. Y. State Inter-collegiate B. B. League has long been felt. During the last few seasons college nines were compelled to play for the most part with local or professional teams on account of the difficulty of arranging dates with other colleges. Therefore for the past few weeks a movement has been on foot to revive the old B. B. association which existed four years ago. Pursuant to arrangement, a meeting of delegates from Cornell, Hamilton, Rochester,

Hobart and Union was held at Utica on Jan. 11th, and a preliminary organization was effected. The name of the organization is the N. Y. State Inter-collegiate B. B. League. Mr. Brown of Rochester was elected president, Mr. Pierson of Hobart, vice-president, Mr. Lee of Hamilton, secretary and treasurer. An executive committee of one delegate from each of the colleges represented is to be appointed by the president, and to meet sometime before the end of the present term to arrange a schedule of games and to transact other necessary business. We wish the League success, and would urge upon Union the advisability of taking immediate action, that we may send into the field as strong a team as possible.

[Extract from speech of Lord Coleridge delivered before the students of Haverford College. This is considered the ablest speech which Lord Coleridge has delivered in this country.—ED.]

YOU may be surprised at the name I shall select from your American poets when I tell you to learn Bryant. I do not say Longfellow, because, although he is a sweet and noble and delightful poet, he is n't American—I mean that his poetry might just as well have been written in England, or Italy, or Germany, or France as in America, but Mr. Bryant's poetry is full of the characteristics of his own country, as well as noble, natural and invigorating.

And now for the prose writers: I shall show my own idiosyncrasy when I name at the head of my list Lord Bolingbroke, as a writer of the most perfect English, rising at times to a nervous and sinewy eloquence and falling with his subject, but never below the tone of the conversation of a high-bred gentleman. Next, I place the greatest advocate since Cicero—and I say this even remembering your own Webster—Lord Erskine. You will find nowhere better English than in some of his sentences. Then Burke, of whom Erskine himself spoke so highly. Then Hooker, whom I should not recommend to be read as a whole, except by theological students; but he has written some passages which cannot be surpassed. Then that great man, Lord Bacon, with words of exactest choice and profoundest wisdom, whom I cannot forbear quoting, although he will make my own words poor and worthless in the comparison.

“Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man,” etc.

And next I shall name a man who had great influence upon me at Oxford, and who, in spite of his change of religion, remains to be one of the greatest mas-

ters of English, Cardinal Newman. You do not know the full extent of the resources of our language if you have not read some of the best works of Newman. And now I will take two of your own writers. First, Daniel Webster, a man the majesty of whose presence I well remember, for he visited my father, and I had the honor of having him take me by the hand, and of speaking to him, or rather of being spoken to by him as a boy. I learned many passages from him in my boyhood, which I remember still, from an old two-volume edition of his speeches, for the larger collection, edited by Mr. Everett, had not yet been published. Study Webster. And next I will mention your greatest writer, the master of an exquisite and an absolutely perfect style, Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Then to name the great Greek and Latin masters. I do not know how far you study them here, but I was brought up upon them, and a great part of the literature which I committed to memory in my youth was from their writings. There was a time, doubtless, when they were too exclusively studied. Doubtless, too, there were second rate, third rate and fourth rate authors who wrote in those languages, and whose works have been commented upon by able editors. But as masters of literature, the great classic writers are simply perfect. And of those of whom you should study and learn by heart, I will name five: first, certainly, Homer; second, as certainly, Virgil; then Euripides; then Catullus; then Horace.

I cannot too earnestly recommend your acquainting yourselves with good books. They are the best of companions. In sickness, in misfortune, in sorrow, in sleepless nights and days of pain, you will find your memories of great and wholesome literature a constant solace and refreshment. And, as a man is known by the company he keeps, still more truly is he known by the books he reads and loves. Read only the best books, and never read bad books. Good books will nerve you for the work—the serious and earnest work—which is the lot of all good and true men. For, to quote the great writer, Dr. Young—not from his “Night Thoughts,” but from his “Satires,” a work much less known—

“This is the scene of combat, not of rest;
Man's is laborious happiness at best,
On this side Death—his labors never cease
His joys are joys of conquest, not of peace.”

And one word more, as I counsel you to earnest and faithful lives. See to it that you preserve your moral purity. Do not believe those who tell you that such an achievement is impossible in this world. It is

perfectly possible, as many have proved. And nothing will so help you to it, nothing will tend more to keep you from evil, than the company of good books and the thoughts and counsels of good men.

FINE ART IN EARLY DAYS.

OF the artists that visited Albany in the early part of the present century, there were none of them remained in the city any great length of time—more than to complete their commissions. Mr. Ezra Ames was probably the first artist that made Albany his permanent home. Mr. Ames was born at Framingham, Mass., May 5th, 1768. He was by trade a fancy and ornamental painter on wood-work. Mr. Ames took to portrait painting soon after locating in Albany. His success in portraiture at that early day secured him the friendship of nearly all the public men who resided in Albany. The exhibition of Governor George Clinton's full-length portrait in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in the year 1812, brought Mr. Ames into public notice as an artist of fine taste for color and good drawing. He also painted the portrait of Governor De Witt Clinton. Some years later the portrait is among the collection of Governors' portraits belonging to the city of Albany.

At a late meeting of the Common Council, a resolution was adopted ordering the hanging of the portraits in the new City Hall. The full-length portrait of General Washington that has hung behind the speaker's desk in the old Assembly chamber was a copy by Ames from Stuart's painting of Washington, belonging to the Lord Lansdown estate.

Mr. Ames established an art gallery, which was located on South Pearl street near Plain. It was a great resort for the admirers of the fine arts. There were among the collection a number of foreign works by artists who stood high in their profession, besides a large collection of Mr. Ames' best works. The artist's studio was in a room off the gallery, where he painted up to the time of his death, which took place in Albany, February 23d, 1836.

A few years after the death of Mr. Ames, Mr. Henry Kirk Brown located in Albany. Mr. Brown was born in Lyden, Mass., in the year 1814. While quite young he commenced painting portraits in Boston, under the instruction of Chester Harding, with much success; he had a fine feeling for color, and his drawings were considered good for that early day. In 1837 he went west and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he modeled with some success. About 1840 he located in Albany, where he remained for

some years. While in Albany he modeled many busts of public men, in addition to the "Four Seasons," for the late Ezra Prentice, Esq., of Mount Hope. Mr. Brown went abroad on leaving Albany and located in Italy, where he modeled with success. He returned to New York in 1846. While remaining in Albany he had as a pupil Mr. George Fuller, the present eminent artist of Boston. Mr. John Q. Ward, one of America's most successful sculptors, was a pupil of Mr. Brown in New York city. The Washington equestrian statue in Union Square, New York city, was by Mr. Brown. It was the first large successful figure cast in bronze in this country. Mr. Brown resides in his pleasant rural home, on the bank of the Hudson, near the city of Newburgh, N. Y.

The members of "The Sketch Club" are making decided progress in their drawings, the membership is keeping up; there has been but two or three that have dropped off since the organization was completed. At the last meeting of the club the members decided to hold two meetings in each week, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The Thursday evening meeting is to be held at some of the members' homes, where, in connection with their art studies, the members hope to combine music, singing and recitations. One of the rules of the club is to donate to the host or hostess of the evening a sketch, as a souvenir from the club.

* * *

THE following explains itself:

To the Boat Clubs of Bowdoin College, Maine; Dartmouth College, New Hampshire; Harvard University, Wesleyan University, Amherst College and Amherst Agricultural College, Massachusetts; Brown University, Rhode Island; Trinity College and Yale University, Connecticut; Union College, Hamilton College, Columbia College and Cornell University, New York; and Princeton College, New Jersey; all of which institutions at one time or another participated in the Regattas of the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association.

In the spring of 1882 Yale University, then holding the best title to the Inter-Collegiate championship in eight-oared shell rowing, was challenged by the University of Pennsylvania to an eight-oared shell race. This challenge was declined. In 1883, Harvard University, holding as above the championship, was in like manner challenged by the University of Pennsylvania to an eight-oared shell race, which challenge was also declined. A similar challenge sent recently from the

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University of Pennsylvania to Harvard University (the present champions) for an eight-oared shell race in 1884, having also been declined, the Boat Club of the University of Pennsylvania hereby challenges any and every of the aforementioned Colleges and Universities to row an eight-oared shell race with coxswains for the championship of American colleges: over any distance of water and at such time and place as may be mutually agreed upon.

Failing to receive an affirmative answer to this general challenge within sixty days, we propose to claim the championship of American colleges in eight-oared shell rowing, and will call upon public opinion to sustain us in this position.

FRED. F. HALLOWELL,

Sec'y Regatta Com. Univ. of Penna.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1884.

DO N'T.

DO N'T read the following.

Do n't buy coal if your neighbor has any.

Do n't forget to pay your subscription.

Do n't buy matches if a freshman rooms in the section.

Do n't imagine this is meant to be funny.

Do n't pole too hard (down town); you might get stuck.

Do n't think the U. C. A. association is dead; it is only taking a prolonged sleep.

Do n't smile every time a professor speaks of a horse.

Do n't regret that the Shakespearian club is defunct; a wise Providence guideth all things.

Do n't pony when the prof. is looking.

Do n't display your artistic skill on chairs and benches.

Do n't fail to contest for THE CONCORDIENSIS prizes.

Do n't think the college authorities are in league with surgeons down town.

Do n't leave your windows and doors open.

Do n't forget to make a ten-spot at every meal.

Oh, do n't, do n't.

A magazine writer asks: "How shall we utilize the Indians?" This is a difficult question to answer, but perhaps the best plan would be to petrify them and sell them for cigar store signs. This idea is worthy of consideration, anyhow.—*Norristown Herald*.

The turn of the "tied"—starting homeward after the wedding trip.—*Exchange*.

HORATII CARMINUM. 1—5.

GENTLE MARY, prithee tell,
What slender youth, bedecked with roses,
In some far, sequestered dell,
His passion-dreams to you discloses?
Tell for whom, so modest-fair,
You daily twine your sunny hair.

Alas! how oft will he deplore
The broken vows, and ah! how vainly
'Whelmed in Love's deep sea, give o'er
His love-lit eyes to tears unmanly?
Who enjoys your golden smile
'Too credulously for awhile?

You, always heart-free, always kind,
He hopes to love and woo forever;
Knowing not the false, false wind
That wafts him on and soon will sever
His fond heart from yours away,
And make his bark the billows' prey.

Unhappy they on whom you shine,
Unknowing all your witching art;
But I with love have ceased to pine,
And do not own a shipwrecked heart.
My drenched garments deck the fane
Of the great God who rules the main.

A. B. BISHOP.

LOCALS.

ABUNDANCE of snow.

Coasting is the chief sport.

The new catalogue is out.

De Baun, '86, has left college.

Why don't ye sophomores enlist?

The report that T. C. Gawler had left college was unfounded.

Now is the time when the student doth sit down prematurely on the section steps to rise slowly and with pain.

We would like to remind our subscribers that the \$1.50 would be very acceptable. "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

Prof. Hollis, Knight of the Woolen Garter, has just been united in the bonds of matrimony. A long life and much happiness to the professor.

'84 has not got any cheek. They move a committee of fifteen be appointed to make arrangements for a fair, and that eight of that committee be from their class. Of course the motion was lost and we are inclined to think that the fair was lost with it.

At a meeting of the faculty, held Jan. 10th, it was resolved: "That all students not in full standing at

the end of the present term, should forfeit their scholarship." This gives a very short time to make up back studies, and in many cases it will be impossible to do so.

A new chapter of the $\Phi. \chi. \theta.$ fraternity has recently been opened at Union. This fraternity is largely established among the colleges of the West and South, and in all numbers something above forty-five chapters. The chapter at Union contains eleven men and is the beta chapter of the state.

Even up to the last moment there was a lingering hope that something unforeseen would interfere with the resignation of Prof. Alexander, but it was not so, and we are compelled to announce that he has accepted his call. He entered upon his new duties at the beginning of the year.

The following are the subjects for essays due Jan. 28th: Seniors.—Analyze the Total Pleasure of an Evening Party. Juniors.—Benefits and Evils of Opening Art Collections and Libraries to the Public on Sundays. Sophomores.—Advantages and Disadvantages of Popularity.

We have not yet heard of any steps having been taken toward the organization of the base ball nine. This important step should not be long delayed; the men should be selected and ordered to the gym as soon as possible. Let the directors see that this is done, remembering that "practice makes perfect."

The sophomores have commenced Clark's Elements of the English Language with Tutor Anable, who is taking the classes of Prof. Alexander. The text book formerly in use was that of J. H. Gilmore. It is purposed, however, to use the two in connection with each other, in the hope of attaining better results.

Prof. Alexander returned to this city Jan. 14th, to preside at a meeting of his late congregation, held for the purpose of electing a new pastor. Mr. Alexander was installed as pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church of New York city, on Jan. 8th. The installation sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Darling of Schenectady.

It is with sorrow that the alumni will learn of the death of "Colonel" Pickett, who has been overseer of the college grounds for nearly twenty-five years, and has gained a place in every heart by his genial manners. We left him before the holiday vacation in apparently perfect health, and returned to find that he had suddenly passed away.

As stated in our last issue, Prof. Wells has sailed for the Bahamas, and is probably now enjoying the delights of a tropical climate, while we are shivering in

our overcoats, with the mercury at 10 below zero. We hope the professor will be much benefitted by his trip and return to us at the appointed time. During his absence the classes in modern languages will not recite.

The freshmen are roaming about the colleges with their military caps and brass buttoned coats and give the institution quite a military air. They are now well advanced in the primitive tactics and have commenced to use the accoutrements of war. We also see by the bulletin that drill hours are set apart for the upper classmen, but according to the latest information very few have consented to don the garb of the soldier.

We understand that the joint debate between the Adelpic and Philomathean literary societies is not to take place, at least not on the day appointed. The debate was appointed for Friday, Jan. 19th, but for some unexplained reason the Philomatheans say they cannot be ready on that day. The Adelpics, on the other hand, say that they will not debate at all unless on the day appointed. Thus the matter stands at present. We trust, however, that some new date will be agreed upon, and that the debate will not be an entire fizzle.

Conditions governing the literary prizes given by THE CONCORDIENSIS:

- (1) Every article must be written on foolscap paper, one side only, and be signed by some *nom de plume*.
- (2) The articles shall be submitted on or before the 15th day of February, 1884, accompanied by an envelope inscribed with the *nom de plume* of the writer, and containing within, his proper name.
- (3) No articles must exceed four thousand words in length, or contain less than two thousand words.
- (4) The prizes shall not be given unless at least three articles be submitted in competition for each prize.
- (5) THE CONCORDIENSIS shall have the right to publish any and all articles submitted.

On Jan. 16th a committee consisting of Bishops Huntington and Coxe, Drs. Battershall and Parker, and Mr. McDonald, called on President Potter and offered him, on behalf of the trustees of Hobart College, the presidency of that institution. The committee urged Dr. Potter to accept this position and, as inducements, mentioned the financial prosperity of Hobart, its excellent site, its promising prospects and the desire of the Episcopal Church to support it under Dr. Potter's administration. President Potter thanked the committee for their offer and said he would take it into consideration. Dr. Potter will consult with his

friends in this country and Europe before taking any decided action, but the probabilities are the offer will be accepted.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of one who, for many years has been a regular and tireless visitor to the college buildings. "Billy, the oil man," is dead. He was an interesting subject—in oil, we might say with the art critics—one who would have figured well in the novels of Charles Dickens. He had a will which kept him always above circumstances, so that no matter how many unsuccessful visits were made to the college buildings, when the time for his appearance came he was sure to "bob up serenely." His command of forcible English was only to be equalled by his use of it, and the man who would not buy *his* oil would be called names which were far ahead of the puritanical names of the time of Cromwell; and then "Billy," sorry, probably, for his misuse of the language, would offer up a fervent petition, asking for a change to come over the stony heart of the student, and that he would buy oil. But though he had his faults, as we all have, he, too, had his good qualities. Many students can thank "Billy" for enlightenment thrown on numerous hard and knotty subjects. Many a student has thanked him for his appearance which caused a lull in the oil *exchange*. Many—, but we forbear, our space will not permit. Suffice it to say, "he was a man, and above all else he was a man." Whence he came and whither he hath gone; we know not.

PERSONALS.

[Communications concerning any of the alumni will be gladly received and inserted in these columns.]

'46. Henry R. Pierson has been dangerously ill but is recovering.

'56. M. R. Vedder has a large practice in New York as a physician. He is a brother of Dr. A. M. Vedder, also a graduate of Union, who was for many years the leading physician of our city.

'57. Chester Averill died lately at his residence in Stockbridge, Mass.

'57. Addison A. Hosmer, after an honorable record in the war, settled in Washington, where he still resides. He is engaged as a government attorney.

'58. Henry L. Harter has been appointed to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy at the Albany High School.

'58. E. P. Waterbury is principal of the State Nor-

mal School at Albany. (The institution, under his direction, has had great success, as was shown by the recent re-union of its graduates. The school is soon to be removed into a handsome new building in the west end of Albany.)

'54. Rev. Dr. Van Home, for some years pastor of the Race street Reformed church, in Philadelphia, has sold the church property and built an elegant brick structure further uptown. Dr. Van Home has been president of the Synod of the Reformed church of America, and has published several works of an interesting religious character.

'62. Elliot T. Slocum is at present residing in Detroit, Mich. He has been a member of the legislature of that State.

'63. Charles E. Smith is the editor of the *Philadelphia Press*. The paper under his charge has become an equal and rival of the best metropolitan journals.

'66. D. B. Tower is a prominent lawyer at Boston and is still a bachelor which is more than can be said of most of his class.

'66. Rev. Geo. Alexander has severed his connection with the college as Professor of Logic and Rhetoric and taken charge of the University Place church in New York.

'73. James L. Veeder is practicing law at Fonda, N. Y.

'74. Geo. F. Beakley has lately become editor of the Fulton County *Democrat*.

'80. A. H. Dougherty, the artist, is about to return from Paris. While there he has sold fourteen pictures to French parties at American prices.

'81. W. J. Hayes celebrated, as an athlete while at college, is now city editor of the Albany *Express*.

'82. J. J. Drowne, now with the Agnes Villa combination, has under consideration an offer to support Ethel Tucker, a talented and rising young Western actress.

'82. Dickinson has been appointed to a clerkship in the State Senate of New York.

'82. Ford is pastor of a flourishing Presbyterian church in Washington county.

'83. C. E. Franklin is on the staff of the Albany *Evening Times*.

'85. Richards has returned to College.

WHAT HAPPENETH IN THE COLLEGE WORLD.

HARVARD.—The *Advocate*, in an editorial, complains of the great amount of work required at that institution, as follows: "Although much studying was done during the recess, it was largely on back work. It does seem impossible for any one to keep up with his work. Many are at length coming to see that too much is attempted at Harvard, that soon a radical change must be made. We have too many different societies, too many different athletic organizations to allow real good work to be done in any."

The late Prof. Sophocles bequeathed his library to the college.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The *Magazine* says that at the convention of the Intercollegiate Press Association the withdrawal of the Vassar *Miscellany* was reported amid the sobs of the delegates.

Preparations are being made for a class regatta to take place on the last Saturday in April.

VASSAR.—The *Miscellany* takes great interest in giving account of all the marriages which take place among its alumnæ.

PRINCETON.—The requirements for admission have been raised.—It is probable that no boat crew will be organized this year.

LAFAYETTE.—The *Journal* expects to see a good ball nine on the campus this year.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—The *Student* in its last issue contained spicy editorials and interesting essays.

WILLIAMS.—The sophomores are required to write theses upon subjects connected with their study of philology.

The base ball battery practice daily in the gym.

The *Gul* was issued about the tenth of January.

We are curious to learn the result of the investigation set on foot by the editors of the *Athenæum*, in regard to that editorial for which they disclaim all responsibility. The editorial reflected severely on the junior class and charges them with the rowdyism which took place at President Carter's reception to the senior class.

On January 16th, while coasting, Nathan Gest of the senior class, was instantly killed. He was orator of his class and stood high in scholarship.

It is understood that the girls have adopted the following as their motto for leap year: "If you see what you want, ask for it."—*Texas Siftings*.

CLIPPINGS.

RONDO DU DODO.

DUDE, disappear! From out New York
Betake thy way; and like the stork,
Fold up thy legs beneath thy wing;
Pack up thy "bell," which does not ring.
Migrate, make tracks, light out, gawk!

And, Dude, before thou goest, walk
Unto some tailor's. Bid him chalk
A longer coat for thee. Then, thing,
Do disappear.

If our desires thou dost not balk,
Our tears upon thy catafalque
We'll shed, and then we'll sing:
"On earth they worked him with a string."
All this, oh Dude, to thee we'll squawk,
Dude, disappear!

—*Acta*.

"Can love die?" inquired a poetess, in a recently published poem. It cannot, though it gets dreadfully adjourned occasionally.

Two newspaper men in Paris had a duel the other day and one got a blade between his ribs and had it broken off in there. He went, however, at five o'clock, to his editorial chair in the *Evenement* as usual. Editors can't die until after "we have gone to press," you know.

"Let me see," said the young man Saturday evening as he was going home from his work; "my wages is \$6. I ken get a horse and buggy to-morrow and take my girl out ridin' for \$4. That leaves \$2. I ken get along with \$1.50 for spendin' money and will have fifty cents left to give mother for board. I'll go.

A moral poetess had begun a poem in uncompromising blank verse on the degeneracy of man: "God made man in his own image, but he—" and here she was compelled to leave it. A degenerate one came in and took the liberty of helping her forward a little: "Would probably have remained so, but she—" —*London Society*.

"No," said the young man to the ticket-seller, "I don't want an end seat, I want one in the middle of the row. I usually go out two or three times during the performance, and always between the acts, and half the pleasure I get at the theatre is the sensation I make in passing in and out, you know. No, no; no end seat for me; a fellow might go out and come in a dozen times, and nobody would notice him." —*Boston Transcript*.

Albany Law School.

HISTORY OF THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.

CHAPTER. II.

IN 1869 the school met a great loss in the death of Amos Dean. He took a very active interest in the organization of the school, and it was largely through his efforts that it was pushed so rapidly forward. For seventeen years his best endeavors were given for the prosperity of the school, and he died in the harness, respected and beloved by his associate professors and the many graduates of the school who have been enabled to achieve success in their professions largely through his instrumentality.

Besides his legal education, Prof. Dean was a man of great literary attainments. He was an author of considerable note and his works display literary merit of a high order. His "History of Civilization", forms a part of every complete library.

The vacancy in the faculty, caused by the death of Prof. Dean, was filled by Isaac Edwards, LL.D., who brought to the position personal qualifications and legal ability of the highest order.

In 1856 Amasa McCoy, A.M., was added to the faculty as professor of rhetoric and oratory, which position he retained for several years.

In 1870 Hon. Amasa J. Parker retired from the faculty at the close of twenty years of continuous service. He continued his connection with the school as a member of the board of trustees and still manifests a lively interest in the welfare of the school. Judge Parker is the only member of the original faculty who still survives. He was succeeded in the faculty by Hon. Matthew Hale.

At this time the school flourished to such an extent and had been so successful that students began to pour in from every quarter of the Union, and even foreign countries began to send their representatives. An addition to the faculty was demanded, and Hon. William F. Allen, late of the Court of Appeals, and Hon. William L. Learned, now a Justice of the Supreme Court for this department, became members of the faculty.

In 1873, chiefly through the efforts of Eliphalet Nott Potter, LL.D., the University of Albany united with Union College to form Union University. Although upon the union of the several departments President Potter of Union College became president of the University, Hon. Thomas W. Olcott remained president of the Law School.

In 1874 Hon. John T. Hoffman, ex-Governor of

the State, became an additional member of the faculty, being professor of "The Law of Real Property."

In 1875, Hon. Ira Harris, who had been connected with the school from the time of its organization, died. Prof. Harris was born at Charleston, Montgomery Co., N. Y., on the 31st of May, 1802. He graduated from Union College in the class of 1824; studied law at Albany, and there commenced to practice. He rapidly rose to a position of eminence in the profession, and in 1844 became a member of the Legislature. In 1847 he became a Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he held until 1860. He was a member of the Constitutional conventions of 1845 and 1867. In 1862 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, which position he held for six years.

Prof. Harris was a man of great legal ability, and was one of the most conscientious and able jurists. During his varied political career he was always faithful to his duties as a professor, and a clear expounder of the principles of Practice, Pleading and Evidence.

The first course of lectures was delivered in a large hall in a building which formerly stood where the new postoffice and federal building now stands, at the foot of State street on Broadway. The next two years the lectures were delivered in the Cooper building, which formerly stood on the corner of State and Green streets. In 1854 the south wing of the Medical College was erected for its use, where it continued until November 1879.

For a long time these accommodations had been found inadequate, and in 1879 the first move was made to obtain better quarters, when an opening presented itself in the sharpe of the Unitarian church on State street above Swan. After great effort on the part of Thomas W. Olcott, the church edifice was purchased and transformed into a school house. On the evening of November 10th, 1879, the edifice was dedicated to its new purposes. At the public exercises attending this event Hon. W. L. Learned presided, supported by Hon. Amasa J. Parker and Samuel Hand. An historical address was made by Hon. A. J. Parker, in closing which, referring to the lack of room in the old building and its splendid acoustic qualities, he said: "It is fortunate that these advantages are secured in obtaining this spacious building, so well adapted to your use. Let it be dedicated with all due ceremony to its future purposes, second only in sacredness of character to that for which it has heretofore been used. Reminded by the impressive and undying maxims inscribed on your walls, that you are here to learn to follow implicitly the rules of justice, truth and honor, and remem-

bering the old Roman motto, "*Fustitia virtutem regina*," that Justice is the queen of the virtues, who will dare say that this temple is not consecrated to a sacred use?"

Samuel Hand made an address eulogizing W. F. Allen and Isaac Edwards; and C. E. Smith, editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, an address in which he characterized Amos Dean as the master professor and Ira Harris as the master judge.

In 1878 the faculty was further enlarged by the election of President Potter as lecturer on the "Feudal System," Dr. Henry Coppee on "International Law," Hon. H. E. Sickles on "Evidence," and Chas. T. F. Spoor on "Practice and Pleading at Common Law and Under the Code."

In March, 1879, the school received a severe blow in the death of Prof. Isaac Edwards. He was admired and loved by all who came in contact with him, not alone for his great learning, but because of his personal regard for the students under his charge. He had the faculty of imparting to the students in a remarkable degree a knowledge of the law in which he was himself so well versed.

Isaac Edwards wrote several legal works of great merit, all of which are noted for lucidity of thought, conciseness of language, and comprehensiveness of scope. Among them the most valuable are: Edwards on Bills and Promissory Notes, and Edwards on Bailments.

REAL PROPERTY.

THE course of instruction on Real Property has been completed, certainly to the satisfaction of the students. Prof. McCall's mode of instruction is, by means of the work which he has prepared on this subject, the recitation of the student, and explanation.

McCall on Real Property is a work which presents a subject which has been discussed by the best of judicial writers for more than four hundred years. Civilization, in its progress, has changed the views of every generation of men upon this subject as well as upon all others; and the student of to-day who undertakes to acquire a thorough knowledge of the principles of law governing the subject, from the mass of learning and decisions of bygone ages, as modified by the statutes of late years, finds himself in a position impossible to obtain that result. Many of the modern treatises on this subject are so cumbersome as to be almost useless to the student, and contain much that may mislead him.

The work of Prof. McCall presents the subject as it

is at the present time, freed from much that has changed and passed away, and in a form to be easily retained by the student. Prof. McCall has the thanks of the students for the manner in which he has presented the subject and the kindly interest which he has manifested in the students.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CLUBS.

AT the beginning of the new term, the members of the Sickels Club resolved to reorganize and sustain it for the ensuing term. At a meeting held for that purpose, E. B. Simonds acting as chairman, the constitution was amended and the following officers elected: Presiding Justice, Wesley Gould; Associate Justices, D. J. O'Sullivan, R. B. Stearns; County Clerk and Treasurer, J. S. Sitterly; Sheriff, ———; Executive Committee, Messrs. Tripp, Embody, Ballard.

The club is now in good working order and should be well sustained, as much benefit may be derived from the opportunities it offers to learn what otherwise would have to be gleaned from actual practice.

The Learned Club has also been reorganized as follows: President, P. R. Barnes; Vice-President, J. L. Pratt; Secretary, N. S. Embody.

The club has semi-weekly meetings—one to quiz on Prof. Smith's lectures, and the other for general review.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MCCALL CLUB.

On the 12th of December the students met to form a Real Estate Club in honor of Prof. McCall. The meeting was organized with F. E. Smith as chairman and J. B. Moffatt as secretary. After considerable discussion and an exciting canvass the following officers were elected: President, J. A. Colgan; First Vice-President, W. F. McNamara; Second Vice-President, G. M. Boynton; Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. Moffatt.

THE correct idea of marriage, according to Scotch law, was never better stated than in the following language of a learned Scotch judge:

"Marriage being entirely a personal, consensual contract, it may be thought that the *lex loci* must be resorted to in expounding every question that rises relative to it. But, it will be observed, that marriage is a contract *sui generis*, and differing in some respects from all other contracts; so that the rules of law which are applicable in expounding and enforcing other contracts may not apply to this.

"The contract of marriage is the most important of

all human transactions. It is the very basis of the whole fabric of civilized society.

"The status of marriage is *juris gentium*, and the foundation of it, like that of all other contracts, rest on the consent of parties; but it differs from other contracts in this: that the rights, obligations or duties arising from it are not left entirely to be regulated by the agreement of parties, but are, to a certain extent, matters of municipal regulation, over which the parties have no control by any declaration of their will.

"It confers the status of legitimacy on children born in wedlock, and with all the consequential rights, duties and privileges thence arising; it gives rise to the relations of consanguinity and affinity; in short, it pervades the whole system of civil society.

"Unlike other contracts, it cannot, in general, among civilized nations, be dissolved by mutual consent; and it subsists in full force, even although one of the parties should be forever rendered incapable, as in the case of incurable insanity, or the like, from performing his part of the mutual contract."—*Irish Law Times*.

BRIEFS.

THE students returned from the holiday vacation with smiling faces and lots of "New Year's" resolutions.

Morse is slowly but surely recovering his health, and it is hoped he will soon be with us once again.

Prof. Smith closed his lectures on Partnership on the 15th, and on the 16th took up the subject of Negotiable Instruments.

Prof. Learned is now delivering his course of lectures on the "Trial of Causes;" and they are very interesting and profitable.

It is rumored that the manager of the roller skating rink is going to commence an action against S—— for loosening the floor timbers.

Several new faces appeared at lecture after the holidays. The class is always glad to have its size increased by the acquisition of such genial men.

"Ignorance of the law excuses no man; not that all men know the law, but because 'tis an excuse every man will plead, and no man can tell how to confute him."—*Selden*.

Some of the students have had a varied experience in the matter of boarding places. It is hardly probable that they will take a second year in the school, unless a new lot of boarding-houses are opened, as they expect to complete the present list this year.

Many of the students attended the meeting of the State Bar Association recently held in this city, and greatly enjoyed the program. Among other literary exercises was the reading of an exhaustive essay on a subject similar to that for which the Potter prize is to be awarded. From the present outlook, there will be little competition for the Potter prize, as the subject is one which can best be treated by those who have had actual experience in the practice of the law, and few of them could treat it successfully.

Albany Medical College.

TENDENCIES.

"NOTHING distinguishes great men from those inferior more than their always knowing (whether in art or life) the way things are going."—*J. Ruskin*.

In our medical studies we are called upon to distinguish two classes of disease—(1) functional and (2) organic. The first consists in a perverted action; the second in a change of structure. It will help us in all things to mark this difference.

The study of morbid anatomy has been pushed very rapidly, but we can hardly claim proportionate success in the treatment of disease. The young physician having a very clear and definite knowledge of the microscopic appearance of diseased tissues, finds himself often less successful than the old practitioner whose acquaintance with such matters is exceedingly limited. Wherein, then, lies the difference? People say "experience." Experience of what? Experience in seeing morbid processes? What has this taught him? It has taught him to study disease as a process and to look at the tendencies of his patient and the tendencies of the disease. Upon these he builds his prognosis. In other words, he has learned, as Ruskin says, "the way things are going."

Nor is it in medicine alone that such a habit of thought is of value. It is a law of motion that a body once started will continue to move in the same direction until an opposing or diverting force be brought to bear upon it. And I may add that this law holds good of all that has motion, whether the character of its motion be physical, mental or moral.

It matters little, then, where a thing is, but rather what is the direction of its force; and the philosophy that takes this question of tendencies into account is pre-eminently the practical one, because it is pre-eminently the true one.

The ancients, with their theory of a "perpetual

flux," were nearer the truth than some later scientists who attempted to start with fixed forms. Thou shalt not worship any "graven" image because—you have attempted to produce an abnormality, and the very rain and dew, and sunlight, will dispute you and pull it gradually to pieces.

All things, then, having motion, we should aim to criticise them according to the character of that motion. We call the man who has accumulated facts learned. Another outstrips him, and we discover that it was his mode of thought (mental motion) that has given this one the lead. We are repeatedly finding ourselves mistaken when we criticise from position merely.

And this habit of judging a thing by its tendencies will serve us a good turn in settling many questions when the arguments *pro and con* seem about equally divided. "Is the direction of this thing toward that style of development at which I am aiming?" is a consideration that will often turn the scale. For, in asking this question, you are inquiring into its inherent qualities, which neither time nor circumstances can alter, but which rest upon its actual character and constitution; and this fact holds true whether the subject of question be a lecture, a book a conversation, a friendship, or the cut of a pair of trowsers.

I said that this law of tendencies has a moral bearing. It has, but this is not a theological article. It is enough to say that in this domain it finds its truest, because also its highest application.

W. G. HUBBARD, '84.

WE take pleasure in laying a portion of a bill which was recently introduced into the Assembly before our readers. It is:

AN ACT

TO ESTABLISH THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, TO REGULATE THE LICENSING OF PRACTITIONERS OF PHYSIC AND SURGERY, AND TO FURTHER REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

SECTION I. On or before the first day of June, 1884, the Governor shall appoint the Medical Faculty of the University of the State of New York, to consist of nine (9) members, who shall be authorized practitioners of physic and surgery in this State, but none of whom shall be connected with any medical school or college; provided, that in the appointments made the representation of the several systems of medical practice recognized by the incorporated medical societies of this State shall be in the proportion of six, two and one; that is to say, the system having the largest number of licensed practitioners to have six, that having the next largest to have two, and the remaining system to have one representative; and all persons desiring to enter upon the practice of physic and surgery in

this State, after November first, 1884, shall, before doing so, comply with the provisions hereinafter prescribed and obtain the license hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The said medical faculty shall examine all applicants for license to practice physic and surgery in this State. The members thereof shall meet at least semi-annually, and at such meetings shall faithfully examine all candidates referred to them for that purpose by the Chancellor of said University, and each furnish him a report in writing of his opinion as to the qualifications and merits of each candidate, referring briefly to the degree of proficiency evinced by the applicant in all the several branches in respect of which he was examined; which opinion shall be by him denominated favorable or unfavorable.

SEC. 4. Such examination shall be in anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, theory and practice of medicine, chemistry, surgery, obstetrics, materia medica and therapeutics, and such other branches in the several departments of medical science as the said faculty may agree upon, subject to the approval of the Regents of the University. The questions forming such examinations shall be the same for all classes of candidates offering themselves, with the exceptions of the departments of materia medica and therapeutics, in which branches the questions for each candidate shall be prepared by the representatives in the Board of Examiners, of the system of practice to which such candidate wishes to be licensed.

SEC. 6. Any person, on paying twenty-five dollars into the treasury of the University, and on applying to the Chancellor for the aforesaid examination, shall receive an order addressed to the aforesaid medical faculty, instructing them to examine the candidates at one of the regular semi-annual examinations, provided that proof satisfactory to the Chancellor is first given that the candidate is over twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and has received a diploma issued to him or her, conferring on him or her the degree of doctor of medicine from some legally incorporated medical college held to be in good standing by the said medical faculty.

SEC. 7. The Regents of the University, after finding that the members of said faculty participating in the examination have given an unanimous opinion in favor of a candidate, and that such examination has been a satisfactory test of the qualifications of said candidate, shall issue to him or her a license to practice physic or surgery in the State of New York, for which license the candidate shall pay to the University the further sum of fifteen dollars.

SEC. 8. The moneys paid to the University under the provisions of this act shall be appropriated by said Regents for and shall defray the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act.

These are the portions of the bill which most interest medical students; and if any student wishes to express his sentiments on it by letter, we will be glad to receive the same and will transmit it to influential parties. We think that if medical students do not like the bill, or any part of it, they should hold class meetings, pass appropriate resolutions, and send the same to the Senate and Assembly, or forever after hold their peace.

For our own part, we do not think it right that we

should be required to pay the expenses of the examination, because it is for the protection of the people, and we think they should bear the burden. They support the Regents' examinations; why not this one? We also object to the idea that the examiners must be unanimous in their opinion as to the fitness of the candidate for license before it can be given. It really makes figureheads of eight members of the medical faculty; and because of the professed disagreement in belief of these men, is really jeopardizing the interests of the student.

It is a great and standing shame to the Medical Colleges of this State that they cannot arrange their courses of study and requirements for admission of students, so as to accomplish all and more than any legislation can in the work of protection to the people, and in elevating the present status of the profession. If all colleges, like our own, would require a course of three years, and our own and the rest demand that students, on entering, be prepared to pass, and *pass* a fair examination, not only in classics, but in the primary branches of medicine, the much wished for higher state of affairs would be reached and injustice would be done no man; but if this bill becomes a law, we very much fear that will not be the case.

A FEW VERSES.

HA, ha! a letter, honor bright,
He whispers to himself;
As forth the missive clad in white,
Is handed from its shelf.

What means that cheek of crimson hue?
What means that manlier pace?
What Midas-power hath wrought anew
The semblance of that face?

Those graceful lines so neatly penned,
The office stamp it bears;
To his quick eye a beauty lend,
In which no other shares.

With tender care he breaks the seal,
The reading scarce begun;
Before his lips the truth reveals,
Good Heavens, 't is a dun!

MORAL.

Students up on Eagle street,
As letters forth you draw
From out the basket as it hangs,
Beside Jim's open door,
Be sure your bills are all paid up,
Oh, do not let them run,
Lest when you break your mission seal,
Yours, too, may be a dun.

W. B. M.

CHARLES ANSON VAN DERVEER.

THE death is announced of Charles Anson Van Derveer, the oldest child of Dr. and Mrs. Albert Van Derveer, which occurred at the residence of the family on Sunday morning, at a quarter before 10 o'clock. The disease was acute peritonitis, and it followed from a severe cold taken the latter part of week before last. What was thought to be a temporary indisposition developed, about Christmas, into the dangerous disorder which has fatally terminated. The utmost that love and medical science could do did not avail. The certainty of death was seen on Saturday night, and Dr. Henry Sands, of New York, who was preparing to come on to co-operate with the Albany physicians in attendance, was advisedly informed by telegraph that his eminent services would not retard the result. The young sufferer was aware of his condition. His solicitude was wholly for the hearts that are stricken by his departure. Unselfish in living, he was unselfish in dying, and he did all and said all that could be done or spoken, with faculties unclouded and with faith and fortitude radiant and resplendent, to assuage the sorrow of those dearer to him than life, and whose grief was more poignant to him than the sting of death itself. Born in Albany, March 30, 1868, Charley was a lad of uncommon strength and absolute purity of character, of bright, acquisitive and engaging mind and of most generous and manly disposition. He gave perfect promise of a career of eminence in any calling he might have followed. At home he was the light and joy of the household. Among his playmates he was leader by right of conceded courage, generosity, enterprise and judgment. At the Academy he was a faithful, ambitious, earnest student. The relations in which he stood to the Sunday-school of the First Presbyterian Church were exemplary in every respect, and his keen intelligence realized, while his young and loving heart gladly received spiritual truth. His was the childlike faith and his the death of the righteous. Taken from the evil to come, he leaves a memory fragrant with deeds of affection, disinterestedness and efficient help to others.—*Argus*, December 31, 1883.

IT has been our sad duty to chronicle three deaths in as many of the Professor's families since last August—as, the beloved Prof. Mosher, Prof. Townsend's mother, and Prof. Ward's wife; and it is with feelings of great sorrow that we now try to make some fitting notice of the death of Prof. Van Derveer's oldest child and son, Charley. By the students return-

ing from the holiday recess, the sad news were received with the greatest surprise and sorrow; and those that knew young Van Derveer intimately, exclaimed: "It can hardly be possible, for when we went away he was all right." But as the truth settled its firm conviction upon us, our hearts went out to the Professor and his family in their deep affliction. Those that knew Charlie Van Derveer personally are full aware of the loss that will be felt not only by his relatives, but also by his acquaintances and friends. His character was fast developing, and soon he would be in college and then out into the world, and, perhaps, to have worked with and succeeded his father. But it was not to be; and, in closing, it is hardly necessary for us to repeat that the students of the Albany Medical College heartily sympathize with the Professor and his family in this great bereavement.

SERIOUS trouble was occasioned in the administration of the college last August as to who should succeed to the duties of the late Prof. Mosher. There was hardly a month preceding the opening of the college in September, too short a time, to find a man to fill the vacancy suitably and permanently; and so Professors Van Derveer and Ward were appointed to lecture, *pro tem*, on Theory and Practice, and Prof. Bigelow to conduct the medical clinics, which were and are being done to the credit of the institution and satisfaction of the students. But that there will be a change before next fall is expected by all, for it is too much to ask of any one to do double work, no matter how well that work is executed; and that the students should be interested in this change is but natural. Who will be the "man" to fill the "vacancy" we do not know; but we feel certain that the Trustees, if they cannot find the right one near-by, will go outside of the college, Albany, or even the State of New York, if necessary, until he is found; and when the session of 1884-'85 opens, we expect to greet one fully qualified to rank with our present corps of professors.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1884.

To the Editor of the Concordiensis:

DEAR SIR.—In the December number of your paper I notice, in connection with some remarks on Prof. Hailes' lectures, a quotation from the annual address to the students by Prof. Van Derveer. The latter, in speaking of the various interesting preparations in the museum of the Albany Medical College, describes the

remarkable "living skeleton," and gives an account of the manner in which his body became the property of the college. But this account omits to mention the name of the man to whom the credit is due for preserving this body in such a manner that not only now, but for years hereafter, it may be seen "with the skin stretched over his bony skeleton as he appeared for years previous to his death." It is right and proper that the students should know that Dr. John Swinburne, at that time Prosector of the college, took charge of the body of Edson and occupied several months in its preparation. The viscera were first removed and the body soaked in a preservative solution until thoroughly pickled. The cavities were then filled with melted resin, and the specimen when thoroughly dried was carefully varnished. Numerous leech bites in the sides are as plainly discernible to-day as they were at the time he died.

Respectfully,

RUSSEL C. PARIS, M. D.

AT a meeting of the graduating class, Jan. 13th, it was decided to have Mr. Abbott take the class pictures and Mr. Quayle to engrave the invitations, which are to be plain script with names of class officers and executive committee, and extra card containing names of entire class. The exercises should be held on March 5th, but owing to the faculty being unable to obtain Music Hall, it will probably occur on the following evening.

Meeting then adjourned.

'84.

LOCALS.

WE have two "dizzy" mashers in college; made so recently. How? As it is not a long story, I will tell you. Friday, Dec. 14, you will recollect, was a cold, blustery day. Well, while hurrying along one of our crowded thoroughfares I was surprised to find the above individuals "on duty." I met them later; a pleasing smile o'erspread their phizzes, which was presently transformed into a grin (a very broad one, too). I was amused, and determined to watch for further developments. I had not long to wait, however, for they crossed the street and with military deportment (their massive fur hats sitting jauntily upon their heads), marched directly in behind two of Albany's fair daughters. Now do not understand me that our city girls make a practice of what I will tell you, or that on the other hand our worthy colleagues were deserving of the shot received. Nevertheless,

one of the girls turned deliberately around and (the horrid thing) told them that it would be an admirable scheme to "hock" those two beautiful hats, together with their canes and gloves, and with the proceeds purchase an overcoat. I looked in the direction of where the shot had struck, expecting to see possibly East—ns, "Oscar Wilde," a "Johnson surtout," or an overcoat—some ancient contrivance, or perhaps one a little the worse for wear. But my surmises were incorrect (I might have known it, too), for the "Oscar Wilde" is in Brooklyn, the "surtout" laid away in a clothes-press, being perfumed for the winter's campaign. But to return to my subject. It took me but a very few seconds to conceive the full meaning of the "girl's" remarks, viz.: the contrast between the fur "hats and gloves" and "summer under coat." It is needless to state, in conclusion, that "Albany girls" have greatly depreciated in the estimation of "ye dizzy mashers."

DARBY, '86.

Detectives Dwyer and Sheridan yesterday arrested Mrs. Brennan, of No. 64 Canal street, on the charge of stealing the pocketbook of Dr. H. Holliday. The doctor is attending a woman in the same house, and inadvertently left his wallet lying upon a stand from which it was taken. The prisoner was partially examined and sent to jail.—*Press and Knickerbocker*, Jan. 8, 1884.

ROBBED IN A SICK ROOM.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Dr. Hamilton Holliday, while attending Mrs. Atkins, of this city, yesterday, laid his pocketbook containing \$1,300 on a table in the sick room. He had been gone some time before he missed it and was surprised upon his return to find that no one had seen it. A Mrs. Brennan, who resides in the house, was arrested on suspicion.—*N. Y. World*, Jan. 8.

Courtesy in lectures should be practiced in handing around specimens more than, it seems to us, is done, and not so much self shown. We think all will agree with us that each one should see and pass to the one sitting next to him, and not to the nearest place to get rid of it above or below. These specimens are bought for all, and all could see and be satisfied if each would do his part to accomplish this end.

Prof. Tucker announced to the graduating class, the other morning, that the "Theses" were required to be handed in by Feb. 1st, and the graduation fee would not be required until Feb. 15th. Each Thesis should have about 20 to 25 pages, and properly bound with paper cover, and extra page containing subject of Thesis and name of writer in full, etc., etc.

Prof. Townsend has been seriously ill with typhoid pneumonia, but we are glad to state that he is recovering; he will be out of town while recuperating. Dr. Hun will lecture on Physiology during his absence.

It was suggested by a student of wonderful foresight "That in consideration that the bill now pending before the Legislature relating to medical students' examinations before State Board was likely to be passed this spring, the faculty ought to pass the whole class before the bill takes effect.

The amphitheatre at St. Peter's Hospital is finished, and a very good one it is, capable of seating from 75 to 100. Prof. Bigelow will hold a few clinics there during the two or three weeks following, the first having been held Wednesday, Jan. 9th.

The editors wish to state that their Freshman representative does not intend to run opposition to J-h-s-n, L-mr-w, or any other of the college dudes, but only that he sometimes wishes to wear bouquets on sunny days.

It is rumored that J-h-s-n, R-d-r and Br-w'n, '86, are still developing their mashing propensities, and that sometimes, when skating at the Park, they are not as agreeable to the "dear girls" as they would like.

Our special reporter, J—m, reports that Walker, '84, and Wheeler, '84, gave an exhibition of the powers in the art of Græco-Roman wrestling, Jan. 7, and that the result was unfavorable to Walker.

'85 men were greatly pleased when Prof. Bigelow announced that he had passed all of them at his December examination. They hope that he will do as well by them this month.

Prof. Perkins' lectures, although always interesting, have been more so of late, and the complicated study of Organic Chemistry is made plain to us in his graphic manner of delivery.

Prof. Bigelow, Jan. 9, said that "stomach-ache was often caused by wind on the stomach, and that professors are liable to that complaint."

Prof. Tucker has been indisposed with a severe cold and therefore not able to lecture. We shall be glad to see him back again soon.

Dr. S., looking at female subject lying on table—"Is it Hernia or Hydrocele?" Freshmen laugh. Exit the Dr.

Will there be any class suppers this year? Will the custom die out with the class who started it? Who speaks first?

Mr. C., deliberately looking at case before him—"Worst one of the season, Prof."

"Sheet Iron" preventative is good, but it is "Greene."

PERSONALS.

THIS is a dude. It is also a medical student. He has been skating. He only wears one pair of skates; but is trying to get two pair to carry. Will he get them? No! The St. Agnes girls are too shy; also too fly. What will he get? He will get the G. B. Is his name St. Clair Vere de Vere? No, it is J—.

Some wonder if it is a faint recollection of "Magundis county" that causes A. L. to remain in the dining room so long after dinner.

C. quietly remarks, "The reason M. does n't frequent the park of late is because watches are above par."

Albany College of Pharmacy.

CLASS MEETING.

THE Senior class held a meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 9th, immediately after Professor Michaelis' lecture. President Clement appointed the following committees: Printing, Richardson, Vedder and Stafford; invitations, Warren and Dillenbeck. The other committees will be announced at the next class meeting. After discussing the arrangements for commencement, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

HOLMES says that when lecturing to a class in a room whose air had already been breathed by a former class, as he has seen one head after another declining, and one pair of eyes after another closing, he has said to himself, inaudibly, with the considerate self-restraint of Musidora's rural lover: "Sleep on, dear youth; this does not mean that you are indolent, or that I am dull; it is the partial coma of commencing asphyxia."—*Druggist's Circular*.

WE are sorry to see that no definite action has been taken in regard to a class pin. Why this subject has been dropped we are at a loss to understand, as it was shown at a class meeting that a majority of the class were in favor of it. As there are about six weeks before commencement, we see no reason why one should not be adopted before that time.

PROF. TUCKER'S lecture on "Organic Chemistry," given before the Senior class on Friday evening, Jan. 4th, was one of the most interesting listened to thus far this term.

LOCALS.

A NUMBER of pharmacy students are regular attendants at the medical lectures.

The students would suffer no inconvenience if the lecture room was warmer some evenings than it is.

Prof. Tucker has been unable to attend his lectures for the past few days on account of illness.

Elmendorf, of '85, is secretary of the Albany County Pharmaceutical Society.

Vedder reports a glorious time at his home in Catskill during vacation.

Richardson, '84, spent the holidays at his home in Clinton county.

Congratulations are in order. Sautter, of '83, is a father.

Griffith spent the holidays at his home in New York.

It was their first twilight interview. She swinging in the hammock on the side veranda, and he sitting submissively at her feet with his legs dangling off the boards. "How refreshing at the closing hours of day," he gently remarked, "to thus in sweet companionship await the rising of the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean dome of heaven with spangles of silver! I would ever thus, with thee at my side, revel in the glories of the azure—azure, as sure as—"

"What exquisite language," said she, with a sigh. "How can you afford it on six dollars a week!"

The young man was not quite "as sure" as he was, and slid down the pillar to the yard, and was seen no more thereabouts forever.—*Ex.*

THERE was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise;
He wrote a crib upon a cuff
Of much diminished size.

But when he felt a little bored,
And yawned with arms extended,
This wise man gave himself away,
And straightaway was suspended.—*Ex.*

The official books show that Blackwell & Co. pay nearly two-thirds of all the revenue collected on tobacco in their district. Their facilities for packing and storing, that the tobacco may not be hurried, but may have time to cure and sweeten in a natural way, are the largest and finest in the world. These facts are mentioned to show that when you use Blackwell's Durham Long Cut in your pipe or cigarette you necessarily smoke a pure tobacco.