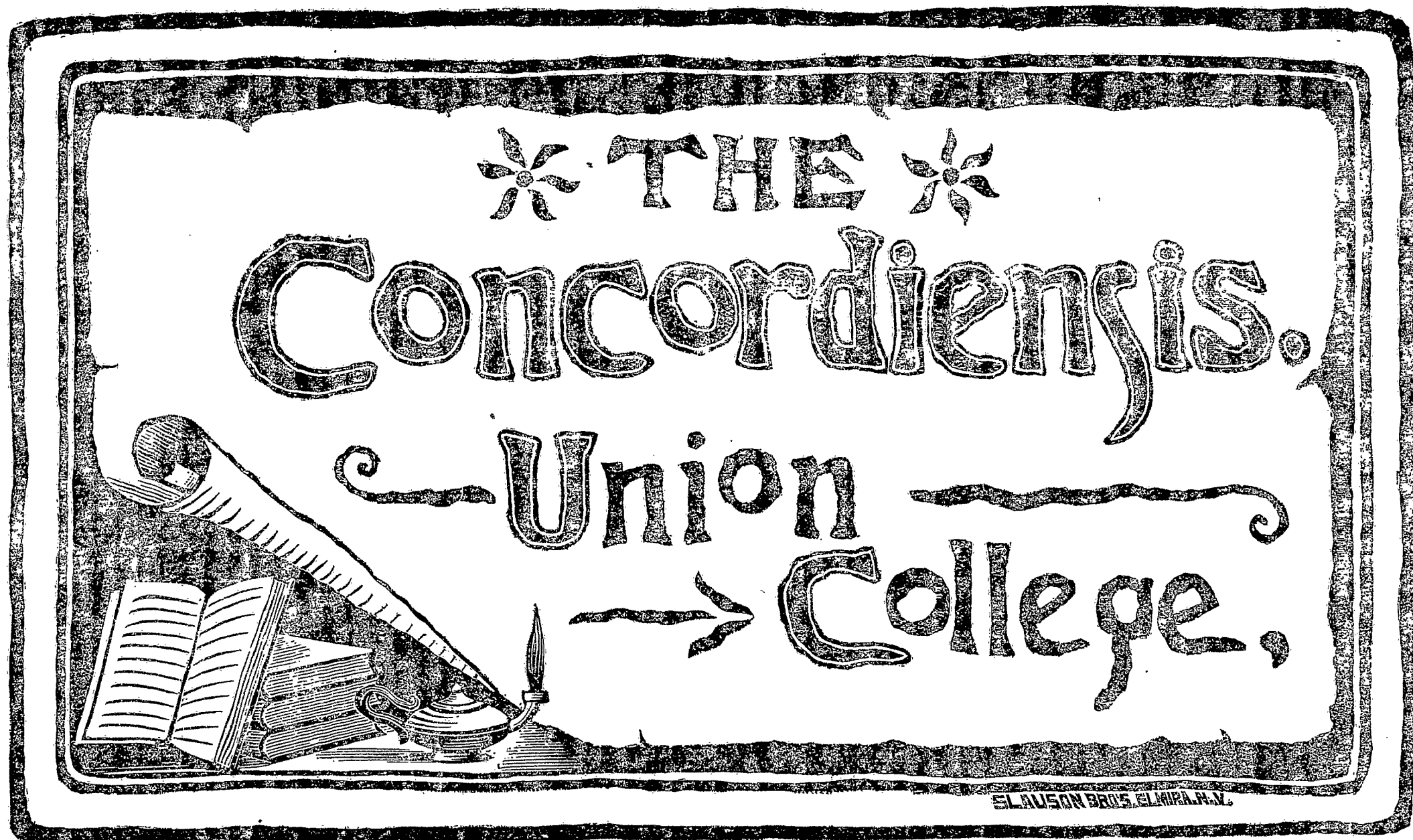


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APRIL, 1888.



Schenectady, N. Y.

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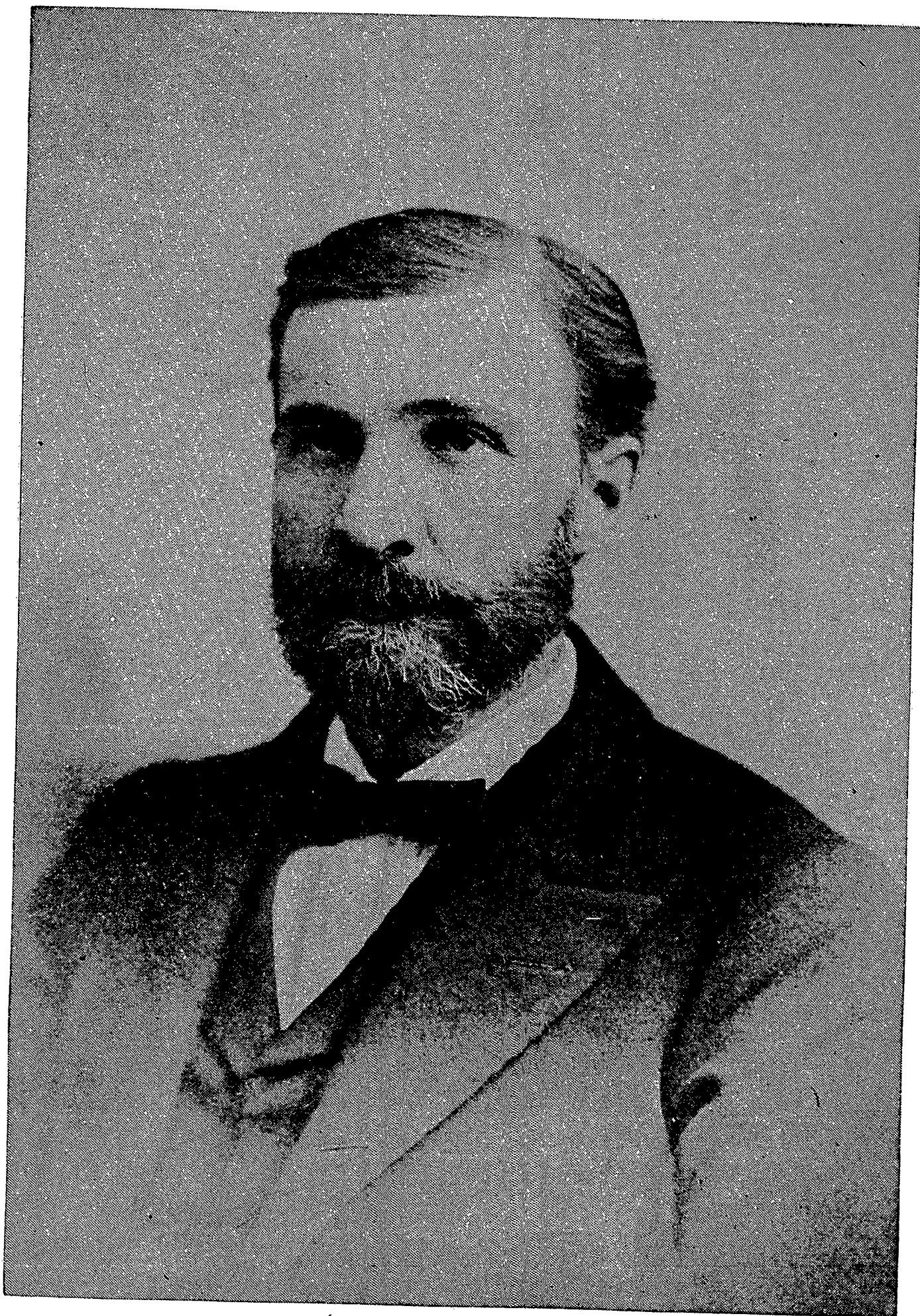
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PROFESSOR HARRISON E. WEBSTER,

CLASS OF 1868.

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Editorial.

THE senior and junior classes feel themselves indebted to Prof. Wells for the very entertaining and instructive course of lectures with which he is favoring them.

THE CONCORDIENSIS cannot urge the seniors too strongly to adopt the cap and gown for commencement. In former years the church at commencement has had any but a collegiate aspect. The frock coats of the speakers gave it the aspect of a convention or the closing exercises of a school, and the dress-suits assumed by

some of the officials were as appropriate as knickerbockers at a funeral. Some men always labor under the delusion that if any particular dress is said to be "The only proper thing" that they evince their superiority and "common sense" (what a multitude of sins that phrase covers), by appearing in a totally different costume. To those, these words will not apply. The cap and gown is not only the *proper* dress, but it is the only garb in which all of the men look equally well and is the one thing needed to lend that dignity to our Commencements which they now lack. The Commencement is a most important turning point in a man's life, and should be made impressive by every means. The frock coat, which is generally assumed at this ceremony, is hardly becoming to any one unless he have the form of Apollo, and as there are few Apollos among us, the effect only stops short of the ridiculous. Throw prejudice aside and adopt the cap and gown.

THE friends of Prof. Webster urge his election for two reasons: First, because he is eminently capable of filling the position of president of Union college, and second, because he has signified his readiness to accept the trust. The public has not heard a single doubt expressed as to his ability as an educator and instructor. No one can question his personal magnetism, the pureness of his character and all the qualities that have won him hundreds of friends and the involuntary respect of his

enemies. No one can deny that he is a natural leader, with every quality for the most successful leadership; that he is energetic, enthusiastic, reliable; that he loves the college and is willing to risk an already established reputation in trying to replace it in its old position. In the face of these undisputed facts the trustees are either in a state of masterly inactivity or can find no one who is willing to take up the burden where they left it. Alumni, professors, and students have done and are willing to do all they can. What the trustees are doing only themselves and an infinite providence can tell. Meanwhile everyone knows what the college is doing.

The comments made upon other articles submitted, will illustrate the difference between the colleges as stated above, and will demonstrate that a college man with the general college training is not capable of good journalistic work until he has pretty thoroughly outgrown his college foolishness. Newspaper work, even of the simplest description, requires more sense than the average recently graduated college man possesses. Witness the following comments which strike the great Cornell with even more severity than the others.

THE New York *Press* recently sent circulars to men in nearly all the colleges, asking for a 500-word article on "What Kind of a Girl the College Man Likes Best?" and printed in the issue of April 5th, seven of the host of articles received. Three of the seven were written and signed by Union men, the *Press* saying "that in proportion to the number of replies sent from the respective seats of learning the boys of Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., carry off the palm for brightness, originality and mode of expression." This speaks well for Union's facility for writing, and testifies to the thoroughness of the knowledge of the question proposed. A comparison of the articles in question will show that the Union men treated the subject more seriously, were less amateurish, and had a faculty for getting at the subject at once without preface or prelude.

It would seem that this was characteristic of Union men and a result of the college training. This trait in Union's graduates has made the majority of them men of affairs and active life—most of them being political, professional and public men. In this respect Union is and always

The *Press* speaks of "the pious Princeton youth, who accuses young girls of being too 'willin,' and a senior of the Pennsylvania University, who candidly and bravely writes that he will send on editorials on economics or an article on Wharton's School of Finance, but feels himself unable to cope with the present question. It is plain he doesn't approve of girls on general principles.

"A severe critic of Columbia says 'American girls are stuffed with vanity and ignorance.' He will import his ideal.

"A Johns Hopkins junior in a burst of agonizing verse claims there are no more modest girls. Three students from different parts wish to ascertain before committing themselves what munificent sum The *Press* is willing to pay for their opinions. Several write under the impression that in some way their local fame has reached New York, and are willing to send 'these articles and as many others as The *Press* would like.' One begins: 'You are evidently familiar with my work on our college paper.'

"A senior from Dartmouth says: 'I am not a flippant writer, and can let you have my article in three weeks.' A New Jersey student explains: 'I am away from home at present, but as soon as I get to my materials will write.' Naturally, we wonder what shape the materials are in. Another says: 'As I am at present on my vacation, only very handsome pay would compensate me for intellectual exertion. Please let me know what your regular rates are?'"

"Few have the courage to plunge into the subject at once. They amble around it shyly through half the space allotted, and wind up by unloading the opinion onto the shoulders of another college 'fellow.' One or two put their outpourings in the shape of a sentimental letter to a friend. A Cornell man absolutely freckles his epistle with the editorial 'we,' and when said freckles were eradicated, so little complexion was left that it couldn't be used.

"On the physical charms of the adorable girl there is a remarkable unanimity of opinion. To begin with—and this marks a reaction in the masculine taste—'blondes' have entirely gone out. Whenever the college pen lingers lovingly over the personality of the ideal, 'she' has all the darkly glorious attributes of the brunette. Raven is the favorite adjective applied to the flowing locks, big and black fit the eyes, and the teeth are as pearly, the cheeks as rosy, the lips as ruby, and the dimples as delicious as ever pictured between the old gold covers of ten-cent fiction. The pet ideal is also petite; indeed, there is a strong prejudice against feminine heads on a level of their own. Speaking of heads, it is amusing to note the scorn and contempt, not unmixed with fear, with which the 'co-ed' is regarded.

"Many of the college men spend more time in denouncing the girl they don't like than in describing the girls they like best." for him.

Literary.

THE NEW SOUTH AS A FIELD FOR COLLEGE MEN.

[CONTINUED FROM MARCH NUMBER.]

No immediate danger will arise from the contact of the races, but that the best interest of all may be hereafter subserved, it is necessary that the drift of existing tendencies be examined, and if they turn toward danger their course must be changed. The magnitude of such an undertaking is readily seen. 'Tis not the suppression of an incipient revolution, but a struggle against nature's settled march. The arresting of that almost imperceptible advance which a mighty force makes in accordance with, apparently, forordained laws. But whilst history affirms, that all other people retreat before caucasian civilization and progress, still eight million negroes have been made citizens of the United States, and it is the duty of every other son of the Union to render them, if possible, worthy of the name, and protect them in the rights it embodies. "We owe them this debt and should pay it even against their will, if need be, because we know they are in no condition to make good and salutary laws, equally wise for themselves and for us."

In this free country the mind shudders to acknowledge the necessity of trenching on even the apparent liberty of men. It sees, though, that their good and that of the nation requires it; that no man is at liberty to remain ignorant of his own and his country's needs; that a moral law requires each to make every effort to fit himself for the maintenance of self, and for the duties of citizenship, and when through mental barrenness, or lack of means, he takes no steps in this direction, his more fortunate neighbors should act for him.

Again, no class of men has the right to restrict another to certain limits. Now if things continue as they are, the negro will remain ignorant, and the lands in the south will be owned either by small farmers, or in large tracts by capitalists. In case of his continued ignorance, no advance can be looked for. In case of his continued ignorance, combined with the ownership of the land by small white farmers, he will be forced out of the way. And in case of his continued ignorance, combined with a species of landlordism, he will be reduced to a dependant but little removed from the Mexican peon. He is in improvidence an extremist, intellectually and morally he exists in darkness, and on the political market is a salable article which is knocked down to the highest bidder.

How to make him a more responsible being; how to arm him against his internal and external enemies; and how to provide for his political regeneration, are hard questions to answer, though education presents itself as the most likely solution of the problems which involve his future. It will lift him out of ignorance and its attendant dangers, mend his morals and improve his usefulness. But how to educate? The present system is inadequate and dangerous. "Progress is a necessity and civilization a part of nature," accordingly man should approach a state in which the "adaptation of constitution to condition," the lack of which is the most fruitful source of misery and crime, would be complete. Let us concede that education is the most potent factor in the approach to this state, and acting on such hypothesis, establish a system of mental culture (which has been done), intended to reach all classes. Remember, a system of mental culture, which is a substitute for education. Now suppose this does reach all classes. I repeat that it is inadequate to the task assigned it, and fraught

with danger, in that it but partially educates, and "in that it awakens demands that overtax the economic resources of the state." Now, as it but partially educates, and causes destructive requirements, it is a failure. Its present plan is to increase the mental power, whilst it entirely ignores morals, self-restraint, etc., which are more essential to the good of the individual and the state, than is keenness minus principle.

Improvements on, or a remodeling of the existing system of public education would be of inestimable value to both the negro and white man. As the races are thrown constantly together, something is wanted to neutralize the friction generated by their evolution in this state of contact, something is needed to soften the lines drawn between classes; to teach moderation and restraint. Besides, men should reason on politics and economy. Under our advanced form of government, each individual is a responsible factor, who can best exercise the functions of such position when under the influence of mental and moral culture.

The necessity of cementing our commercial relations with foreign powers is universally admitted. Now we have a vast continent at our very doors, whose needs are supplied by Europe, and whose surplus products go to European markets. Why cannot we supply South American wants and consume South American exports? Would they not increase our wealth? Would they not establish the gulf cities as distributing stations for the trade of two great countries? Would they not strengthen our relations with our sister republics beyond the equator, and tend to increase our shipping? Yes; did not our protective tariff laws step in and say that South American products must not come to the United States for a market.

Now the effects of such trade would be general, notwithstanding its relative value, and the necessity of developing it could best be studied in the south as being more directly benefited than other parts of the Union.

Thus we have seen that the south has a delightful climate, that her natural resources are being developed, and her industrial enterprises multiplied; that immigrants will transform the idle lands of this fertile region into fields of wealth; that the association of the immigrant with the negro is apt to produce discord; that grave social and political problems are to be solved; that certain economic questions can be studied to more advantage here than in other parts of the Union, and that the educational system upon which so much depends is imperfect.

In seeing her artificial and natural resources assume prominence, we saw that those who desire wealth can here accumulate it. In seeing that she has a delightful climate, we saw that those seeking pleasant homes can here find them. In seeing immigration, we saw a social revolution which is bound to produce good. In seeing the discord that the contact of antagonistic races will produce, we saw a state which will check the march of progress and injure the entire nation. In seeing social and political questions awaiting solution, we beheld a task in which all good men should join. And in seeing a defective educational system, we saw all the others injuriously effected. We saw sunshine and shadow, but shades which can be dispelled and sunshine which will become more intense.

Thus the "New South" is a broad and promising field in which every human faculty can find employment. In it man can satisfy the desire for acquisition, and gratify the love of ease in a home where blizzards are not dreamed of, or become a

politician, an economist, a statesman, a philanthropist or an educator.

Among the men this is written for, are those who will honor every sphere of life, and to each the south extends a hearty welcome, but philanthropists, statesmen and educators will be most cordially received. Such men live in the hearts of their fellows, develop morals, make strong the weak and unite the disaffected. By them she expects her forces to be organized and her future to be shaped. Where shall we, among the thousands yearly graduated from our colleges, find better specimens of the types most desired than among Union Alumni? Than among the exponents of ideas which embody (in the words of Hon. J. I. Bennett) "A cordial union of all religious denominations, a parental form of government, calculated to develop manliness, self-respect and self-reliance, and a curriculum designed first of all to teach students how to govern, reform and save men, and to symmetrically develop their natural powers." "To teach students how to govern, reform and save men"—the thought is grand. So perfect, indeed, that those thus instructed are the key-notes in the harmony of our future. The tones emitted by them are so irresistably soothing and natural, that others can but, in time, accord with them. The process is slow, but the more complete and lasting therefor. And if humanity is perfectible, if the "adaptation of constitution to conditions" is possible, then through men taught to teach justice and truth, self-restraint and union, its approach is most rapid.

F. X. RANDELL, '87.

DOES JOURNALISM PAY?

The term "journalism" is here used in the sense in which it is most commonly

employed—writing or reporting for the daily press.

Journalism does not pay. In no other profession, trade or calling is so much demanded for so little pay. In no other profession, trade or calling could one with brains enough to be a journalist expend the same time and energy that he must expend as a reporter without a better return, financially and in almost every other way. It is the one calling in which there is no room at the top. Crowded as the legal profession is, every young man who enters it knows that hard work and brains will take him to the top, where fame and fortune go arm in arm with recognized ability. In medicine it is the same. There is always room at the top for the physician who has proved his skill in even a single class of diseases. In the ministry there is always a place at the top for the preacher who knows how to use his talents. In teaching, in trade and commerce, everywhere, intelligent energy makes room at the top. In journalism it is not so. The journalist must possess something of the qualities that make the successful lawyer, doctor, clergyman, teacher and merchant, and he must bring every talent constantly into play, but beyond a certain point he cannot with certainty expect to go.

Suppose fifty bright and energetic young lawyers start out in the city of New York. Each one may reckon confidently upon reaching a high place in his profession if he works for it. There is plenty of room. Let fifty well educated, quick-witted, active young men begin life as reporters in the same city. From the very necessity of the case not more than, say, five can reach the top. There is no room for fifty newspapers. And if there were, there would be three thousand journalists employed under them who could not be at the top. The journalist must work day and night, Sundays included. He must be ready to

undertake any task at any moment. His work never ceases. He can have no home life, no social life, no church life. He ought never to marry, for he can have no evenings at home. He can be with his wife and family only at irregular intervals, and the few hours that he calls his own each day must be spent in sleep. When he leaves home to report for duty he cannot fix the hour that he will return. The journalist's wife does not "wait dinner" for her husband. She knows that he may be a hundred miles away at the dinner hour, telegraphing home for linen because he must be absent a month or longer.

The journalist must stand the severest kind of exposure, often resulting in sickness. He must be able after a night without sleep to spend hours in a raging storm, and then to sit with wet feet and damp clothing for hours more, "writing against time" and longing for a chance to get something to eat. It is a common thing for young journalists to break down after the first two or three months of active duty and go through fits of sickness before getting hardened to their work. Irregularity in eating and sleeping, long hours and constant exposure are the lot of the newspaper man. It is a significant fact that one finds, in comparison to the whole, few men in the profession of active journalism who are over, say, fifty years of age. The wear and tear of the journalist's life soon leaves its mark upon the strongest constitution.

The journalist puts his life in peril so often that he soon quits thinking about it. He must brave any danger, face any risk, rather than fail in his search for news. He must outwit the health authorities in order to interview the refugee from yellow fever or cholera districts who is dying of the disease. He must run the quarantine blockade to visit the plague-stricken dis-

tricts themselves, and by personal investigation get at all the facts for the benefit of the public. He must grope among toppling walls at great fires, and share the perils of the life-savers when ships are wrecked in the breakers. He must fight his way into the midst of howling mobs when lawless classes break out in riots, and search for thieves and murderers in localities where even the police patrol in couples. Talk with any experienced newspaper man, and, if he will, he can tell of scores of instances in which he has been in actual peril of his life.

The longer one serves as a journalist the less fitted he becomes to make a living in any other calling. Cases are rare in which successful journalists have been successful in any other field. The training of a newspaper man is the exact opposite of that required for any other profession, and the more he habituates himself to the irregular life of a journalist, the more he finds it impossible to follow the orderly routine which is in other callings a necessity.

The very qualities which in other professions win promotion in journalism prevent promotion. Let the journalist prove himself a good police court reporter, for example, and he will find it hard to get other work. He is too good in that line, he is told, to be taken from it. And this is true in every branch of the profession.

The pay of journalists is less than the same applied intelligence and energy would bring in other callings. One hears a good deal about journalists who are paid very high salaries for very little work. There are such cases, but they are very few, and when such a journalist dies his place is left vacant. New York is one of the best paying cities for journalists, if not the best. Recent inquiry among a number of active reporters attached to the best newspapers in that city who have each had more than five years' experience,

shows that \$45 a week is a high average of their earnings. And for each journalist whose salary reaches that sum there are a score whose pay is nearer \$30 and \$25. In many large cities, and in all the smaller cities, the average is much less. Out of his earnings, as a rule, the journalist must pay expenses averaging much higher than men in other occupations are obliged to meet. It is not an uncommon thing in New York for a reporter to spend fifty or sixty cents in car fare while engaged in work for which he will receive, perhaps, not over \$3 or \$4. Some employers provide for such expenses, but when that is done it is generally found that salaries are cut accordingly. In what other profession, trade or calling can an intelligent person employ every talent he possesses from twelve to eighteen hours a day, 365 days in a year, without a certainty that in a very few years his income will exceed \$45 a week, and that as fast as it increases the necessity for hard work will decrease.

The space allotted to this article has forbidden the writer to do much more than make assertions which no journalist will contradict. Many more equally true statements might be made to show that journalism does not pay. Much, too, can be said on the other side of the question. But no young college graduate should seek to enter the profession of journalism until the most careful consideration of its imperative requirements has convinced him that in it he can best do full justice to his own abilities, and best discharge the duty he owes to his fellow men.

FRANK A. DEPUY, '77.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

ART. III.—THE MISSION OF THE MUGWUMP.

As Pallas Athene sprang full-armed from the head of Olympian Jove, so sprang the

Mugwump from out the corruption and venality of party politics. The shibboleth of the Mugwump is purity in politics. His platform is freedom in action, freedom in thought, freedom for the executive from the restraints and restrictions which hedge a purely partisan official, and a strict enforcement of the rules of Civil Service. These are his principles; these constitute his declaration of independence. They are principles which commend themselves to the serious consideration and deep attention of the patriot, the statesman and the thinking man of the day; they are principles which appeal to the higher, the holier and the nobler qualities of the human mind, commanding and enforcing its respectful attention.

The question may be asked, "Is there any necessity for such a party?" If I were a seeker for spoils, I would answer, *no*. But because it serves as a check and a menace upon the excesses and abuses of the great political parties, I would answer, unhesitatingly, *yes*.

We are now on the eve of another struggle for the presidency. Already the leaders of the two great parties have sounded the bugle blast, and in obedience to the summons the clans are assembling to prepare for the battle. Already the demagogues who occupy positions of national trust in our halls of congress are feeling the public pulse by specious sophistries and meaningless phrases. Already an active partisan press is placing in position its batteries and mortars of abuse and soon will the air be lurid with the sulphureous fires of personal invective and base vituperation. These last are all seductive wiles to lure the unthinking from the path of duty. Let those who are not already irrevocably bound to one or other of the great parties—which proud position the Mugwump claims to be his own—who stand aloof from the treacherous eddies of political strife; those who believe that the perpetuity of our republican institutions depend on a clean and honest administration of government, let them stop and consider well before casting their lot with either party. The Mugwump believes that love of country should rise superior to claims of party, however strong those claims may be. With the examples of the republics of old before him, he hesitates before committing himself to the policy of any party, which however plausible, may be fraught with hidden dangers to the liberty of the citizen and the safety of the country.

We are to-day victims of a tyranny more absolute than was ever exercised by Roman emperor in the most debased period of the empire—a monster which is daily growing larger and larger, and which is clutching us as mercilessly and as pitilessly and in whose grasp we are rendered as helpless as was Laocoon and his sons in the folds of the serpent. I refer to that new form of slavery—submission to party thralldom,—servile obedience to the dictates of scheming politicians, refusal to obey whose behests amounts to political damnation. How often do we meet a voter who, while acknowledging the inferiority and worthlessness of the candidates of his own party, will nevertheless tell us that he is compelled to vote for them, simply because they are the candidates of his party. That form of slavery is always the most degrading, of which we ourselves are the cause, and to which we voluntarily submit. Victims of unavoidable oppression are entitled to our sympathy and pity, while degraded manhood can only have our contempt and abhorrence.

A majority of our voters are fierce partisans, not from principle or conviction, but from prejudice or mere caprice. They take their politics from their fathers as a matter of course. They are thus com-

mitted to the politics of a party in their youth—thoughtlessly and bound to it in later years helplessly, so that what was but a thread of silk becomes a cable of steel. Is this right? Is this an exercise of that "freedom" which we are so wont to boast is ours? I claim that by such a surrender of our sovereign rights the spirit of liberty is fast receding from view and the character which should sustain our institutions is gradually becoming enervated and broken. I claim by this iniquitous system of despotism we are losing the faculties of feeling, thinking and acting for ourselves.

It is the mission of the Mugwump to arouse us from the apathy into which we have fallen; to point out to us the dangers that lie before and to teach us how to avoid these dangers. This is his mission. It is certainly a glorious one. When the citizens have been brought to a realization of the dangerous position that they occupy and have taken means for their protection; when those evils cease to exist, then the mission of the Mugwump shall have been accomplished, and then, but not till then, should the Mugwump cease to be a living and active factor in our national politics.

C. H. FLANIGAN, '89.

OUR SPECIALTY.

[The fact is not without interest that in proportion to the number of replies sent from the respective seats of learning the boys of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., carry off the palm for brightness, originality and mode of expression. It may be that the Union College student has made a special study of the girl; at any rate he understands how to formulate his opinion.—*New York Press*.]

Men who wear the Harvard crimson,
Men who sport Yalensic blue,
Well may boast the many victories,
Of nine, eleven, expert crew.

Williams boasts her breezy verses,
Cornell her ever growing size,
But for experts on lovely woman,
Union comes to claim the prize.

Finck's "*Romantic Love*" we've studied,
Can read in eyes of black or blue,
If the maid can make us happy,
Whether she'll be false or true.

We've the call on female beauty,
Seldom are we in the lurch,
Each man gets with his diploma,
A call to join the Mormon church.

—G. C. B.

College News.

—Prof. A. S. Wright continues his lectures on the "Life of Christ" before the College Y. M. C. A.

—The Rev. Mr. Sewell is delivering a course of lectures to the Senior class. His subject is Sociology.

—A few students are wearing "mortar boards" to the astonishment of all beholders. They are, nevertheless, the distinctive student hat.

—The Senior Engineers, in company with Prof. Brown, have recently visited the cantilever bridge across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, and the suspension bridge at Tribe's Hill.

—On Monday, April 11, the Freshmen had the usual "plug-hat parade" and marched through the streets arrayed in rubber coats and outlandish beavers, to the great amusement of the small boys. No one was hurt, fortunately, and but little was said or thought about it.

—The following is a complete list of entries for Commencement prizes:—
Ingham Essay Prize—Cole, Mandeville;
Clark Essay for Junior Class—Conover, Carroll, Fanigan, Nolan, Hanson, Cameron; Allen Essay—Lewis, Mandeville, Cole, Cantwell, Kennedy, Winnie, Little, Coburn, Towne, Richards, DeLong, King, Blessing, Stevenson, Gilmour, Davis;
Vedder Extemporaneous Speaking—Mandeville, Winne, Lewis, Knox, Nolan, Stevenson, King.

—The Freshmen class are given their choice of Biology and Land-Surveying. Biology seems the favorite.

—The key of success is a good memory, without which the student, business man or scientist loses what he gains. Prof. Loissette's wonderful discovery enables his pupils to learn any book in one reading. Endorsed by Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, Hon. W. W. Astor, late U. S. Minister to Italy, Hon. John Gibson, Judge of the 19th Judicial District, Penn., Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, the famous jurist, and hundreds of others who have all been his pupils. The system is taught by correspondence. Classes of 1,087 at Baltimore, 1,005 at Detroit, and 1,500 on return visit to Philadelphia. Address Professor Loissette, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York, for prospectus.

—The following list of publications taken by the college library is worth looking over as suggesting some valuable reading matter:

1. Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia.
2. American Journal of Science.
3. Engineering News.
4. Journal of Franklin Institute.
5. Nature.
6. Journal of Chemical Society.
7. Philosophical Magazine.
8. Physik und Chemie.
9. Popular Science Monthly.
10. Railroad and Engineering Journal.
11. Science.
12. Athenæum.
13. American Journal of Philology.
14. Blackwoods.
15. Century.
16. Contemporary Review.
17. Edinburgh Review.
18. Education.
19. Fortnightly Review.
20. Forum.
21. Courier des Etats Unis.
22. Harper's Monthly.
23. Harper's Weekly.
24. Journal of Archæology.
25. Nation.

26. Notes and Queries.
27. North American Review.
28. Political and Science Quarterly.
29. Princeton Review.
30. Quarterly Review.
31. Scribner's Monthly.
32. Westminster Review.
33. New York Tribune.
34. Albany Journal.
35. Albany Argus.
36. Schenectady Union.
37. Schenectady Star.
38. Public Opinion.

BASEBALL.

The base ball season has just opened. At this writing but two games have been played. The first between a nine picked from the Senior and Junior classes and one from the Sophomore and Freshman, score, 22 to 16 in favor of the former. The second game was between the Seniors and Juniors; score, 13 to 10 in the Seniors favor.

The subscription paper to raise money for the support of the nine, shows that money can be obtained and that the nine will be thoroughly supported if they do any kind of work in the coming games. The management has arranged a game for Saturday, 21, with the Albany Law school and a game with Ridgfield, May 9.

Aside from these proceedings the status of base ball at present is well shown in the following from the *Syracuse News*: "In conversation with the manager of the Union nine we ascertained that they have done but little work so far this year. In fact, during the winter they did no practicing, and up to the beginning of this term had not yet organized their team. Hamilton has practiced more, having been in training the entire winter in their gymnasium. Geer, their pitcher, will be remembered as their pitcher last year. He is a good pitcher, is rapid and has good command of his curves, but is apt to get

nervous at a critical moment. This latter and forty-ninth congresses, and was re-point should be remembered by our boys elected to the fiftieth congress as a republican, receiving 17,994 votes against 13,003 votes for Ladd, democrat, and 775 votes for Harvey, prohibitionist.

when they come to bat him. He is also inclined to be a little wild in his pitching, but perhaps the past winter's training has made him more careful. The real conflict of the league, we think, will be between Rochester and Syracuse, as we understand that the former team is in excellent trim and training. Unless, however, they put a better nine in the field than last year, we need have no fear, for no doubt our own nine is better all around than last year."

LATER.—The game with the law school displayed very creditable fielding for the Union nine. Score: Union, 24; Law school, 4.

UNION'S REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

—Henry Bacon, of Goshen, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 14, 1846; received an academic education at the Mount Pleasant Academy at Sing Sing and at the Episcopal academy at Cheshire, Connecticut; was at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated in 1865; studied law and commenced the practice in December, 1866; was elected to the forty-ninth and was re-elected to the fiftieth congress as a democrat, receiving 13,488 votes against 13,027 votes for Stivers, republican, and 1,128 votes for Wheeler, prohibitionist.

—Seth L. Milliken, of Belfast, was born in Montville, Waldo county, Maine; was educated at Union college, New York, where he graduated in 1856; is a lawyer by profession; was, during two terms, a member of the Maine legislature; was clerk of the supreme judicial court; was delegate to the republican national convention at Cincinnati in 1876; was elector of president the same year; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1884; was elected to the forty-eighth

—Joseph M. Cary, of Cheyenne, was born in Sussex county, Delaware, January 19, 1845; received a common school education, and attended Fort Edward collegiate institute and Union college, New York; studied law at Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1867, graduating the same year at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania; is engaged in stock-growing, and is president of the Wyoming stock growers' association; was appointed United States attorney for the Territory of Wyoming on the organization of the Territory in 1869; resigned this office in 1871, on his appointment as an associate justice of the supreme court of Wyoming, which office he held until 1876; was a member of the United States centennial commission 1872-76; was three times elected mayor of Cheyenne, serving 1881-85; was elected to the forty-ninth and re-elected to the fiftieth congress as a republican, receiving 8,259 votes against 1,118 votes scattering.

—Philip Sidney Post, of Galesburg, was born in Florida, Orange county, N. Y., March 19, 1833; received a classical education, graduating at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1855; entered the Poughkeepsie law school; was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1856; entered the Union army in 1861 as second lieutenant fifty-ninth Illinois infantry; was appointed adjutant July 21, 1861; was promoted major January 1, 1862; was severely wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7, 1862; was promoted to colonel March 19, 1862; was assigned to the command of the first brigade, first division, twentieth army corps, Army of the Cumberland, October 1, 1862; was

transferred to the command of the second brigade, third division, fourth army corps, August, 1864, and commanded the division at the battle of Lovejoy Station; was desperately wounded by a grape shot at the battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864; was promoted on the same day brigadier-general by brevet; was in command of Western Texas in 1865, headquarters at San Antonio; was appointed Consul to Vienna in 1866; was promoted Consul-General for Austria-Hungary, 1874; resigned in 1879; was member-at-large of the Illinois republican state central committee from 1882 to 1886; was commander department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1886; was elected to the fiftieth congress as a republican, receiving 15,186 votes against 15,157 votes for Worthington, democrat, and 869 votes for McCullough, prohibitionist.

LECTURE BY PROF. WELLS.

The lectures by Prof. Wells have been largely attended by the public and have received universal praise. On April 19, the professor spoke of the German university student of which the following is an abstract:

GERMAN UNIVERSITY STUDENT.

"The university student is the soul of honor, and if he feels aggrieved he challenges his opponent to combat, but never dreams of laying his hands on him. No personal violence there of any kind and no indignity towards any of his fellows. The man who has been insulted offers a challenge or a court of honor and, if neither is accepted, the culprit is excluded from all associations, and must take his leave.

By far the greater part of the students indulge in no duels or bouts, and are hard workers during more hours in the day than most men could stand. They look ahead and know that nothing but close work can

bring them through their examinations and provide them with the papers without which they can enter no government employment or no professional career. They, therefore, work away with good cheer, with their pipes as their only companion for hours, but when the task is accomplished they seek their fellows for an evening of relaxation.

"They are loyal to their country and always form the nucleus for liberal opinion. More than once in modern German history, as we by and by shall see, they have had the brains and the arms that led the van in fighting against tyrants at home or oppressors from abroad. They are very loyal to their *Alma Mater*, and their favorite song is:

"Alma Mater! live thou ever,
We will n'er forget thee, never."

"They fill all the responsible positions in the state and the professions, for no one can get into government service without a university training, nor enter the practice of law or medicine without a thorough course in the schools; and every man in the pulpit of state churches must have spent years under the guidance of a theological faculty. Their great complaint is that there is no room for them, and as promotion generally comes in regular degrees by death or removal of their superiors, their upward progress is often very slow and discouraging, and by the time they reach a position of decided influence of church or state they too have lost the vigor and enterprise of youth, and have become conservative in their convictions; and thus the fatherland makes slow headway in any new path.

"But even when grown gray in waiting, they often get together as men as they often did as youths to sing their most famous university song—

"Fatherland, thou land so famous,
Sacred to thy glory claim us."

Personals.

'39—E. B. Vedder, a prominent lawyer of Buffalo, N. Y., is the author of a pamphlet on the "Postal, or Government Telegraph." The author treats this much disputed subject in American economics with a thoroughness, exhaustiveness and strength of logic that necessarily brings his readers to his conclusion, that a government telegraph would be unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous.

'56—Horace M. Hale is president of the Colorado State University.

'76—H. S. Allen is preaching at Luzerne, Saratogo Co., N. Y.

'79—E. C. Hoyt is pastor of the Methodist church in Fulton, N. Y.

'80—Pruyn was elected alderman-at-large on the Democratic ticket at the last municipal election in Albany.

'82—Sheldon M. Griswold is rector of the Episcopal church at Seneca Falls.

'83—Gilbert is steward of the Auburn asylum for insane criminals.

'83—G. S. Hook is visiting relatives in this city. He has recently returned from an engineering position at Tobias, Neb.

'84—W. N. P. Dailey, '84, was ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of Utah, at Salt Lake City, April 20. The charge was given by the Rev. E. W. Greene, '82. Dailey's address is Nephi, Utah.

'86—Wemple was the Republican candidate for justice of the peace at the last city election of Schenectady.

'89—Max Smith, formerly of '89, is spending his vacation from his medical studies, in the city.

'89—Shaw has sole charge of the Booth manufactory of silks, one of the largest silk mills in Massachusetts. His address is No. 1 Linden street, Pittsfield, Mass.

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'58—John W. Davies, a lawyer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died recently. Exact date has not yet been received.

'60—Joseph Bell, United States Justice of New Mexico, died in Pasa Dena, Cal. Date not definitely known.

Other Colleges.

—Yale is the first American college to have lectures on Volapuk.

—At Wellesley, the students are expected to take twenty hours a week of recitations.

—The *Christian Inquirer* says that it is an open secret that President Anderson, of Rochester, has handed to the executive board his resignation of the presidency of the university.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

—Amherst is the only college that has a billiard room attached to the gymnasium.

—Professor Drummond will soon be married to the daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen.

—Ernest A. Young, professor of ancient and modern history at Harvard, recently committed suicide.

—The Indiana supreme court has decided that college students of legal age have the right of voting in college towns.

—Ex-President Andrew D. White has been elected to succeed Professor Asa Gray as a regent of the Smithsonian institute.



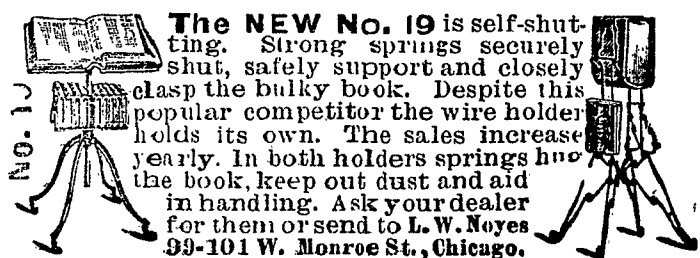
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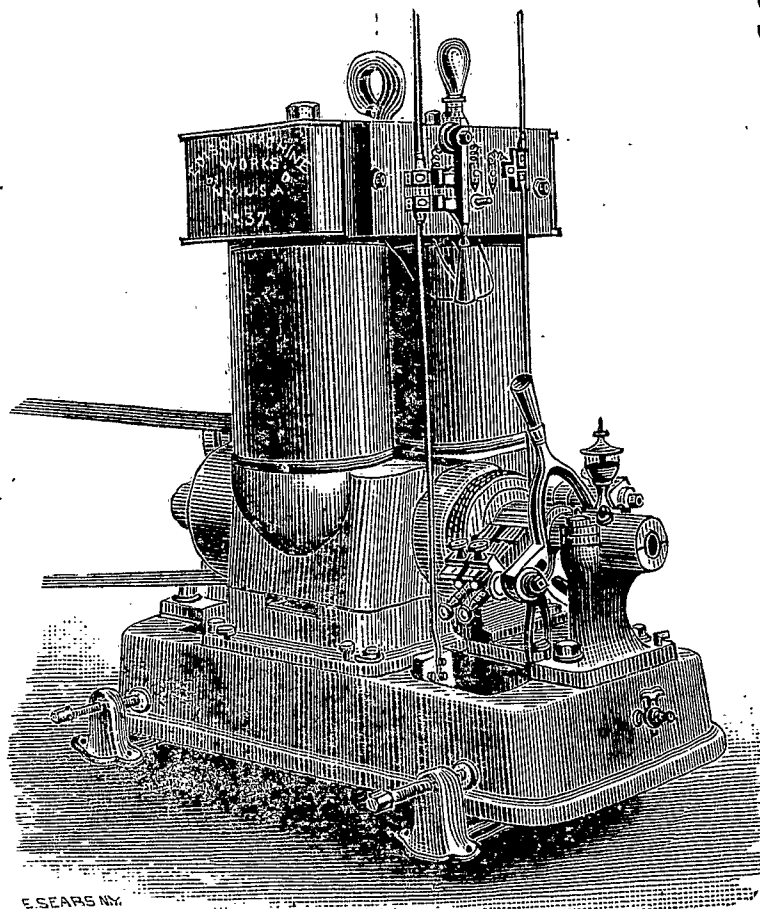
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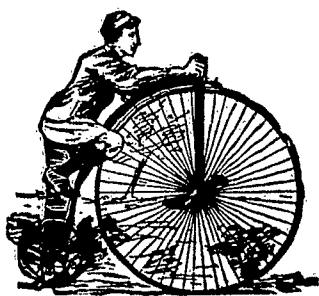
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