

IMPORTANT ! ! !

See Special Notice on Page Thirteen (13.)

THE CONCORDIENSIS.

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NO. I

The Concordiensis.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
STUDENTS OF UNION COLLEGE.

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Editorial.

WE ARE pleased to acknowledge our thanks to the Editorial board of last year and to state that nearly one-half of the expense of printing this number was met by means of a balance left on their account.

At the beginning of a new year we should look back, and seeing the mistakes of former years, strive to correct them, and so now we should profit by experience in the several branches of athletics. "A place for everything, and everything in its

place," we now need all our energies for foot ball; base ball has its place in the spring. The class games as arranged will no doubt bring out some good material, but it is the *duty* of those who can play at all, to turn out and work in the practice games. It should be the duty also of the foot ball management to place that sport upon an equal footing in every respect with base ball. The fall field meeting will not interfere with foot ball, and those who intend entering the field sports should be already in training. Those who are fairly proficient in any branch should not fail to enter, as it is our duty and to our credit to make field day an interesting event to the spectators. Don't enter "for fun," you only make yourself ridiculous; enter to *win*. As to base ball and spring athletics, their time has not yet come and we will speak of them later. The sting of defeat and the painful memories of athletic farces should be sufficient incentive to give the field athletics the impetus that they deserve. But remember one thing, nothing can be done without conscientious training and practice.

SEPTEMBER is again upon us, and one more year has been added to Union's history. The great wheel of time has turned another quadrant and we look forward to a year of increased prosperity of the college. The advance in entrance requirements, the arrangement of the course allowing classical students to take up the study of the modern languages in con-

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nection with their regular work, the introduction of practical laboratory work in the natural sciences, all show that the work of improving the departments and building up the course has not been allowed to flag. A strong spirit pervades the college, among both students and professors, a spirit of earnest and undivided work in the interest of the college. This is Union's sowing time. The harvest is yet to come. The professors are doing earnest and successful work in their classes. The course and college work is without doubt equal to that of any college and the students are ready to testify that they are somewhat superior. The finances of the college are in firm condition and are constantly increasing under the present skillful management. The alumni are alive to the college interests, and are pledged to raise a fund that will be a substantial and permanent endowment. Surely the harvest can not be far in the future. The selection of a president to meet the public demand is, however, an urgent necessity. All eyes are turned toward Dr. George Alexander as the man for the place. Thoroughly familiar with the history and interior workings of the college both past and present, at once popular with alumni, professors and students, of unquestioned ability in the pulpit and professor's chair, it can not be doubted that Dr. Alexander is peculiarly fitted for the place. It is indeed, an imperious duty that the trustees elect him, and an equally imperious duty that he accept—for if ever a man was called to a position, Dr. Alexander is called to Union.

WITH this number the CONCORDIENSIS begins its eleventh volume and assumes to itself a burden that has never before been attempted. It will endeavor to illustrate each number with cuts of interest to all Union men. It will double the issue

of last year and will make every effort to be a credit to the college students and an organ devoted to their interests. To do this we must have the support of every undergraduate and of every loyal alumnus. Co-operation is the only means of success. If every one into whose hands this paper comes would make it a matter of personal interest to send us not only their subscription but items of interest to the college and communications concerning alumni, the success of your college paper would be secured. We invite criticism of our work and consider as a favor any suggestions for improvement. For the future of the paper we can best refer you to your own support and the following, articles to appear two in each number:

"Literature as a Profession"—Homer Greene, '76, winner of \$1,500 Youth Companion Prize.

"College Men, Past and Present"—Prof. John Foster, LL. D., '35.

"Does Journalism Pay?"—Frank A. DePuy, '77, Washington correspondent New York Times.

"Union Alumni in the West, their Number, prominence and loyalty"—Hon. John I. Bennett, '54.

"Suggestions for the Care of the Eyes"—Dr. C. M. Culver, '78.

"Colleges and the Classics"—Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore.

"Social Life at Union"—A. Perkins.

"Professors vs. Lecturers"—James R. Monks, '65.

"Military Life and Education"—Lieut. H. H. Benham.

"The Pacific Slope as a Field for College Men"—W. A. Waddell, '82.

"Characteristics of Union College Alumni"—William P. Landon, '86.

"The New South as a Field for College Men" (two papers)—F. X. Ransdell, '87, Alexandria, La.

"Is Philosophical Study Profitable?"—
E. E. Vedder, '86.

"Experiences of a Civil Engineer"—
Prof. C. C. Brown.

The Rev. Lansing Bailey, '45, President of Adelphic literary society, while in college will contribute a paper on some subject relating to the literary societies of his time. Other articles will be announced later.

STUDENTS will find it to their advantage to patronize the business firms that are advertised in the CONCORDIENSIS. A good bargain makes the heart, even of a rich man, to rejoice. How much more then ought the student to rejoice, when he finds where he can deal to the best advantage.

Literary.

FICTION OF 1887.

The most noticeable characteristic of the fiction of this year is the increase in the number of books. Our publishing houses have surpassed the work of all previous years in publishing American stories. One "literary pirate" alone in one of our leading cities, publishes four volumes a week of the most popular foreign novels. We infer from this, for the law of supply and demand governs books the same as everything else, that the number of readers has largely increased.

Couple this with the fact that the increase seems to be principally among male readers, we are encouraged to think that our writers are at last to be relieved from entire dependence upon female caprice or sentiment—call it what you will—for the success of their stories. A very desirable state of affairs, for many of our writers have long complained that they could not do justice to themselves or their talents while compelled to limit themselves to subjects pleasing to the female mind. Still

this influence is strong enough to give a sentimental character to a majority of our novels. It is not to be inferred that sentimental novels are objectionable *per se*, for there are many examples which prove the contrary; for instance, we have read no more entertaining, purer, or better written story during the year than "Kenyon's Wife," by Lucy C. Lillie, yet it is nothing but a love story pure and simple. What is to be regretted, however, is that this kind of novel has so long been the only kind, that one seldom finds any new idea in them. Custom and prejudice have made a conventional novel and our authors have to be content with changing the characters and locality only.

In a majority of cases we find the same gaudy hero or heroine, love is the ruling power, all other motives, all other faculties are subordinated. One educated by these stories would think that there is nothing to live for or enjoy in this world but that which moral scientists call conjugal love. We have said that this sentimental novel is the only kind, there is, however, another class of stories which are altogether too frequent—those in which the leading characters are led through a wonderful monotonous life, in which they are continually making superhuman efforts attended by the greatest sacrifices, to follow the straight path of duty. This last kind of story is even less valuable and entertaining than the worst of the romances.

These novels, appealing to the sensibility and flattering the passions, from their nature furnish very little wholesome food for the intellect, while their similarity of conception make them small value for entertainment.

Because of these features of the typical modern novel, for a number of years the writings of several different groups of authors have become more and more, deservedly or undeservedly, popular, till the

present year they are the predominant feature of our fiction. In point of popularity, those which for the want of a better term may be called sensational would come first. These include the African tales of Rider Haggard, some of Robert Louis Stevenson's stories, *Sinfire* by Julian Hawthorne, *Douglas Duane* by Edgar Fawcett and the like.

No one has failed to find them exciting or interesting. Allan Quartermain is a fair illustration of the kind. Its thrilling situations, the sudden turns in the narrative which startle us, the extravagant language and high color, all tend to make it attractive. But there is no refinement, no underlying principles, though on the other hand the author is careless in his application of sound moral principles.

Indeed it seems to be very questionable whether such stories should be made our standard novel. Entertaining to be sure, but can we say that they are profitable reading?

Another group of books which probably owe their popularity to the public desire for something new, for something fresh, are the Russian novels of Solstoi and Turgeneff. Marking the rise of Russian fiction, they are not limited by any conventional restraints: while on the other hand they have all the vigor of new life. Adding to this the admitted ability of the authors, and it is easily seen why they are so popular. Aside from these advantages of style and mode of treatment, these works recommend themselves as valuable and interesting pictures of Slavonic life. It is unfortunate that we have so few of this class of books, and all his readers will regret that Count Solstoi has devoted himself to a different field of literature.

So far, we have been considering only those books which the public have seized upon as a substitute for the "modern

novel;" there is still to be examined another group of writers, who, having seen the need of progress and change in our literature, have to their own satisfaction at least discovered the method in modern realism.

What this modern realism is, it is very difficult to describe or explain. It is not the complete ostracism of the ideal, for none of these realists are void of ideality or romance, in fact a certain amount of idealism is as necessary as realism. It is certainly not actuality which would necessitate too much of the common-place. It might be called the portrayal of life. The idea conveyed by this definition carries with it the idea of realism, yet it is not strictly this because an accurate portrayal of life would often be disgusting. It seems to be a longing of the mind after truth, after study of true life. It is this disposition which is the noteworthy tendency of the period, and particularly of the present year, a condition of things which comes very acceptably. The more realism in our literature the better. There is no better antidote for the evils of the conventional, of the extremely sentimental and absurd.

The Russian novels previously referred to are good examples of the results of this influence. Henry James' *Prince Cosmassima* is another illustration. This influence should be welcomed with much pleasure. By it our literature will be made more profitable and more healthful. The growth of realistic ideas is by far the most noteworthy feature of the fiction of 1887.

E. S. HARRIS '86.

Dr. Henry Whitehorne, whose portrait appears in this number, has been connected with the college since 1862. He has been professor of Greek Language and Literature since 1869, and since 1886 has held the position of Dean of the Faculty.

CAMP UNION.

Camp Union is a delusive title, as it was not a camp, but a pretty little cottage at Ripley's Point, Lake George, over which waved the Union flag for three weeks last summer. Its inmates were Leslie R. Pratt, '86, Norman L. Bates, Fred. B. Richards and George C. Baker, '88, and Nelson W. Waite and Phil. S. Dorlon, '89, who were there for pleasure and to spread "Old Union's" fame. The "Union College Sifters," as they were known, had hardly unpacked their trunks and given a preliminary yell before they organized a base ball nine that proved a terror to all comers and would have brought tears of joy to the eyes of Johnson, '87, if he could have seen it. The next thing in order was of course the fair sex, and they were found in swarms. How many ruptured pericardiums were left behind is not stated, (summer flirtations are said not to pierce the heart, but only to affect the pericardium.) I might refer you to one or two of the "Sifters" for particulars, but don't wish to unduly flatter. Rowing and sailing were not neglected, neither was fishing, but the fish neglected the campers shamefully. Many excursions by water and by land were indulged in, also straw rides. (Right here I will say that I cannot imagine how a fellow could hold and squeeze the paw of a base ball catcher under the impression that it was a maiden's soft and dimpled hand; but let that go). Many new friends were made and many old ones from Dorp met, including a professor, to whom a single glance through the cottage window told that the fellows were enjoying themselves. And so they did. There was not a dull or an unoccupied hour passed by any one during the three weeks. To those of the students who camp during the vacation we would suggest that they fly the colors of "Old

Union," and not allow themselves to forget the yell, as it is often the means of bringing students here that might not come otherwise. Quite a little was done in that direction by "Camp Union," and plans are being made to have a camp at the same place next summer on an enlarged plan.

STUDENT LIFE IN GERMANY.

A notable feature of student life in Germany is the absolute freedom of it. When a German university student registers at the beginning of a semester, that makes him a student for that period, entitled to all the privileges of the university and subject to no obligations. It is at his option whether he regularly attends the lectures or laboratory courses for which he has entered his name; there are no roll-calls, no recitations and no term examinations. The only examinations are at the beginning and at the end of the university course; at the beginning to show himself educationally qualified to pursue university studies, and at the end to show himself entitled to the degree which he seeks. Of course many students never come up for their degrees, and these have all the privileges and outward honors of university life without necessarily performing any of its duties. Any one who supposes the German university student is so devoted to study that he never abuses his liberty has quite a wrong idea. Hard and faithful work comes no easier to the German student than to the American or to those of any other country. There is not much doubt that in studiousness American college students maintain a higher average than students of the German universities. However, it is to be borne in mind that in the gymnasium, the course of study of which the German student must complete before he is admitted to the university,

the discipline is very severe. The university does not open its doors to the student until his power of study has been well developed, and then all its privileges are at his command, but he must use them by choice and not under compulsion. The German boy enters the gymnasium at nine and remains till he is eighteen.

Instruction in the German universities is given entirely by lectures, and in the natural and practical sciences by laboratory work, etc. The lectures are nominally an hour in length, but fifteen minutes are allowed for students to get their places. Each student has his own seat, made his by being taken possession of at the first lecture of the course and ownership denoted by his card tacked upon the desk. When the Professor enters the lecture room the students rise and remain standing until the Professor takes his chair and addresses them as "*Meine Herrn.*" The Professor has a waiting-man in attendance, who takes his hat and coat when he enters the room and performs any other services needed during the hour. The students are invariably orderly during the lecture. An incident will illustrate this: One day in the first week of the semester the gas suddenly went out during the progress of a lecture, leaving the room quite dark. There was no demonstration, no disturbance whatever. The lecturer simply paused until the servant had lit the gas and then went on. Lectures are held at all hours of the day from eight in the morning till five or six in the afternoon. The number of students attending a lecture varies, of course, according to the subject and the total number of students at the university. In the largest universities there are commonly from one to two hundred. The total number of students at the university of Munich last year was 3,350. This number was exceeded by that of only one other, viz.: Berlin.

The students, in general, rent rooms in private houses and get their meals, except the morning *Frühstück* of coffee and rolls which their landlady serves them in their rooms, at restaurants. The cost of living in this way is quite moderate; \$25 per month is a liberal allowance for room and board. The university fees are also low, seldom exceeding \$50 per year.

The students have societies, called circles, devoted to sociability and conviviality. The members of the circles wear colored caps, the colors indicating the circles to which they belong. Members of the same circle dine at the same restaurant. They have a body-servant in attendance to help them put on their coats, etc. They have, of course, a lodge-room or *Kneipe*, where they meet and indulge in their bibulous amusements. Duelling, which is a common practice in at least some of the universities, is confined to members of the circles. The duels are either mere contests of prowess or honor affairs over some offense. A graduate of one of the universities who wore a large scar on his cheek, told the writer that he received it in a duel to which he had been challenged for failing to bow to a member of another circle, whom he met on the street, but had no acquaintance with at all. Those who indulge in duelling seem to be proud of their scars, at least for the time they stay at the university. I did not hear that the students have any athletic sports.

The German students are gentlemanly in their bearing toward one another; they are polite and obliging to Americans or other foreigners who may be among them; they are no doubt greatly devoted to their peculiar customs, but in these, as in all other phases of university life, doubtless the principle of personal liberty (I believe they have the phrase, *akademische Freiheit*) is recognized. The relation between the Professor and students is rather form-

al. Probably the Professors seldom become personally acquainted with the students until the time of their graduation. Graduation is a somewhat formidable affair. Not only must the candidate pass examinations and read and defend a thesis, but he must call upon and personally invite the Professors in whose departments he has studied to attend the reading of the thesis, and he must go to the place of reading in a carriage and clad in full dress. Finally, if he is successful in gaining his degree, he is expected to give a banquet to the Professors under whom he has studied and the students who were his colleagues. Doubtless, however, many of these formalities may be neglected without giving offense.

The writer may add, in conclusion, that the statements here given apply directly to the University of Munich and only by inference to other German universities.

JAMES STOLLER, '84.

THE LIBRARY.

Most of the students who were here last year are already familiar with the college library but for the benefit of newcomers we give the following information :

HOW TO USE THE LIBRARY.

When you know the author's name look for it in its alphabetical place among the cards, in the card catalogue, and if the book is in the library, you find a card giving : 1. The author's full name, if known ; 2. The exact title of the book ; 3. The place and date of publication ; 4. The number of volumes ; 5. The size of the volume or volumes. .

When you know only the false or abbreviated name assumed by the author look under that name and you will find a card as full as that just described, unless the author's name has been discovered, when you will find the *full* card under it, with

reference to it from the false or abbreviated name. (See notes).

When you know only the name of the editor, compiler, or translator of the book, you will find under their respective names a card as above with reference to the author's name ; if a book has more than one author, reference will be found under name of each.

In the present imperfect state of the catalogue, the manner of finding the contents of the library under the following conditions, is rather cumbersome and imperfect, but will be replaced as the catalogue is completed.

When you know only the title of the book, look in the printed catalogues of the Brooklyn library or of the Boston Athenaeum, which are placed by the card catalogue, under the first word not an article and reference will be found to the author's or editor's name, and, by use of author catalogue as above, it can be found whether it is in the library or not.

When you know only the subject of the book, or wish to know what there is in the library on a particular subject look in the above named catalogues for the *specific* subject itself and not under any comprehensive subject, *e. g.* if you are looking for a work on Algebra, look for it under that name and not under *Mathematics* and you will find list of authors and titles of books on that subject. If, however, you are seeking the general subject *Mathematics*, you will find all general works on that subject entered under *Mathematics*, with reference therefrom to *Algebra*, or any other specific branch of the general subject. Direct reference to the shelves where all books on a subject are together will also answer this question but will not give cross references or references to collected works that the catalogues contain.

To find magazine articles on any subject look in Poole's "Index to Periodical Lit-

erature" and its quarterly supplements and under the given subject, reference will be found to the volume and page, treating of that subject, in the principal English literary magazines and reviews.

Look also in the general or special encyclopedias under the given subject and articles will be found which, at their end refer, to more complete works on the subject.

When you have found the book you are seeking in the catalogue, its shelf location will be found penciled in the upper left hand corner of the card or the librarian will direct to, or procure it.

NOTES—1. Initials have been alphabetized under the last one, *e. g.*, the initials A. G. H. would be found under H., A. G. 2. Compound names, if English, are under the last part; if foreign under the first. 3. Surnames preceded by prefixes are entered as follows: In all foreign languages under the word following the prefix, *e. g.*, von Holst under Holst; in English under the prefix, *e. g.*, DeQuincy. 4. Proper names beginning M', Mc, St., are arranged as if spelled Mac, Saint. 5. In the case of a biography an entry will be found under the subject of the biography as well as its author.

Locals.

—A field day will be held this fall.

—'88 and '89 have each two new men.

—Fortnightly college meetings will be the order this year.

—Culver '89 has been chosen captain of the foot-ball eleven.

—The Sophomore class will hereafter be compelled to drill.

—Perkins, a former member of '86, has returned to college and entered '89.

—The old idol is again brilliant with the Freshman class colors. The Freshmen are vigorous.

—Lieut. Benham, it is rumored, will study law when his detail at Union terminates.

—The Senior and Junior Classical divisions have begun the study of German together under Professor Wells.

—Professor Ashmore has allowed the Juniors to select Cicero's De Officiis for this term's work.

—It is said that Charley Shaw represented (?) the Union Y. M. C. at Round Lake last summer.

—On Thursday, 29th inst., double and single tennis contests will occur upon the campus.

—The college has an Equestrian club composed of Bates '88, Baker '88, Culver '89, Voorhees '80, Robertson '91.

—The Sophomore having beavers were scarce this year. It was not the Sophies' fault, however, but the fault of Dorpian tradesmen.

✓(MARRIED—Geo. D. Buell, '87, to Miss Carrie Page of New York.) Buell has broken the ice in '87 and we expect to announce like fate in the others in rapid succession.

—Landon, '86, and Kastendieck, a former member of '87, are frequently seen in their practice suits on the campus, showing that they still retain their passionate love of athletics.

—'89 defeated '90 at football by a score of 18 to 0. E. P. Towne, '88, referee. '90 defeated '91. Score 14 to 0. C. W. Culver, '89, referee. A game has been arranged between the College eleven and the Medicals.

—The campus is in a splendid condition and the entire surroundings of the college look more beautiful and inviting, if possible, than ever before. The graveled walks and drives have had especial care.

—Prof. of English to Sophomore: "So you had a pleasant time on your vacation!"

"Oh, yes, but I didn't gain much flesh."

Prof.: "However you will now after your return."

"But, Professor, I'm in the English department." Exit Professor hastily.

—During the summer registers were put in the main room of the library. This is a wise provision and shows the increased popularity and usefulness of the library.

—We think it our imperative duty to re-echo the annual "chestnut" and complaint of the refrigeratorial condition of the bath rooms. The health and cleanliness of the students demand that fires be kept in these rooms.

—The longed for change in the classical course has come. Hereafter our classical students can acquire a needful knowledge of German and French—a want which former students of Union have severely felt. The change will not fail to benefit the course.

—It is gratifying to note the steady and excellent work of the two literary societies. They seem to have taken a new life. Let there be no more talk of a combination, but let us have plenty of public debates.

—A meeting of the Foot-ball Association was held September 15 and the following officers elected: Captain, C. W. Culver, '89; Director, F. D. Lewis, '88; Secretary, C. Johnson, '90. A series of class games will be played in order to pick out an eleven.

—The following is the Committee on Junior Hops: Voorhees, Psi Upsilon; Dorton, Delta Phi; Conover, Phi Delta Theta; Barsdow, Sigma Phi; Flannigan, Delta Upsilon; Hunsicker, Kappa Alpha; Harder, Beta Theta Pi; Pierson, Alpha Delta Phi; Whalen and Turnbull. Hops will be held the same time and place as last year.

—It is stated upon reliable information that at the entrance examinations of June and September, 1888, Latin grammar and four books of Cæsar's commentaries will be required for entrance to Scientific

course in addition to present requirements. In 1889, the same with six books of Virgil's Aeneid and in 1890, Ancient geography and six orations of Cicero.

—A regular meeting of the Philomatheon society was held Saturday, September 17, and the following officers chosen: President, P. H. Cole, '88; Vice-President, J. E. Winne, '88; Secretary, E. F. Pickford, '90; Treasurer, J. H. Hanson, '89; Librarian, E. L. Carroll, '89; Executive Committee, E. H. Wimans, '88, M. Nolan, '89, F. L. Carroll, '90.

—Professor Wright has recently completed a book on "Mechanics" which will hereafter be the text-book of the course. Professor Wright is also the author of a treatise on the "Adjustments of Observations," which is at present a text-book in Columbia College.

—The following officers of the Adelphic Literary Society were elected at a meeting held Saturday, September 17: President, L. M. King, '88; Vice-President, H. C. Mandeville, '88; Treasurer, C. W. Culver, '89; Secretary, H. T. Mosher, '90. The society will hold its usual regular meetings throughout the term and will fully sustain the reputation it gained last year.

—As everyone expected, the faculty has refused permission to play foot-ball with R. P. I., owing to the excitement attending the base-ball game of last spring. The faculty of Williams take the same stand. Altogether the students of R. P. I., by reason of their slightly erroneous idea of genuine college spirit, seem to be isolating themselves from other institutions.

—When the terror-inspiring Sophomores were "setting up" Freshmen one night they ordered two Freshmen to lug a table from south to north college while they marched behind. Reaching north college the Sophies very foolishly ran up stairs for a few minutes leaving the Fresh

and the table at the section entrance. When they returned the Freshmen were there but not the table. It is the first time in years that Sophs have been taken in by Freshmen.

—At a college meeting held in the chapel Friday, September 16, it was decided to hold a field day this fall and also to boom foot-ball alone, instead of running an eleven and a nine as in former years. The following committees were appointed: To collect money for foot-ball, Bates, '88, Dorlon, '89, DePuy, '90, Conant, '91; On field day, Kennedy, '88, Dillingham, '88, Snowe, '89, McDonald, '90, McDonald, '91. On lawn tennis, Towne, '88, Voorhees, '89, Athey, '90, Robertson, '91.

Personals.

'38—Clarence Walworth, the venerable father of a Roman Catholic church in Albany, was made LL. D. at the last meeting of the Board of Regents of New York State.

'40, '45, '52, '60—George F. Danforth, LL. D., '40, and Robert Earl, LL. D., '45, are co-laborers on the bench of the Court of Appeals of this State. When Columbia College held her centennial celebration recently she was desirous of conferring degrees on men whose reputations would add brilliancy to the occasion. Judge Earl was selected as the representative of Union to receive the degree of LL. D., although previously honored in the same way by his own alma mater. He with George A. Hardin, LL. D., '52, of the Supreme Court, and United States Senator Warner Miller, LL. D., '60, were a committee to receive Governor Hill at the recent Herkimer county fair. Such talent do the farmers of New York State command.

'48—William J. Stillman, who has been U. S. Consul at Rome and Crete, is now in London, Eng.

'62—James T. Joslin, formerly a druggist in Newburg, now resides in Schenectady.

'63—Thos. H. Fearey has been appointed Professor of Physics in Vanderbilt University. A Nashville paper, commenting upon the appointment, says that "bringing with him a broad culture and learning acquired from his Alma Mater, and the Universities of the Old World, he will add greatly to the strength of the faculty."

'64—Edward W. Paige, a trustee of Union and now a lawyer in New York city, received the degree of LL. D., at the last commencement of Hobart. Professor Ashmore became an L. H. D. at the same time.

'67—Horace C. Stanton, Ph. D., was lately compelled to resign his pastorate in Albany because of poor health, much to the regret of his large and steadily growing congregation. We hope for his speedy recovery.

'70—Major W. H. Mapes, a prominent official of Orange county, N. Y., and a member of the late Republican State Convention, paid the college a visit a short time ago.

'79—Edward P. White, of Amsterdam, was married September 7th to a young lady of Leroy, N. Y.

'80—Dr. William J. Gibson was married in August last to an estimable young lady of Philadelphia, where Gibson is enjoying a handsome practice.

'80—McMaster is practicing law in Birmingham, Ala., having removed there after the great quake in Columbia, S. C.)

'80—H. T. Thompson is editor of the Darlington (S. C.) News and the father of an exceedingly interesting daughter.

'80—W. H. Sadler has an engineering position in Freeport, Ill.

'80—"Ickler & Benedict" is the title of the principal real estate firm in St. Paul, Minn.

'81—Neagle is practicing law at Omaha.

'82—Herbert C. Hines has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Second Reformed church of this city.

'83—Franklin is Principal of District School No. 7, Albany.

'84—Heatley and Mynderse are both practicing medicine in this city.

'84—Young is practicing medicine at Hagaman's Mills, N. Y.

'84—Kemp is making a specialty of Latin and Greek at Johns Hopkins.

'84—Estcourt is in the drug business at Omaha; firm of Estcourt & Co.

'85—Bradley is surveying on the Cable line at Omaha, Neb.

'86—Angle and Jackson are attending the Albany Law School.

'86—Skinner is stationed at Los Angeles, Cal., and is engaged in a railroad survey.

'86—Allen is employed in the Government Harbor Survey at Sandy Hook, N. J.

'86—Lawler is employed in the office of the State Board of Health Commissioners, and is also a member of the Board of Supervisors for the county of Albany.

'86—Landon is studying law in Schenectady.

'86—Van Vranken has opened a law office in Schenectady.

'86—Peirson is cashier in the bank of Peirson & Perkins, Newark, N. Y.

'88—TenEyck is in Omaha practicing law.

WHAT '87 IS DOING.

—Ashton is teaching in Cary Seminary, Oakfield, N. Y.

—Bennett is studying at the General Theological Seminary, near New York city.

—Bridge is in the engraver's business at Omaha. Firm of Adams, McBride & Co.

—Buell is studying law at South Ballston.

—Cameron is engaged in the lumber business at Albany, N. Y.

—De Forest is working with the Champlain Canal engineer corps.

—Furbeck is studying at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, N. J.

—Gulick is studying at Princeton Theological Seminary.

—Hawkes is at present in Schenectady, but will enter a New York medical school.

—Howe will probably teach in New York city.

—Huyck is a clerk in the postoffice at Le Roy, N. Y.

—Jaycox is teaching mathematics at Alexander Institute, White Plains, N. Y.

—Johnson is studying law at Bristol, Conn.

—Kurth is now in Schenectady studying medicine with Dr. Van Allen.

—Marvin is studying law at Elizabethtown, N. Y.

—McMillen is studying in his uncle's law office at Grand Rapids, Mich.

—McMurray is with his father in Lansingburgh, N. Y.

—Miller is Principal of a school at Newburgh, N. Y.

—Pepper is making a specialty of modern language preparatory to teaching. Is located in Schenectady.

—Phillips is Professor of Mechanical Engineering in Purdue University.

—Radliff is an electrical engineer in the employ of the Edison Machine Works.

—Ransdell is Principal of the public schools at Lake Providence, La.

—Redfield is stationed at Crossville, Tenn., in the employ of the engineering department of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company.

ing corps of the Edison Machine Works.

—Van Voast will probably enter the Albany Medical College.

—Very is an assistant division engineer in the employ of the Kansas City & Omaha Railroad.

—Vroman is in the office of Landreth & Fitzgerald, civil engineers, Schenectady, N. Y.

—Root, a former member of '87 at Union, and later a member of the same class at Yale, was salutatorian of the largest class that was ever graduated by that college.

Neurology.

'19—Judge Daniel Goodwin, the Nestor of the Michigan bench, died during the summer in Detroit. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., November 14, 1799. Judge Goodwin graduated from Union college in 1819, having William H. Seward and Bishops Doane and Potter for college mates. He studied law with John C. Spencer at Canandaigua, then regarded the ablest lawyer in the state. Not long after, in 1825, Judge Goodwin went to Detroit. He was United States district attorney under Jackson and Van Buren. (The patriot war in Canada occurred during his term and he prosecuted the Americans who took part in it. The excitement was so great that he was in constant danger of his life, and was frequently guarded through the streets by personal friends.) In 1843 Judge Goodwin was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan. In 1851 he was elected judge of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

'39—Rev James Dunbar, died at his home in Northfield, Mich., in the 74th year of his age. (He was loved and respected by a host of friends.)

'46—At his home in Rome, Ga., the Hon.

Daniel S. Printup died, January 18, 1887. Mr. Printup was a colonel in the Confederate army, a railroad president and a member of Congress. A lawyer by profession, he was one of the bright ornaments of the illustrious class of '46.

'49—John B. Steele, of Albany, died of paralysis in the latter part of August.

'55—Augustus Brodhead, D. D., Q. B. K., died recently at his home in Bridgton, N. J. He was a distinguished clergyman.

'66—Daniel M. Swan, after a long illness, died at Leavenworth, Kas., December 2, 1886. He was a member of Q. B. K., a lawyer and president of an insurance company.

'78—Chas. G. Davis, M. D., died September 19, 1887, in Orange county.

THE TYPICAL SENIOR.

Symbol; Ego. Atomic weight (taking a freshman for a unit), 100. Distribution; is found in all *colleges*, and rarely in technical schools. *Analysis and method of identification.*—The leading characteristic of the subject is dignity augmented by a silk hat. The last is not absolutely necessary, but is very desirable. The subject is enveloped in a halo of dignity that is often visible to the naked eye long before the subject itself comes within the range of vision. The Appolo-like side whiskers and hirsute chin are also leading characteristics. (See junior class history in Garnet of '88, p. 28.)

Experiments and characteristic reactions.—Combined with a junior there is no reaction, but upon adding a few drops of class feeling, much gas is evolved attended with explosions, the strength of which is proportionate to the density of the liquid added. According to existing—Swanker is on the electrical engineer-

circumstances the junior is either reduced to a state of silence or the senior suffers the loss of much dignity, generally the former. If a sophomore is in close proximity to a senior the latter immediately becomes coated with a compound of pity and contempt. In the presence of a freshman the senior acts as a freezing mixture, soon reducing "it" to a state of congealed envy, admiration and respect. When speaking to a professor the senior has the appearance of a sole proprietor of the college. Kept for several months in the company of a young lady, the result is either a visit to Tiffany's or a college widow, generally the latter. With beer the senior unites only under the most favorable "conditions," (symbol N. S.). When large quantities are absorbed, an equal amount of dignity is thrown down and the hat reduced to a hopeless mass. In college meetings the comparison between the senior and the other classmen is most strongly marked, his sense and self-possession being in contrast with the continual and untimely applause of the sophomores and the vacant, child-like stare of the freshmen. Whether long soaking in pschycology will remove the religious (?) belief from a senior is still an open question. That will be settled when '88 finishes the study. The result will be watched by scientists at home and abroad. At times the senior evolves what might at first sight be mistaken for ancient history, but which upon close scrutiny proves only to be a "when I was a freshman" story. But the most amusing and interesting experiment that can be performed with the subject is to place him upon the commencement stage, when he acts in the most incomprehensible manner; by one sentence he destroys principles and theories that have been perfected by centuries. Nothing is too deep or too venerable to scape him, he would revolutionize the

world. Theology, philosophy, state craft and social problems are overturned, cut up and reconstructed in a manner beautiful to behold. After coming in contact with graduation the senior is entirely changed. He bears the world's hard blows with the same feelings that a freshman, just from a military academy where he held high office with more gold braid than a drum major, experiences when he is "set up" at the first of his college career, and with a regretful "How are the mighty fallen" air he begins his life in earnest.

GEORGE COMSTOCK BAKER, '88.

Books and Magazines.

—"The Age of Electricity" gives a remarkably clear, concise and interesting history of the discoveries and developments in the uses of electricity, taking the reader from the myth of the amber-soul down to the telephone of the present day. It is by Park Benjamin, Ph. D., a noted writer, and is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York.

—*The Writer* is a new literary venture of William H. Hills and Robert Luce, two Boston journalists. The magazine is brimful of bright hints and suggestions about preparing and editing manuscript, and will make its influence felt. The success of the undertaking is already assured, and it is, as it claims to be, "helpful, interesting and instructive to all literary workers."

—From the press of Charles H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago, come three little works: "Aphorisms," by Edward O. Towns, a collection of very bright sayings, sentimental, patriotic, pathetic and humorous. "The Legend of Hamlet," by George P. Hansen, late consul at Elsinore, in Denmark, and "Progress from Poverty," an answer to the George theories, by Giles B. Stevens, a sound, sensible argument.

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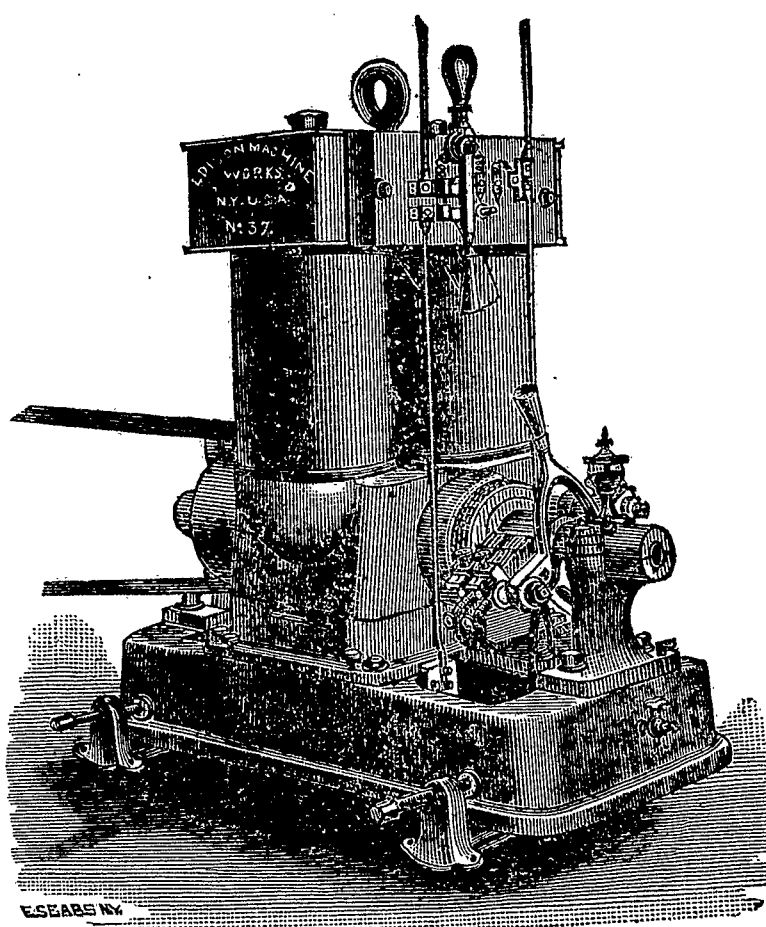
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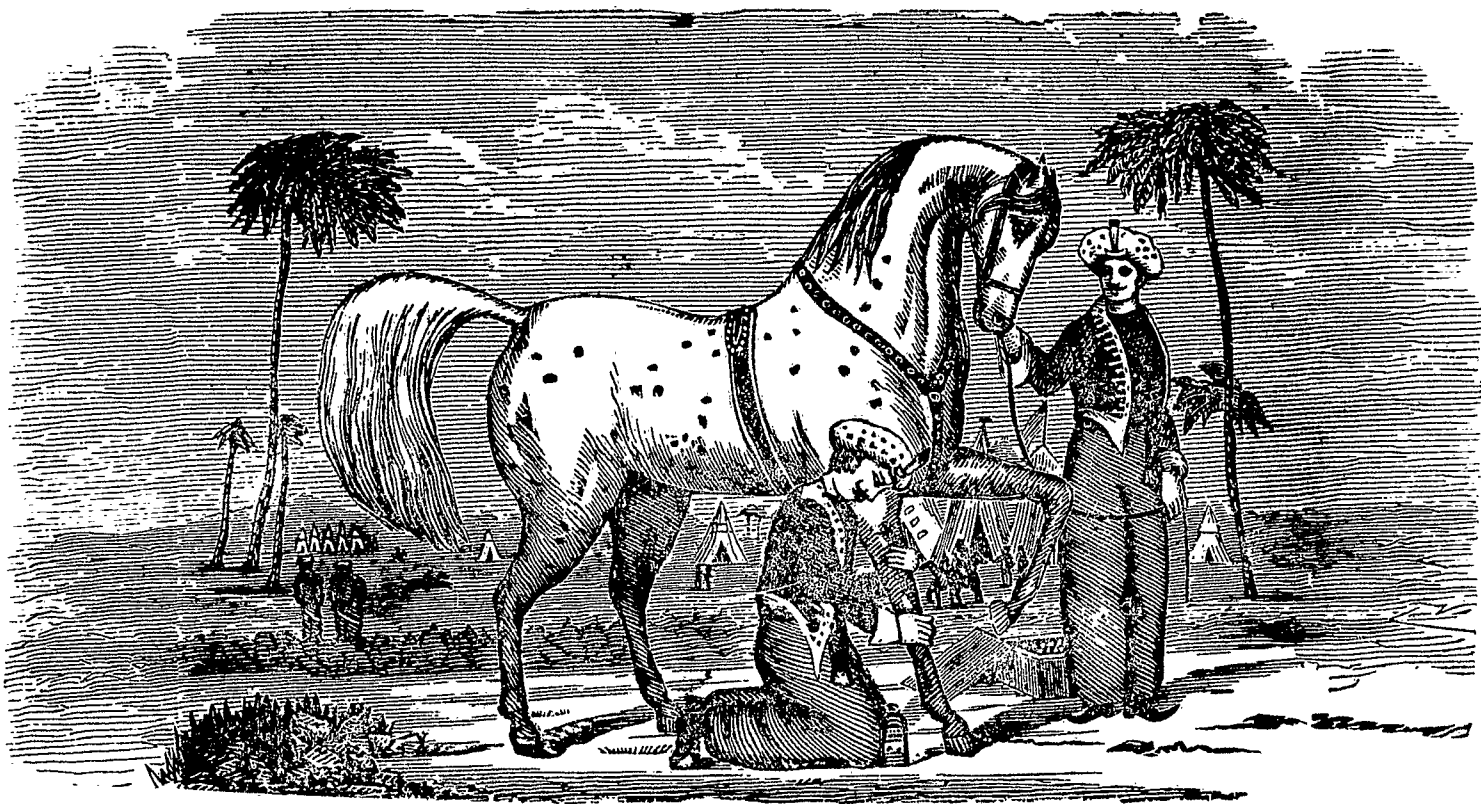
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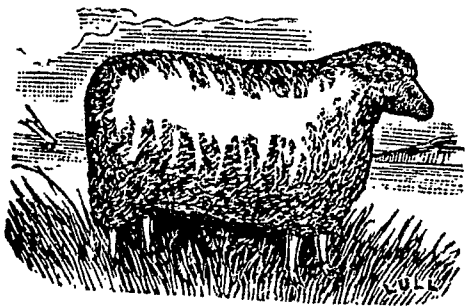
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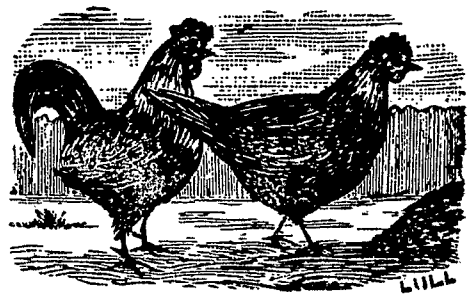
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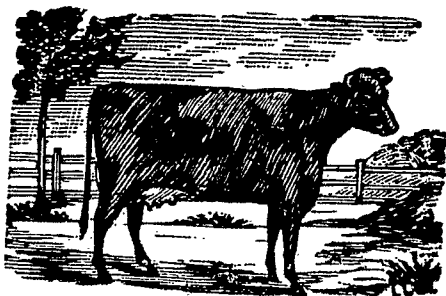
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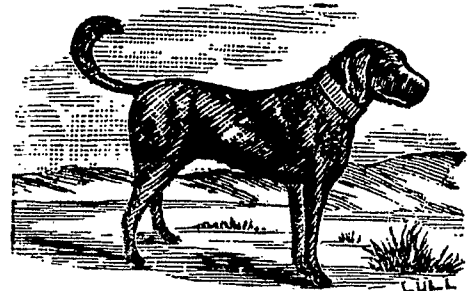
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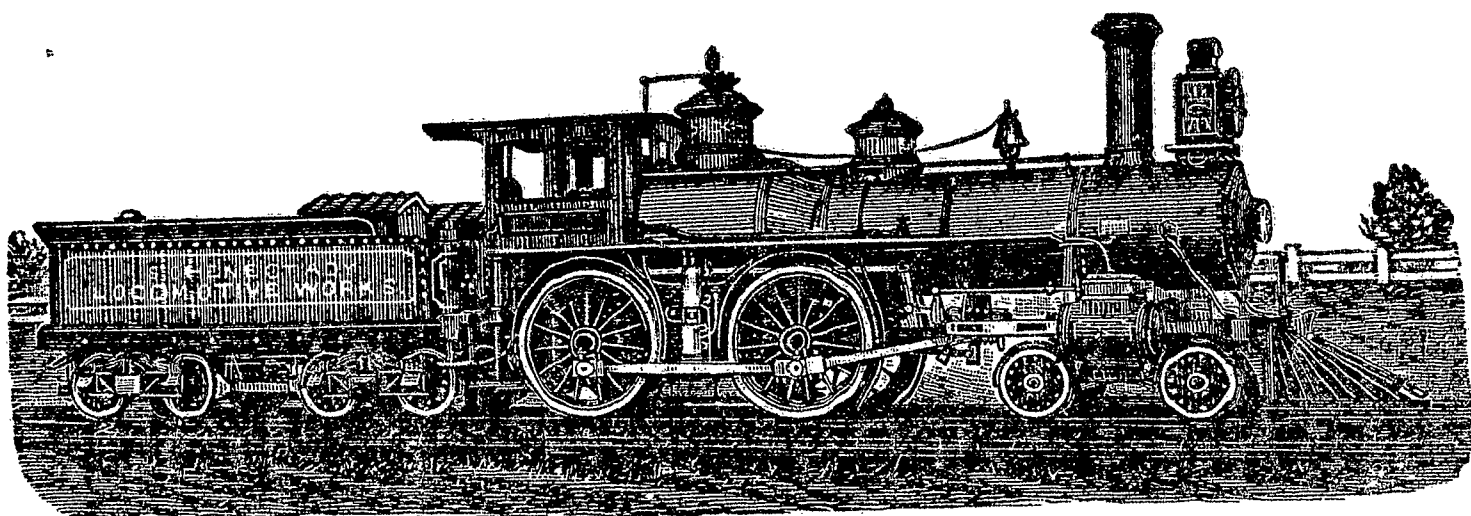
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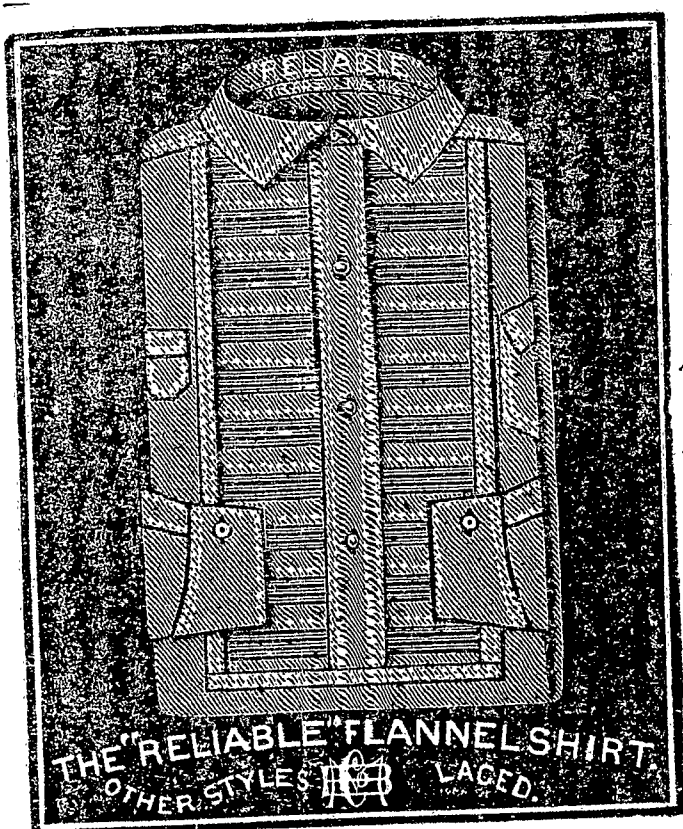


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