

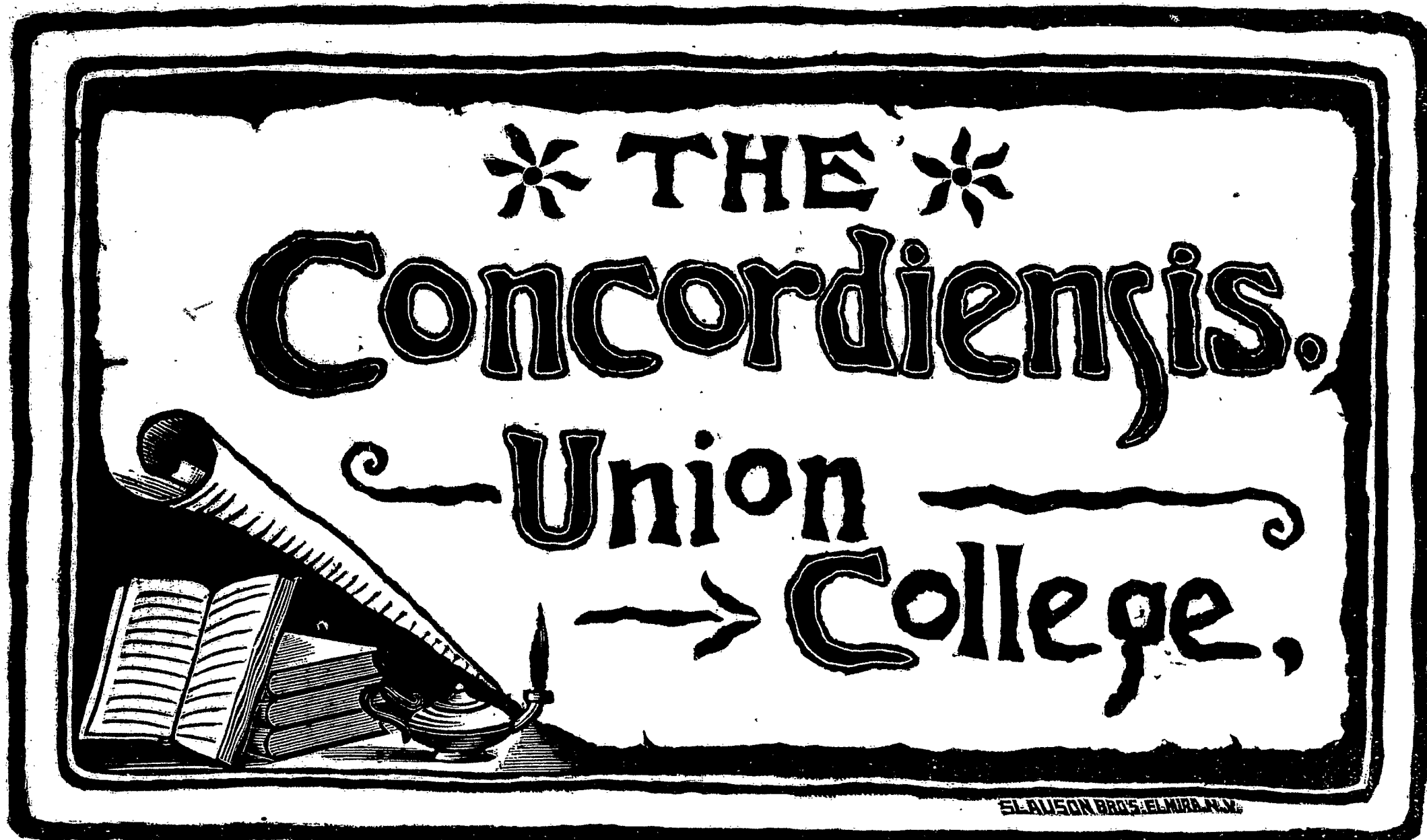
Concordensis

Volume XII.

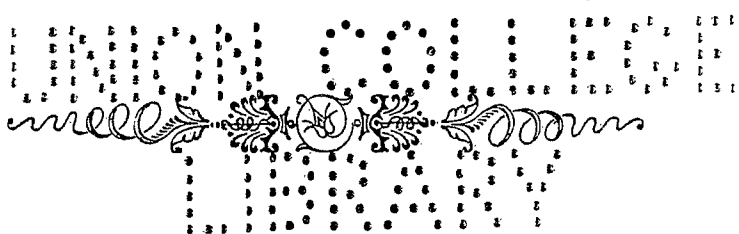


Number 1.

OCTOBER, 1888.



SCHENECTADY, N. Y.



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THE CONCORDIENSIS.

VOL. XII.

UNION COLLEGE, OCTOBER, 1888.

No. I.

LITERARY.

What Came of It.

From his youth, Henry Wheaton had always had a great reverence for the truth.

This admiration was not an innate virtue, but one carefully inculcated by his anxious parents, who, as soon as his understanding was ripe enough to grasp its meaning, constantly strove to impress him with the celebrated maxim, "Tell the truth, and shame the devil." I am not sure that the mere repetition of these words would have had the desired effect upon his infantile mind, had not any divergence from this excellent precept been invariably followed by severe castigation.

And there was one point in it upon which he never could come to a satisfactory conclusion, not even when he grew older and spent much time in meditation upon it; why telling the truth should shame the devil. But be this as it may, he grew up the very personification of truth; and never did any, not even the slightest deviation from its path, sully his lips or his thoughts until after he became, at the age of twenty-four, engaged to the sister of his college chum, Will Munson. The circumstances I shall relate, then plunged him into a whirlpool of falsehood, which nearly destroyed his fair name and all his hopes of happiness.

He lived in the little country town of Noblesboro, where his father, and Heaven knows how many generations of ancestors had lived before him; in fact, he continued to live there simply because they had, not from any advantage offered by the place itself.

To enter into any description of the charms of his fiancée would be foreign to my story. Be good enough to take it for granted that she was perfection in every particular but one—she told

fib; and on this point they had many disputes—she in general acknowledging her fault, and promising to do better in the future.

One day after some graver discussion than usual of this description, he gave Kitty a severe lecture on her evil propensity. He pointed out its immorality, its meanness, and its uselessness. There was nothing clever in it, for any one could tell a lie with the greatest ease.

When he paused to take breath, Miss Kitty arose, "Just listen to me a moment," said she. "I totally deny the justice of any of your remarks about white lies. The practice is neither mean nor useless. Mean! How many friends do we save from pain or mortification by a harmless fib. Useless! Why, what a world this would be to live in, if all our thoughts were fully expressed, unconcealed by what you call lying, but what is generally termed courtesy. And as to its being easy, just you try it—just you see if you can, at a moment's notice, invent a fib so probable as to be accepted as truth; so naturally spoken as to raise no suspicion; and of such a nature as to implicate no one but yourself."

So saying she left the room. He sat speechless. Lying recommended to him as a virtue! It took him some time to recover. At last he arose and walked home, meditating upon what she had said. "Not easy to tell a fib," he thought. "Bosh! nothing so easy. I'll prove it by taking her advice." So he determined to tell an untruth, merely to prove the soundness of his principles. What should be the subject of it? It then struck him that the fairest way to test the matter would be to wait till opportunity offered, and then invent a story on the spur of the moment. To afford occasion for his lie, he staid away from Kitty one whole evening, and went, with much trepidation, on the following morn-

ing to call on her. He was not a little bothered to find Will with his sister, as well as some other acquaintances. (There was no mamma in the case, for Munson and his sister were orphans).

"Why, where were you last night?" cried a general chorus.

"I—why—I—I went out for a ride."

"A ride!" said Will. "Why, I thought you were no horseman. Which way did you go?"

Wheaton hadn't bargained for this. He found himself compelled to back his miserable attempt at falsehood by other fibs. He felt inclined to draw back. No, he would teach Kitty a lesson.

"Where did I go? Why, let me see. I went—"

"Why, surely," said Kitty, "you didn't go with your eyes shut; although from what I hear of your horsemanship, I shouldn't wonder if you had."

That taunt aroused him. "I rode down the Switzer Hill road."

"No, did you?" said one of the others. "I walked down that road myself, last evening. Strange I didn't see you. I turned to the left at Parson's corner."

"Oh, that accounts for it," answered Harry, for fear of again putting his foot in it, "I turned to the right and came back by the plank road."

"Well, I declare," said Kitty, "I am astonished. Whose horse did you ride?"

"Whose horse? Oh, Miller's."

"What, the white mare?" asked Will, with a queer smile.

"Yes," Harry returned, rushing desperately on, "the white mare."

Will looked at Harry for a few moments in a way he didn't like, and then left the room whistling. Delighted at his departure, Wheaton tried to change the conversation, but in vain.

"About what time did you start?" asked one.

"Just at dusk," answered Harry, for he thought this would account for no one having seen him in the streets.

"At dusk!" Kitty exclaimed. "What an extraordinary creature you are. You were never known on horseback before; and when you do go, you choose a horse known to be vicious, and set out at night on a lonely road. Was Howard's old house looking as gloomy as ever?"

"The—eh? Oh, yes; very dark—very gloomy; but, pray, let us change the subject. It is nothing so strange for a man to take an evening ride."

"No," answered one of his friends, "but when one goes at dusk in the direction of a house known to be almost the prison of a very pretty girl—well, if you were not engaged, I should think it very suspicious."

Poor Wheaton saw Kitty change color, and though he felt his experiment had plunged him into deep difficulties, he determined to carry the thing through. While trying to talk on other subjects, the door burst open, and in rushed Will, holding in his hand a printed notice, and appearing greatly amused.

"Well," said he, "you certainly are a wonderful fellow when you do get on horseback. Just listen to this:

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JAMES HOWARD."

"Oh, Harry," exclaimed Kitty, "what have you done?"

"Done! Why, who says it was I?"

"Not you!" said Will. "Didn't you say you rode out yesterday on a white horse?"

"I did."

"Didn't you say you went down the Switzer Hill road and turned to the right at Parson's corner?"

"I certainly said so."

"Well, if you crossed to the plank road at Parson's corner, you must have passed Howard's."

"Yes," added Kitty, "you clearly did go near his house. I am afraid there is more in this escapade than appears on the surface."

"Why, you don't doubt me?"

"I don't go quite so far as that; but the whole affair is very strange."

At this moment the servant ushered in Mr. Gridley, a lawyer of the town. After the usual greetings, he turned to Harry. "I congratulate

you on the reputation you have so suddenly made as a horseman, Mr. Wheaton, but my pleasure is lessened somewhat by being retained by Mr. Howard to claim for him a considerable sum of money for the damage you did last night to his flower garden."

"But—" Harry interrupted.

"One moment, if you please," said the old lawyer. "While my client is determined to have recourse to the utmost rigor of the law, should you refuse him compensation; he is not averse to a compromise if it is immediate."

"I refuse to do any thing of the kind. Let him prove I am the man; but I fancy he will find it difficult to do that."

"Not at all," said Gridley; "and for this very reason I advise you to accept his conditions. It seems that the old gentleman, whose jealous guardianship of his daughter you doubtless know, was going his evening rounds when you leaped his fence. Startled at such an apparition, he allowed you to approach the house without giving an alarm. It was too dark to recognize the rider, but he said the horse was white. Knowing of but one horse of that kind, I went to Miller for information."

"Oh!" said Harry, jubilant; for of course the stable man would know he did not hire a horse.

"But Miller had been out the night before, and could tell us nothing. The stable boy, however, who saddled the horse, described a gentleman of your size and appearance, making the matter more certain by describing the gray overcoat I have seen you wear. I called on you at once, and discovered you had come here. I then asked your housekeeper to show me your gray coat. The old lady did so, and I found it torn in several places, apparently by brambles. I then came here to see you, a liberty which I know, madam, you will pardon, (this to Kitty) to settle this disagreeable business as soon as possible."

Here was a pretty kettle of fish! Had he been out riding without knowing it? Of course it occurred to him to tell how he was only joking when he said he had been out riding; but he had been alone the whole evening. How could he prove an *alibi*? He hadn't much time

for meditation; for no sooner had Gridley finished than Kitty had her say.

"Well, I think the evidence is pretty conclusive; in fact, you have attempted no denial. I advise you to settle this thing at once, and hereafter, to avoid such excursions. They do not reflect too creditably upon your reputation." This with a toss of her head and a bang of the door as she went out.

Wheaton could see but one way out of his difficulties; that was to pay the compensation demanded by old Howard. Therefore, he accompanied the lawyer to his office and paid what was deemed a fair amount for the damage he was supposed to have done. He was very much puzzled. He certainly had not been out for a ride; but somebody had; somebody must have used his coat; somebody must have galloped over Howard's garden—perhaps made love to Howard's daughter—and he, miserable victim, paid the damages. Here was the whole town discussing his misdeeds—misdeeds he had confessed; that he had paid a certain sum of money to hush up, and which he was perfectly certain he had had no hand in. How he cursed the moment when he had determined to tell a lie. Kitty was right about the difficulties surrounding a fib. Friend after friend dropped in to hear the details of the affair, and he soon discovered that the impression prevailing in the public mind was, that he had tried to steal an interview with Howard's daughter.

Horried at this slur upon his character, he hurried off to Miller's to try and obtain some clue of the real culprit. What was his disgust at being presented with a bill for the use of the white mare. This was beyond endurance. "My good man," said he as quietly as he could, "I assure you it was not I who rode your horse."

"Sir," said the stableman, astonished, "not you? Why, the whole town is ringing with it. You are joking, Mr. Wheaton. Why, surely, you paid Mr. Howard for the damage the horse did, and now are you going to refuse to pay for the horse?"

He paid the money—what else could he do—and determined to walk out to the scene of his supposed transgressions and study the locality.

Being steeped in falsehood, he thought he might as well carry things with a high hand, particularly since he had paid the expense of the expedition, and so he went to look around and prepare to answer all the questions which for the next week would doubtless shower upon him.

Harry arrived about sunset and began observations. Howard's house was some way back from the road, and almost hidden from sight by an immensely high fence. Great Gods! thought Harry; and am I supposed to have jumped over that? I wonder who the fellow was! What a rider he must be! He then approached the fence, and peering over, scanned the enclosure. He didn't look long, for he perceived a young lady walking near. He no sooner caught sight of her than he cautiously withdrew, fearing that if she were to see him she would raise an alarm, and really place him in the predicament which every one supposed him to have been in the evening before. As he turned round, to his intense confusion, he saw a lady driving down the road in a village cart, whom he immediately recognized as Kitty. Now, though his presence there was innocent enough *in fact*, to her mind it must appear suspicious. He now determined to tell her the truth, "the whole truth."

"Why," said Kitty, stopping short, "what are you doing here *again*?"

"Studying the locality."

"Upon my word, you take this very coolly; you first of all commit a gross outrage on propriety, letting alone the want of respect shown to me, and then follow it up by deliberately insulting me. 'Studying the locality,' indeed! and pray, may I ask with what object?"

"Really, Kitty, I do not think your reproaches are justified by the facts; and even were I guilty of the slight misdemeanors attributed to me—"

"Which are 'attributed' to you!" broke in Kitty. "Did you ride out or not? Didn't you confess to having jumped Howard's fence? Heaven knows for what, except, perhaps (here she began to sob), perhaps—"

"Listen, Kitty; this story of the ride—this trespass on Howard's ground—I give you my word, so far as it implicates me, there is not one word of truth in it. I never rode out here. I never was on horseback in my life, I assure you."

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Wheaton, that you did not speak the truth, when you spoke of this excursion, only this morning?"

"I confess, to my shame, for once in my life I descended to falsehood."

"For what purpose?"

"Merely to prove to you that telling fibs was easy; but I yield the point now; in fact, I am inclined to agree with you."

"But if this be true—the stable boy's description—your coat too—and then here *again*, 'studying the locality!' What is the locality to you? No, I must be on my guard. If you spoke falsely then, you may be doing so now. If you spoke the truth then, you *must* be deceiving me now. I have a right to demand clear proof that what you say is true; and until then, it is, perhaps, as well that we should not meet. Good evening."

She drove on, leaving him, it may be imagined, in a very pleasant, comfortable frame of mind. As soon as she was out of sight, he strolled back into town.

Now the thing was becoming serious. He must do something. So thinking as he went, he resolved to find Will, make him a full confession, and enlist his services to discover the real culprit. He found Mr. Will in his room with his feet on the mantle shelf, and his chair thrown back enjoying a glorious smoke.

"Will," said he, "will you listen to me a moment?"

"Well, I'll try, if it will oblige you, old man, what's up?"

"What's up? Nothing is up. Everything is down. My spirits are down. My hopes are down."

"Then send for some beer, and when that is down I shall be as grave as a judge."

"Yes, but not so sober. So just 'lend me your ears' for a moment."

As he told his story, Will's astonishment knew no bounds, and he burst out in such exclamations as "Bless my soul!" "You don't say so!" "I never heard the like!" and at last burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter, threw himself into an easy chair and rolled. Harry bore it for some time. At last, however, he exclaimed.

"Really, Will, I see nothing to laugh at;

your sister is very angry; and I think, instead of rolling about in that idiotic fashion, you might suggest some way of finding out the villain who has cast such a stain upon my name."

At this he only laughed the more. But seeing that Harry was becoming very angry, he gasped out:

"One moment—I shall recover. Ha! Ha!"

Harry turned to leave the room in disgust, but Will caught hold of him.

"Stay, my dear fellow; this rascal, this 'villain,' who has so terribly misused you was—"

"Who?"

"I—I—myself. Ha! Ha!"

"You!" said Harry, amazed.

"No one else. Listen. On the memorable evening, I came here to borrow your coat, as the weather was cool, and I wanted particularly to see Fannie Howard. I could find you nowhere. So I took your coat, hired Miller's horse, and was the real trespasser on Howard's ground. When, on the following morning, you said you had been riding, I knew you were fibbing. I led you on until I managed to implicate you in the affair of the night before, and then stole out and replaced your coat. Really you behaved handsomely about those damages. Ha! Ha!"

"Oh, laugh away, confound you! But that idiot of a stable boy—"

"Idiot? A deuced clever fellow. I knew there would be trouble, so I tipped him handsomely to put any questioners on a false clew, and I think he has done wonderfully well."

"This may be a joke to you, Will; but its death to me. A pretty mess you have gotten me into!"

"Gotten you into! Gotten yourself into, you mean. If you hadn't taken an insane notion into your head that you could tell fibs, this never would have happened. Let this be a warning to you never to swerve from the truth."

"You are a pretty fellow to lecture me about the truth," answered Harry, though I shall certainly take your advice; but I don't let you out of my sight, my friend, until you have explained matters to Kitty."

That this explanation took place, and was satisfactory, I can offer no better proof than that Will's sister is, at present, Mrs. Wheaton.

Lecturers and Professors.

Most instructors find it both agreeable and advantageous to combine in their class work the formal lecture with questioning and topical recitations. The relative positions of these modes depend on the special condition of each case. There are some branches in which the less said by the teacher, and the more said and done by the class the better; in others, time devoted exclusively to repetition of sentences learned from a book, or to the expression of ill-digested juvenile opinions, is almost wasted.

Fortunately, most subjects allow a judicious use of both methods. The class may have its assigned work, either in the study of authorities as presented by a text-book, or in original investigation and experiments, and in addition to this, the teacher, from the resources of his richer scholarship, and with the enthusiasm born of his devotion to his special work, can impart in a formal address other facts and thoughts and ideas that will be doubly valuable, because charged with the *vis vivida* of the teacher's personality.

The object of this article is not to institute a comparison between these two modes of instruction, but to protest against their separation. There is a tendency manifested in some colleges to divorce the natural union of these two methods, and have one set of instructors hear recitations, quiz and drill classes, and another deliver occasional addresses and fill all the general lecture requirements of the college in a fortnight's special engagement. One set is expected to lead their plodding disciple by daily stages slowly up the hill of knowledge; the other conducts a palace car excursion into some region of advertised attractions. The peripatetic lecturer is a mere speaker—distinguished perhaps, eloquent, popular; but after all, he is in this work only a traveling talker; the resident professor, if fit for his place, is a *teacher* with all that the name implies—an authority, an inspiration and an example to his pupils.

An examination of college circulars recently made, shows that the policy of employing lecturers and non-resident professors to do the full work of even important departments, or to supplement the results of regular instruction, pre-

vails in many colleges. The principles of sound scholarship and honest college management alike condemn the whole system. You will find it all wrong wherever you examine it. These lecturers are not employed on themes where the range of knowledge is so limited, or the degree of public interest in the subject is so low that all real educational demand can be honestly supplied in this way. Brief courses of addresses, without study and investigation by the student, and without any subsequent examination tests by the college government, must give superficial and transient results. The lecture system in most colleges has entered departments where the range of knowledge is broad, the interest deep and practical, and where success depends upon conditions that the transient, impersonal, and generally irresponsible relations of the lecture plan do not supply. Indeed, the studies most often taught by this system, are the very ones in which there should be insisted on at every step the most careful investigation, and the most patient plodding. There are colleges entertaining their classes with lectures on history and civics and literature, by men who neither know nor care whether the college library has even standard works on these subjects. The lectures are often only a hash, more from old text-books with garnishing of a few sprays of fresh illustrations. But the best are objectionable, because not suitable.

American college students who have not studied history, civics and literature, cannot profit much by eloquent discourses on constitutional history, nor *ex parte* discussions on questions of political economy, nor brilliant analysis of literary eras. The exercises may be very enjoyable. The addresses may flatter the hearers with the complimentary, but sometimes dangerous, assumption that they know something of the subject, and the speaker may entertain them for an hour with his theories and anecdotes. But all such learning will soon fade from the hearer's mind like "the baseless fabric of a dream," because it has no solid foundation of slowly accumulated knowledge to rest upon. The young men of the colleges do not need a few hours of eloquent, philosophizing and flattering lectures so much as weeks and months of laborious

study, careful investigation and inexorable classroom drill under the intelligent and sympathetic supervision of teachers who will daily direct and inspire their efforts. The student should not be listening to profound disquisitions on events when the geography, dates, deeds and characters—the essential materials of historical study—are all unknown to him, nor be revelling amid the creations of fancy, when he could not get a thirty per cent. standing in a fair examination upon the plain facts that underlie the lecturer's logic and eloquence. No lecture can give clear conceptions of economic principles in the logic of events to minds that have not by months of patient plodding, climbed to some height themselves in these studies.

The system is bad because it stands in the way of better things, the instruction and influence of a permanent teacher. It inevitably belittles what is the true work of a college—the discipline, guidance and inspiration of young minds, by the constant personal contact with lives consecrated to the special work of teaching. Suppose that a college announces that it has secured the great Dr. A., or the illustrious Hon. B. for a course of lectures. Every educator knows that these celebrities are thus selected and heralded, in order that a temporary and formal kind of instruction may be palmed off as a substitute for an actual professorship. The arrival of a lecturer is a public confession of the need of regular teachers.

If the man who is at the head of a college department is not "a prophet and king" in all the domain of his department that his college enters into, it may be excusable for an impecunious college to have some illustrious personage make an annual visit, and let its pupils see what it would have if it could afford it, although even in this case the visitations should be judiciously infrequent. Not to use the names of the distinguished scholars now in her faculty, suppose that Union college, years ago, had imported men to lecture to its students on Greek Philosophy and Metaphysics and Chemistry, when Taylor Lewis, Laurens P. Hickok and Charles F. Chandler were giving instructions daily in the class-rooms. How long before these non-residents would have seen that they were an ele-

gant superfluity? Not only would the other teachers and the students have regarded such a proceeding as an insult to these three illustrious scholars, but the college would have been degraded by such a piece of charlatanism. Colleges do not engage such assistance except to cover weakness. Rochester does not hire a celebrity to lecture on Greek poetry, nor Syracuse on history, nor Columbia on constitutional history, nor Cornell on logic, nor Princeton on metaphysics. Every department included in a collegiate course should be under the constant instruction and direction of a mind sufficiently scholarly, enthusiastic and inspiring, to make any importation of learning and influence needless. Any other policy magnifies a formal and transient relation at the expense of the honest industry of the men whose worth must make the college whatever it shall be as an educator of youth, and it deceives the public by giving as a substitute for the actual instruction and growing personal influence of a professorship, the delusive fame and transient influence of a course of lectures by some illustrious visitor. A circus may delude rustic crowds a season or two, by the partnership of a big name and a little show, but the patronage of a college ought not to be attracted by that or any other shrewd device. The plan of magnifying the reputation of an institution by the association of a few great names with a company of overworked and underpaid teachers, is more enterprising than honest. The solid work of a college must be done in the classes of its regular and resident teachers. If these men have strong, clear, inspiring minds, their characters and manifold labors will make the college great, for the greatness of a college is primarily in its men. A corps of actual teachers who are learned, progressive and practical minded, who have knowledge and can impart it, and who, having sound ideas upon the great questions that affect personal character, can inspire the young men who come under their influence with right sentiments, will do more to enhance the reputation and usefulness of the college than a score of non-resident instructors. For while the names of non-resident professors and lecturers may swell a faculty list and give a kind of prestige to the enterprising management

that hires them—and now and then a notable exception may be really good work—the system, taken as a whole, is a college fraud and a cheap kind of educational quackery.

JAMES R. MONKS.

Satan's Bride.

BY GEORGE COMSTOCK BAKER.

There are seven events to break the monotony of each day at Lake George. Three meals and four boat landings. About as many people are to be seen at each hotel at one of these events as the other.

It was the arrival of the "Horicon" that called out the crowd at one of the largest hotels one morning in July. Everyone seemed to be in a good natured mood. Young men in various negligee costumes looked up at the crowd of miscellaneous tourists and estimated the number of pretty girls on board. Girls in summer finery—generally in couples, arm in arm—shaded their eyes with the latest novel and kept a sharp lookout for masculine arrivals. The miscellaneous tourists leaned over the rail and smiled down benignly. One young fellow in spotless white sat on a big pile and invited the entire boat load to land; stating as his reasons that this hotel possessed a corner on girls, and then added regretfully, "But we have no bar." This evidently settled the question for no one left the rail.

"Step ashore, please," spoke the captain briskly and the arrivals "tetered" down the springy gang plank and passed rather embarrassed through the laughing, good natured mob. They had just come from the city, and had not as yet put on their summer abandon with their flannels. The last trunk was soon landed; the cases of ginger ale all on shore; the crew skipped on board; the wheels began to churn, and after a farewell yell the crowd turned its back and went to the office for its mail.

We did not go down to the dock that morning, but sat or reclined on the grass under the trees. Jack was half asleep over a novel, Van's latest summer girl had gone the night before, and left him a widower, and I was lazy. So we sleepily watched the crowd file past. A very lively

girl left the walk and running over to me said, "The Devil and Mrs. D. came up on this boat. Did you see them?" and then departed leaving me very much mystified. "Came up after her, I guess," grunted Jack who was not over fond of that particular damsel.

I myself could not see the point, but upon looking at the passing crowd I started involuntarily, for there was the Devil sure enough, dressed in a business suit and a straw hat. At least it looked like the pictures of that noted gentleman. I never saw him. Minus the tail, horns, and hoofs, this man was the walking image of the evil one. Tall and spare, with coal black hair, imperial mustache, and heavy eyebrows, and eyes that seemed to pierce one through and through.

On his arm there leaned his very opposite. A vision of golden hair, pink and cream cheeks, and deep blue eyes. In short, a remarkably pretty, blonde child-wife. As they passed she had the air of being afraid, not of what her husband did, but of what he could do. They were seated at our table at dinner, and were registered in a rapid foreign hand more remarkable for character than legibility, for I could not make out the signature at all. Of course everyone was soon talking of them, and they became generally known as Mr. and Mrs. Devil.

They kept to themselves however and politely repulsed all advances, that is the husband did for they were always together and he was always spokesman. They spoke to each other in French, but their English was very pure.

Now Van was a perfect scamp, and one day at the table began to make eyes at Mrs. D., which she returned in a shy, kittenish fashion, but a flash from those deep set eyes stopped them both instantly. If eyes could say "take care" surely those eyes did.

But "take care" was always thrown away upon Van. It was something he was never known to do; and consequently he was in hot water the greater part of the time.

"I tell you what," he said, as we smoked our after dinner weeds, "It's a shame for that angel to be tied up for life to old Mephistopheles; she don't care anything for him and he treats her like a sister." Van had very little veneration

for brotherly and sisterly love—perhaps because one or two girls had promised to be sisters to him.

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" asked Jack cynically, "Throw old Nick in the lake and elope?" "I'd like to," answered Van smiling at the thought. * * * * *

We were all surprised when a day or two later, Mr. D. took the boat and left his wife alone to be gone a few days.

Upon the evening of his departure I was sitting out under the trees by the edge of the lake with a young lady, watching the soft moonlight as it danced across the water and listening to the "slap, slap," of the night swells from the north as they struck against the dock. Away across the lake a girl was singing a waltz song, which was wafted dreamily across the lapping water like a soft, sensuous perfume.

Suddenly my companion spoke; we had not spoken for some moments, words are sometimes unnecessary for the conveyance of thought. "Isn't that Mr. Van?" and as she spoke a light boat shot across a patch of moonlight and into the shadow of overhanging trees. I did not notice the man but as the pale moonlight fell upon the boat, I recognized Mrs. D. reclining on the soft cushions in the stern, dabbling one little dimpled hand in the water.

"I did not notice," I said truthfully, but soon I heard Van's deep, clear voice break out in a song of exultation and triumph. It was the Toreador's song from "Carmen." I understood its meaning and said nothing.

So we sat and talked of everything and nothing under the rich full moon. I cannot recall what I said and perhaps after all it's a good thing I can't, for who can be responsible for what he says under those circumstances?

One of the prominent hotels has the fact blazoned among its many other attractions, that more love matches are made at Lake George than at any spot. I think the claim is valid, one seems to breathe it in with the amorous air.

So we sat and talked. Suddenly my companion gave a little smothered cry and threw her arms around my neck. I looked for the cause of her fright, and saw two greenish yellow, incandescent eyes advancing rapidly through the

darkness. I am not a timid man by any means, but I confess that I felt as if some one had dropped a lump of ice down my back. It was Mr. D. and he never looked so like his infernal namesake as he did when he passed, singing in a deep, rumbling voice like the vibrations of a cannon among the hills the same march from "Carmen" that Van had just sung in his glad, ringing tones. I soothed my companion as best I could, and in this pleasant occupation nearly forgot Mr. D. * * * * *

That evening at about midnight Van staggered into my room. His face was ashen and haggard as from a long illness, his eyes were sunken and purple-ringed and upon the dead white skin, was a mark which he carries to this day. It looks as if some one had dashed a drop of coal black ink upon his forehead.

The Suspension Bridge.

BY T. W. BARRALLY, '88.

The Suspension Bridge, in its simplest form, is a platform hung from chains or wire cables which pass over towers, and whose ends are anchored securely into masonry or the natural rock. A suspension bridge of this kind is free to oscillate under the action of the wind. A heavy moving load passing over this platform causes deformation of the cables, which sets up shocks and vibrations dangerous to the whole structure. The principle defect of the system is, therefore, a lack of rigidity. Very many means have been devised to stiffen the suspension system so that it may be enabled to resist the deforming action of a traveling load, and to render the whole system as much as possible a right one.

I shall describe a few of these briefly, and try to show how far they are successful in accomplishing their object, and also the objections which may be raised against them will be considered.

The combination of the catenary and the suspended beam or girder, is especially useful for very great spans.

The theory of this, as well as every composite structure is, that the two systems, if made of the same material, shall reach their elastic limit simultaneously; or whether they are composed

of the same material or not, the deflection at any point of connection shall be the same in the two systems.

The usefulness and economy of this system has been very much increased by the inventions of Siemens and Bessemer, which enable us to obtain wire of great strength and uniformity at reasonable cost. It is now possible to make galvanized steel wire cables of 70 and more tons, of ultimate strength per square inch of metal of the finished cable. Since the capacity of elastic material for absorbing tensional impacts within the elastic limit increases in direct ratio of the lengths, long wires are capable of withstanding the influence of movable loads better than riveted structures or even ordinary bridge links. By good connections, five to ten per cent of the original strength of the wire is lost. Eye-bars of twenty-five feet in length, if made six inches wide, require sixteen per cent additional material for eyes and pins. If made three inches wide, eight per cent is required. Galvanized steel wire of No. 8 gauge can be furnished in great masses with an ultimate strength of 160,000 lbs. per square inch. For steel eye-bars not more than 70,000 lbs. can be counted on, and for good ductile iron eye-bars, 50,000 lbs. Moreover, owing to the fact that the stresses in a cable are known with great certainty, and because they are always in tension, a very low factor of safety may be assumed.

The suspended girder not only has the office of distributing the concentrated loads and neutralizing the greater part of the momenta caused by one sided loads, but it also serves to form chords for the horizontal wind bracing.

Owing to the changes of temperature from mid-summer to mid-winter, the center of the cable in a long span may rise and fall through several feet. In order that the truss and cable may act with advantage, and also to avoid temperature strains, the truss is hinged at the centre and fixed on rollers at the ends. The use of inclined stays running from the top of the saddles in the towers to the truss, is very often adopted to give additional stiffness.

Stays render the accurate determination of the trusses impossible; we do not know whether a load is carried by the stay and suspender at any

point, or by the suspender and truss, or by the stay and truss. For this reason, the use of stays has been condemned by a great many as unscientific; furthermore, it is held that they are entirely unnecessary, since the truss is a rigid structure in itself.

Mr. Chas. Bender has investigated mathematically the theory of a loaded elastic beam suspended from an elastic catenary. His investigation led him to the belief that any degree of stiffness can be given to a suspension bridge; he further says "that additional arrangements, as inclined stays, are not only not needed, but lead to waste of material and labor, because the point of attachment of each stay, under certain positions of the moving load is taxed with a high moment of flexure. These stays, and similar additional appliances lead to uncertainty of all strains, and hence to unscientific rule of thumb design and to disturbance, under the influences of changing temperatures, of the conditions of equilibrium. The beam, if properly designed, is all that is wanted; it is necessary, and is sufficient."

We must remember, however, when condemning the use of stays, that they have been successfully employed by Mr. Roebling in the East River bridge, and in the Niagara bridge, which has carried heavy railroad trains for many years with perfect safety.

Mr. Bender introduced an arrangement, which is a combination of both stay and suspender, and is said to be very effective. It consists of wire ropes running over pulleys attached to both cables and truss, and continues from end to end of bridge. These also serve to neutralize the effects of temperature, and the truss may be built without hinge.

Prof. DuBois does not recommend the use of stays, and says in addition, that the truss should be horizontally fixed at ends, and that it should be continuous and without hinge at centre. The truss may be free to move horizontally by a sliding joint, which must not act as a hinge. This arrangement does not appear to be very practicable, since a fall of temperature will produce heavy, upward loads on the truss and strain it too much; while a rise in temperature will allow the truss to carry too much of the moving load.

Another suspension system is that first presented by a celebrated Austrian engineer, the curves consisting of two pairs of parallel chains, one above the other, and both connected by triangular trussings.

At these bridges, the chains represent a stiff inverted arch, and are to be calculated as such. This plan was carried out for a railroad bridge of two tracks in Vienna in 1851, to bridge the Danube river. Though this bridge has no great span (being only 252 feet), it is regarded as the best and most complete, in point of principle, of all existing suspension bridges.

The proposed North River bridge by Mr. Lindenthal is a bridge of this description. It is a gigantic structure; its middle span being nearly three thousand feet, and towers nearly five hundred feet in height. The supports are intended to react on the cables like hinges. For this purpose, the mammoth cables rest on balancing platforms in the cable chambers on top of the towers.

When one of the cables is bearing down more than the other, it will raise the lighter cable till both are reacting alike. The saddles move on the platform independently of their balancing action. These platforms take the place of end hinges, so that the arch ribs will act like an inverted end-hinged arch. There is also an equivalent arrangement at the anchorages. This system is more economical than that of the auxiliary girder, as there will be a great saving of material, since the only girders needed will be required only to form a strong chord system for the wind-bracing, and will not be required to resist the action of the traveling load. Professor Rankine, while claiming that material will be saved by this mode of stiffening, as compared with the auxiliary girder, says that it would probably be less durable as the alteration of curvatures of the chains by changes of temperature, would tend to strain and loosen the connections of the braces. The balancing platform may to some extent neutralize the effects of temperature, but not entirely, as the end-hinged arch is subject to quite considerable temperature stresses, and no arrangement can prevent the change of curvature of the cables. Before such an immense undertaking as this structure could be thought of,

great care and study was required in perfecting the details of the connections. The web members will transmit a component to the cables, in some instances, of over 400 tons.

There has been suggested another method of stiffening the suspension bridge. This is to brace between the cables and platform with diagonals. In order that this method may be effective, the weight of the platform must bear such a ratio to the weight of the rolling load that the vertical rods shall always remain in tension; otherwise, these verticals will have to be designed to act as tie or strut. This system is the most objectionable of any which has been considered. The method of bracing a pair of cables is, I think, the most economical as regards material, and the most effective on account of its rigidity, of any of the methods employed. For bridges of very great spans, it is superior to any of the existing types of bridges.

Much prejudice has been entertained in regard to suspension bridges, on account of the ignorance that was formerly displayed in building them. Very many of these bridges have been destroyed by moving loads and by the action of the wind during violent storms. In every case, however, there was either insufficient stiffening, or else there was none at all. The suspension bridge, if properly built, is capable of sustaining the heaviest traffic with perfect safety, and its architectural beauty alone should commend it to every engineer, for we must admit that we have very few engineering structures in this country that have a pleasing architectural effect.

Reviews.

OUTING for October shows even more perfectly than previous issues the improvements which were inaugurated by the new management. The articles which OUTING is publishing on the various athletic clubs are specially worthy of mention.

The leading article "The Boat Clubs of Chicago," is from the pen of Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper; it gives a good account of the rowing organizations of that city, and is very handsomely illustrated. In the article, entitled "A Talk About the Pigskin," "Sporting Tramp" dis-

cusses the subject of riding for both sexes, giving some useful points. This is followed by a pleasing little poem, "The Soft Light Beamed," by H. S. England. The late Capt. R. F. Coffin's "Memories of Yacht Cruises" contains the usual interesting store of reminiscences, and these are followed by a spirited "Yachting Song" by Clinton Scollard. Hiram B. Stephens' account of spearing fish at the Lachine Rapids, in the second part of "Canadian Fishing Sketches, will prove interesting to fishermen. In "One Man's Work for Cycling," Howard P. Merrill tells of the good work done for cyclers by Henry E. Ducker, and the article is greatly enriched by portraits of leading cyclers. "Wild Duck Shooting," by W. G. Beers is a good description of this popular sport, and J. Carter Beard's illustrations are extremely handsome. Edward L. Chichester concludes his entertaining account of a canoe trip, the illustrations by the author being a special feature of "Paddles and Palettes." "Eclat off Goose P'int," by Scott Campbell, is a strong piece of fiction; and "The Training of a University Crew" by Frederic A. Stevenson, is a practical article of much value. Lee Merriweather, in "How to Take a Tramp Trip," gives good advice to those who wish to follow in his footsteps. "Coursing in Ireland, is a pleasing little sketch of a fine sport by Robert F. Walsh. "Ysleta" is a charming tale of adventure among the Mexicans, and the clever poem, "A Rainy Day," by H. J. Livermore, brings the number to an end. The usual "Editorial Departments" and "Monthly Records" are in their usual good shape and full of useful information.

We can only say that everyone should read this magazine, if it were only to encourage such healthful, reinvigorating literature.

Buy it at the news stands, or write to OUTING, 239 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Greatness and goodness are not means, but ends!
Hath he not always treasures, always friends,
The good, great man? three treasures—love, and light,
And calm thought, regular as an infant's breath;
And three firm friends, more sure than day and night,—
Himself, his Maker, and the angel Death.

—Coleridge.

THE CONCORDIENSIS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
STUDENTS OF UNION COLLEGE.

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EDITORIAL.

AGAIN the CONCORDIENSIS makes its bow to the student world—again it stands at the threshold of another year—and whether it is to be one of success or failure, who can tell? If our paper is to be a success—if, with Alma Mater, it is to take unto itself a new lease of life, it must have besides the untiring efforts of its corps of editors, the hearty, enthusiastic support of the student body. We issue this appeal to you at the outset; let those who can aid us with contributions; let those who have no literary propensities, lend us their financial support; and let those who have no inclination to do either, at least assist us by the kindly word. Brawn instead of brain, an athletic victory instead of a creditable college paper, these, we fear, are too fast becoming the doctrine of the American college student. Let it not be thus said of the students of Union college—rather let us choose the golden mean, and excel in neither at the expense of the other—but glory in both.

THE twenty-sixth of June last was a gala day for the students, Alumni and friends of "Old Union." It was then that kindly words of welcome were uttered by trustees, alumni, faculty and students to the new president of Union college, Dr. Webster. It was hoped, and in a large measure the hope has been realized, that the college would immediately feel the effects of the exceedingly creditable action of the board of trustees. The incoming Freshman class is the largest that has entered in several years, and a fine body of men they are too. Cruel and unjust criticism has kept silent, harmony prevails, the older students feel ambition urging them on to better work in the class room and in the athletic world, and all things seem to omen that Union's future will far eclipse her past. If not too late, we would add our word of welcome to Dr. Webster, and strong in the belief that the right man has been chosen for the task, we bid him God-speed in his effort to restore Alma Mater to her rightful place—in the first rank of American colleges.

* * *

THE foot ball season is again upon us, and perchance a few words of caution and advice to the Eleven and to the students at large will not be untimely.

In the first place, our "varsity" Eleven ought to profit by the experience of last year's players, and should strive to remedy the defects and difficulties with which they contended. We would not disparage the Eleven of last year, under the circumstances they did more than well. Yet in all their games this one fault was painfully noticeable, *i. e.* lack of practice. This, and the weak rush line of last year are difficulties by no means insurmountable. There are many men of good physique, both in the Academic and Medical departments, who would, with a moderate amount of training, make good rushers, while the campus, and the absence of afternoon recitations surely afford abundant time and a suitable place for all the practice that the Eleven may need.

In the great Harvard and Yale contest of last year, it was clearly demonstrated by the success of Yale that skillful strategy, more than brute force is necessary to insure a victory in foot ball.

For the acquiring and successful using of tricks, the team must play together, and to enable them to do this a picked Eleven from the rest of the college should play as often as possible the regular team. We wish the Eleven all success and feel certain that if these minor difficulties are overcome, victory cannot help but be theirs.

* * *

APROPOS to the opening of the colleges, the editorial department of the October *Century* contains an exceedingly able article entitled "Modern Collegiate Education." The following extract from this article in reference to the elective system is well deserving of attention from both instructor and student. "All that is necessary is that a college should see to it that the instructor should not convert the elective course into a machine for "cramming" the student within narrower lines as he never was crammed under the old system; and that the student shall not, under the guise of a wider freedom, be deprived of the license and encouragement to think for himself, which the old system gave him. After all, it is from the two or three men out of a hundred *who think for themselves*, and think correctly, that a college must expect to obtain the reputation which comes from a line of alumni distinguished in public life, in literature, and in all forms of human activity."

* * *

IT is a matter much to be regretted that the Junior "hops," from unavoidable causes, will not be held this year. The fault is, we understand, not with the college authorities, but with many of the alumni, who objected to the college countenancing dancing by granting to the students any of its buildings for such a purpose. We do not wish to be hard or unjust judges, but would it not be both wise and profitable for the old to remember that they too were once young, and that there are greater evils in every college than the seeking to disturb the monotony of student life in a properly conducted dance?

* * *

WE notice that several of our exchanges in referring to Union College and its new president, have erroneously stated that the students celebrated the president's election by "bolting" for a week. For the enlightenment of our alumni, and of the college world at large, we feel that

it is not out of place, here to deny such a statement. 'Tis true that our joy outstripped our calm good sense for a single day, but that the faculty and authorities should allow us with impunity to "cut" for a week, would be detrimental to their own reputation, and to the dignity of our time-honored institution.

* * *

A WORD for our advertisers. Seneca, the old Roman philosopher, somewhere said that "God made man and then formed from him other men that they might help one another." Our advertisers have helped us materially, for without their assistance we could not publish our paper; let our readers, and the students especially, remember this, and whenever an opportunity affords, patronize the business firms that are represented in our columns.

Foot-Ball at Union.

When autumn comes on, and the weather is too cold for rowing, tennis and the other warm weather sports, and when it is even too chilly to enjoy base-ball, it is then that a good rousing game of foot-ball is sought for. Then after a few lively scrimmages and a little sharp "tackling," the blood circulates freely, every nerve tingles, and a ruddy glow appears on the cheeks of the players, no matter how cold the weather may be.

There are a great many complaints made against foot-ball on the ground of its being rough, brutal and dangerous to the limbs, and even the lives of the participants. But on investigation, it will be found that no more accidents occur than in baseball, running, swimming, horse-back riding or any of the other manly achievements; in a word, it is not nearly as dangerous a game as it is generally thought to be.

The game originated with our English cousins at Rugby, and is generally called by that name, although our American college game differs materially from that played in England.

The first game played in this country was between two class teams at Yale quite a number of years ago. Soon after Princeton and Harvard recognized it as a good game and adopted it, and during the last ten years the growth of foot-ball has been so rapid, especially in our eastern

colleges, that now almost every college in the country boasts of a team, and it is recognized all over as one of the most popular of college sports.

The game is also played at the larger and better preparatory schools, some of whose teams play very creditably indeed.

To be a foot-ball player, all the sterling qualities of a young man are necessary; he must be strong, active, cool, plucky, a good runner and not easily fatigued. In addition to this, he must be in perfect physical training; and oftentimes, it is to a lack of this training that a great number of the accidents on the foot-ball field are due.

The game has been greatly improved of late years, and now it requires much skill to play it properly. Not only must the player be a fast runner, and a good dodger, but also must be able to throw and kick the ball well, two accomplishments not easily acquired.

Although some little interest was evinced over foot-ball in '81 and '82, no team was organized, and it may be said that the game was not introduced at Union until '86, when some men, who had played it at their respective preparatory schools, conceived the idea of establishing it as a college sport, and it was by the efforts of these men that the origin of foot-ball at Union is due.

There was little or no encouragement given at first by the rest of the college, and it was with the greatest difficulty that a sufficient number of men were induced to try the new game.

The first team we tried was the Albany Medical School, by which we were defeated 8 to 0.

Soon after a challenge was received from R. P. I., and the eleven that we sent down to Troy was a very poorly organized affair indeed, without uniforms; in fact, only one man wearing the regulation canvass jacket; and the R. P. I. were not much better off. After a lively "clawing match," which was hardly worthy of being called foot-ball, both sides claimed the victory.

Although no more games were played that year, more enthusiasm was shown, and the college recognizing its good qualities, and seeing that something might be achieved at the game, determined to do better at it the following season.

And, sure enough, the next fall an association was duly organized, with competent officers, a

team was selected and put into training, uniforms were procured, and a field properly laid out upon the campus.

Of course we were not as successful as we could have wished to be, but we certainly did not disgrace ourselves or the college, and from such a small college as Union, the showing made by the team was a creditable one.

In the first game, we played a tie with the Medicals. In the next two games we were defeated by the Ridgefield Athletic Club by scores of 8 to 4, and 12 to 0, at Albany and Schenectady respectively. Both of those games were very hotly contested, the results being in doubt until the last moment.

In the fourth game, of course, Williams gave us a horrible drubbing, but it was, in a measure, what we expected, although we did not think the score would be such a crushing one as 94 to 0. We made up, however, for this defeat by our victory over Cornell, which made the team exceedingly proud, and justly so.

In all of the games our boys played, they had all the disadvantages, invariably playing, however, better at the end than in the beginning.

This autumn we ought to have a team far superior in every way to that of last year; most of the men who played last year are back, and with their experience should play a vastly better game. Besides these, there are men who have not yet tried, yet who would surely make good players; with these, together with what material we get from the Freshman class, the Medical and Law Schools, we ought certainly to put a team in the field that could cope successfully with any of the smaller colleges.

It is certainly too bad that there are not more colleges in the State which play foot-ball, so that an association might be formed, such as our base-ball association, and Union should put forth strenuous efforts to get up such a one.

This year we should endeavor to play as many games as possible with all colleges that are reasonably near us, as Williams, Cornell, R. P. I., Rutgers, Stevens and Columbia.

Let us trust that all will go in with a will and do everything in their power to enhance the success at "Old Union," of that grand old game—foot-ball.

c. w. c., '89.

Locals.

—Welcome Ninety-Two!

—Thirty-seven Freshmen!

—Where is the College senate?

—College meetings will be held as usual this year.

—The President has located his office in middle section, South College, first floor.

—'89 has defeated '90 in foot ball, score 6 to 0, and '91 has defeated '92 by a score of 4 to 0.

—The Freshman war whoop is, Ra, Ra, Ra, Ru, Ru, Ru, Boom-a-ling, Boom-a-ling, '92.

—'90 defeated '92 in base ball Sept. 28th, five innings were played and the score was 3 to 2.

—The College Y. M. C. A. will hold weekly meetings as usual, this year, in Prof. Hoffman's recitation room.

—The Juniors have taken an entirely new book in chemistry. "Perk" says, "as science progresses, discard old books."

—We rejoice to find Prof. Hoffman in his lecture room again, having apparently recovered his former health and strength.

—The Seniors have two essays to write this term. One for Prof. Hoffman, due Nov. 5, and one for Prof. Truax to be ready by Dec. 1.

—Many of the Freshmen have proved themselves to be quite skilled ball players, and there are a few promising athletes among them.

—The Freshmen have already shown their devotion to the College by twice paying their respects to its guardian diety. His Holiness wears a speckled coat this time.

—The Gillespie Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Conover, '89; Vice-President, Baker, '90; Treasurer, Comstock, '90; Secretary, Preston, '91.

—The following committee has been appointed to collect subscriptions for the foot ball association: Hunsicker, '89; Carroll, '90; Little, '91 and Prest, '92. Treat them kindly and generously.

—The following officers have been chosen in '91: President, Gibson; Vice-President, Preston; Secretary and Treasurer, Clements; Base Ball Director, Little; Foot Ball Director, Ferguson; Toastmaster.

—The popularity of our engineering course is shown by the fact that seventeen Freshmen are registered engineers. Nine have chosen the classical, while only seven are pursuing the regular scientific course.

—The Junior officers are as follows: President, Comstock; Vice-President, Van Voast; Treasurer, Mosher; Secretary, Baker; Base Ball Director, McDonald; Foot Ball Director, Johnson; Toastmaster, Pickford.

—The few members of the Senior class who have elected philology, find the subject very interesting and profitable. Philology is one of the latest additions to the Senior list of electives and every one should avail himself of the opportunity of taking it.

—Following are the electives chosen by the Seniors: Ten have elected modern languages, four physical laboratory, three natural history laboratory, four chemical laboratory, one higher mathematics, two Greek, three Latin, eight philology and sixteen geology.

—Prof. Hoffman has given out the following subjects for Senior essays:

1. "Is science progressing?"
2. "What is the field of probability?"
3. "What is the difference, if any, between men and brutes?"
4. "What is the legitimate use of the imagination?"

—The following men will compose the board of editors of the Union college annual, *The Garnet*, for this year: Editor-in-chief, Cassedy, Beta Theta Pi; business manager, Johnson, Alpha Delta Phi; editors, Pickford, Phi Delta Theta, Mosher, Psi Upsilon and Baker, Delta Phi.

—After protracted meetings and numerous ballots, the Freshmen at last succeeded in electing their officers; they are President, Fisher, Vice President, Hunter; Treasurer, Dougall; Secretary, Seabring; Historian, Prest; Poet, Robinson; Base Ball Director, McQueen; Foot Ball Director, Coons; Toastmaster, Hills.

—The Seniors have elected the following officers :

President, Flanigan ; Vice-President, Lewis ; Secretary, Snow ; Treasurer, Fairgrieve ; Grand Marshall, Harder ; Orator, Blessing ; Historian, Nolan ; Poet, Simpson ; Addresser, Washburn ; Prophet, Hunsicker ; Ivy Orator, Conover ; Ivy Poet, Simpson ; Pipe Orator, Fairgrieve ; Base Ball Director, Turnbull ; Foot Ball Director, Waite ; Toastmaster, Whalen.

—The Union college corps of cadets have organized for the ensuing year with the following officers and non-commissioned officers : Lieut. H. H. Benham, commandant ; Lieut. C. Johnson, adjutant ; Company B. Capt. H. T. Mosher ; 1st sergt., E. T. Schwilk ; 2d sergt., H. Preston. Company B. Capt., F. L. Carroll ; 1st sergt., T. Robertson ; 2d sergt., Lewis. The lieutenants and sergt. major are yet to be appointed.

—The kindly feeling manifested by the press towards Union and her new president, is both pleasant and encouraging. The following is from the *Elmira Advertiser* of recent date :

“President Webster is a man of brilliant talents, a magnificent instructor, a thorough organizer and a man who completely understands the student nature. He is able to get more work and better results out of college men than even the men themselves realize until out of college. Webster is worshipped by the students, and admired and respected by all who know the college. The increased number of applications for entrance, and the enthusiasm that is felt by men favoring Union college and knowing its advantages is a proof of the wisdom of his election and a guarantee of the continued prosperity of the college.”

Personals.

Contributions for this department are requested.

✓'54. Hon. A. A. Yates has been renominated for member of assembly by the Republicans of Schenectady County.

✓'60. Ex-United States Senator, Warner Miller, is the Republican candidate for governor of New York.

✓'80. J. L. Fitzgerald was recently married to Miss Grace Van Vranken of Schenectady.

✓'80. A. H. Dougherty is studying art in Europe.

✓'81. The Rev. Henry Schlosser was recently married to Mrs. Selleck, of Englewood, N. J. Schlosser is preaching at Quogue, Long Island.

✓'83. Sloan is in the employ of the Edison Mfg. Co.

✓'83. McElwain is recorder of the city of Cohoes.

'84. Naylor is chairman of the Schenectady Democratic County Committee.

'84. At the October general term held in Rochester, J. G. Green was admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court.

✓'86. Fletcher is practicing medicine at Eau Claire, Wis.

✓'86. Harris was a delegate to the Democratic Congressional convention held recently in Schenectady.

✓'86. Dorwin is practicing law in Ogdensburg.

✓'86. Landon is at the Albany Law School.

✓'86. Veeder was admitted last month to the New York state bar.

✓'86. Jackson and Angle are practicing law in Schenectady.

✓'87. Bridge is at the Albany Law School.

✓'87. Bennett is at the Cambridge Divinity School.

✓'87. Van Voast is studying law in Schenectady.

✓'87. DeForest and Estcourt are located at New Glasgow, Quebec. They are employed on the construction of the Great Northern railway.

✓'88. Barrally is inspector of masonry construction on the Long Island railroad.

'88. Bates is in business at his home in Oswego.

✓'88. Baker is at the Albany Law School.

- ✓'88. Blessing is professor of ancient and modern languages at Central City college in Iowa.
- ✓'88. Cantwell is studying law with his father at Malone, N. Y.
- ✓'88. Coburn will study the eye and ear as specialties.
- ✓'88. Cole is at the Union Theological Seminary.
- ✓'88. Cummings is at his home in North Madison, Ohio.
- ✓'88. Davis is at the Boston Institute of Technology.
- ✓'88. DeLong is engaged in civil engineering.
- ✓'88. Dillingham is studying law in Schenectady.
- ✓'88. Gilmore is also studying law in "Dorp."
- ✓'88. Kennedy is a broker in New York.
- ✓'88. King is studying law with Judge Yates in Schenectady.
- ✓'88. Lewis is private secretary to John Sanford at Amsterdam.
- ✓'88. Little is studying medicine at college of Physicians and Surgeons in New York.
- ✓'88. Mandeville has taken up law at his home in Elmira.
- ✓'88. Richards has just returned from a trip to Europe.
- ✓'88. Scofield is teaching.
- ✓'88. Stevenson is practicing medicine at Mariaville, N. Y.
- ✓'88. Towne is studying law in Lansingburgh.
- ✓'88. Winans has engaged in the study of law in Gloversville.
- ✓'88. Winne is at Rutgers' Theological Seminary.
- ✓'88. Mc Intyre was married on the 22nd of August to Miss Gertrude Schermerhorn, of Schenectady. "Mac" is at present studying theology at Princeton.

✓'89. E. V. Peirson is assistant book-keeper in the bank of Peirson & Perkins, Newark, N. J.

'90. Bennett has returned to college.

'91. Smiley, Hull, Roe, Barney, Rogers, and Dewey have left college.

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The College World.

- Yale has introduced lectures on Volapuk.
- Cornell has established a department of journalism.
- Cornell has raised its standard for passing examinations 10 per cent.
- The University of Bologna recently celebrated its 8th centenary.
- President Patton, of Princeton, is an unnaturalized British subject.
- Michigan University has established a course in the art of playwriting.
- Dartmouth has graduated 337, and Amherst 200 college professors and presidents.
- Yale's Freshman class numbers 337, Amherst's 96, Princeton's 150 and Smith's 156.
- The University of Pennsylvania has built a greenhouse for use in its botanical department.
- Syracuse is soon to have its new building, which, it is said, will be the finest college building in the world.

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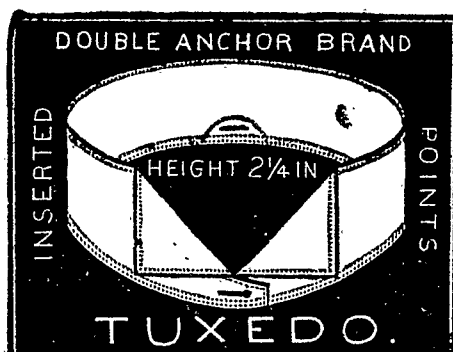
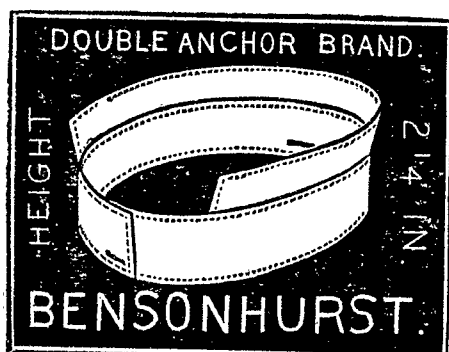
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