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Philip L. Thomson
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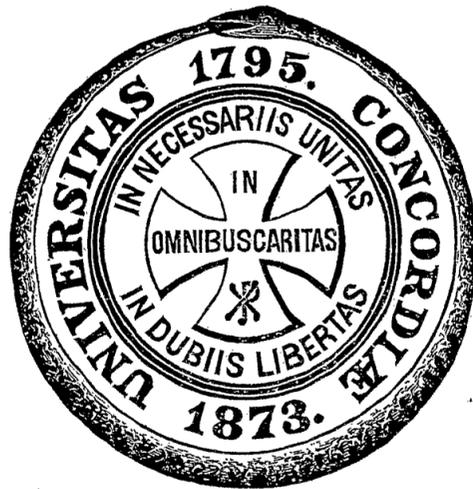
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Vol. XXIII.

No. 18.

FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

The... Concordiensis.



Published Weekly by the Students of Union College,
Schenectady, N. Y.

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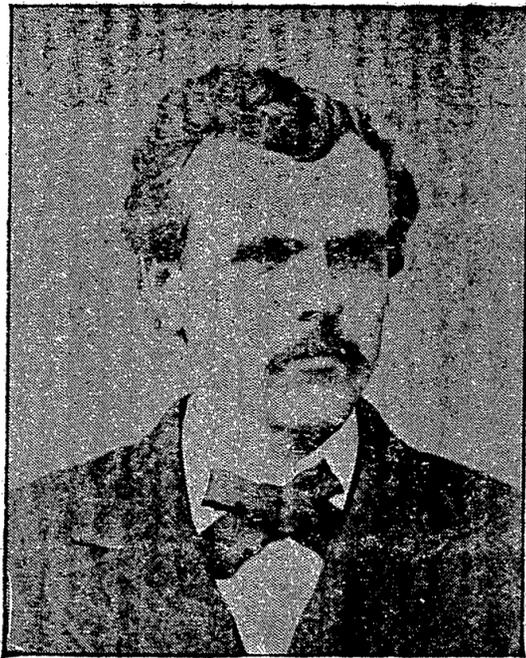
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"What Happened to Jones."

*Wendell Johnson
make entry for article*

THE CONCORDIENSIS.

VOL. XXIII.

UNION COLLEGE, FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

No. 18.

UNION IN THE FORTIES.

Reminiscences of Dr. Nott Related by
W. J. Stillman, '48.

In his autobiography, which is now being published in the Atlantic Monthly, William James Stillman, '48, emphasizes the influence Union College exerted upon his life and the important place it has held in the country. He tells many incidents of the college life of that time, and his description of the surroundings is valuable historically. There were three buildings: one, West College, in the town for the freshmen and sophomores; and two on the hill above the town, North and South Colleges, for the juniors and seniors. Both of the upper buildings were divided into five sections, each under the custody of one of the professors or tutors, who was responsible for its order.

At half past five the bell rang to wake the students, and again, half an hour later, for prayers. From prayers they scattered to recitations, and then to breakfast, mostly in town. There were two boarding houses, one at each end of the college walk, and at these board was provided at somewhat lower terms and of much inferior quality to that at the private boarding houses in town. The price of board on the campus was a dollar and twenty-five cents a week, and that in town ranged from a dollar and fifty cents to a dollar and seventy-five.

As a large proportion of the students were young men to whom the expenses of education were a serious matter, many prepared themselves at home to enter the junior year, so that a class which only numbered a score as freshmen, often graduated a hundred. Others, again, used to spend the winter term and vacations in teaching in the "district" schools to pay the expenses of the other terms. The wages for

such schools were twelve dollars a month and "board around;" that is, staying at the houses of the parents a week for each pupil in turn, and beginning with those in best estate. As the schools had never less than twenty or thirty pupils, the poorer families were never called on.

The freshmen and sophomores, delegated to the care of the junior professors and tutors, indulged in many of the escapades for which college life in most countries is distinguished, and were continually brought under the inflictions of discipline, and now and then someone was expelled. The favorite tricks were getting a horse or cow into a recitation room, fastening the tutors in their rooms just before the class hours, and tying up or stealing the bell which used to wake the students and call them to prayers and recitations; and we find remnants of these early escapades in the breaches of discipline of the present day. Excitement was sometimes aroused by setting fire to the out-houses and bringing out the city fire department. Occasionally a demonstration against an unpopular professor—a "bolt," that is abstinence *en masse* from a recitation—or a rarer invasion of the town broke the monotony of life on the hill; but Dr. Nott had so well policed the college, and so completely brought the town under his moral influence, that no serious row between the two factions ever took place.

An interesting description is given of how President Nott managed one of the worst early conflicts, in which the students on one side of the college road, and the town boys on the other, were arrayed in order, determined to fight out the question as to who were the better men. The doctor had early notice of the impending row through his police, and making a circuit behind the "town," encouraged the boys on that side with assurance of his impartiality, and even his content with a little punishment of the students if they were aggressive.

"But," said he, "don't begin the fight, and put yourselves in the wrong. If my boys come over, thrash them well, but let them strike the first blow." Having put the town boys in the strongest defensive attitude, since they believed that they had the doctor with them, he went round to the students and applied the same inducements to the defensive, leaving them under the persuasion that he entirely approved of their fighting, and then he went home and left them to their conclusions. As time passed and neither took the offensive, their ardor cooled off, and they retired.

The tact with which Dr. Nott dealt with the occasional outbreaks in the college was very interesting. If it was a case of wanton defiance of the habitual order, there was a very slight probability of its being overlooked. If, however, it had been justified by an arbitrary or unwise act of discipline by any of the professors, he used to ignore it altogether. The favorite prank of the stealing of the college bell was invariably punished; first, by having a hand bell rung a little earlier than regulation hours all through the sections; and when his secret police had found out the offenders, they were punished according to custom, never very severely, yet sufficiently to make them feel humiliated. The mystery of his police was never explained, and the students were at a loss to conjecture how he discovered the most elaborately concealed schemes, so that suddenly, even weeks after, when the culprits thought they had finally escaped detection, he might announce at prayers that they were to come to his study to explain.

Union College, at this epoch, held a high place in public esteem and in the number of its students. It owed its character and reputation to a great degree to the strong and singular personality of Dr. Nott. He had attained his high position by the force of his character assisted by his extraordinary tact and eloquence. In the days of his activity no institution in the country furnished so large an element to the practical statesmanship of the United States as did Union. Seward was one of his favorite pupils, and it is well known that up to the

period of the civil war, he seldom took a step in politics without the advice of the doctor. Chester A. Arthur, afterwards President of the United States, was also under his instruction and profited by his teaching. The doctor's reading of character and detective powers were barely short of the marvelous and his management of refractory students became so well known that many who had been expelled from other universities were sent to Union, and graduated with credit; so that the college acquired the nickname of "Botany Bay."

Expulsions were very rare, and the secret police of the university was so competent that almost certainty of detection generally deterred the men from serious infractions of the rules. The government seemed to be based on the policy of giving an earnest man all the advantages possible, and getting the indifferent through the course with the least discredit. What the doctor tried to do, was to make a man, when he found the material for one, and to ignore futile intellects. This was the scheme of the education at Union at this period, and it rarely failed to find the best men in the class and bring them forward.

Outing, the apostle of fresh air and sunshine, of healthful exercise and exhilarating sports, defies, in its March issue, the conventional aspects of winter and dispels its influence. Whilst other publications are rending the feelings with human slaughter in South Africa, it presents the peaceful landscape and the ways of "Big Game in Matabeleland," its forests, its flora and its fauna, with illustrations that are a revelation. It follows the "Leaping Tuna" in our Pacific Waters; describes "The Irish Wolf Hound," destined to play a notable part in ridding the Northwest of a scourge. Takes its golfing readers round "The Links of the Far West," its aquatic devotees rowing over "The Pleasant Courses of San Francisco Bay," and its cyclists on an "Easter Trip through France." Tells of the doughty deeds on track and field in "Wonderful Athletic Performances," gives a birdseye view of "Match Day on the St. Andrew's Links of Old Scotia," and takes its heroine in fiction through a Skiing adventure worthy of the title, "A Modern Cinderella."

THE ALLISON-FOOTE DEBATE.

Philomatheans and Read, 1900, come off
Triumphant.

The Allison-Foote prize debate was held in the First Presbyterian Church the evening of Washington's Birthday, and much interest was exhibited in the subject, "Resolved, That an inheritance tax would raise a revenue more equitably than a tariff." The Philomatheans, who had the negative side of the question, carried off the honors of the evening, and the individual prize went to Stephen S. Read, 1900. Edward P. White, '79, the new president of the Northeastern New York Alumni Association, William H. Hollister, Jr., of Troy, and Langdon Gibson of Schenectady, were the judges.

The real question of the debate seemed to hinge on the proper interpretation of the term "equitable." The Adelpic men attempted to show that a proper use of the word in dispute would imply a disregard of all sentiment connected with the two systems of taxation. Their opponents successfully refuted this argument, and won the debate on its merits. The first debater on the Adelpic side was Andrew C. Fenton, 1900, who claimed that the tax of every man should rest on his own real ability to pay it. In this lies the real secret of the merit of the inheritance tax. The tariff, on the contrary, is based upon what the tax-payer consumes. The poor man must pay as much for the articles he uses as does the rich man.

Leopold Minkin, 1901, started the debate from the negative standpoint. He admitted that the tariff has some objectionable features, but claimed that the inheritance tax is not and cannot be better in a single one of these respects. The inheritance tax violates the axioms of certain and arbitrary payment, while it at the same time involves the confiscation of private property by the state.

Clayton J. Potter, 1900, the second speaker on the affirmative, argued that the mechanism of any tax should be simple, and that a large cost of collection is unjust to the payee of the tax. The tariff involves a large outlay of money

to collect it. He refuted the statement that the inheritance tax assails personal property by claiming that as the state gives the individual the right to accumulate property, it has the unquestioned right to tax the transference of that property at his death. The inheritance tax, at the same time, is free from all political entanglements, while the tariff invites party difference and is constantly subject to change.

Stephen S. Read, 1900, arguing on the negative, said that the inheritance tax means that it is a crime to get rich, and that the method is a decided injustice to wealth. He argued that wealth must be invested, and that a very small proportion of a man's personal resources is not in constant circulation. In answer to the assertion that personal property constantly evades its tax, he claimed that the enforcement of existing laws would remedy the defect. The inheritance tax takes away the desire to accumulate wealth --the end of domestic economy.

W. Dewey Loucks, 1900, the last speaker on the affirmative, stated that the tariff is a relic of barbarism, is indirect and an unknown quantity, while the inheritance tax is direct and its effect is well known. There is a strong tendency today toward the limitation of inheritances, and that tax is but an expression of it. It cannot be evaded or shifted, while the tariff is frequently evaded and always shifted.

Willard Dayton Brown, 1900, the third speaker of the negative, said that the inheritance tax falls heaviest on those who cannot bear it--charitable institutions. It could and would be easily evaded in two different ways--emigration to another state or country, or by the distribution of property through probate prior to the death of the person in question.

The summing up by the representatives of the two societies was mainly a repetition of arguments already introduced.

Arrangements have been made between the University of Pennsylvania and the University of California for a dual athletic meet to take place just before the Mott Haven games. This year there will not be any dual meet between Penn and Cornell.

THE SOPHOMORE SOIREE.

A Brilliant Affair Held in Memorial Hall.

The festivities of a memorable week at Union were brought to a close on Friday with the sophomore Soiree, which passed off very successfully. Memorial Hall, which had been a scene of preparation for a week previous, received the merry company, as they arrived. The decorations, which were on a large scale, consisted of flags, and garnet and purple streamers, the colors of 1902, while a number of college trophies adorned the wall. The electric lighting was furnished by the plant belonging to the college. The dressing-rooms, which were an immense improvement over last year, were on the first balcony.

Much anxiety had been experienced by the committee in charge as to what the weather conditions would be, and owing to this uncertainty thorough preparations were made for all possible conditions, and no difficulty was experienced in heating the building. The new floor, which had been dedicated at the Senior ball last commencement, was in excellent shape and a most welcome change from the crash of last year. The catering of A. L. Owens, of Utica, was entirely satisfactory. Gioscia, of Albany, who was on hand with his orchestra, was in the best of spirits, and his rendition of all the popular waltzes and two-steps was fully enjoyed by all. There were twenty-four regular dances, with extras frequently interspersed. Owing to an unfortunate delay, dancing was not begun until nearly eleven o'clock, but from that time until a quarter past four it continued with only short intermissions.

The out of town guests were: Miss Folsom, South Bend, Ind.; Miss Ethel Betts, Lansingburg; Miss Mary Fisher, Mount Vernon; Miss May Heatly, Green Island; Miss Helena D. Hawes, Albany; Misses Anna and Leila Gibson, Waterford; Miss Iler, Troy; Miss Margaret Hildreth, New York; Miss Kellogg, Amsterdam; Miss Grace Raymond of Vassar; Miss Wagoner, Albany; Miss Lida Bothwell,

Albany; Miss A. Beebe, Menands; Miss Gardineer, Albany; Miss Bryant, Miss Whiton, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Babcock, Lowville; Miss Peck, Lansingburg; Miss Easton, Lowville; Miss Wilbur, Albany; Miss Mereness, Lowville; Mrs. D. C. Griffith, Watertown; Miss Oheland, Troy; Miss Hall, Watervliet; Miss Lewis, Syracuse; Miss Welch, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman, Saratoga.

Messrs. Frederick Guardineer, Dartmouth, '03, Albany; Dr. Charles Samuel Priest, ex-Union, '96, Waterford; Robert C. Gambee, '99, Lowville; George M. Wiley, Jr., '99, St. Johnsville; Eegar France, Cornell, '03; L. E. Babcock, Lowville; Robert M. Eames, '99, Albany.

From this city were present: The Misses Paige, Lewis, Backus, Hoppman, Schuyler, Linn, Maud Horstmann, Clark, Strain, Brown, Schoolcraft, Kriegsmann, Vedder, Van Slyke, Case, Horstmeyer, Mabel Horstmann, Van Deusen, Price, Veeder, Truax, Rulison, Lee, Quackenbush, Watson, Mrs. DeF. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Rice, Jr.; Mrs. Dr. Briggs, Mrs. A. L. Rohrer, Miss Adele Chrisler, Mrs. A. J. Thomson, Mrs. Prof. Pollard; Mr. and Mrs. Lunt, Miss Hubbs, Mrs. I. B. Price, President and Mrs. A. V. V. Raymond, Mrs. J. W. Strain, Mrs. B. C. Sloan, Mrs. E. E. Kriegsmann, and Mrs. J. T. Schoolcraft; Messrs. Rogers, Potter, Stewart, Bender, Cullings, Dunham, Pike, Campbell, Clinton Jones, Thomson, Lawton, MacCulloch, Lawrence, and Loucks, 1900; Brown, Fuller, Golden, Wagoner, Warner, Kline, Cheesborough, Merriman, Weed, Barrett, 1901; Robert Yates, Dunning, Willard Yates, Crim, Acheson, Hays, Neary, Bloch, Ostrander, Griffith, Woolworth, Stiles, Raymond, Small, Sands, and Hannay, 1902; Green, Bowler, Griswold, Collier, and Schroeder, 1903; and from the city, Messrs. Robert DeCamp, Eskel Berg, Norman Smith, William W. Miller, E. C. Angle, '86; Professor Howard Opdyke; G. Vroman, '98; Jones, '98; Closs, '98; Van Wormer, ex-'99; Stone, Davis, '99; Dr. Charles G. Briggs, Ernest J. Berg.

L. M. Bloomingdale, '02, was in New York for a few days last week.

THOMAS L. JAMES' ADDRESS.

Eloquent Eulogy by the Former Postmaster General.

"Abraham Lincoln" was the subject of the address on Washington's birthday by the Hon. Thomas L. James, postmaster general under President Garfield. New striking ideas punctuated with bright, incisive remarks, combined to make it one of much interest to the college audience. Several years ago the faculty having in mind the striking coincidence of the occurrence in February of the anniversary of not only the granting of the college charter but also those of the birth of America's two foremost heroes, decided to combine the three into a two days' recess during the latter part of the month—one day to be devoted to the discussion of some educational theme and the other to some topic of national importance. Dr. Raymond's explanation of this fact in his introduction of the speaker of the afternoon served to remove the first impression of the incongruity of the day and the subject.

A few people today consider that the discussion of Lincoln has been run into the ground. Mr. James, at the beginning of his address, ably refuted this statement. Lincoln has been the subject of an untold amount of study which is constantly revealing new facts, new thoughts, and new ideas in regard to the Nation's Martyr. The last word can never be said of him, for his history is ever of fresh and absorbing interest. Lincoln was in very nature a poet,—not the same kind of an one as was Shakespeare, it is true—but yet one in the higher conception of the word today. He was a poet of the people. The homely anecdotes of his own creation which he used are only today becoming properly appreciated. His other great powers are only now being fully perceived and appreciated.

The developed man of the backwoods possessed to a remarkable degree the power of discerning public sentiment. Months before Seward spoke of the "irrepressible conflict," Lincoln declared in Chicago that "A house divided against itself cannot stand." When not

certain of it, he waited for its development before action. The Emancipation Proclamation was delayed over a year until the time arrived when the president was sure of support. Lincoln always said that he followed public opinion. He did, to a degree, yet he intensified that opinion and always was a leader of it. The president's command of his cabinet, though firm was never overbearing. Cabinet officers were treated with tact and a proper consideration.

His courage was admirable when carrying out what he considered to be a right action. He viewed Edwin M. Stanton as the best man in the country for the secretaryship of war and though that man was of opposite political faith, and in spite of the fact that Stanton had outrageously snubbed him sometime before, the president appointed him to the office. Other men, opponents of his for the presidential nomination, were urged to join his cabinet. Magnanimity, absolute lack of personal bitterness, were eminent characteristics of his nature. Praise that did not fully belong to him was always shifted to some other person. Lincoln was never obstinate. He always was ready to accept arguments of greater weight than his own.

Emphasizing the Emancipation Proclamation as perhaps Lincoln's greatest work, Mr. James drew a valuable present day lesson from it. In ante-bellum times on most Southern plantations the industrial education of the negro was much superior to what he receives today. There is too much criticism of the white people of the South as the cause of existing conditions. Massachusetts is to blame as much for this as is Virginia or the Carolinas. The tendency in the South at present toward the abrogation of the political rights of the negro is not alarming. Doubtless they will be restored when he reaches the status of true political comprehension. One great assurance of the restoration of the negro's political rights is the present inviolability of both his civil and property rights. The American citizen's duty now is to aid the negro's education—industrial as well as intellectual—in every possible manner.

THE CONCORDIENSIS.

*Published Every Week During the College Year,
BY THE STUDENTS OF UNION COLLEGE.*

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LAST WEEK was full of interest. After the excitement of the freshman banquet had subsided, there ensued two days of recess, during which the students had the privilege of listening to two representative Americans, and the advantage has been appreciated, for the chapel was filled on each occasion. Charter Day and Washington's Birthday, with the Allison-Foote joint debate in the evening, when the result of last year was completely reversed, were duly observed by all. A fit ending to this week of pleasure took place in the "Round Building," Friday evening, when the sophomores entertained their friends with one of the best soirées in the history of social events at "Old Union."

THE LETTER printed in our last issue from an alumnus of over fifty year's standing, displays a spirit worthy of emulation. Many a graduate could well afford to bring more fully to the attention of prospective college men in his preparatory

school the advantages which his alma mater offers them. But not alone in this is the letter suggestive. The short article on debating comes just at this time with special force. We are always glad to receive unsolicited communications of any kind whatever. The question of debating as suggested by Mr. McClean's letter and the Allison-Foote debate, is one that should claim the attention of every student. The preservation of the literary societies, the oldest organizations in college, who have vied with each other in debate for more than a hundred years, is of vital importance to the life of Old Union. It is earnestly hoped that the meetings of these societies may be kept up with unabated interest during the remainder of the year. Another inter-society debate would stimulate interest.

COMMENDATION FOR THE FACULTY.

The Alumni Association of Northern New York adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The Alumni Association of Northeastern New York, at its annual meeting, having in mind the best interests of Union College, and learning that the standard of scholarship maintained in the institution today is high, and is constantly strengthened, and

Whereas, We believe that such standard of scholarship is the result of the earnest, intelligent and constant devotion of the president and members of the faculty, therefore,

Resolved, That as an association we desire to place upon record our hearty commendation of the class-room work required from the students, and at the same time express our hearty appreciation of the results of the work of the active faculty, and in this connection desire to commend to the consideration of the board of trustees of Union College the members of the faculty, because of their intelligent devotion to the interests of the students under their care, and to advise that every consideration possible be shown to the members of the faculty as to the compensation to be paid them for their services, having in mind the financial possibilities of the college.

CHARTER DAY EXERCISES.

Instructive Address by Danforth E. Ainsworth.

The one hundred and fifth anniversary of the granting of the charter to Union College by the State Board of Regents, was celebrated in the chapel, Wednesday morning by appropriate exercises. After the singing of college songs, President Raymond introduced Hon. Danforth E. Ainsworth, deputy superintendent of the state board of instruction, who gave an instructive address on the educational system of the state. The speaker said in part: "The one phase of educational work which every one should understand is the great underlying foundation of the primary institutions in the common schools. In 1795 the legislature made the first appropriation of \$190,000 for common schools. At that time the rate of taxation per capita was one and one-half times that of the present day." Showing the moral advancement made during the course of time, the speaker said, that at that time the secondary institutions were fostered by the lottery system, while the common schools were largely supported by the proceeds of the saloon.

In 1869 the state legislature enacted laws, making the common schools free and open to all. During the past year the appropriations from the state amounted to \$4,500,000, or one-quarter of the whole amount expended for the maintenance of government. The only state that approaches this amount of appropriation is Australia, which is an interesting and remarkable fact. "Although the Australian's social standing is gauged by the record of crime, the intellectuality of that country is not generally understood to be of alarming import. She is the originator of the manual training system in public schools; of the legal certificate of real estate, and of the ballot system, which has been found to be the most successful system of balloting ever instituted."

Much has been said of the proposed plan of unification. The proposition is, to bring all the school systems of the state under one depart-

ment, to adjust educational systems, and bring about order in the work. The voluntary school work should be separated from the state work. The common school system ought to be a function of the state, linking itself with the political functions of the government.

In dealing with the question of politics, the speaker said: "The man who deserves criticism is the educated man who finds fault with the politician. It is the duty of every citizen to take hold of the political machine and make it what it ought to be. The ideal government is of the people, by the people, and for the people. Politics do not bring ruin on the country, nor is the political boss the greatest evil to the state. What ever evil may rest in them can be removed provided every one takes up his burden of citizenship, no matter in what department of work he may be. The men who are drawn by popular suffrage from all vocations make the best legislators."

LITERARY NOTES.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge in his famous speech in the United States Senate, told one side of his experiences in the Philippines. The other and more personal side—what he saw and heard of *The American Soldier in the Field*—he will tell exclusively in an early number of *The Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia.

The *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for March discusses the war in South Africa in its various phases, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the Puerto Rican tariff, our situation in the Philippines, the steamship subsidy bill, the Kentucky disorders, Governor Roosevelt's administration in New York, the approaching Presidential campaign, and many other timely topics. "John Ruskin: Poet, Painter, and Prophet" is the subject of an elaborate character sketch; and President William Goodell Frost, of Berea College, Kentucky, contributes a study of those interesting people, the mountaineers of our Southern States. These are some of the features of an exceptionally strong number.

'98 MAN STARTS AROUND THE WORLD FOR A NEW YORK DAILY.

Perley Poore Sheehan, '98, was on the hill Sunday on a flying trip from the Metropolis. After his graduation he assumed a position on the New York Mail and Express until last summer, when he changed to the New York Evening World, and although with the latter periodical for such a short time he has now been sent on a trip around the world in the interest of his paper. He leaves for Cuba today, where he will meet his family and practice his Spanish, which he has kept up since his college days. From Cuba he will go to Paris where he will be one of the exposition reporters until October. He then goes through Spain, especially the Southern portion, and from there to St. Petersburg, where he will attend the exposition. After a tour through Russia, he will strike eastward to China and Corea, where he expects to do his most particular work. He thinks the Eastern question is centering there, and hopes to be able to report the international difficulties of this interesting section of the globe. His plans are only embryonic at present, but he expects to be gone five years. His primary object in traveling is to consider the peoples from a sociological standpoint, as he has kept up his interest in this study while in New York. While in college Mr. Sheehan wrote many short stories and poems and carried off a number of literary prizes, and his writings have been widely copied. He has always been interested in journalism, having worked for a local paper while at home, and winning his way to the position of editor-in-chief of *The Concordiensis* during his college course.

A musicale was held at the residence of Gerardus Smith, '79, Wednesday evening under the auspices of St. Mary's Guild of St. George's church. A quartette consisting of Shelley, '01; Barrett, '01; Robinson, 1900; and Slack, '01; and the Freshmen Musical Quartette consisting of Boudeman, Finch, Bowler and Garretson, rendered selections.

DR. TRUAX AT VESPER SERVICE.

Dr. Truax gave an interesting talk Sunday afternoon on the judgment of Pilate, according to Matthew 27:11. He depicted the two types of character; Pilate, surrounded by all the insignia of greatest power on earth, and Christ in lowliness, unattended. Pilate was a weak-minded man, just the reverse of Christ so far as all goodness and morality were concerned. Pilate alone, because of his high position, could have saved Christ, but he yielded to his own selfish interests and has his own reward. He was a flatterer and a wheedler, and in every respect a weakling and a coward. He was troubled by a guilty past, and did not feel free to have a character examination. Christ, on the other hand, was innocent of crime, innocent as regards Cæsar and Pilate. He it was who calmed the mob against Pilate, a short time before.

Dr. Truax then spoke of the duty of Christians, of Christ's forgiveness of Pilate, and the humiliation of such forgiveness. He drew still further the contrast between the two men. Pilate was a worldly man, but Christ the opposite. It is one of the evils connected with the political principle of "success at any price" that conscience is debauched thereby, and commercial values given such prominence as to seem to outrank moral ones. The upright politician needs to guard the more carefully against the danger of making compromises that involve serious injury to character, and that, by traversing eternal laws of social well-being, involve, ultimately, the ruin of his party too. While the impulses of youth are in nature generous, and easily kept right, the price of lasting success is eternal vigilance in maintaining the supremacy of the unselfish over our selfish interests.

The address closed with an appeal to the students not to sacrifice character with a view to attaining honors in college. There is an inclination for the intellectual and physical natures to become so developed as to shut out the spiritual and moral. "Remember the best in the world today is fed from Christ's life." Christ is in the midst of our sufferings and shares our hardships.

ALUMNI NEWS.

Items of Interest Concerning Union's
Graduates.

[Every student and alumnus of Union is invited to send to the Editor-in-Chief items of interest for insertion in this department. News of a personal nature, about any alumnus, will be gladly received and printed.]

'38.—The Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer of New York, died after a short illness, at Lakewood, N. J. Dr. Van Rensselaer was born in Albany, April 15, 1819. He was a son of John S. Van Rensselaer, '10, being in direct line of descent from the founder of the Van Rensselaer family in this country. He prepared for college at the Albany Academy, and graduated with ΦBK honors. He was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in New York, and was admitted to holy orders in 1841. Dr. Van Rensselaer was president of De Voe College of Niagara City in 1850 and in 1872 was elected president of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. He resigned the presidency of the latter institution in 1876, and went to Europe with his family. During the last years of his life he made his home in New York. He received the degree of doctor of divinity from Hobart College in 1860, and the degree of doctor of laws from Union in 1874. He leaves a widow, a daughter and two sons and eleven grand-children.

'62.—Rev. Henry Graham delivered a lecture on his recent travels through Europe at the State Street Methodist church, Thursday evening.

'80.—Talcott C. VanSantvoord, teller of the Lincoln National Bank of New York, accompanied Mr. James on his recent visit to this city.

'95.—Rev. James M. Cass, pastor of the Methodist church at Caldwell, N. Y., is making a record for himself. Through his efforts, a new church has been built which will be dedicated March 20. Mr. Cass visited Schenectady last Saturday.

'98.—William C. Yates was elected manager of the basketball team of Company F, of the Schenectady militia, last week.

CAMPUS NOTES.

Garretson, '03, spend Saturday and Sunday in Pittsfield, Mass.

Edgar France, Cornell '03, spent last week with Professor Landreth.

Prof. Frank S. Hoffman spent a few days of last week in New Haven, Conn.

H. E. Mereness, Jr., ex-'01, medical, '02, spent Sunday with college friends.

R. S. Waddell, Hamilton 1900, was a guest at the Alpha Delta Phi House last week.

C. Lansing Hays of Albany, was at the Phi Delta Theta House last Wednesday and Thursday.

Raymond, '02, carried off the pool on Charter Day, and Ostrander, '02, on Washington's Birthday.

Prof. Maurice Perkins addressed the People's Forum on "Civil Service Reform" Sunday afternoon.

Frederick R. Guardineer, Dartmouth '03, spent a few days of last week at the Phi Delta Theta House.

Clinton Jones, 1900, has been elected manager of the track team of Company F, 2nd Regiment, N. G., N. Y.

At the close of the Wednesday's exercises, a college meeting was held at which about \$500 were raised to provide for the coming baseball season.

Saturday's Evening Star published a three column story narrating the details of the last week's kidnapping as told by one of the kidnapers.

The Y. M. C. A. prayer meeting next Tuesday will be led by Finch, '03. Subject: "What is God's Due?" Officers for ensuing year will be appointed.

At a recent meeting of the Johns Hopkins alumni association of Central New York, which has been organized in this city, Dr. Frederick R. Jones was elected president. An annual banquet is to be held every February.

At the annual smoker and banquet of the Washington Continentals, held in the new armory recently, Clinton Jones, 1900 and D. V. Clute, 1902, received marksmen badges.

Rev. William Elliot Griffis, D. D., of Ithaca, will deliver a lecture at the Van Curler on "Aerent Van Curler, Founder of Schenectady and the City's Early History," on the evening of March 29th. Dr. Griffis was at one time acting professor of philosophy at Union.

At the fourth quarterly conference of the State street Methodist church last week, Professor William Wells, Professor O. H. Landreth, and A. J. Dillingham, '82, were elected stewards. At the same meeting a resolution was passed recommending Professor B. H. Ripton, '80, to the lay electoral conference as a candidate for delegate to the general conference.

The first of a series of Friday afternoon receptions was given by Mrs. Raymond, last Friday. The special guests were members of the senior class, and the sophomore soiree committee. Refreshments were served by a number of young ladies, and Mrs. Ashmore presided at the tea table. Mrs. Raymond will be at home every Friday during the winter term from four to six.

By neglecting the request made in a recent issue, that subscribers consult the football subscription lists to see whether they were put down as paid or unpaid, the names of Wight, Bahler and A. S. Peck were published with the names of those from whom money is still due. These men have produced receipts which show that they paid up promptly during the football season.

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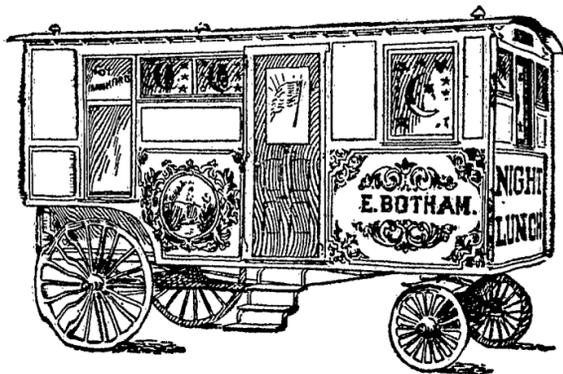
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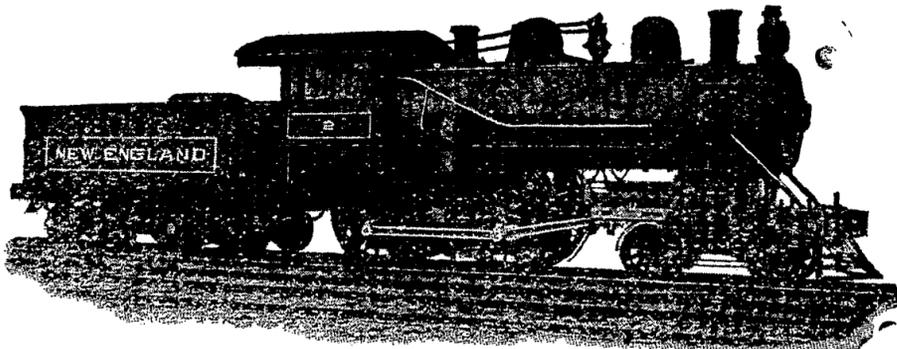
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