

THE GONGORDIENSIS.

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No. 16.

From Professor Ashmore.

We are fortunate in again being able to present our readers with some extracts from Prof. Ashmore's letters to Dr. Raymond concerning the Olympic games. We are sure that they will prove of great interest, as have all the other of his letters. They are both from Athens, the first being dated the 13th and the second the 17th of April.

"I fear I have not time for much of a letter. During these days of the 'Games' things are pretty well crowded together, and each hour in the day is filled with something. To see everything is impossible. Moreover we did not reach Athens in time for the opening of the Games. But the most important occasion—that of Friday, April 10—fell within our allotted time here, and we congratulated ourselves that the Greek steamer which we took from Brindisi landed us at the Peiraeus on Thursday evening. The contests of Friday took place in the Stadion, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and we succeeded in obtaining very good seats. I would not have missed it for a good deal. The contests themselves were very much like others of the kind. Few of them were distinctively ancient. In fact the only contest that was so—the casting the *discus*—had taken place on a previous day, and was won, not by a Greek (as it should have been), but by an American, who had never seen a *discus* before. The foot races, steeple chase, running high jump, pole vaulting, and even the wrestling, one may see at any time at our college games at home, and it is an interesting as well as inspiring fact that nearly all of these events were won on this occasion by Americans. At the entrance to the Stadion there was a flag-pole, at the top of which the nationality of the winner was indicated by the flag of his country, which was "broken" there at the conclusion of each event, and it is no

exaggeration to say that the stars and stripes were to be seen floating there most of the time. But gratifying as this was to those who were there from beyond the sea, the impressive thing about it all was the scene itself. You may read about the contests themselves, and the men who took part in them, in the New York papers—probably in far greater detail than I could give you. But the ancient Stadion reconstructed on its own lines, of which the indications are quite sufficient to make its renovation an easy matter,—the 50,000 spectators seated within it, and the hill-tops about the ancient hollow completely hidden from view by the people gathered there to catch a glimpse of what was going on below,—the wild excitement that prevailed when the runners came in from Marathon, and the winner of the race was known to be a Greek—all this, added to a well founded belief that the scene and its setting were, at least in their general features the same as those with which the old Greeks were familiar at their Olympic and Panathenaic festivals, gave a zest and meaning to it all that only those who were lucky enough to see it can appreciate. All the Greek men here—Richardson, Wheeler, Waldstein, Andrews, etc.—pronounce it a great success."

* * * * *

"The 'Games' here have occupied so much time and attention that seeing other things has scarcely been possible. Apart from the 'Games' themselves there have been entertainments of various sorts, in the way of dinners, receptions, illuminations, torch-light processions, and the like, given chiefly in honor of the athletes, which have attracted the curious and interested, and tended to block the schemes of persons wishing to see Athens, and to do a little work of permanent value to themselves." The King gave a lunch to the athletes last Sunday, of which a detailed account was to be seen the next day in the local French papers. His Majesty

seems to have been especially complimentary to the Americans in the speech that he made on this occasion, and indeed the good feeling existing between the Greeks and Americans generally is very marked. The American school here appears to be well to the front ; and if it is "ranked" by the German Institute as far as its scientific standing is concerned, it is certainly first in general favor and in social prestige. *Scientifically* speaking, Dr. Dörpfeld (director of the German school) is at the head of everything. How he may be esteemed otherwise I do not know. He is at present away somewhere in the Peloponnesus. But in everything connected with the games, as well as with all social functions immediately associated with the latter, Professors Waldstein, Wheeler and Richardson seem to have been only less prominent, active and interested than the Crown Prince, Prince George and the King. Last evening the Crown Prince gave a supper to the athletes in the Hotel Grande Bretagne—a sort of reception, for the guests did not sit down. It was quite noticable however that the Princes sought the society of the young men from Princeton, Harvard and the Boston Athletic Association, in preference to the athletes from other parts of the world. This was natural and "proper" enough if you choose ; but it was rather amusing at the time, and significant too, I thought, of many things. The republican spirit is strong in Greece ; there is no aristocratic class to come between the King and the people, and a man who contributes in any way to the supposed welfare or development of the country may find himself hob-nobbing with royalty as with an elder brother. Perhaps no man has had more to do with the organization of the Olympic games, and the settlement of the question relating to this quadrennial reception at Athens than Dr. Waldstein, Professor of Art at the American school. His name has not appeared in print as often as those of others, but he has been the power behind the throne, both figuratively and literally, for it was he and Prince Constantin who arranged the preliminary meeting of the International committee at Paris in 1894, and carried the movement forward through

persons practically selected by themselves, from that time to the present. Waldstein, though of German extraction, is a native American and a graduate of Columbia College of the class of '76. His position here, and his work here is general and interesting, especially because, while he is so much engaged in attending to matters that belong, so to speak, to other nations, he never loses sight of the fact that he is an American. He told me an amusing story about himself this morning, which I will repeat even at the risk of taking too much of your time. He was invited last evening to dine to-day with a certain Baroness from Russia. An invitation from the Crown Prince to take dinner with him this evening forced him to write to the Baroness and withdraw his acceptance of her invitation. Shortly after he had accepted the invitation of the Prince he received a message from the King "commanding" him to dine at the palace. This necessitated a letter to the Prince wherein he was obliged to express regrets corresponding to those which he had already expressed to the Baroness.—But the favorite with the people, and the man who manages most of the minor details connected with the performance of the contests in the Stadion is Prince George—a great big fellow of about 22 years, and six feet four in his stockings. He was the cynosure of all eyes in the arena, for he could be distinguished easily among the judges and umpires and he seems to be ubiquitous—shaking hands with "the boys," and encouraging them in their efforts to win.

But I have said too much about royalty, and my excuse must be that within the last four or five days royalty has been so prominently in the foreground here that not to see it and be amazed has been difficult."

SIDNEY G. ASHMORE.

Prof. Truax showed great presence of mind one day last week. He was going through Jay street and saw a horse running away, with a small child in the carriage. He ran into the street and caught the horse by the head and, after being dragged a distance, succeeded in stopping it.

Allison-Foote Prize Debate.

The Allison-Foote prize debate between the Adelphic and Philomathean literary societies took place last Friday evening at the State Street Methodist Episcopal church. There was a good sized audience present and they showed much enthusiasm by frequent applause. Revitt's orchestra furnished the music during the evening.

The question was, "Resolved, that the aggressive policy of England during the past century has been in accord with the higher interests of civilization." The Adelphics had the affirmative side of the question, the Philomatheans, the negative. The former was represented by Roscoe Guernsey, '96, Herrick C. Allen, '98, and Zeeikiah L. Myers, '96; the latter by Wm. H. Hall, '96, George B. Young, '96, and Geo. A. Holcombe, '98. Each man spoke twice, his opening argument being limited to six minutes, his closing argument to four.

President Raymond made a few preliminary remarks concerning the nature of the two societies and the donors and then announced the two presidents of the societies, who in turn announced each of their men. Guernsey, '96, opened the argument for the affirmative. He said that England's policy was the opening of her territory by establishing colonies, and that civilization requires such. Every uncivilized people should become civilized. If he could show that England had by means of her colonies increased civilization, his point was won. He first took up Canada and showed how that country has been developed from a supposed nothing. Then the English government has always treated the Indians with respect and has established schools and hospitals for them. He next turned to Africa and contrasted it to-day with what it was before Englishmen went there. He closed with a few remarks concerning slavery.

Holcombe, '98, opened the argument for the negative. He defined aggression as not acquisition of territory, but it is unjustly attacking and forcing other nations. He said he was to prove that England's aggressive policy had

not been a good one (1) Because of her aggression in India, Africa and America; (2) Because she had violated the rules of international law; (3) Because she had used bad means. Canada would not hold as an example, for the home government has no voice in her doings. India is no better since the English went there; China is no better since England forced opium upon her; Africa is no better since rum was forced into the country.

Allen, '98, then spoke for the affirmative. He said he was to say a few words upon the welfare of 250,000,000 souls. Before Burke set up the English policy of to-day India was productive of nothing; to-day she feeds the world. Everywhere there are internal improvements, and she still is on the road to progress. The English policy has given India schools instead of heathen worship; England has freed India's slaves; England has freed India of havoc and despair. All this shows her progress.

Young, '96, took up the argument for the negative. He said that England's aggressive policy had not been to the best interests of civilization in India, Africa, Turkey and America. He said that England was always breaking the rules of international law and pointed to Jameson's raid—as an example. England has always encroached upon the Dutch in South Africa. In the acquisition of India England committed some of the most dastardly crimes every recorded in history. It was owing to England's promise to protect Turkey from Russia that the Turks had committed the Armenian atrocities. Turkey would not have dared allow it if Russia had had power to interfere. She has also extended such a policy to the western continent and has been oppressing Venezuela of late.

Myers, '96, next spoke for the affirmative. He said Jameson and his South African criminals did not represent the English policy and that he was to discuss the benefits England had done to humanity. England went into Egypt in 1881 not to oppress the people but to restore order and she has to stay there now to keep order. It was not earth-hunger that drew her there, but it was for the cause of good govern-

ment and humanity. He then contrasted the Egypt of to-day with that of those days and showed how commerce and finances increased. Where the English flag goes the missionaries may follow, and this is the case in New Zealand. There the natives were not driven out, but land was bought from them and treaties made. In consequence the inhabitants of that island are advancing, and we now see them intelligent people. He closed by referring to Australia.

Hall, '96, then took up the negative. He said the millenium had come if England was doing all its opponents claimed that she was. The crimes committed in India, the forcing of opium into China and rum into Africa are surely not in accord with the best interests of civilization. They were not necessary. If more peaceful means had been used, the same end of colonization would have been accomplished. He then cited the case of Commodore Perry and the way by which he opened up Japan to America. England could have done the same. She went to Egypt because she was invited by the Khedive and not aggressively by any means. The aggressions were in India, Africa and China. She has violated international law wherever she went and she has never failed to oppress the people at the same time. She never keeps her word, but lies and fills her coffers by means of atrocities and oppression. This surely is not in accord with the best interests of civilization.

Guernsey, '96, commenced the rebuttal for the affirmative by defining aggressive policy as a policy of push and extension. During this century Canada has been developed in pursuance of this policy and money has been contributed by the parental government. The Venezuelan question has not been settled and Dr. Jameson's raid was promptly disavowed. A policy which developed Canada, explored Africa and reclaimed it for civilization, and abolished slavery must be considered beneficial.

Holcombe, '98, for the negative drew a distinction between progression and aggression and said that the question was not one of push but of policy. England never attacks great powers but bulldozes weaker countries, and has

stopped when the United States says "stop." The aggression is all for the sake of trade and has not changed from what it was a century ago.

Allen, '98, charged the affirmative with playing on the prejudice against England. He said that England was not to blame for the Armenian massacre, for she never promised to punish Turkey. The butchery in India was the work of men who had lost their reason at seeing their loved ones murdered. He would not palliate wrong doing but these outrages had no connection with governmental policy.

Young, '96, next spoke and denied that England had done much for India. The former educational system has been steadily opposed and 250 out of 280 millions can not read or write. When India shall become enlightened the English will be cast out. England has been neutral in religious matters and by her cowardice caused the Sepoy rebellion. The natives are heavily taxed to pay 1000 officials who spend their money in England.

Myers, '96, the last speaker for the affirmative, declared that England's policy had not been a bullying one and cited as illustrations Australia and New Zealand. In Africa the Dutch killed the natives by rum and violence until England had stepped in and stopped it. India could not come to an ideal state in a day, but the aggressive policy of schools and railroads has greatly advanced the condition of the natives. To benefit humanity is surely in accord with the higher interests of civilization. Take away the results of England's policy and see what India would be.

The debate was closed by Hall, '96, who claimed that the negative had proved three points: England has violated international law; her aggressions have been atrocious and were not the work of a few soldiers but of governmental policy; England could have used other means. He recapitulated the arguments of the negative, denied the points made by the affirmative, and closed by saying that if the aggressions were placed in one side of a balance and the results in the other the results would be far less than they ought. The committee, composed of Rev. Dr. Graham, Edward C. Whitmyer and

G. W. Gibson, retired and when they returned the prize for the stronger argument was awarded to the Adelpic society, and the prize for the best single speech to Mr. Allen, '98. Dr. Raymond presented the winners with documents entitling them to the prizes which will be given to them at Commencement.

Commencement Ball.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the Commencement Ball which is to take place on Wednesday, June 24, in Nott Memorial Hall. The committee is making every effort to eclipse the ball of last year and the present indications are that it will be the best ever given at Union. Gioscia and Gartland's full orchestra will furnish the music and Owen of Utica will do the catering.

The ladies who will serve as patronesses are as follows:

Mrs. Levs P. Morton, Mrs. A. V. V. Raymond, Mrs. W. C. Anthony, Mrs. Charles Beattie, Mrs. Samuel Benedict, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. G. W. Clowe, Mrs. John H. Derby, Mrs. John A. DeRemer, Mrs. J. Newton Fiero, Mrs. John Foster, Mrs. G. W. Guernsey, Mrs. Edward E. Hale, Jr., Mrs. Rufus King, Mrs. H. T. Martin, Mrs. Warner Miller, Mrs. Howard T. Mosher, Mrs. John K. Paige, Mrs. James L. Patterson, Mrs. Maurice Perkins, Mrs. I. B. Price, Mrs. Charles S. Prosser, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Mrs. Benjamin H. Ripton, Mrs. J. H. Smitley, Mrs. James H. Stoller, Mrs. Alonzo P. Strong, Mrs. Samuel Terry, Mrs. James R. Truax, Mrs. E. W. Van Vranken, Mrs. W. C. Vrooman, Mrs. William Wells, Mrs. Edward H. Winans and Mrs. Thomas W. Wright.

The committee consists of Theodore Van W. Anthony, chairman; Archibald S. Derby, Albert B. Van Vranken, W. Lancelot Terry and Roscoe Guernsey.

Frank A. Beach, Secretary-elect of the inter-collegiate movement of the Y. M. C. A., addressed the college Y. M. C. A. on "Northfield," May 17.

Dr. Truax's Lectures.

Concerning the course of lectures that Dr. Truax finished a few weeks ago at Salem the *Review-Press* of that village makes the following remarks:

"On Friday evening, May 1st, the last lecture in the University Extension course on American Literature, was given by Dr. James R. Truax. This lecture on Whittier, Whitman and Lowell, as poets, was a beautiful ending to a series of discourses which, while forming a most harmonious whole, were each complete, taken alone. To the people of Salem who have been fortunate enough to listen to Prof. Truax for two seasons, no comment need be made on the interest he gives to each author and his writings, nor to the thoroughness which he puts into his work; the testimony comes from many that these lectures have aroused an earnest desire for the best authors, and the best books of those authors. The attendance at these lectures was good, and the attention invariably perfect.

Theta Sigma Girls Entertain.

The Theta Sigma sorosis of the Union Classical Institute, gave a very delightful entertainment, followed by a reception and dance, at Arcade Hall, on Friday evening, May 22. A great many of the college students were in attendance and all speak very highly in praise of the hospitality of the young ladies. The entertainment was a very unique and enjoyable affair, the farce, "Champion of the Eve," being received with exceptional good favor.

The dance which followed was a very pleasant part of the programme, and it was quite early in the morning when the happy young people broke up the party. Gioscia furnished the music.

The young ladies who took part in the entertainment were: The Misses Veeder, Ostrom, Horstmann, Teller, Goetz, Kruesi, Van Slyck, Kriegsman, Van Vranken, Witbeck, Strain, Alexander, Van Deusen, McMullen, Kuhn, Schoolcraft and Boldt.

"The Meaning of Civilization."

Franklin H. Giddings, '77, Professor of Sociology at Columbia College, gave a lecture in the Chapel Wednesday afternoon, May 20, on "The Meaning of Civilization." Prof. Giddings expressed his pleasure at renewing his associations with his Alma Mater, and said in part:

"In recent times we have heard a great deal about the duty of civilized nations, and the thought of possible complications leading up to a war between the two greatest English speaking nations has filled us all with horror.

In this connection it may help us study the origin of civilization and the transition from the tribal to the civil system of government. Just as men who had for a long time studied problems of anatomy or biology, by comparative methods, saw, as a flood of light, that in history could be found the answer for curious forms and survivals, so in a study of society we have a flood of light, suggesting that in Genesis and Evolution, may be found the reason for some of the perplexing anomalies. We are lead to ask, 'what was that first form of human society that could properly be called a community'? Unquestionably the first organized communities were little hordes living in caves or camps. When for mutual protection three or four hordes united into one greater aggregate there was a tribe. At this time, by a natural process, was formed a division of the tribe known as clan, composed of a group of relatives tracing descent through only one line. This tracing of families for generations in one collateral form of descent, usually matromymic, was the old Gentile system of relationship and society. Then a system like the Roman Gens. became the foundation of human society and government. All these little groups were animated with a strong consciousness of kind and this was broadened by the federation of tribes that was necessary for their mutual protection and advancement. The feeling that we speak of as "fraternity" was widening and all within a federation were regarded as kinsmen.

Each of these little groups regarded its own

laws as unique embodiments of wisdom. But from time to time men left their paternal communities and for commercial or other purposes, joined themselves into a town or city. Notwithstanding the loss of land and kin thousands went, for economic reasons, to foreign places, and the relative status of these emigrants and the original patrician land holders was, and has been the most important municipal question. It became necessary to incorporate these aliens into the body politic, and after several plans had failed, Cleisthenes invented one that was a success. The old tribal and clannish distinctions were retained, in accordance with them geographical divisions were named, and the aliens were adopted into the clan in whose division they resided. This was the transition from the tribal to the civil system of government. When this incorporation became necessary men were forced to see that as strangers adopted the language and customs of the country they became one, if not in blood, in the spirit. Out of this spiritual oneness would come through marriage, a new and broader unity. The meaning of this was to substitute an ideal to be realized for a traditional system, and that is the true meaning of civilization to-day. When a civil state was formed, its first task was to defend itself against the barbarous outside. That task done, we find that the energies of men began to expend themselves in development of criticism and investigation. Following this began the period of industrial activity when man used his power over nature in converting nature's resources to his own uses.

In studying the last great task of man we come back to the original question. It is the conviction of most men and women that this great industrial success is bringing about the separation of man from man, of kind from kind. The great idea of philanthropic endeavor is to bring about the assimilation of the conflicting elements. The reality of the brotherhood of man is the realization of the true ideal of civilization. The substitute of an ideal to be realized rather than a tradition to be maintained is the essence of Christian ethics and of higher civilization. It should be a leading feature of student

and college life to fix much attention upon the ideal, upon that which is yet to be realized. We should keep before our eyes the many-sidedness of life. No college, I am proud to say, has had in this respect a better record than Old Union. It will be the wish, the achievement of every son of Union college to live up to the words of that purest and best of patriotic poets, Milton, 'Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liest live well.'"

Commencement Announcement.

TO THE ALUMNI OF UNION COLLEGE:

Your attention is called to the accompanying announcement of the exercises of Commencement Week. The classes of '36, '46, '56, '66, '71, '76, '86 and '96, will hold their re-union on Tuesday, Alumni Day. It is hoped that many who are not members of these classes will take this opportunity to return to their Alma Mater and show their allegiance to the old college—and begin its Second Century. The attendance of a large number of graduates will do much to help strengthen the loyalty and increase the enthusiasm upon which the work of the future so largely depends. It will greatly assist the committee of arrangements if you will write to the chairman, Mr. Howard T. Mosher, signifying your purpose to be present at the Alumni Dinner on Tuesday.

The programme of Commencement week is as follows:

Sunday, June 27—7:30 P. M. Baccalaureate Sermon by President Raymond.

Monday, June 22—3 P. M. Grove Exercises by the graduating class, under the Old Elm Tree in Jackson's Garden.

7:30 P. M. — Alexander Extemporaneous Prize Debate, and Junior and Sophomore Prize Oratory.

Tuesday, June 23—9 A. M. Meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi Societies.

10 A. M.—Meeting of the Board of Trustees and the annual meeting of the General Alumni Association.

12 M.—Balloting for a Trustee to succeed the Hon. Stephen K. Williams, whose term of office expires.

1:15 P. M.—Alumni Dinner in Memorial Hall.

3:30 P. M.—Class day Exercises of the Class of '96.

8 P. M.—Concert in the Van Curler Opera House by the College Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs.

Wednesday, June 24—10 A. M. Commencement Exercises and Chancellor's Address by the Honorable George R. Peck, of Chicago.

8 P. M.—President's Reception.

10 P. M.—Senior Class Reception in Memorial Hall.

Unless otherwise stated all public exercises will be held in the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

'98 Garnet Board.

The Garnet board has been organized and will consist of the following men: Charles D. Griffith, Phi Delta Theta, Editor-in-Chief; Harry E. Barbour, Sigma Phi, Business Manager; Miles E. Merriman, Psi Upsilon, Assistant Business Manager; Perley P. Sheehan, Alpha Delta Phi, Literary Editor; Fred W. Hild, Delta Phi, Athletic Editor; William C. Yates, Kappa Alpha, Art Editor; Harvey R. Hover, Delta Upsilon; Robert S. Hoxie, Chi Psi; Herrick C. Allen, Phi Gamma Delta; Allen B. Andrews, Beta Theta Pi.

Prof. McKenzie has recovered from his recent illness and is at college again.

Among those present at the presentation of "The Rivals" by Joseph Jefferson and his star cast at Albany last Thursday evening were Prof. Reeves; A. S. Derby and M. A. Twiford, '96; E. P. McKeefe, W. E. Merriman, Jr., S. G. H. Turner and C. J. Vrooman, '98; F. J. Bonesteal, L. T. Bradford, G. C. Foot, Robert Hall, W. G. Kellogg, J. P. McLean, S. C. Medberry, Wentworth Tucker and W. M. Wilson, '99.

THE CONCORDIENSIS.

PUBLISHED ON ALTERNATE WEDNESDAYS DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR.

BY THE STUDENTS OF UNION COLLEGE.

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A NEW and decidedly pleasing feature is to be added to the Commencement program this year, and that is a glee and mandolin club concert Tuesday evening. The opera house has been engaged for that evening and a most excellent program is sure to be presented. The idea of having such a concert at such a time is bound to please every one and to be enjoyed by all. The clubs have never before been so good as they have been this year and they deserve the place given them.

TO ALL alumni who have not paid their subscriptions bills have already been sent and a number of them have responded; but there are still quite a number who have not and those we would urge to please do so as soon as possible. The present management has only one more number to publish and is very anxious to settle all accounts when it ceases to control affairs. Those who have not paid when the next number is issued will have their papers marked as a reminder. To the attention of the students who do not settle

up before the next number, the notice given in chapel is recalled and emphasized, that the names will be published. It is hoped that no such measure will be necessary; and yet it is no more than right that those students who subscribe for everything and pay for nothing should be exposed and future managements warned.

THE Allison-Foote debate is receiving just praise from all who heard it. Never once during the whole affair was there any lack of interest or enthusiasm. The whole exercise was exceedingly entertaining and was well appreciated by the audience. Good as the debate was last year this one was even better. All of the speakers did excellently and too much cannot be said in praise of the manner in which they handled the question. They all showed earnest study and honest effort in their preparation, as well as excellent judgment in their presentation. This part of the college exercises is bound to become one of the most interesting of the whole college year. Throughout all the college world there is an increased interest in the work of debating in preference to simple oratory and this phase of college work is bound to increase from year to year. Nor need Union be ashamed of her progress in this line, for the exhibition given last Friday evening demonstrated beyond a doubt that there are here debaters able to cope with any team that any of the colleges could produce.

NOTHING can exceed the beauty of the college grounds as they are at this season of the year. The recent rains have made every thing as fresh as possible; while the green waving grass, the overhanging trees, the gray walls, and the creeping ivy and woodbine all combine to make the whole campus one bower of beauty. Nor is it the immediate surroundings that impress one alone, but the whole prospect both far and near. The hills encircling the valley, the river winding through, the golden sunsets and the banks of clouds complete the picture and make a setting that gives the college and its campus a peculiar charm. Whether at morning or evening, by day or night, the scene is most beautiful is hard to say, for each has its own particular charm. We greet with delight the first clear rays as they pierce the foliage of the eastern pines, we admire the bright shining sun of mid-day, we are filled with ecstasy at the golden flood that overflows the western valley, and we love to dream in the evening's moonlight. Certainly these June days are the best of the year.

TO THE true student the summer weeks following the close of a college year do not present themselves as a favorable time for idleness, but rather for a healthful change which will secure to him not only needed rest, but physical, mental and moral stimulus. The summer schools in connection with universities and with various educational and religious movements afford excellent opportunities for spending at least a portion of the summer in a very profitable manner.

The fraternity of Christian college students, known as the Intercollegiate Movement, which is now world-wide in its extent, initiated the system of students' summer conferences which have become so indispensable to the Christian work in the colleges on this continent and have extended their influence to the student fields of Europe and Asia. "Northfield" is a familiar and popular word among the students of the east. For the eleventh successive season Mr. D. L. Moody has invited them to meet near his home in the beautiful Connecticut Valley for nine days of conference, Bible study and recreation, and indications point to the usual representation of between four and five hundred students from the universities, colleges and schools of the United States and Canada. Prominent speakers representing all lines of Christian activity have already been secured and others are yet to be announced. Provision has been made for the supervision of the athletics, to which the afternoons are wholly devoted. The Bible classes, which are made such a prominent feature of the conferences, are to be in charge of unusually strong men as leaders, and the missionary interest will secure a good share of attention. As usual, opportunities will occur for association and conversation with representative student leaders, as well as with men of recognized ability in intellectual and religious fields of work. The names of the following well-known speakers, who already have been definitely secured, indicate the nature of the provision which has been made by the College Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations: Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. Chas. T. Studd, B. A., Cambridge University, '83; President Francis L. Patton, Princeton University; President Merrill E. Gates, Amherst College; Mr. Robert E. Speer, New York City; Rev. R. A. Torrey, Chicago; Mr. David McConaughy, India; Rev. Harlan P. Beach, Springfield, Mass., while Mr. Moody will preside as usual at the platform meetings and will speak from time to time.

Cox, '95, was in town Sunday, May 17.

The Northfield Students Conference.

Several years ago a student of one of our prominent colleges was riding in the train with Mr. Moody, and asked permission to visit Northfield that he might study the Bible with him. Mr. Moody, in his characteristic way, told him to come and bring one hundred students with him. About one hundred students went to Northfield that summer, and the work proved so profitable that an annual conference was established and has annually increased. Last year there were over 500 students assembled. There began a work, from which have sprung like gatherings in the West, the South, in Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, India and Japan, and which has deepened the spiritual life of thousands of students, and has given such an impetus to the work of the Young Men's Christian Associations in our colleges and especially to the Bible Study Department.

The conference is intended to assist in carrying on more effectually the Christian work of the college, by awakening an interest among the students for that work and especially by emphasizing the importance of daily devotional Bible Study. Students are trained in methods of studying the bible, so that they are not only benefitted individually, but may be competent to conduct the bible study of the college.

Last year Union sent twelve men to Northfield, and as a result twelve men returned trained to conduct classes in bible study, and enthusiastic for the general work of the association. About thirty-five men have been engaged in doing regular work in these classes, and we expect that next year a greater number will take up the work. The work as outlined for the ensuing year will be as follows: Seniors will study the Old Testament or some portion of it, Juniors will take up the Epistles of Paul, Sophomores will study the Book of Acts with especial reference to the Life of Paul, and Freshmen will study the life of Christ. The conference will be held this year June 26 to July 5.

Some of the younger professors took a drive to the Helderbergs on Monday.

Here and There.

And still another member of our illustrious Board has distinguished himself; though this might more properly be called extinguishing, for in it the above mentioned person was nearly drowned. It seems that one of our members has recently become exceedingly interested in the study of botany and makes trips every afternoon in search of specimens. While on these trips he is accustomed to carry a telescope dress suit case. On this particular occasion, in company with a friend, he was in the region of the ponds east of the city. They came, in the course of time, to a small creek that must be forded. The friend sprang across, but our botanist decided to go further down toward the pond and there attempt a crossing. At length he found a desirable place and gathering up all his strength, with one mighty bound he leaped for the opposite bank. His feet gained the desired spot; but alas, his head was not so light and overbalanced his lower portion so that he fell backward into the depths below. The water was fully three inches deep and as he lay for a minute in perfect helplessness, flat on his back, his hands and feet tossing in the air, he indeed presented a pathetic picture. But his heathen friend only leaned against a tree and laughed while the case of specimens floated quietly away into the pond. The future editor, however, extricated himself and was then so wroth that he for a time intended to demolish his companion for his rude sport. He was dissuaded, though, and then proceeded to remove his clothing and wring the water from his trousers in order to return to the college in good condition.

And at last our genial Business Manager has become aroused, has even become angry; so very much so that he has had a desire to express himself in very strong language. Trained through long months of adversity in connection with the business department of this paper, it was thought that his patience was inexhaustible. But when, only a few days ago, a certain student set out to throw stones at his head, as it protruded from his own window, then he objected. The whole matter was this way. A number of Juniors were conversing in very emphatic terms in front of South College; they were even waxing exceedingly warm in their discussions and there seemed danger of a riot. At this point some peaceful minded citizen of the fourth floor, in order to quell further trouble, thought to sooth their ruffled spirits and for this purpose emptied a pail of water into the

crowd. The majority of the throng were satisfied at once, but one member was so incensed that any one should dare to wet his exhalted plumage, that he rose in his wrath and hurled a stone at one of the windows. Then noticing our Business Manager with head extended from the window and wreathed in smiles, he proceeded to cast another miniature flag-stone at that window. His aim was such that the stone struck the very spot where our B. M's. head had recently been. It was then the latter's turn to act and rushing forthwith to the scene of action he proceeded to speak in unmeasured terms of disgust to the irate Junior. He even caused that gentleman to remove his hat and to lay it low in the dust. Could some phonograph have been present it would, without doubt, have a very interesting conversation to repeat. Another point brought out was a new rule that was enunciated by the officious Junior, and that was, that no one had any business to have his head out of the window any way. However, we understand, that that point was settled right there. There is just one moral to be drawn from this incident and that is for the benefit of those who have misjudged the patience of our Business Department. Remember, there is a limit and do not drive him to extremities whether in regard to the business of the paper or in other ways.

Local and Personal.

Greenman, ex-'96, was in town May 22.

Miles and Barry, '99, were in Saratoga over Sunday.

W. G. Brown, '95, was in the city last Sunday.

Prof. Opdyke spent the vacation at Williamstown, N. Y.

Frank P. S. Crane, '80, was in the city on May 18-20.

H. C. Todd, '97, spent Saturday and Sunday in New York.

The Golf club has been duly organized and officers elected.

Prof. Mosher was in Washington for a few days last week.

Perkins, '98, spent Sunday with his parents in Lynn, Conn.

Noel, '99, after an extended illness is once more in college.

Tucker, '99, spent a few days in New York, week before last.

Robert C. Alexander, '80, was in the city a few days recently.

Collins, '95, recently spent a few days with friends on the hill.

M. H. Strong, '96, spent Saturday and Sunday at Lake George.

Dr. Reed A. Sauter, Med. '95, has opened an office in this city.

Haviland, '98, spent Sunday with his parents at Glens Falls, N. Y.

Little, '97 and Parsons, '98, were at Williams-town during the vacation.

James W. Veeder, '93, has been appointed canal collector at Waterford.

Kellogg, '99, spent week before last at New York and Washington, D. C.

Delaney, ex-'98, now of Holy Cross, is doing good work on the track team.

Mr. Closs of Rose, N. Y., was the guest of his son Closs, '98, May 21.

There will be no examination in Latin at the end of this term, for Freshmen.

Barry, '99, was absent from college a few days last week on account of sickness.

Charles Baxter of Elmira, was the guest of S. G. H. Turner, '98, on May 15 and 16.

Peacock, '99, went to New York last Thursday and remained there until Tuesday.

Bradt, '99, has left college to accept a position in the Union National Bank of this city.

Beattie, '96, has resigned his position of basso in the Congregational church of this city.

Breeze, '99, was called to his home in Auburn last week by the illness of his sister.

Clinton Ball, ex-'97, is making a prospecting tour through New Mexico and California.

C. W. Clowe, '96 and H. C. Todd, '97, attended a dance at Gloversville on May 15.

Charles P. Crumb, ex-'97, of St. Louis, Mo., visited college friends a few days last week.

The Senior examinations ended last Thursday and most of the Seniors are now out of the city.

Sands, '98, has recovered from his recent illness and is now in training at Traver's Island.

George C. Foote, '99, was called home very unexpectedly last Friday by the death of his sister.

Mr. A. E. Twiford of New York visited his brother M. A. Twiford, '96, last Saturday and Sunday.

Prof. Buck has returned to his home in Boston, having completed his work with the Seniors.

Clarke Winslow Crannell, '95, of the *Mail and Express*, spent May 23 and 24 with friends in the city.

Dr. Raymond will deliver an address at the Commencement of the Emma Willard school at Troy, June 10.

Prof. Prosser's class in geology made an examination of the rock formations at Hoffman's Ferry, May 22.

Rev. J. V. Wemple, '92, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Ballston Centre, N. K.

Charles H. Hill, '84, died in New York city last week. He was formerly proprietor of the *Gloversville Standard*.

Clements, '95, will spend the summer in Schenectady. He has been at Auburn Theological Seminary for the past year.

A new fence adorns the Park Place side of the pasture. The old fence that was torn down had been there for 30 years.

Cregan, '99, added renown to his name on Saturday last by winning the half mile race at the Schenectady Driving Park.

Professors Edwards and MacKenzie attended a Latin play given at Boston by the students of Boston University, May 19-20.

Prof. Prosser conducted a geological trip to Howes Cave on May 23d. He also conducted one to Saratoga on May 31st.

Prof. Edwards has been giving his classes some very interesting lectures on the Latin play which he saw in Boston recently.

M. H. Strong, '96, A. S. Derby, '96 and H. A. Frey, '97, rode to Sandy Hill on their wheels last week and remained over Sunday.

George T. Hughes, '93, has been promoted from telegraph editor to assistant managing editor of the N. Y. *Mail and Express*.

The Freshmen taking French will have no examination on the subject at the end of the term, longer lessons having been substituted.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Dr. C. P. Linhart while on a bicycle ride to Albany, broke the sprocket wheel when seven miles from his destination, and was compelled to walk the rest of the distance.

Bayles, '95, who has been attending New Brunswick Theological Seminary for the past year, has been asked to conduct services at the Prospect Hill Chapel during the summer.

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George Clute appeared on the campus Wednesday morning with a new Buckeye mowing machine. He says it cuts magnificently and will make the grounds look smooth as a floor.

Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, '67, and his wife were given a reception in Washington on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his connection with the Church of the Covenant in that city.

George Young, '96, has accepted a position as teacher in the preparatory department of Robert College, Constantinople. This is the same college in which G. E. Pollock, '96, has accepted a position and Young will accompany him and Hall, '96, on their tour before beginning work.

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Clinton W. Clowe, '93, is the guest of friends in this city. He has just graduated from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary and will shortly be ordained into the ministry.

H. M. Pollock, '95, who is studying biology and modern languages at the University of Leipzig, has been assigned the subject "Water Mites and Hyrachita" for original investigation preparatory to a degree.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Lawrence of Quoque, L. I. were on the hill last week visiting their son, A. B. Lawrence, '99. Dr. Lawrence graduated from Union in '69, and for four years held the chair of Higher Mathematics.



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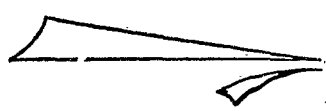
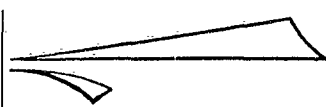


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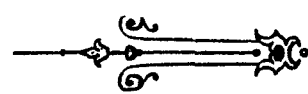
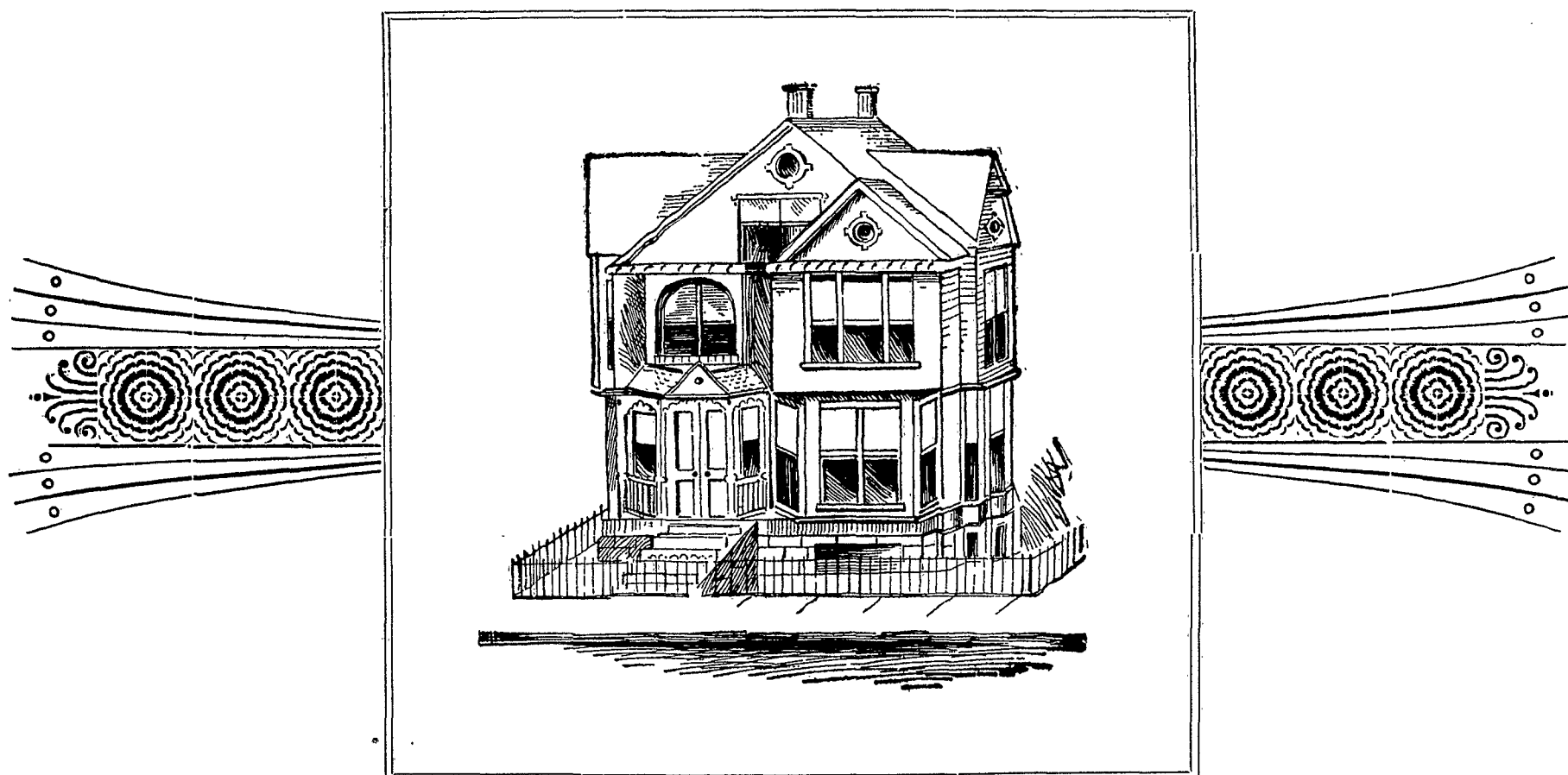
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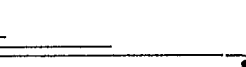
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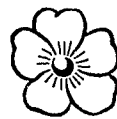
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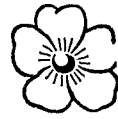
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