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The Concordiensis.



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE STUDENTS OF UNION COLLECE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

VOL. XXV.

10

OCTOBER 17, 1901.

No. 2.

-ADVERTISEMENTS.-

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TheConcordiensis

VOL. XXV. UNION COLLEGE, OCTOBER 17, 1901.

DR. PERKINS' FUNERAL.

Impressive Service in the Chapel Conducted by Dr. Raymond.

The funeral sermon of Dr. Maurice Perkins in the chapel was preached by the Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond on June 20.

"We are all mourners today, for a common sorrow has drawn us together. He was our friend and now that he has gone our hearts are heavy. So suddenly was he taken from us that we do not yet realize that the kindly voice is stilled forever. He touched our lives in so many different ways that it is not for any one of us to voice the experience of another. Each brings today his own tribute of affection. More worthy than anything that I may say is the silent testimony which fills this place with the fragrance of grateful and cherished memories.

" If I speak rather than another, it is because of the relationship which he sustained in this college. This was the scene of his life work. Here he came in young manhood, with the training of the best schools in this and foreign lands, cultured and vigorous, with inherited gifts and graces, with the spirit and the conviction of ancestors who had led in the making of America, with a personality of rare charm, and here he labored through all the long years until now he rests. Fittingly have we borne his body to this college chapel. Fittingly also are we to bear hence for burial to the place already marked by the graves of many who spent their lives in the service of this college. I may not dwell upon the distinction which he gained in his chosen calling, the wide recognition which he won for technical knowledge and professional ability. All this is of moment, but it does not tell the story of his life, nor reveal the secret of our affectionate regard for his memory; for above the professor was always the man. What

he was counted for more than what he knew, or what he taught, important as that was, and he was always in the classroom, as everywhere else, the sympathetic, generous helpful friend. That is why he won the confidence of the students and came into such close and intimate relations with them. Instinctively they felt and trusted his kindness. The story of his life in Union College will never be told until all the men have spoken who received from him a needed word of warning, of advice, of encouragement. He was not easily deceived. Few men could see more clearly into the heart of things, and it was characteristic of the man that he found the heart of good in things evil, and so he believed in men when others did not, and, while censuring, could forgive, and while rebuking, encourage. We of the faculty know how often he became the advocate of a student subject to dicipline, "Let me talk to him," he would say; and we knew that when he talked there would be no abatement of right and just demands, but withal the tenderness and sympathy of a father.

No. 2.

"What he was to the men in college he was to multitudes beside. His great fund of information upon many subjects, his flashing wit, his human interest made him welcome everywhere. He attracted men and men attracted him. His circle of acquaintances was always growing. What he said was remembered and quoted. He added to every company and graced every occasion, and always he was the same-broadminded, generous hearted. He was alert to do a kindness. When opportunity offered gracious words came naturally to his lips. His sympathies were essentially democratic. They went out to men of all classes. He wept with them and rejoiced with them. All suffering touched him; all nobility moved him. He was always telling of something worthy in others. 'Isn't that fine,' he would say, and often his eyes would moisten and his voice would choke with feeling.

"If he was essentially democratic in his sympathies he was essentially unworldly in his purposes and his aims. The things that men usually covet he ignored. He was not always seeking his own advancement. He appreciated it, but he appreciated other things more, and so he was content to live the life of a college professor, rejoicing in his work, doing good as he had opportunity, without envy, without covetousness, without malice, pure-minded, singlehearted, loving and beloved, and now he has gone to his reward and his works do follow him. His life was his religion and as we think of that life we recall the words, 'Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this; To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world.'

"Dear professor and dear friend: You did not live in vain. You made the world brighter and our lives richer, and today in our sorrow we thank God that he gave you to this old college and to us."

FUNERAL OF DR. WHITEHORNE.

PRESIDENT RAYMOND DELIVERS A MOST MEMORABLE ADDRESS,

Procession Follows the Body to the Grave.

The funeral of Dr. Henry Whitehorn, the beloved Greek professor of Union College, was held with marked solemnity on Oct. 2, at 4 o'clock. No instructor of "Old Union" has bearers from the different departments, Dr. William Wells, Dr. S. G. Ashmore, Dr. James R. Truax, Dr. Thomas W. Wright, Dr. F. S. Hoffman, Dean B. H. Ripton, Prof. O. H. Landreth, Dr. James H. Stoller, Dr. E. E. Hale and Dr. Curtis, proceeded slowly from the house to the chapel passing between a file of undergraduates standing with bowed heads, on either side of the walk along the colonnade.

Within the chapel the beautiful anemone and maple leaves from Jackson's garden were displayed in profusion. Other floral tributes consisted of a handsome bronze oak wreath with purple asters tied with broad purple ribbons, a gift of the students, a second wreath of autumn leaves and flowers, presented by the faculty, a mass of roses, a profusion of palms and many other handsome pieces.

The services opened with a selection from the college choir and at its conclusion a fervent prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Bleecker followed by the address by President Raymond who spoke thus:

"What can I say that will fittingly voice the gratitude and affection and sorrow that stirs our hearts today. No tribute of words can equal that which is borne by the memories that come thronging upon us in this hour, memories of a great soul, of a gracious spirit, of a life that spent itself in loyal and loving service. Rather than speak I would let these memories tell their silent story to the praise of him we honored and loved. And I know well that this would best meet his wishes, who while living shrank from public honors, but found his satisfaction in the consciousness of duty done and that he had a place in the grateful recollections of generations of Union College students. All that he would ask of us today is that we should think kindly of him and not praise him in speech, and yet if he knew that talking over what he was, and how he lived, for us and for others, would clear our vision and bring a new and better purpose into our lives, I think that he would not protest, only he would say, 'Speak the truth about me. Do not give me virtues that I did not have, nor let the occasion of my death distort the importance of my life.' That he would say this we know

ever been more revered than "this grand old man" and the numbers in attendance at the obsequies gave proof of their deep esteem.

At 3:30 a private service was held within the home in South college, the Rev. Pierre McD. Bleecker, rector of Christ church conducting the solemn service. At its completion, the casket conveyed by the student bearers, F. T. Ostrander, '02, G. S. Woolworth, '02, G. W. Donnan, '03, Eustace Hulsapple, '03, C. L. Hays, '04, and J. F. Putnam, '04, followed by the honorary pall

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instinctively, for above all else he stood for honesty, sincerity, reality. If we can only give him that we shall be content, but we, not he, must determine what is due, for like all large souls he did not appreciate himself, did not realize how much there was in his character and work deserving of the highest praise.

"It may be doubted if anywhere else in America there was such a complete reproduction of the spirit and methods and aims of higher education in England as was found in the Greek room of Union College while Dr. Whitehorne was in the chair. His personality prevaded the the place and dominated it. He was emphatically the master, absolute in his authority, exacting in his demands and persistent in his idealsthe master of his subject as well, as accurate in his knowledge as he was commanding in his spirit. And like every great master he was a great servant. What he knew he knew for others, and lived only to communicate his knowledge. He had no ambition beyond that. To him a professorship was a place of honor, of the highest honor. This also was a part of his old world inheritance and so he magnified his office.

"But if his classroom was the centre of his world it was not his whole world. He knew Greek and much beside, for he was warmblooded and lived in the nineteer th century and in America, in touch with the life about him. Heshared its hopes and aspirations and struggles, and what seemed to some of us strange, especially in his later years, he never lost his sympathy with youth. This more than anything else bound his students to him. He did not simply endure them, but enjoyed them. He could laugh at them and with them. Their interests were his interests, their triumphs his triumphs. Their noisy exuberance did not disturb him. Their sport did not annoy him, only let them beware not to transgress the bounds of respect, nor abuse confidence. That was intolerable and youth was no excuse. His whole nature revolted against duplicity and meanness. He demanded from others what he gave so freely to them, courtesy and fair play, and yet he was charitable in his judgements and never con-

demned unless proof of guilt was too positive to be rejected. Even then he leaned to mercy's side and was always willing to give an offender another chance. Most men grow cynical as they grow older but he did not, and so he was an optimist to the last, believing good rather than evil of others. This made his old age beautiful and inspiring. It was a joy to met him. The memory of an interview would live in the mind for days like the rich perfume of a flower, not so much because of what he said, although that was always worth recalling, but because of the subtile influence of his generous, kindly, hopeful and unselfish spirit. His very manner suggested the union of strength and gentleness, which gave such charm to his personality, and then that wonderful voice would linger like the deep tone of a cathedral bell, pervasive and compelling.

"I have not attempted to review in detail the life of Dr. Whitehorne, although in its earlier years it was full of incident and exceptional That story will be told in another interest. way. Nor have I touched upon the tender and sacred relations of the home, which his love enriched and blessed. Too deep for words is the sorrow of those who remain, and even our sympathy for them, sincere and deep, must remain unvoiced. It has seemed most fitting at this time to speak of Dr. Whitehorne as we knew him and of the life that he shared with us. Meagre and unworthy have been my words. Our real tribute is in our hearts where his name is enshrined and his influence abides. For us he cannot die, but will live in the worthier purposes which he has inspired, in the beauty and fragrance of the memory that he has left. I have not said too much. I could not say too much to express the gratitude and love with which we treasure his memory and still treasure it until we meet again in the fellowship and service that has no end." At 4:30 the procession moved from the chapel. At the head came the body borne by the bearers, and after it the honorary bearers, the trustees of the college, the faculty, the undergraduate body in order of seniority and friends of the deceased. In this order the casket was carried to the college plot in Vale cemetery where interment took place.

IN MEMORIAM.

The gray walls weep, and heads are bowed In silent grief. A solemn hush Pervades the rooms where They were wont To teach. But memory burns With lessons learned before the shrines Of Chemistry and Greek. They are Not dead. Let's write 'Emeritus' Instead, and place the laurel wreath Upon the seats where once They sat And taught. 'Twere good that such men lived.

G. C. R., '99.

STUDENTS FOR SHOW RESPECT DEAD.

At the first college meeting of the year a committee was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of Dr. Perkins. The following resolutions were drawn up:

Whereas, Our teacher and friend Maurice Perkins, loved and respected by us all, has passed away the undergraduate body of Union College has

RESOLVED, That it has sustained a great loss—a loss thoroughly felt by all; that it feels a sincere sorrow at losing one who was so thoroughly in sympathy with it; that it sympathizes with the members of his family who survive; and it has further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and published in the daily papers and the Concordiensis.

> FRAZER METZGER, DONALD C. HAWKES,

Another committee was appointed from the three upper classes, those who have known and loved Dr. Whitehorne, to draft suitable resolutions.

The following resolutions were prepared by the committee :

Whereas, An all wise and kind Father has seen fit to remove by death our highly esteemed teacher,

RESOLVED, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, we are sensible of the loss of a conscientious and painstaking teacher and faithful friend.

RESOLVED, That we extend our sympathy to his bereaved relatives and that we commend them to Him in whom he so implicitly trusted.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be published in the Concordiensis and Schenectady papers, and that a copy be sent to the relatives of the deceased.

> FRAZER METZGER, GEORGE W. DONNAN, HARRY S. OLMSTED.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Passed by the Faculty of Union College on the Death of Prof. Whitehorne.

We, the members of the Faculty of Union College, assembled for the purpose of recording our esteem for the late Professor Whitehorne, and our sorrow at his death, approve the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That in the death of Henry Whitehorne, LL. D., Union College has suffered an irreparable loss and the members of this faculty a keen personal bereavement.

George W. Donnan.

Dean Ripton announced in chapel on Sept. 30, that all college exercises would be suspended until after the funeral of Dr. Whitehorne, which took place on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 4 o'clock.

At a meeting of the students it was decided that each student should wear a band of crape on the left arm for two weeks as a token of sorrow and respect for Dr. Whitehorne. A committee was appointed to procure an appropriate floral offering from the students.

RESOLVED, That the members of the faculty of Union College are sincerely mindful and appreciative of the long and valuable services of Dr. Whitehorne, who for more than thirty-five years has successfully discharged the duties of the Greek professorship, and through his sympathy with learning and polite letters has done much to advance and strengthen the cause of classical studies, both at Union and elsewhere.

THE CONCORDIENSIS.

RESOLVED, That through his death Union College loses a teacher of rare ability and power, whose single-minded devotion to duty was unsurpassed, whose fidelity to truth and to his ideals was complete, and whose influence with the young men under his charge was of that sort which makes for sound discipline, true scholarship, and unflinching integrity.

RESOLVED, That as a mark of respect to our friend and colleague, we, the members of this faculty, attend his funeral in a body, and that all college exercises be suspended until after the burial.

RESOLVED, That we herein convey to his afflicted family our sincerest sympathy, and our deep appreciation of their grief.

RESOLVED further, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the faculty, and that another copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

> WILLIAM WELLS, B. H. RIPTON, SIDNEY G. ASHMORE, Committee.

CONCERNING 1901.

Their Present Whereabouts.

H. S. Bahler has secured a position at the General Electric Works.

H. A. Barrett is registered at the Albany Law School. J. H. Clements, Jr., is in business with his father in this city.

J. H. Cook has entered the Albany Law School.

A. S. Golden is on the staff of the Evening Star in the city.

Gardiner Kline has taken up journalism as his profession and is connected with the Amsterdam Democrat.

John Ludden has taken up the study of law at his home in Troy.

John McNab is a student at the Auburn Theological Seminary.

P. L. Merriman is at the Albany Law School.

J. W. Miller, Jr., is in business at Johnstown.

L. Minkin is at the Albany Law School.

S. J. Neff has taken up educational work.

J. E. Parker is professor of English at Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.

E. B. Slack has entered upon a course at the Normal College, Albany.

G. L. Shelley is professor of Greek and Latin at Mercersburg Academy, Pa.

L. L. Sumeriski is in the Test Department at the General Electric Works.

W. E. VanWormer is at the Normal College, Albany.

C. P. Wagoner is taking post-graduate work in Greek and Latin at Harvard.

R. F. Warner is in the Test Department at the General Electric Works.

Lewis S. Benton has a position with the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., in New York City.

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H. J. Brown is connected with the Government Forestry Commission, in Idaho.

C. J. Bennett is in business at Amsterdam.

R. E. Argersinger has a position with the General Electric Company.

J. W. Cheesborough has accepted a position as teacher in the Government schools in the Philippines. L. J. Weed has a position as physical director and instructor in English at Mercersburg Academy, Pa.

T. H. Wight is at the Normal College, Albany.

George T. Hughes, '93, of the New York Mail and Express attended the funeral of Dr. Whitehorne.

THE CONCORDIENSIS.

THE CONCORDIENSIS.

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

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THERE is an old custom here at Union which the members of the freshmen class either through ignorance or design do not observe. That is the custom of speaking to every other student wherever one meets him, either on the campus or down town, whether one knows his name or not. In a college the size of Union and possessing the democratic spirit that she does, it ill becomes any student to fail to recognize with a friendly greeting any fellow student. tady eleven. The line-bucking of Paige, without headgear, was conspicuous. Captain Mallery played well at left half and the work of Cronkhite in getting into every play brought him also commendation."

THE Law School is to be congratulated upon the unusually bright prospects that are before it this year. The registry shows an attendance of 120, of whom 74 are in the senior and 46 in the junior class. Of the 74 in the senior class 26 are college men and 15 out of the 26 in the junior class.

The colleges represented in the school are Union, 14; Yale, 3; Hamilton, 2; Central University, 3; Amherst, 1; Syracuse, 1; Kansas State, 1; Colgate, 2; Cornell, 4; Harvard, 1; Instituto de Porto Rico, 1; Williams, 3; Rutgers, 1; Princeton, 1; Pennsylvania Military, 1; while one man is from both Glasgow and Cambridge and another from both Wesleyan and McGill.

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Union is represented in the senior class by Holcombe, '98, Bonesteel, '99, Rogers, Bender, Pike, Fenton, Reed, Hubbard, Loucks and Paige, all of 1900.

In the junior class are Barrett, 1901, Boorn, 1900, Minkin, 1901, and Merriman, 1901.

THE JUNIOR HOP.

The Hop Committee has held several meetings and decided to give their first hop in Nott Memorial Hall on Saturday, Oct. 19, beginning at 8 p. M., and to be an informal affair. W.

OWING to the early date at which the paper went to press it will be impossible to give a detailed account of the Cornell game until the next issue. The Cornell Daily Sun in an account of the game says in part:

"Two touchdowns were made in either half, all of which were pluckily contested by the SchenecR. Pritchard is chairman of the committee which is composed of J. Q. Gulnac, R. F. Barrett, A. S. Peck, G. B. Griswold, H. G. Hoxie, Eustace Hulsapple, N. N. Gould, H. N. Bowler and L. J. Gallegher.

'46.—At the session of the New York Presbytery, which was held at Glens Falls recently, announcement was made of the gift of \$200,000 by Horace B. Silliman, LL. D., of Cohoes, to erect a Presbyterian building in New York city.

GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, '49.

His Distinguished Career.

In his handsome country residence at Cold Spring, overlooking the Hudson, directly opposite West Point, General Daniel Butterfield passed away on July 18. Six weeks before his death the general sustained a stroke of apoplexy in New York, from which he never recovered. The week before his death he gave directions to his wife to obtain permission from the Secretary of State to have his body interred in the military cemetery at West Point. At first it was thought permission could not be granted, but later word came that it had and on receiving the news the feeble man gave a smile of satisfaction.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield was a type of the true American in the best and highest sense of the term. In the first place he came of good stock. His grandfather was born in Albany and lived on the great estate owned by one of the Van Rensselaer patroons. His father, John Butterfield, was one of the class of men who illustrate the pluck and ability which win success and prove sterling character. John Butterfield posessed indomitable will, conspicuous ability and the intelligence which is far-seeing and finds expression in enterprises that are enduring and ever-increasing in scope. He was a pioneer in the transportation business and helped to develop it from the crude methods of the stage coach to those of the lightning express of the present day. In 1849 he formed the express company of Butterfield, Wasson & Co., which became a very important factor in the trade of this state and the West. Later he originated the American Express Company, and was its directing power until his death at Utica in 1869. He was also quick to see the importance of the electric telegraph, and built the Morse line between New York and Buffalo. As president of the Overland Stage Company he, in 1868, before the building of the transcontinental railroads, contracted with the government to carry a tri-weekly mail between San

Francisco and the Missouri river. Utica, his home for many years, largely benefitted by his enterprise, public spirit and sagacity, and he was one of the leading men in promoting its interests and maintaining its prosperity.

Thus it will be seen that the son inherited qualities that were certain to bring him success and distinction. Daniel Butterfield was born in Utica, October 31, 1831. His father, who had been deprived of educational advantages in his early years, made provision for the thorough training of the son. Daniel received the best preparatory schooling and entered Union College where he graduated in 1849, being a member of the Sigma Phi Society. For years he was general superintendent of the eastern division of the American Express Company, and took a prominent place in the affairs of the metropolis. When the Twelfth Regiment of the state militia was reorganized in 1859 he was chosen its colonel, and his efforts soon brought it to the front rank among the New York troops. Col. Butterfield, early on the breaking out of the civil war, tendered his services to the general government, and April 21, 1861, with him at its head, it left for Washington. Col. Butterfield's command led the advance into Virginia across the Long Bridge in July, marched to the upper Patomac and the young colonel was placed in command of a brigade.

He showed great capacity for military command and before the end of the first year of the war was made Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army, and then Brigadier General of Volunteers. In 1862 he was appointed a Colonel in the Regular Army and a Major General of Volunteers. General Butterfield served under McClellan with the Army of the Potomac and commanded the Fifth Army Corps at Fredericksburg. He was Chief of Staff at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He fought with great bravery all through the peninsular campaign of 1862, taking a prominent part in the battles of Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mills. In the latter action he was seriously wounded. But he continued in the field and was intrusted with important and delicate duties. He participated in the constant



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fighting during McClellan's retreat to Harrison's Landing, and commanded a detachment which protected the rear and flank of the Union army. Gen. Butterfield was sent across the James river with his command to cover the withdrawal of McClellan's army from the Chickahominy.

In August and September, 1862, he was with the Army of the Potomac in its fierce battles under Pope and McClellan and was given command of a division. November 29 he was appointed a major general of volunteers and July 1, 1863, a colonel in the regular army and commander of the Fifth Infantry. At the bloodly battle of Fredericksburg he commanded the Fifth Corps. Thereafter his services were in constant demand by his superiors, who appreciated his value as a commander and adviser. He was chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville and also at Gettysburg, and his bravery and capacity won for mim repeated and most complimentary official allusions. He was again wounded at Gettysburg, but would not remain long disabled, and in October he was made chief of staff of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, sent to the relief of Rosecrans' army at Chattanooga and with Gen. Hooker took a leading part in the operations about Chattanooga and the famous "battle above the clouds" on Lookout mountain. With Hooker, too, he went through the contests at Mission Ridge, Ringgold and Pea Vine Creek, Ga. In the Atlanta campaign he commanded a division of the Twentieth Corps in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw and Lost Mountain, and for gallant and meritorious conduct was given the brevets successively of brigadier and major general in the regular army. For some years after the close of the war Gen. Butterfield was in charge of the general recruiting service of the United States forces stationed about New York harbor. In 1869, having been appointed as the head of the subtreasury in New York, he resigned from the army, in order to assume the important duties of the position. He was one of the most respected and influential residents of New York city.

With such a record of long and gallant service, Gen. Butterfield was naturally called into prominence whenever the veterans assembled. There are many events of this kind to be chronicled, and among the pleasantest and most impressive was the reunion of the Third Brigade, first division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, at Washington September 21, 1892. This was during the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, a memorial meeting of the union heroes. The proceedings at the reunion are published in a very handsome volume, and its perusal affords a great deal of most interesting and instructive information which has an important bearing on the history of the war. The brigade association was organized at St atar Island, Mich., August 5, 1891, and the reunion of the following year at Washington was its first annual gathering. The history of the Third Brigade is one of the highest honor and most exalted bravery. It was composed of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Sixteenth Michigan, Forty-fourth New York and Twentieth Maine regiments, and out of a total enrollment of 6,943 it lost 3,012 in killed and wounded. In the list of greatest losses during the war, including over 10,000 regiments, the Eighty-third Pennsylvania is second and the Sixteenth Michigan eighth.

The minutes of the first meeting of the association records these among other notable facts: "In our gathering today we have some pride in the fact that we belonged to a brigade that fired the first gun at Yorktown and the very last at Appomattox. Through its lines came the flag of truce, signifying the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, and to this brigade was accorded the honor of receiving the guns and colors of the soldiers who followed Lee to Appomattox." Gen. Butterfield was the first commander of this hard fighting brigade, and he led it through the peninsula campaign, from Yorktown to Richmond, and from Hanover Court House to Malvern Hill, and until July 13, 1862—a period embracing some of the bloodiest conflicts of the war. The story of the brigade is one of valor unsurpassed, and Gen. Butterfield, as president of the association, gave elo-

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quent and tender expression to his sentiments in his address on the occasion referred to.

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Another volume of peculiar interest in this connection is the one containing the report of the annual reunion and dinner of the Old Guard Association of the 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Saturday, April 21, 1894, at the Manhattan Athletic Club. It is particularly rich in illustrations, among which are fine protraits of Gen. Butterfield and other officers of the regiment in its earlier and later days, war scenes, the present armory and many fac-similes and views that are connected with the regiment's history. There are also biographical sketches of Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Francis C. Barlow and a notable array of other officers who have served at the head of the regiment or in other capacities. The reunion of the Old Guard in 1894 was a memorial occasion. Gen. Butterfield was president and as toastmaster dwelt on the patriotism which is at the bottom of the National Guard, and gave a very feeling review of the 12th Regiment's history and a touching tribute to its gallant dead. Col. Richard Henry Savage, the author of "My Official Wife" and other stories, is a graduate of West Point and a soldier of distincion. He spoke at the reunion to the toast of "The Citizen Soldier," and paid a high compliment to the volunteers and the National Guard. In the course of his remarks he said :

"To lead her sons in war, to marshal her hosts, a state which can alone place an army of several corps in the field, needs the higher military talents. New York has not been disappointed in her hours of need. Your gallant ex-colonel, now major general, Daniel Butterfield, seems to have taken our proud state motto as his watchword-'Excelsior' has been his guiding principle. The multiplication of colleges with military instruction, the extension of the National Guard system and the growing numbers of West Point graduates foster military studies today. We have a mass of technical publications; our bureaus of military information, our attaches abroad, the discussions of the veteran orders and the adjutant general's state archives furnish to the student ample material. But it was singular that the man who reached

the highest honors of New York in the regular army should have fitted himself alone for the field. The sudden outbreak of the war found Daniel Butterfield in the flush of young manhood. It was the strategy of peace which aided Daniel Butterfield in perfecting his latent military talents. A born leader of men, cool, energetic, decisive, with a ready eloquence and a never-failing wit, he was certainly well fitted to organize men. This career, which has since rounded into a cosmopolitan fame as scholar, thinker, orator and man of high affairs, was interrupted by the war at which our wiseacres sneered."

Gen. Butterfield was a gentleman of ripe culture and conspicuous literary attainments. His first published work was produced during the exciting period of the war, a book entitled "Camp and Outpost Duty," dealing with experiences at the front. Since then he has written and spoken much on important and interesting subjects. Very warm in his heart is the place held by his Alma Mater, Union College, and in one respect his service to it has been as unique as it has proved effective and practical having served as trustee for a long number of years. It is safe to say that the Butterfield lectures, as a means of giving the students expositions by prominent men of practical questions of the highest value to them in their future careers, have no equal in college work. They are the gift of Gen. Butterfield to the institution which commands so much of his love and pride. The idea originated at a meeting of Union alumni in New York city some years ago, and was very enthusiastically received. Gen. Butterfield at once proceeded to put it into execution. The labor of securing lecturers and arranging dates for their appoarance at the college was enormous, and no one with less enthusiasm and courage and well-matured purpose than Gen. Butterfield could have carried the project through. But he did so, and Union College has been enriched by the valuable information imparted to its students by the eminent men who have brought the store of their knowledge and experience, and out of their abundance provided most valuable instruction to those whose good fortune it has been to hear them.

The course has been one of the most remarkable in its originality and practical value that college men of the present age have known anything of. Every college man, every college student and every graduate will thoroughly appreciate the merit and importance of this work.

At the 32d annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, held in Utica last May, a tablet was presented to the Oneida Historical Society by the 12th Regiment Veteran Association. The presentation was made by Gen. Horatio C. King and the tablet was accepted by Judge Alfred C. Coxe, president of the Oneida Historical Society, and is now on the east wall of the Munson-Williams Memorial. It is a replica of a bronze tablet placed on the regiment monument at Little Round Top at Gettysburg by the 12th and 44th New York volunteers. It contains a bas-relief of Gen. Butterfield and the following brief account of his military career :

"Maj. Gen. Butterfield. Wonnded three days' battle at Gettysburg. Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac. Was colonel of the 12th Regiment at outbaeak of the war and brought it out April 21, 1861. Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Turkey Bend, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellors-Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout ville, Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Pea Vine, Ringgold, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Ga; Dallas, New Hope Church, Golgotha, Kenesaw, Culp's Farm, Cassville." Gen. Butterfield was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Brown of New York, whom he married before the war. A few years ago he married Mrs. Julia James of New York, who survives. He leaves no children. Gen. Butterfied leaves a brother, John Butterfield, and a sister, Mrs. William M. Storrs, both of Utica.

EZRA A. HUNTINGTON, '32.

The Rev. Ezra A. Huntington, D. D., LL. D., professor of Old and New Testament criticism and exegesis of Auburn Theological Seminary, died in Auburn, July 14. He was born in Columbus, N. Y., June 25, 1813. He was graduated from Union College in 1832. For a time he engaged in teaching, meanwhile taking a private theological course in Schenectady. In 1837 he was ordained by the Albany Presbytery and was installed as pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Albany. There he remained until 1855. In 1847, fourteen years after his graduation from college, he received from Columbia College the degree of doctor of divinity, and in 1883 the additional degree of LL. D. was given him by Lafayette College, In 1854 he was called to accept the professorship in Auburn Theological Seminary. In 1892, at the age of eighty years, Dr. Huntington retired from active work, becoming professor emeritus. He went to the seminary at a time when its affairs were at a low ebb. Its paesent high standing among the religious educational institutions of the country is largely due to Dr. Huntington's energy and tireless work. He was twice married. On July 13, 1839, he married Miss Anna Euphemia Van Vechten of Schenectady, who died in 1860. On April 16, 1868, he married her sister, Miss Katherine Van Vechten, who survives him. Four children also survive, Chester Huntington of Flushing, L. I.; Samuel V. Huntington of New York city; Mrs. Dana W. Bigelow of Utica, and Mrs. John Gilchrist of Boston. Dr. Horace Bigelow of New York city, is a grandson.

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'95.—Albert S. Cox, who has been an instructor at the Troy Academy since graduation, is now assistant principal of the Glens Falls Academy.

WILLIAM J. STILLMAN, '48.

William James Stillman, artist, art critic and journalist, died on July 6 at his home at Frimley Green, Surrey, England, at the age of 73. Mr. Stillman was born at Schenectady on June 1, 1828, and was graduated from Union College with the class of 1848. Having early developed

a fondness for art, he began studying landscape painting almost as soon as he left college with Frederick E. Church. In 1849 he made his first trip to Europe, became acquainted with Ruskin and Rossetti and returned in six months a disciple of the pre-Raphælite school of art. From 1851 to 1859 he devoted himself to art, contributing regularly to the National Academy of Design, to which he was elected a member in 1854. During this time he became greatly interested in the cause of free Hungary, largely through the eloquence of Louis Kossuth. Kossuth, before he fled from Hungary and during the Hungarian revolution, had become possessed of the Austrian crown jewels and hid them in Vienna. He suggested to Stillman that the latter should visit Vienna, try to get the jewels and bring them to America. Stillman readily undertook this perilous mission, failed to accomplish it and returned to the United States in 1855. Shortly afterward he and John Durand founded The Crayon, a paper devoted to art and art criticism. From the founding of the Crayon Mr. Stillman gradually abandoned creative art for criticism and general literature. He became the intimate friend of Lowell and Agassiz and Emerson and what has come to be known as the "Adirondack Group" of literary men and naturalists. In 1859 he went to Europe again and in 1861 he was appointed United States consul at Rome. He was removed from that office and made consul to Crete, owing he always said, to his criticism of the American legislation at Rome. He remained our consul at Crete until 1869, when he became persona non grata to the Turkish government, owing to his avowed sympathy with the Cretan insurrection, and was retired. He never afterwards held public office. Soon after his removal as consul at Crete he became a member of the staff of the London Times and was a pensioner of that paper at the time of his death. In 1886 he was the Rome correspondent of that paper, and for several years afterward he prosecuted his studies in archæology. About a year ago appeared a very interesting book written by him entitled "The Autobiography of a Journalist."

ABRAM N. LITTLEJOHN, '45.

The Right Rev. Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, bishop of Long Island, died at Williamstown, Mass., August 3. He was born in Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y., December 13, 1824. The celebration of his seventy-sixth birthday last December in Garden City, L. I., where his home is located, was attended by many of the clergy of Long Island and the metropolitan district.

On January 26, 1869, he was consecrated bishop of Long Island in Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn, of which he had previously been rector. The consecration ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by Bishops Johns, Odenheimer, Coxe, Clarkson, Randall, Kerfoot, Neely and Mooris. The year before he had been elected bishop of central New York, but this office he resigned.

Bishop Littlejohn was graduated from Union College in 1845 and ordained deacon in St. Peter's church, Auburn, March 19, 1848. For a short period he was in charge of St. Ann's church, Amsterdam, and then moved to Meriden, Conn., where he took charge of St. Andrew's church. In 1850 he became rector of Christ church, Springfield, Mass., and in June of the following year he was called to the rectorship of St. Paul's church, New Haven.

In 1858 he was elected president of Geneva, now Hobart college, but declined the honor. During his pastorate in New Haven he was lecturer on pastoral theology in Berkeley Divinity school, Middletown, Conn.

In 1860 he moved to Brooklyn and on Easter Sunday of that year began his duties as rector of the Church of Holy Trinity.

Bishop Littlejohn in 1874 was placed in charge of the American Episcopal churches in Europe and consecrated St. Paul's-Within-the-Walls in Rome and opened the American church in Paris.

While abroad he delivered a course of lectures before the University of Cambridge, and the university conferred upon him in 1880 the degree of doctor of laws.

Bishop Littlejohn was a rigorous churchman and sternly opposed all innovations, particularly the new forms in the accessories of worship. Because of these and his willingness to voice bluntly and in public his intolerance of the methods in some churches he aroused the opposition of not a few clergymen. He was the author of many works, among the best known being "Discourses on Individualism," "Christian Dogma Essential" and "The Christian Ministry at the Close of the Nineteenth Century."

UNION'S TREASURER DEAD.

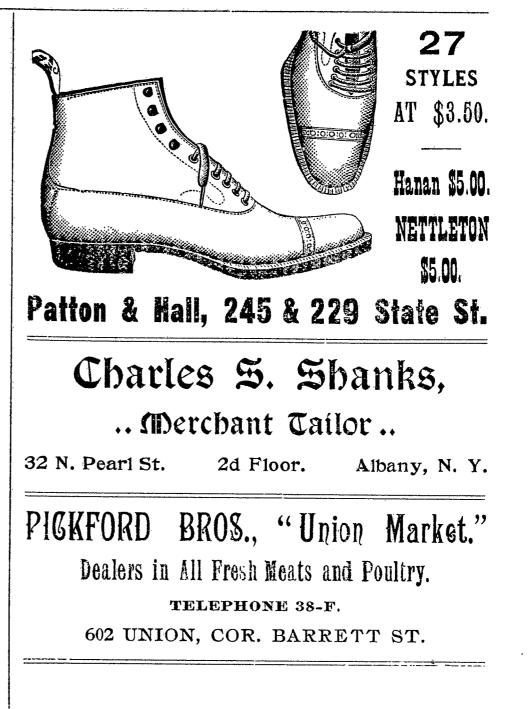
Gilbert K. Harroun, treasurer of Union college, died in Plattsburg on September 12, from heart disease. Owing to the fact that his health had not been good for the past two years, he was well aware that his death might occur at any time but its suddeness came as a shock to his friends in this city and to the college.

Gilbert K. Harroun was about 66 years old. He has had a long and active career, having held many positions of prominence and trust. He was treasurer of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions for several years and was business manager of the Mail and Express until 1892, when he became treasurer of Union College.

Mr. Harroun found the college finances in bad condition. Mr. Harroun set about his task with great energy and skill and succeeded in placing the college on a firm basis and at the commencement of 1900 announced that, for the first time in forty years, the college was entirely out of death.

During the past two years he has been actively interested in the work of the Cuban Educational Association and at his death was secretary of the Association. For several years he gave a prize of \$50 to the senior in Union College who should write the best essay on some economic subject.

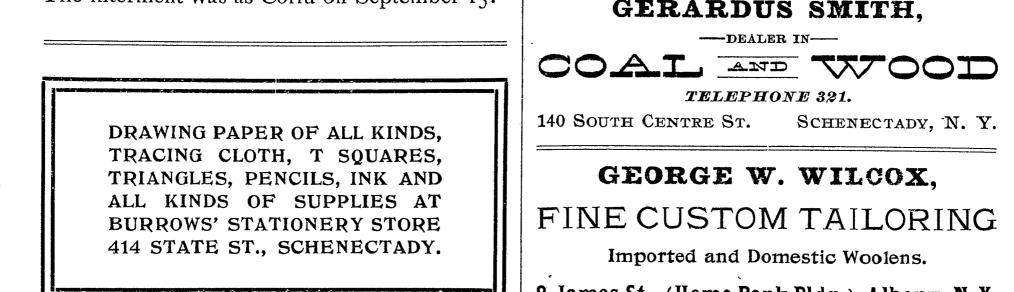
Mr. Harroun is survived by a wife and one son. At his oft-repeated request, the funeral was a quiet, inostentatious ceremony. It took place at Plattsburg, September 14 and representatives of the faculty and trustees were present. The interment was as Corfu on September 15.



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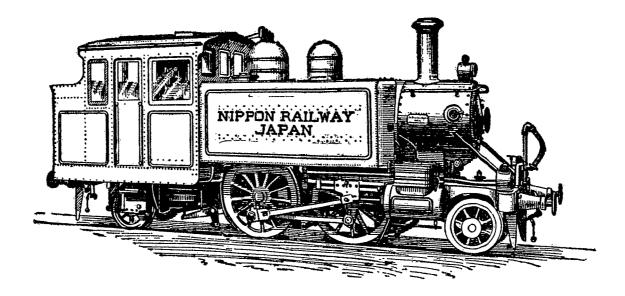
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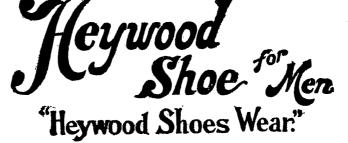
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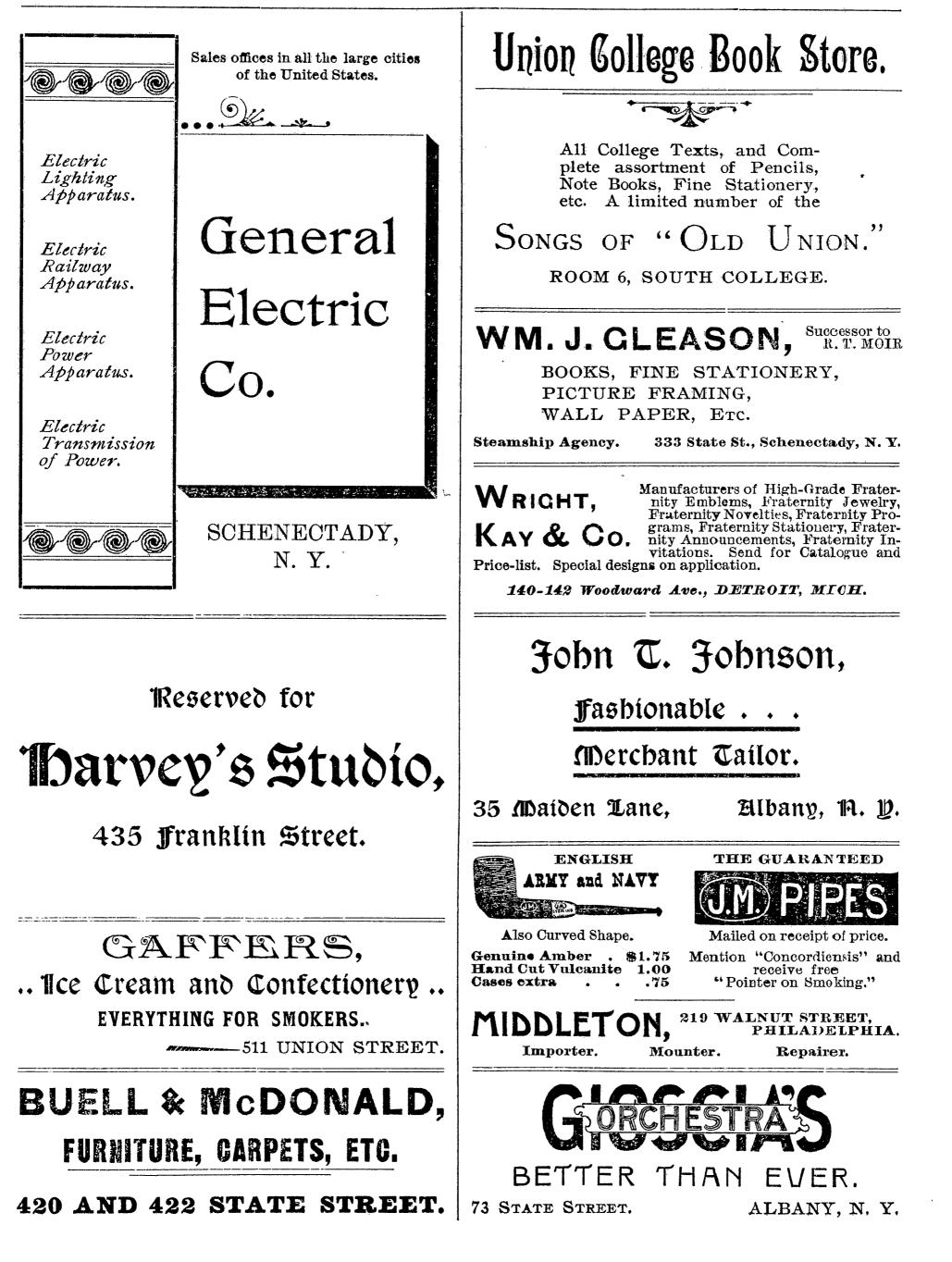
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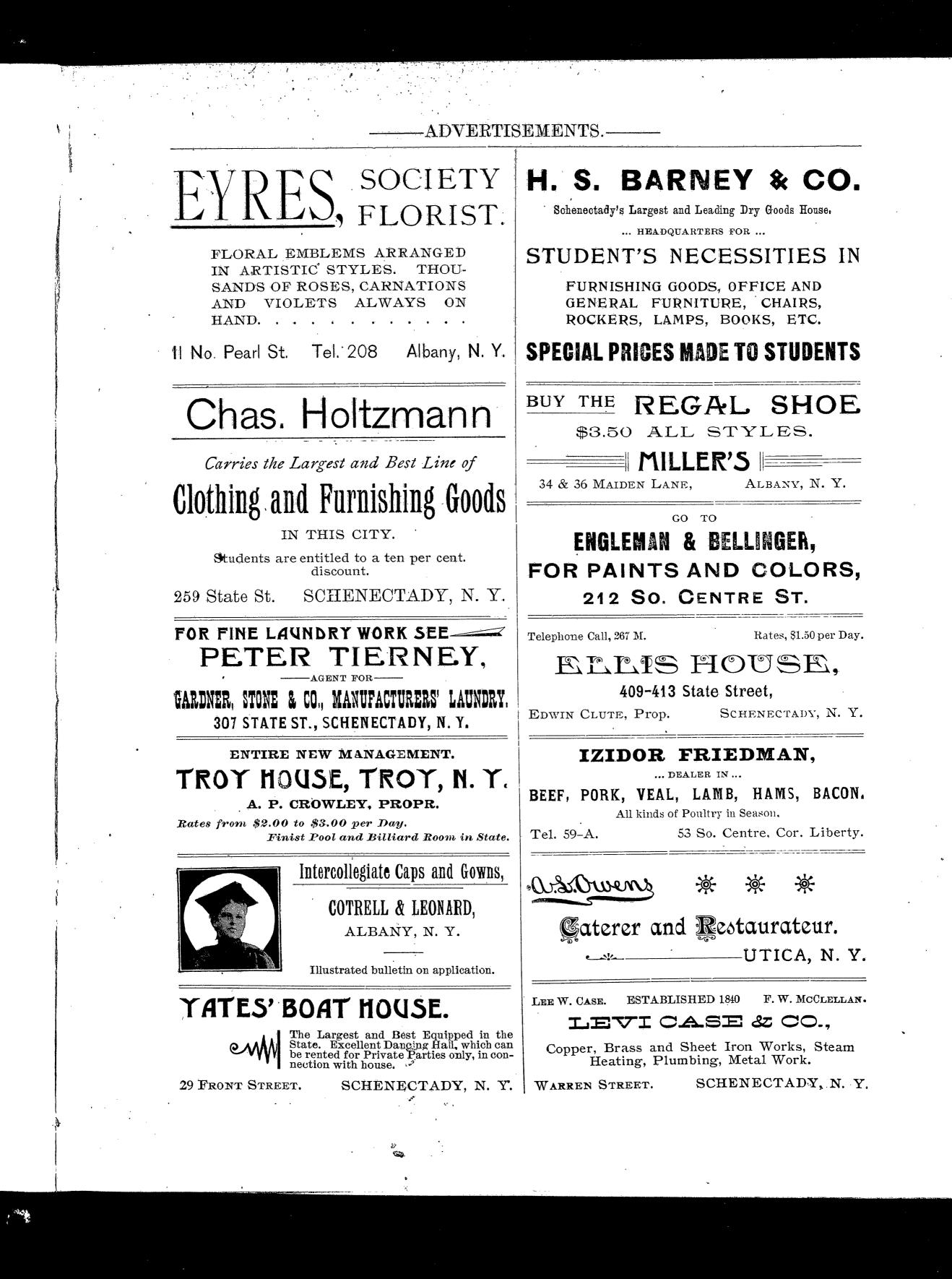


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