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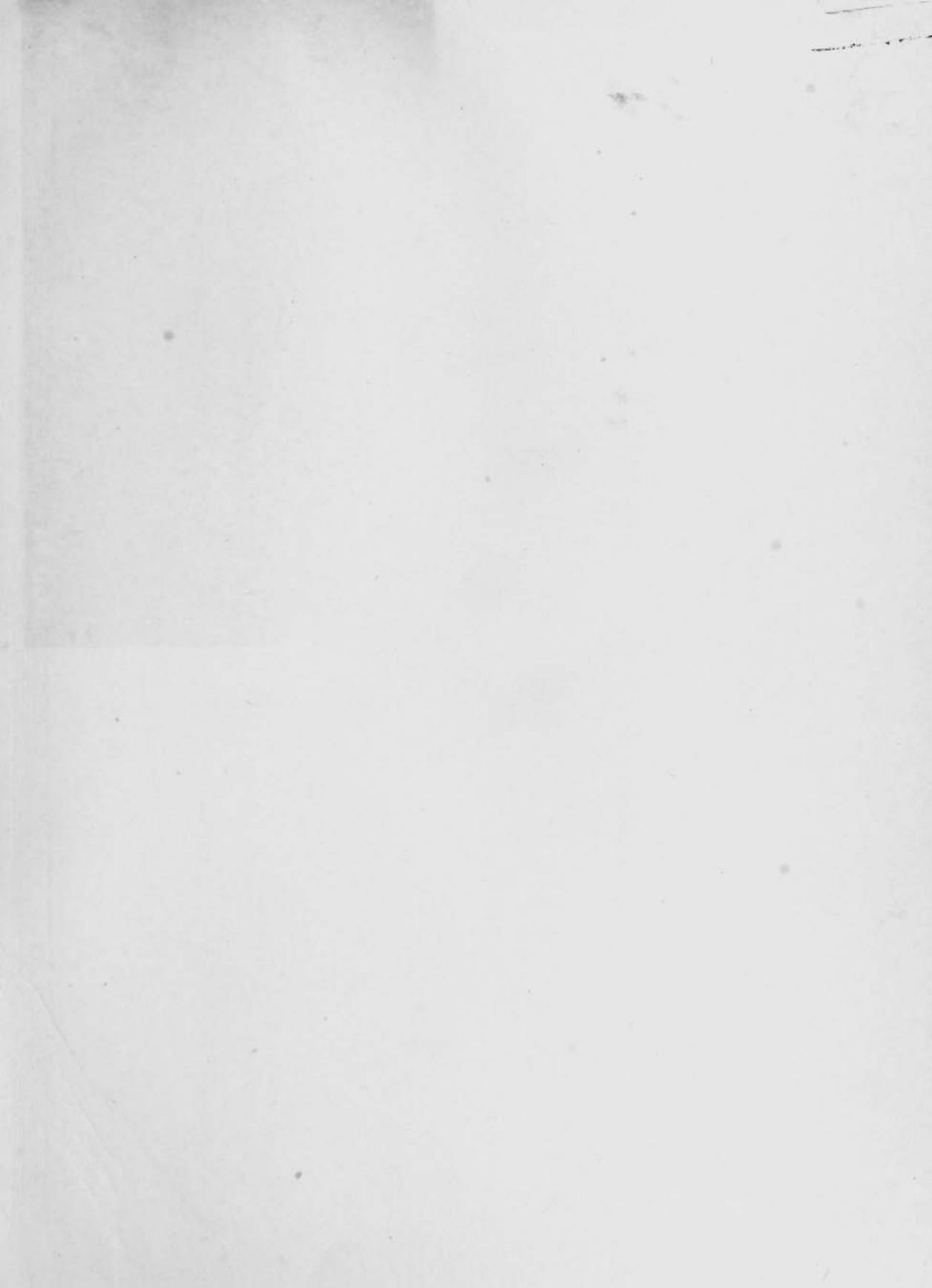
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THE
CORNELL ERA

Published Weekly by Editors chosen from the Senior and Junior Classes of
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

VOLUME XX.

Editors for 1887-88:

Frank Gaylord Gilman, '88, Editor-in-Chief,
Sherburne, N. Y.

Frank Sidney Fielder, '89,
Dansville, N. Y.

Claude Jones, '89,
Tyrone, Pa.

Philip Schuyler Lyon, '89,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Charles Edward Treman, '89,
Ithaca, N. Y.

William Buzard Smith, '88, Managing Editor,
Columbiana, O.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

Vol. XX.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

No. 1.

The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

T. SHANNON, '88,

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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WITH this number the Cornell ERA begins a new year under the supervision of a new Board of Editors. To our old friends we extend a cordial greeting, to our new friends, the entering class, a hearty welcome and congratulations on their choice of a university. When we returned to the University we found that the new courses of law and pharmacy with able corps of professors had been added to the college curriculum; while many old courses had been changed and enlarged. This extension of the facilities of the University, as well

as the great increase in the number of students demand a corresponding development of the scope of the college press. The honesty and impartiality which the ERA has always maintained toward all professors, all courses and all classes, the present Board promises to sustain throughout the year. The ERA, being a weekly paper, is better enabled to cater to the tastes of all than any other college paper. A daily paper is compelled to devote its whole space to news of an ephemeral interest, to the exclusion of literary articles; while a monthly magazine is able to devote very little attention to happenings in the college world. The ERA occupies a position between these two extremes; and while we give a *resumé* of the news of the week we are able to give considerable attention to matters of a deeper and more permanent nature, to literature, history and science. The University can boast of no paper that is entirely devoted to literature. Consequently a new duty falls upon the ERA and that is to cultivate the literary spirit among the undergraduates. So the ERA intends to maintain as high a literary standard as possible and to pay more attention to the reviews of new books, especially the productions of our own professors. The incoming Board would like to state that the columns of the ERA are open to the student, alumnus and professor for discussions upon subjects that are of interest to the college world. And when the year has closed we hope to have given to our subscribers a careful history of the college year.

THE majority of students begin their college course with a vague idea of the opportunities, the ennobling influence and the permanent benefit of university life. Some have graduated from college and have grasped only the opportunities that are presented by their own course. Numbered among our instructors are men who have won a world wide reputation as

scholars and specialists in science, history, literature and philosophy. These men are to be your instructors for four years. The first thing for you Freshmen to fully realize is that you are now a part of a great university. This is a significant fact. It means a great deal. All the libraries, the laboratories, all the facilities of the University are open to you. It depends upon you whether you avail yourselves of the advantages of a college course, or fail to grasp what is proffered for your acceptance. You can boast that you are the largest class that ever entered an American college. But remember that not only your own reputation, but the reputation of the University depends upon your conduct as a class. Many of your duties will be new and arduous; and your whole course depends on the manner in which you meet these new difficulties. You have our sympathy. We had to pass through the same experiences. While the University has very few rules to govern the conduct of its students, the authorities believe we have honor enough not to take undue advantage of the liberty they grant us. When you have completed your course may you not have to look back upon follies committed in your Freshman year.

WHEN the Trustees of the University decided to establish a new School of Law in the University, many conjectures as to the success of such a project found their way into the press of the country. Many thought we were situated too far from the sittings of the higher courts; others that we would be unable to procure the services of eminent lawyers to fill the professor's chairs. But when the able corps of professors with Judge Boardman as Dean of the department was chosen, nearly all of the apprehensions of failure disappeared. There were still a few, however, who believed that the most eminent of men could not attract students to a Law School at Cornell. But all fear has proven to be without cause. The Law School has succeeded beyond the expectations of its firmest friends. With an able corps of instructors, with an entering class of sixty, the school

is a pronounced success. The facilities for the study of law at the University are greater than many realize. The law library which was bought by the University a few years ago, has received many valuable additions until now it numbers nearly five thousand volumes. The kinship between history and law is so close that the President White Library will be of great benefit to the law students for reference. The old courses in international law and English and American constitutional history have been changed and enlarged according to the requirements of the law department. We believe the Law School has come to stay. As Judge Boardman said in his address Monday: "We have the elements of success. The school is not organized for profit but for usefulness. It will be sustained by the resources needed."

Judge Boardman, Dean of the Department of Law, delivered the opening address to the entering class, Monday morning the 26th. We give a short abstract below:

"Legal knowledge is more universally used by mankind than any other science. The origin and powers of States, the life and liberty of citizens, the existence, possession and protection of property and even civilization itself are all the outgrowth of law as applied to human conduct. In its absence force and violence prevails. When the reign of law ends that of anarchy begins. If order be Heaven's first law it should be the first law of earth. Other sciences are special in their subjects and limited in their usefulness. But the provisions of law are for all. In the successful pursuit of this study the advantages derived from preliminary preparation and training can not be ignored. Habits of study and thought, training and experience in the acquisition of knowledge make the process of acquiring learning easy, rapid and pleasant. The best results are won by those best prepared. And so no lawyer, however successful, ceases to regret advantages of youth lost to him. The usual results of such loss are mediocre or inferior lawyers of little force and indifferent professional reputation, with slight attachment to the body of the profession, foraging upon the outskirts for their daily bread. Your education may give you power, place and honor, but power misused becomes a public calamity and a disgrace to its professor; official position perverted to selfish purposes or trusts betrayed may be criminal while honor should be the evidence of virtuous deeds done and duties well performed. From the ranks of lawyers are drawn to a great extent, legislators, diplomatists and governors and all of our judges. They should be the standard-bearers of justice, truth and order in the battle against force, fraud and selfishness. What you shall become in the profession depends chiefly upon yourselves. There are lawyers and lawyers. Some become pettyfoggers destitute of charac-

ter, stirring up strifes, that they may fish in the dirty water, whose ignorance is surpassed only by their assurance, as deficient in integrity as in wisdom. Others with generous ambition are studying, working and climbing with all their energies, the ladder of fame. Slowly it may be, yet surely—doing what is set before them and securing, month by month, greater confidence and more business. Not all can become great; but all may be, if they will, reputable and useful."

FACULTY CHANGES,

To a certain extent the Faculty of the University resembles a feature of the student body, each year is a year of change, and each year brings an influx of new faces. This year is no exception to the rule. The older students will miss certain well known faces and be met with many new ones. The founding of new courses, together with changes in some of the old ones will doubtless make a greater change in the faculty than ever took place in a single year. As the President humorously remarked in his speech, one hardly knows how many professors and instructors we really have.

First in importance among the changes may be noted the absence of Professor Schaeffer, our former dean. His position as dean is filled by Professor H. S. Williams. Professor W. R. Orndorff, Ph. D. who comes from Johns Hopkins University with which institution he has been connected the past seven years is Instructor in Organic and Analytical Chemistry.

Perhaps no loss will be felt more deeply than that of Professor H. C. Adams who will hereafter give all his time to Michigan University.

But doubtless no change will cause greater surprise than to find that during the vacation Professor Anthony has departed. He has accepted a very lucrative position with a prominent electrical company. It is a matter of pride to Cornellians to learn that no ~~more~~ fitter man could be found for his position than a Cornell man. This gentleman is Professor Nichols, '75. Professor Nichols has studied in Europe four years and in Johns Hopkins two years, besides being in Edison's laboratory for one year. He comes here from Kansas State University where he has been teaching. The fact that Professor Anthony considered him of all candidates the best qualified to carry on his work is a sufficient guarantee of his merits.

Mr. Leakey is succeeded by Mr. Brainard G. Smith who in addition to having the work in oratory, will have Junior essays. Mr. Smith is a graduate of Hamilton College. He has been for the last five years on the editorial staff of the *N. Y. Sun*.

As instructor in the Department of Philosophy, Mr. Johnson is succeeded by Mr. Strong,

who graduated from Rochester University in '84, went to Harvard and graduated in '85, with the highest honors of his class in Philosophy. He subsequently obtained a travelling fellowship from Harvard and studied extensively in Germany.

Mr. J. H. Pratt, jr., Ph. D., has been appointed instructor in Physics. He graduated from Yale in '82 and has for three years held the Silliman fellowship.

Mr. L. M. Dennis, M. A. Ph. D., of the University of Michigan has been appointed to take charge of the Chemical Laboratory.

Mr. Kenckles is to be an additional instructor in German as will be Mr. Lapham in French.

In the Civil Engineering Department Mr. D. W. Gunner, '86, succeeds Mr. A. M. Moss-crop as instructor.

The Mathematical Department has been increased by two new names, both Cornell men, Duane Studly, '84, and G. E. Fisher '87.

In the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Mr. A. W. Smith, a fellow of last year becomes assistant professor while F. H. Noyes, of the Boston School of Technology, and Mr. G. A. Coville '87, have been appointed instructors.

Mr. Dole is succeeded by Mr. R. J. Nelligen a good general athlete and a gentleman of large experience in that kind of work.

In the absence of Professor Dudley, his duties will be assumed by Mr. F. V. Coville, '87.

Mr. Rowe has been appointed an instructor in Architecture.

Professor Dudley and Hewett are absent on their seventh year vacation, while all the students will extend a hearty welcome to Professor H. S. White who has resumed his duties after a year's absence.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

We give below an abstract from a long-hand report of the President's address that he delivered on Wednesday, Sept. 28. It does not profess to be verbatim, and consequently the style and expression of the address is changed.

In the first place, it may be said with propriety that success does not depend upon one's *proficiency*.

We see on every side proficient men who are wrecks. What does it mean? There is something lacking. Proficiency in itself is not all that is necessary to success. We must be proficient in our particular line: if a lawyer, in the law; if a historian, in history; and so with natural sciences, mathematics, or languages; and so with every occupation or study in life. This is not completely satisfactory to most of us—we do not know what we are to be. Most of us set out with a more or less definite purpose, but are

almost invariably turned aside and we become different than what we at first intended. I thought I would be a mathematician, and you all know that mathematics has not been the business of my life. I have not even had occasion to apply the mathematics learned in college. I knew something of language, but more of mathematics, but I was inspired to historical studies.

In the first place, you must get rid of the idea that you will be successful on account of proficiency in any one line. We all forget our mathematics, or our botany, our chemistry, or our Latin and Greek, but after all, there is a certain something left when we go to perform our tasks in life. What is it? *It is the ability and habit of mind we bring to bear on the problems of life.* I believe this habit and ability is not to be acquired in college or anywhere else, except by earnestness and devotion to the work before us. It does not mean sedateness or gloominess, but robust determination to do thoroughly whatever we have to do, in a manly and womanly spirit.

* * * * *

Do not take a regular course and be *irregular* in the performance of your duties. This is even more important than to take regular work. I should say that the performance of duties thus depends upon the good habits of mind and strong force of will. Many a boy in a University, fails for want of this. I think more fail here than anywhere else, through lack of force of will, or a spirit of dawdling desire to mix our duties with our inclinations. Carlyle said, "It is the mixing up of things that is the great ban."

I am as free as any college president from asceticism. I am willing to be "tertius" or "secundus" on the tennis field. I am glad to go to the tennis field to get strength, good digestion and the ability to sleep well. I say this that all may guard against the idea that I think the only business of a student is to study. He should put all his energies, and concentrate his full powers into his study, but after it is completed let him go to the gymnasium, to the ball or tennis field and have the necessary recreation. This is only doing with your might, what your hands find to do.

* * * * *

At times you may not know what to do,—a professor is the happiest when a student comes to him with open mind to ask his advice. Come as often as you have the impulse; as often as you need help; don't be afraid that people will classify you with base designers. Come to us, we are here for no other purpose. Professors are made for students, and not students for professors. (Applause.)

Now, what are we to avoid? This almost goes without saying, but not quite. There are certain things it is well not to do: first of all I must call attention to the necessity of avoiding disorder. This you have anticipated, no doubt. If you have anticipated it, and regard what I have to say as trite and commonplace, it is simply because it is so important. I cannot say anything, however, on this subject without thanking the older students for the remarkable good order that has prevailed. In no other college have the students carried themselves better than the students of Cornell University. I wish to thank you here for it, you deserve the credit that you have kept Cornell free from reproach.

There are some things done on account of thought-

lessness. These come because of the large amount of exuberance that has not yet been worked off by Dr. Hitchcock, Lieutenant Van Ness and Mr. Dole or his successor in the gymnasium. It is a disease that is apt to attack with more or less violence, the Sophomore class. (Laughter.) What we call college disorders are of not much importance. They are ebullitions of fun and fancy, and considered in this way are harmless. Not often is anybody injured, still more seldom is anybody killed. But relatively considered they are of the very first importance; in the first place because such a disorder is always enormously magnified in the public press.

We have in the University half a dozen young men who get their living, very creditable and laudable though it is, by writing what newspapers will pay for. And a newspaper editor, seated in an office in New York City, in the tenth story, will pay more for a spirited article that describes a collision between the Freshman and Sophomore classes, than for any account of the most brilliant lecture ever given at this University, at John Hopkins, or at any other university.

* * * * *

About secret societies, I will say to the Freshmen—as the other classes know what there is of it,—I have no antipathy to secret societies. I belonged to two in college, and have kept up my membership in one of them ever since, and believe it has helped me. A good society will help any student; but I believe a bad society, appealing to the lower qualities, is a drag, and an injury. I have been in doubt whether they ought not all to be abolished. We know they cannot be. I believe all should use their influence to help the good societies, and to abolish the bad ones. Don't be in haste. There is no need of haste. The upper classmen may not agree with me, and may urge you to join. Avoid them, and put them off. I advise as one who has had more than twenty year's experience in these things.

Suppose you have done all these, and you ask, "Will they make me a success?" I should be glad to answer in the affirmative. You may fall below the class called "first-rate," that you may wish to attain. After you are perfect in these, the best thing you can do is to make use of your leisure. The finest finish, the last touch put upon your success, will depend upon the way you use your leisure. You must put the hours of your leisure, day and night to the best account. Have something besides your regular work here to apply your leisure to, to build you up to nobler and better men and women. Have a good book to read. I was helped by reading Macaulay. In one year I read his history and his essays.

To the students of History I would advise the same thing. You may think others are better than Macaulay. I read later Carlyle and Burke. You can not do better than to read these men. To the engineers, I would say read Smiles, or some such work. If you are a classical student, read Plutarch. There is something in Plutarch that has a wonderful influence on the reader. The book has lived because it has deserved to live. If inclined to literature, have some noble book in literature on hand. Don't throw away your time on some novel.

I will close with a word of congratulation. You are more numerous than the students of last year. There have been over 400 new students admitted. The old students will swell our numbers above a thousand

[applause.] This is a matter of congratulation, but there is a greater. The material and equipment have been enlarged to suit every course. The corps of professors has been increased, and I see no reason why we should not have a happy and prosperous year, since the University never opened any year with such happy prospects as to-day. I bid you all a hearty God-speed.

OUR VICTORIOUS CREW.

THE REGATTAS WHICH THEY WON.

Never since the starting of a navy at Cornell has a crew, laboring under such disadvantages gained such signal victories as the one sent out last year. They were all green men, they were forced to row in an old patched boat, they were poorly supplied with money; yet they did what few have done before them, they came home with two beautiful cups, two sets of individual medals, and two splendid banners.

The crew which left Ithaca upon June 8th and proceeded directly to Newark was made up of the following men:

	Age	Wt.	Class
Bow, W. Stranahan,	21	162	'90
No. 2, G. L. Fielder,	22	162	'89
No. 3, W. H. Peck,	21	163	'88
Stroke, A. C. Balch,	23	161	'89

They were accompanied by C. G. Psotta, commodore of the navy, and Albert Hamm, who with Teemer had been training them. At Newark the crew was very pleasantly entertained by the Triton Boat crew. But one unpleasant thing happened. One day their rowing suits were put out on the line to dry and when they came to look for them the suits were gone. A red and white suit was not to be obtained so they were forced to row in white, with red caps, which caused some confusion as to which crew was Cornell's.

THE PASSAIC RACE.

The race was rowed June 11th, over a straight course on the Passaic River. Four crews came up to the line to start and when the word was given they started well together. Cornell started rowing 40 strokes to the minute and when after about 20 strokes, Peck, No. 3, had the misfortune to break his seat, they had a lead of one length. They were forced to drop the stroke to 36, which was held to the half mile, where the crew was between six and seven lengths ahead. They then stopped rowing and tried to fix Peck's seat, but were unable to do so. While this was taking place, the Tritons and Eureka's just behind them fouled. As they started again a steamer crossed their bow, causing the Cornell's to ship considerable water. They rowed 34 strokes to the minute

from there to the end, finishing easily, six lengths ahead in 8.13½. This is the fastest time made on the Passaic in ten years. The crew received in this race a banner and individual medals.

The next day the crew went to Philadelphia, where they went into training at once, and staid two weeks trying to arrange a race with the Pennsylvania men for the Child's Cup. At last the University crew agreed to give the Cornell men \$25 towards their expenses if they would come back and row on July 9th with which offer they closed. The crew then took the steamer from Philadelphia to Boston and were all somewhat sea-sick but enjoyed the trip as a whole, and then proceeded on the Fitchburg road to Worcester, arriving there June 25. The Bowdoin crew put in their appearance the next day. The Bowdoins were generally the favorites, because they had a fine cedar shell, were five pounds heavier than their opponents, were an old crew, and because Capt. Fielder, who, at Philadelphia, began to show symptoms of boils, at Worcester had an abscess which made him unable, for a week, to sit in the boat. During that time, however, with the exception of one day, Hamm took his place.

THE QUINSIGAMOND REGATTA.

At four o'clock on July 5th, the two crews took their places. There was a strong head wind and the lake was very rough. The race promised to be a close one in spite of the odds, and the great crowd waited anxiously for the word to be given. At "Ready" the Cornell men slid forward and drew back their oars and as "Go" was given they dipped their sweeps simultaneously. The Bowdoin port oars pulled before the starboard and secured for them a ragged start. Away went both crews, pulling forty strokes to the minute, Cornell leading by one half length, closely followed by the referee's boat, containing Eugene Buckley of the Boston Globe umpire, Charles Francis, '76, Cornell's judge, and A. H. Brown, for Bowdoin. At the quarter-mile the crews were even and staid neck and neck to the half. Fred Plaisted and a crowd of Bowdoin men on one side of the judge's boat and Teemer on the other were shouting themselves hoarse. At the half mile both crews dropped their stroke to 38 and Cornell gained a ½ length on Bowdoin, who steered out into the lake more than was necessary. At the ¾ mile Bowdoin, by a spurt, got the half length back and gained nearly a length on Cornell. Cornell then dropped the stroke to 34 and Bowdoin to 36. At the mile both crews were again even. The excitement

was tremendous as they neared the grand-stand which was filled with Bowdoin's supporters;—a cheer went up, and Bowdoin spurred again and gained a half length. Then how they did row! At 200 yards from the finish, Bowdoin still lead by a half length. Everyone thought Cornell had lost, but here they made one of those tremendous spurts which carried them over the line winners by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Stranahan cried "Hold!" but the men sat in the boat with their heads bent forward on their breasts, unable to hold a pound. Nor were the Bowdoins in better shape. Varney, the stroke, nearly fainted, and all were badly used up. The time was slow, 9.38, owing to the strong wind and rough water. There was no dissatisfaction as to the decision, for the umpire before the race, had stationed C. G. Psotta, of Cornell, Curtis, of Bowdoin, and O'Neil, a professional on the finish line, who all agreed that Cornell crossed first.

In the evening the Quinsigamond Boat Club tendered both crews a reception.

The crew proceeded at once to Philadelphia arriving there on the seventh of July. On the ninth the Pennsylvania men saw the crew and said one of their men was sick, and asked that the race be put off till Monday, July 11. Sooner than row a walk over this was agreed to. That same day the crew went out for a practice spin and had scarcely got back to their boat house before the representative of the Pennsylvania crew, came there and said they would row under no consideration. The Child's Cup was then handed over to them and they started for home, Monday morning, July 11.

THE RETURN OF THE CREW.

When the telegram, announcing the return of the crew was received, on the morning of July 11th, every Cornellian in town began to bestir himself to give them an appropriate reception. Large posters were hung in conspicuous places announcing the event, and flags and streamers adorned the principal streets and dwellings in the town. At six o'clock a procession was formed in front of the Ithaca Hotel and was led by Noble's Cornet Band to the depot. A carriage draped with red and white bunting was drawn with ropes by the boys. When the crew alighted from the train, cannon fire-crackers were exploded and the yell given until the din was terrific. The boat that had crossed the line first, so many times was carried on the shoulders of the enthusiastic admirers of the crew. Amid a brilliant display of fireworks the procession marched to the park where addresses were given by leading citizens and a

few professors. After the congratulatory speeches were finished, the oarsmen were carried on the shoulders of the crowd to Goddard's Hall, where a sumptuous spread had been prepared. The festivities broke up at a late hour and all went home with the feeling that the crew had received an appropriate reception.

THE NEW STUDENTS.

Below is given a list of all new students registered up to Thursday at 6 o'clock. A summary is also given of all the students in the University, but as all are not yet registered the total number will probably reach one thousand.

LAW—SENIORS.

C. W. Ransom,	P. K. Buskirk,
George McCann,	James McCall,
S. D. Bailey,	H. C. Olmsted,
E. W. Huffcut,	A. R. Cunningham.
E. H. Woodruff,	

JUNIORS.

Masayasu Naruse,	J. D. Ross,
W. A. Hamilton,	F. L. Freeman,
F. E. Brandt,	L. D. Wood,
R. C. Cumming,	E. G. Horton,
L. E. Mosher,	A. D. Bartholomew,
R. H. Wilson,	W. A. Sterardon,
Washington Fields,	J. C. Griffith,
W. A. Byrne,	F. C. Hanford,
L. D. Campbell,	R. S. Parsons,
Edward Cornell,	Kiego Harada,
J. V. Benschoten,	C. B. Fish,
C. S. Gifford,	C. W. Smith,
A. E. Herrick,	O. L. Potter,
J. B. Van Cleft,	D. P. Lynch,
G. W. Slocum,	R. E. Sternberg,
Frank Cummings,	L. T. Beecher,
S. W. Smith,	E. S. Peet,
L. E. Chester,	F. L. Chrisman,
F. E. Thomas,	William Robertson,
H. L. Smith,	M. McK. Crandall,
Chas. I. Clark,	F. J. Hobson,
C. B. Burnett,	F. L. Clock.

ARTS.

W. C. Baker,	D. F. Goot,
W. Ball,	Warren Grube,
F. C. Bentley,	G. A. Kirkland,
E. B. Bentley,	R. O. Meech,
N. S. Bentley,	Miss Anna F. Moon,
F. B. Bissell,	Philip Ogden,
F. O. Bissell,	E. L. Phillips,
J. I. Casey,	L. O. Robbins,
W. P. Chapman, Jr.,	Miss Grace P. Taintor,
S. H. Clark,	W. E. Tuttle,
R. P. Clark,	G. J. Vogel,
Miss F. Dangerfield,	R. J. Kellog,
L. Davies,	F. S. Lincoln,
A. P. Fowler,	Miss A. Shapleigh,
B. P. Holmes,	T. D. Davis.

PHILOSOPHY.

A. W. Abrams,	W. A. Taylor,
C. T. Brace,	C. H. Walker,

Miss I. E. Genung,
M. I. Hoskins,
Miss Edith Norton,
M. O. Phillips,
Miss Bertha Reed,

H. C. Williams,
Miss C. I. Adsitt,
W. H. Miller,
Miss C. L. Van Vleet.

LETTERS.

T. J. Bridges,
H. S. Gail,
Miss Clara H. Kerr,
E. R. Lewis,
J. G. Lynch,
D. B. Mason,

F. W. Smith,
Ed. Warner,
A. M. Wittenberg,
B. W. Simm,
C. S. Tracy.

SCIENCE.

Miss L. F. Brown,
F. Clark,
Miss E. M. Davis,
W. R. Everett,
I. B. Easton,
Miss S. F. Howe,
E. G. Horton,
Miss M. H. Hebard,
B. H. Heath,
E. E. Lewis,

J. T. T. Manierre,
J. T. Martin,
W. G. Newbroak,
L. H. Norton,
A. W. Shepard,
C. N. Smith,
F. D. Smith,
J. H. Stocken,
Miss E. M. Chamot.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

F. A. Barton,
H. A. Benedict,
Robt. Boyd, jr.
D. W. Brant,
R. E. Danforth,
D. K. Dickinson,
C. L. Etheridge,
F. M. Farwell,
Edwin Fitts,
J. K. Garnsey,
Joseph Hall,
Maurice Hooper,
F. P. Keller,
Louis Kuchinsted,
W. Lindsay,
F. Land,
C. Larsen,

E. C. Lombard,
F. H. Mandell,
W. H. Meeker,
Loyal A. Osborne,
F. C. Perkins,
F. Raymond,
L. Ronillion,
H. B. Smith,
Chas. Stiles,
W. G. Stratton,
S. H. Van Evern,
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C. E. Olmsted,	L. J. Young,
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STUDENTS FROM OTHER COLLEGES.

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Clara French, A. B., Smith,	
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W. S. Calkins, B. A., Dalhousie,	Science
Frankiin Sheffe, B. S., Univ. of Pa.,	E. E.
S. B. Fowler, B. A., Bowdoin,	E. E.

SENIORS.

A. E. Hoyt, Williams,	Arts
T. D. Long, Indiana,	Phil.

JUNIORS.

Albert Kingsbury, Ohio State Univ.,	M. E.
R. E. Esterly, Wooster,	Phil.
F. C. Goodwin, Case School,	C. E.
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V. I. Hahn, West. U. of Pa.,	M. E.

FRESHMEN.

W. Jackson, B. S., Ogden, Col.,	C. E.
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SUMMARY.

Resident Graduates,	29
Seniors,	97
Juniors,	127
Sophomores,	242
Freshmen,	368
Specials,	32
Law Students,	
Seniors,	9
Juniors,	44

Total registered to date, 948

SAGE CHAPEL.

The first of the series of sermons to be delivered in Sage Chapel this term will be given by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Huntington of the Episcopal church on Sunday next.

Rev. Huntington is the Bishop of this diocese and is now living in Syracuse. He has delivered several sermons in our chapel since the establishment of the Dean Sage endowment and is well known to professors and old students.

NOTICES.

The Bench and Board of '88 will meet Saturday night at 8 o'clock at the Alpha Delta Phi House to elect members from '89.

The Cornell University Christian Association will give its Annual Reception Friday evening (Sept. 30), at 7.30, in the Armory. All new students are cordially invited and all members of the Association are also expected to be present.

The class of '90 hereby challenges the class of '91 to contests in foot-ball, base ball, and to a tug-of-war, for the purpose of deciding class

superiority. Date and place of contests to be agreed upon by committees representing the two classes.

COMMITTEE '90.

For the lectures in Hygiene the Freshmen will form two sections: First, letters A-H inclusive; second, the remaining letters. The first section will attend on Monday, Oct. 3; the second on Tuesday, Oct. 4; both in the Anatomical lecture room at 12 o'clock. Lectures based on "Health Notes" and "Emergencies."

There will be a meeting of the Glee Club to-night at 8 o'clock sharp, at the Ithaca Quartette rooms, Masonic block. All old members of the Club are urged to be present in order to discuss the management of the club for the coming year, and to see about new men to take the places of those who have left college. The sooner a start can be made the better for the club.

NOTICE.

This number of the ERA will be sent free to members of the University, and Alumni. Those not wishing to become subscribers will either return the paper marked refused or notify the Business Manager by postal card, at once, otherwise they will be considered regular subscribers.

CORNELLIANA.

- One Thousand!
- Hurrah for the crew!
- Subscribe for the ERA.
- Welcome "Ninety-One!"
- Daly's Comedy Company to-night.
- "We Us & Co.," Thursday Oct. 6th.
- The *Sun* looks well with its new heading.
- Let every student help support the college press.
- Students will miss Tom Dougherty's genial face.
- A. H. Grant, '87, is now assistant to the Registrar.
- One of the best shows of the season next Thursday.
- A genuine live cowboy is a member of the Freshman class.
- The Presbyterians are preparing for a student's reception.

—Many old Cornell men have returned to enter the Law School.

—Senator elect Hiscock's son is registered in the Freshman class.

—Eli Doud, '86, is now a married man. Receive congratulations, Eli.

—Very material changes have been made in the Civil Engineering course.

—Drill commences to-day and possibly we may have a regiment this year.

—During the past summer the campus has been in constant use as a picnic ground.

—Professor Roberts has been unable to meet his classes this week on account of illness.

—C. G. Psotta, '89, won the race for senior singles in the Washington, D. C., regatta.

—At the Armory, on Wednesday, many asked why the *freshmen* were sitting together.

—The Freshman class is reported to have several good base ball players among its number.

—Professor Tuttle has erected a very pretty house on the campus next to Professor Schurman's.

—"Cornell school opens Sept. 27."—*Spencer Herald*. Right you are and with nearly a thousand students.

—The University's quota of curiosities is now full for Ninety-One has secured Barnum's fat man and giant.

—The course in Physics is subdivided into a general and a technical course. Why were we not born a year later?

—The Glee Club are to meet this evening to organize for the year. Professor McKenney is again to be the instructor.

—A Freshman was seen one afternoon this week rowing up the inlet toward the State St. bridge looking for the lake.

—Owing to the large entering classes, an annex to the "Gym" has been built to contain the extra lockers required.

—The Summer School of Entomology is becoming very popular as the large number of students taking it last summer proves.

—Several Cornell students were present at the commencement exercises of Wells College and all report having had a pleasant time.

—The class of '90 has challenged the Freshmen to a class contest, but if we are correctly informed the right of challenge lies with the Freshmen and they alone have the right to decide what the contest shall be.

—Professor Jones has revised the O. W. J. trigonometry during the summer. Miss Widman, '88, and Teeple, '89, have assisted him in his work.

—There is a rumor that students are about to pledge themselves to patronize only those who advertise in the college papers. Let the good work go on.

—A Sophomore, who is proud of his record in the University last year, was very indignant on finding his name in the list of Freshmen in Wednesday's *Sun*.

—Mr. Wilgus has secured Daly's Celebrated Comedy company for to-night. This company is well and favorably known and should be greeted by a full house.

—Every student should inform his correspondents of the number of his Post Office box at Ithaca, as by so doing he will greatly aid in the prompt delivery of his letters.

—C. H. Dickinson, '89, who was to have been on the *Sun* leaves the University to accept a position on the *Binghamton Republican*. May he have the success he deserves.

—The officers of the several University societies should hand in the names of all society officers to the Ithaca Postmaster, in order that he may know where to place the society letters.

—Much complaint is heard among the students on account of having so short a winter vacation. Many are obliged to stay here as the time is too short to allow those residing outside of New York to go home.

—Thursday Oct. 6, Mestayers "We Us & Co." company will appear at Wilgus Opera House. The company is said by the press of Albany to be a very strong one. Reserved seats will be on sale at Finch's three days in advance.

—Ninety's little big man, "Fraggie," after wearing the honors of the most diminutive student in the University, for one year, has at last been surpassed. He has brought a friend here this year, who is six inches shorter than himself.

—R. P. Clark, '91, was quite badly injured in Tuesday's rush but he is out again. He is quite a promising athlete and promises to beat several Cornell records in walking. Indeed one of his records is very close to the world's record in that event.

—Students will make no mistake if they patronize the business men who advertise in our columns. All of our advertisers are reliable men, and, by giving material aid in sustaining a good paper at Cornell, they are deserving of the student patronage.

—The Junior class in the law department met for organization Thursday afternoon. Mr. F. Leon Chrisman was elected President *pro tem*, and Mr. R. H. Wilson, Secretary. The President then appointed Messrs. Ed. Cornell, F. L. Freeman and R. E. Sternberg a committee to receive nominations for permanent officers.

—The Freshmen held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, when a temporary organization was formed by the election of Van Everen as chairman and Brace as secretary. Committees were appointed on constitution and class yell. The Freshmen seem to favor base ball as a means to decide the superiority between the two lower classes.

—The Sophomore class held their first meeting Wednesday morning. After much discussion Messrs. Sheldon, Ehle, and Upton were appointed a committee with full power to arrange for the Sophomore-Freshman contest. Messrs. Whittlesey, Young, Morrison and Shapleigh were appointed to receive nominations for the class election, Oct. 8th. Afterward the class marched in a body to the Armory to hear the President's Address.

—The class spirit of the underclassmen was held in check with difficulty until the new class was registered and hostilities began on the first evening of the term. Both classes marshalled their forces on Tuesday evening and the combatants met in the park where an exciting rush took place, which lasted for nearly an hour. At the end of that time the struggling mass of young humanity separated, leaving sundry pieces of garments on the field of battle. The polyglot slogan of the Sophomore class was sounded with a will and told upon which side victory had perched. It is charged that several of the best rushers of the Senior class did more than simply urge their young friends to fight, and it is to be hoped that rushes in the future should be strictly underclass affairs.

MARRIED.

Miss J. L. H. Knight, '89, and Dr. D. J. Jordan, '72, President of Indiana State University.

At the Holy Trinity Church, Wimbledon, Eng., Thursday, Aug. 25, 1887, Miss Jessie Smith and Geo. Barlow Penny, '85.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Monday Sept. 26, Miss Minnie A. Dwyer of Ithaca, and Mr. Eli H. Doud, '86, of Chicago, Ill. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. F. Clark of the State St. M. E. Church.

PERSONALS.

M. SMITH, '87, is back.
 MANCE, '89, has gone to California.
 COHN, '87, is studying law at Cobleskill.
 WILBUR, '87, is studying law at Carthage.
 MCCALL, '85, is now in the Senior law class.
 DOUD, '86, was in town on important business.
 McCANN, '86, has entered the Senior class in law.
 PECK, '88, a member of the crew, will not be back.
 FISHER, '87, has been chosen instructor in mathematics.
 F. S. FIELDER, will not be back until the middle of October.
 G. L. FIELDER, who was on this year's crew will not be back this year.

SCHAAF, formerly '86, was in town to attend the wedding of Doud, '86.

MEAD, '88, who is on a paper at Rochester, was in town a few days ago.

KUYKENDALL, '87, ex-ERA editor, is business manager of a daily at Bradford, Pa.

BENSON, '88, was engaged as Asst. Engineer on the construction of the Poughkeepsie bridge.

PRESIDENT ADAMS, as a guest of the University of Pennsylvania, attended the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia.

STUART, '88, who was chosen editor in chief of the *Sun*, is not back and Metzgar, '88, has been selected acting editor-in-chief.

CHAS. G. PSOTTA, Commodore of the Cornell Navy, won the Senior single championship at the Potomac River Regatta on Wednesday last.

INSTRUCTOR LEAKEY was teaching elocution and a system of memory this summer at Chautauqua. He is now running a school of oratory in New York.

F. LEON CHRISMAN, '87, who is now in the Law Department, spent the summer in lecturing, his favorite topic being, "The Policy of England towards America and towards Ireland." We have a large number of clippings from prominent newspapers, giving Mr. Chrisman favorable notices.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Syracuse University is soon to have a new observatory.

Five colleges were founded in Dakota during the past year.—*Ex.*

A Columbia student died during the past vacation from the effects of a class cane rush—*Ex.*

One of the Faculty of a Spanish college was recently tarred and feathered by the students.—*Ex.*

Yale has three alumni in the U. S. Senate; Princeton and Hamilton two each; and Harvard, Bowdoin and William, one each.—*Ex.*

Larkin, '87, Stagg, Yale '88 and Aryault and Finley, of Columbia, played on the Bergen Point and Staten Island nines, Wednesday, Sept. 14. Stagg struck out eleven men.—*Princetonian.*

The faculties of the Cornell and Pacific Universities have suppressed the publication of the Student's Journals in their respective universities. Too much liberty of its press was the cause.—*The College Journal.*

The 17 Japanese students in the University and High School at Ann Arbor, Mich., have a society all their own. They call it Bungakukia. One has been ejected, lately, on account of dissipation, and gone to Columbia.—*Ex.*

The successful games of chess played by the class of '89 against the corresponding classes in Yale, Columbia and University of Penn. were published with notes by the editor in the August number of Brownson's *Chess Journal*, and republished in the chess columns of many weekly papers.—*Princetonian.*

The *Aegis* of the University of Wisconsin has a long editorial discussing the grumbling made by the Freshmen because they are required to drill. It is required there two years and it should not be considered burdensome. They say, "As long as drill is required, why not make the best of it, and get the greatest possible benefit out of it? There is no reason why military drill should not be more successful here than in volunteer companies in our cities, if the students would only take an interest in it."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- Try the "Monopole" cigarette.
- For University views of all kinds go to Evans.
- For Gent's furnishing goods go to Perry & Co.
- Perry and Co. are furnishing Cornell Uniforms at \$12.
- Howes, the photographer has photos of our last crew on sale.
- James Means' celebrated shoes are sold by G. H. Ingalls & Co.
- McIntosh's billiard room, opposite the P. O. is one of the best in town. Try it.
- Messrs L. A. Campbell & Co., have started a new picture and frame store on Tioga St. Students needing goods in their line should call.

—Harrison, the notion man, has just opened a line of goods such as students now need. Lamps, brackets, frames, decorations, pens, pencils, etc. He is the cheapest. Try him.

—Messrs. Marsh & Hall have put in a large line of suitings, overcoating, pant and vest patterns and also a nice line of gents furnishing goods, to which they desire to call the attention of the students.

—Attention is respectfully called to the business card of F. S. Howe & Son, dentists, which makes its appearance with this issue of the ERA. Dr. Howe, Sr., has been a successful practitioner in this country for the past thirty years. Dr. Howe, Jr., is a graduate of the University of Penn., which is sufficient guarantee of his ability to do good to those needing his professional services.

—We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Drs. Howe & Lambie, who have gained an enviable reputation for filling teeth without pain. The preparation they use is made and used only in their office and many students and professors who have availed themselves of their services, speak in the highest terms of the satisfaction derived from the painless method.



A CARD TO CIGARETTE SMOKERS:

Owing to the persistent attempt of numerous cigarette manufacturers to copy in part the BRAND NAME of the "RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT," now in the twelfth year of their popularity, we think it alike due to the protection of the consumer and ourselves, to warn the public against base imitations, and call their attention to the fact that the original Straight Cut Brand is the RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT, No. 1, introduced by us in 1875 and to caution the students to observe that our signature appears on every package of the genuine Straight Cut Cigarettes.

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Assisted by

W. M. NORWOOD, D. D. S.,

GEORGE H. COPP.

THE CORNELL ERA.

Vol. XX.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, OCTOBER 7, 1887.

No. 2.

The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

T. SHANNON, '88, F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89, P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

Printed by Andrus & Church, 41 East State Street.

THERE are a few merchants in this city who will not acknowledge that the University gives a great impetus to their business and refuse to advertise in the columns of the college press. These men care little about the students' interests and are not too good, we believe, to charge a student a double price or give him a worthless article. On the other hand there are tradesmen who return with courtesy and attention the favor of student patronage by advertising their business in our columns and by donating at Field Day prizes for

the various events. Which class of merchants shall the students patronize? The University, professor and student, will spend a million of dollars in this city this year. There is not a merchant here that is not benefited by this trade. And if the shopkeepers imagine that we are obliged to do our trading with them, whether or not he manifests any interest in our concerns, it remains for us to rid him of this illusion. It would not be a bad plan for the students to form themselves into an organization agreeing to patronize only those merchants who advertise in our columns and thereby show an appreciation for the student trade. At any rate we advise our readers to consult the advertisements in our columns before they purchase.

THE Department of Elocution has never received from the University authorities the attention that a subject of so much importance deserves. There is hardly a path of life in which elocution is not serviceable. Under a democratic form of government, any man may have public duties to perform wherein the power of graceful expression of his ideas would save him much embarrassment. Even if a man never enters public life, it is a great pleasure to be able to read well. No subject is easier to make entertaining; no subject is as easily turned into a farce, no subject is so difficult to conduct with impartiality to all. The tendency is to encourage the most proficient and to neglect the weak ones. Elocution, however theoretical it may be, can be made practical; and it ought to be. That one result should, at least, be accomplished. It ought to be a source of great pleasure to all interested in the subject that the department this year will be conducted in a manner that will benefit the student and help him the better to perform his duties in after life. Original productions will be required of the advanced class; and after individual training in the expression of the ideas and

the delivery of the oration the student will then deliver his production before the class. This work will prepare the students better for the Woodford contest.

THE recent action of the Williams Sophomores toward a defenseless Freshmen, is creating intense excitement in college circles. Here, where such work has not been known for many years, and where it is condemned in a most severe manner by all students, the treatment of young Choate was received with great condemnation. We would not have expected the students of Williams capable of putting one of their fellows through such terrible torture. That college men would so degrade themselves as to compel this young man to make speeches on religion and to force him to believe that he was in a position to receive eternal condemnation, is enough to make all well thinking people shudder. If it had sufficed to treat their victim in this outrageous manner once, the perpetrators might have been excused, but when they repeated it again and again, after due time for deliberation, there is no punishment too severe for them. This uncivilized mode of humiliating Freshmen has long ceased to be a custom in large institutions, and it is to be hoped that this probably fatal act will end it in all other institutions. The Faculty of Cornell has passed stringent rules against hazing and the students are all proud to live within such bounds. There is nothing that should be so bitterly opposed as any would-be sport that might lead to the fatal injury of a fellow student. It is probably unnecessary to warn Cornellians against planning any acts of this nature, yet it is often done in a moment of excitement. We advise all to be prudent and avoid the unpleasant consequences that must certainly result from such actions.

THE Mock Congress which was, at first a mere experiment has become, after many changes and developments, a permanent institution. For several years the old debating society had passed a miserable existence trying to find out which was the mightier, the pen or

the sword; until a few of the students in the University thought that some practical institution that dealt with live issues and matters of public interest might well supercede the lifeless debating society. The success which the scheme has attained is another example of the evolution in college customs, the abandonment of an old institution when it has ceased to yield benefit and interest and the adoption of new methods in accordance with the practical and progressive spirit of the University. There was a time, in the history of the Congress, when it seemed as if it, too, would perish, because man, who were attracted to it, on account of its novelty, deserted it when the hard work of the debate and committees began. However, a little band was always left who felt the stimulating influence of the debate and parliamentary usages and who have stood by the society in its darkest hour. Nearly every society passes through the same experience before the real purpose and utility of the society is made known. This little band of embryonic congressmen has grown until the congress now numbers more than half a hundred working members with bright prospects of increasing the membership to one hundred. The real purpose of the congress is "to discuss current and national topics and to acquire a knowledge of the constitution and practice in parliamentary law"; not so much to train parliamentarians and prospective congressmen as to enable the members by means of forensic contests to understand current politics and to follow intelligently the course of legislative work in committees. No student can spend an evening to a better advantage than by attending the congress and sharing in its work.

ANOTHER college year is well under way and the subject of athletics cannot be too soon nor too forcibly impressed upon the mind of each student. The position that we attained last year in athletics is one of which we may well be proud, but with the large increase of students we should not be satisfied, this year with attaining glory equal to that of past years

but should strive to stand second to no college in America. If Cornell can cope with her eastern contemporaries in every department of learning, it should be the desire of every student to place her in a position to compare favorably with them even in athletics. Nothing, however, but the true spirit and support will accomplish such results. By the graduation of '87 we lost some of our best athletes; but we expect to find among the new comers, those who will more than fill their positions. There are also two members of last year's crew, that have failed to put in an appearance, and in order that substitutes may be found, work should be commenced immediately. Class crews should be formed, and races arranged. It might not be out of place to suggest that there be a college regatta before it becomes too cold. The great success of our crew, last summer, illustrates the fact that too much training is impossible. There are no sports in which we take part, that do not need improvement by real support and interest. We already see the games of base ball and foot ball suggested as a means of deciding class superiority, and we trust there will be valuable material discovered. We know where we stand in base ball with Yale and Harvard and all care should be taken to strengthen our position. It can be done by earnest work. Every accommodation has been provided by the University and athletic association, so that there may be no trouble in obtaining the required training. Let every athlete who intends to enter the contests on Field Day and at the Winter Meeting present himself, at once, to the director at the Gymnasium and he can obtain all necessary information and much valuable assistance in his training.

LACROSSE AT CORNELL.

A year ago this fall, an attempt was made to add Lacrosse to the list of athletics already established in the University. Its introduction can hardly be pronounced a great success. With the appearance of the first stick some little enthusiasm was manifested, and in the few weeks following some twenty men had procured

sticks and could be seen practicing, catching and throwing the ball on the grounds about the gymnasium. Some men became fascinated by the novel sport and faithfully practiced the rudiments of the game, and there was great promise of some of them becoming excellent players. A large number of those who had sticks, prevented by their duties or the late hours at which they were released from their afternoon's work, were able to obtain but little practice and were not fitted to enter a regular game. This last was not the reason, however, why no games were played to which any special interest was attached. Anyone, whether he were proficient in the use of the stick or not, was welcome to enter the scrub games which were from time to time played on the foot ball grounds. Captain Vickers' rule was: Anything to interest the men and bring them out to play. Few reported for daily practice, however. That was the trouble. In a regular game twelve men are required for each side, but an interesting and good practice game could be played with half that number. Generally no more than six or eight turned up for play. These amused themselves by learning new points and indulging in an occasional scrimmage. Only a faithful few continued their practice until driven indoors by the cold weather. Little work was done in the spring. Thus ended the attempt to establish Lacrosse here last year, it was not regarded as very successful, but it gave those who had become interested in the sport great hope that this fall and the coming spring would see a greatly renewed interest, many more giving their enthusiasm to the game, and that this new game, heretofore unknown to our campus, would succeed to a permanent place among our other athletics.

There were several drawbacks last fall which can be easily avoided this year. It was a new game; and many showed for it but a temporary interest. This was partly due to ignorance of the game itself, and because some found that their increasing University duties did not permit them to spare the time. There was great ignorance with many from the first as to what the game itself was like. Few had ever seen the game played between regular clubs though many had perhaps heard of it, as a game played largely by the Indians in Canada, and some, more up to the times, knew that there were clubs in our colleges and city clubs scattered throughout the United States and Canada. Cornell is occasionally a little backward in her knowledge of athletic affairs in the sister colleges, and she is particularly so in this case

in regard to the extent to which Lacrosse is played by the other colleges. How many know that there is at present an Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association composed of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Stevens Institute, Lehigh and others? and that match games take place every year, and that there is a severe struggle for the championship? Football, base ball, and tennis are apt to claim our first attention.

Last year Lehigh heard of our club and sent us a challenge to play them. Of course, since the boys had not had a game we had to refuse. They had been practicing. Too much practice and not enough game. That was the great fault. If more games had been attempted more men might have been induced to take an active part until we had a full team of twenty-four. As it was, they wearied of the simple practice after a while and needed an earnest game to excite their interest.

It is a beautiful game, exciting, and intensely interesting to spectators and players. Its principles are few, simple and quickly mastered.

Shortly, the game is this: Two poles, six feet high and six feet apart, are placed at either end of a level piece of ground about the size of our foot ball field. The players, twelve men on each side, are provided with "crosses" or sticks, as they are commonly called, and the point of the game, as in foot ball and polo, is to get the solid rubber ball used between the goal posts. There is this limitation, however, that the ball must be passed *through* the posts. A throw *over* the posts does not count a goal. Hence the attempt to force the ball into goal, attended as it almost invariably is by a scrimmage, is the most exciting and breathless part of the game. The ball is never to be touched by the hand, except it be in a place inaccessible to the crosse. Hence all the play consists in expert catching, throwing, running, and defending of the ball with the narrow Lacrosse sticks. The ball is not batted as some people suppose. It is ever in motion and someone after it. It is for the most part a running game, its aspect continually changing as one side or the other possesses the ball. There is none of the wearisome routine involved in the "downs" and "helds" which help to lengthen so much the game of foot ball. With the ball first at the end of the field and then at the other, with the brilliant plays in between, there is ever something to keep the interest on the alert.

Lacrosse is easily and quickly learned. It was especially noticeable last fall the rapidity with which beginners learned to handle their sticks, especially in catching and throwing;

and they are half the game. Anyone who is able to use his arms and legs ought to be a tolerably good player after a week's practice.

Now that a start has been made, do not let the interest in this most excellent game die out. There are many men in this University who need daily some exhilarating out-door exercise. All cannot play base ball or foot ball and there are not courts enough for us all to play tennis. Lacrosse offers a happy medium for those who are debarred from the more popular games and who stand around as spectators of the other games in which they cannot join.

Let the old players of last year and those who have sticks, appear the first pleasant afternoon and renew their old practice. Report to Capt. Vickers and when he deems it advisable he will order a game, which will do far more than words to show its good points and the necessity of practice.

From what has been said anyone can see that he can easily learn and is welcome to play. It is a game well adapted to cold weather on account of the abundant exercise it furnishes, and there are almost two months before the severe weather will begin. Let us see by this year's work whether Lacrosse has 'come to stay.'

W. F. D. CRANE, '87.

THE WHITE LIBRARY.

As all are aware, last year Ex-President White presented to the University his superb collection of historical books and MSS. One of the conditions of the gift was the cataloguing of the collections. During the summer, work upon this catalogue, which was already far advanced, has been actively carried on under its librarian, Mr. Burr, and, with comparatively unimportant exceptions, is now completed. Already the part relating to the Reformation has been put in readiness for the press and has been placed into the hands of the printers. This part of the library is especially rich, its contemporary impressions counting by hundreds. Most fully represented are the works of Erasmus, of Ulrich Von Hutton and of Luther. During the last few months many extremely rare books, and not a few manuscripts have been added to the collection.

Among the latter are several unpublished treatises of the 15th century, some rare documents relating to the history of the inquisition in South America and the original minutes of a 17th century trial for witchcraft. The most beautiful of the manuscript accession is doubtless a neatly written and handsomely rubricated quarto containing the *Confessionale* of Archbishop Antoninus of Florence with several un-

edited works of that prelate and of his fellow, Franciscans Bernadinus of Siena. But the most interesting of all is a little 16th century satire, a pretended Edict from Satan to the Pope and Theologians, which is perhaps the oldest Anabaptist book in existence. As is well known, the writing of these heretics were rigidly suppressed both by Catholics and Lutherans and the present manuscript which is clearly the author's and which was probably never printed, has escaped as by a miracle. The latest manuscript, a Dominican plea for the burning of witches as heretics, written about 1450 by Frater Hieronymes Visconti of Milan, arrived only two days ago.

In a few days Mr. Burr will leave for Europe mainly for the purpose of carrying on historical investigations for Mr. White, but with the collateral object of gathering material for the library. In the fields where Mr. White's researches lie, very little material of any value can be found this side of the Atlantic, the sources being largely mediaeval.

In the discovery of extremely old and rare books Mr. Burr has had a success that is remarkable. More than one work that has been searched for in vain for centuries and even given up as lost, has been brought to light in some remote corner of Europe. Among the treasures of old convent libraries especially, has he made some valuable finds. A striking example is his discovery of the Loos manuscript, a long account of which appeared in the *Nation* a few months ago. Many rare volumes are to be found at times in old book shops and even among the peasants, where they have escaped the notice of the collector. Mr. Burr will first go to the British Museum and then will visit the libraries of France and Germany. He will probably be joined by Mr. White at some time during the coming winter.

As an example of the curiosities met with in this kind of work the readers of the *ERA* are referred to the *Nation*, of Sept. 1st. An exceedingly curious document was found in the lining of the binding of an old book sent from Europe, the original of which is there given together with some comments by Mr. Burr. It may now be seen in the display case in the University Library.

In certain departments, especially those relating to the mediaeval and modern history of the continental nations of Europe, few libraries in America will be as complete as this; and it will be a matter of congratulation for all students when the new building is completed and the collection made accessible.

THE PUNDITA RAMABAI.

By invitation of the Ramabai Circle of the University, the Pundita is to pay a second visit to Cornell, and in addition to a hearty invitation to all to be present at the meetings, the new students are especially invited to avail themselves of the privilege of hearing from her own lips the story and the purposes of this remarkable woman. She will speak at the Botanical Lecture Room at half-past seven on Friday evening and on Sunday evening, and down town on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, the place of the meeting to be announced hereafter in the Ithaca papers.

Ramabai has received sympathy and hearty endorsement from numerous influential sources, and for the benefit of her friends here extracts from the *Century*, and the *Nation* are printed below. The *London Times* publishes a long article on Rukhmabai by Professor Max Müller, in which he earnestly endorses Ramabai's work, and the *Times* editorial of the same issue speaks favorably of it.

Arrangement has been made to have all the literature bearing upon the Pundita, her book and her work, placed together in an available position at the University Library, so that all who may care to inform themselves upon the subject can do so. The librarian will direct students to it.

"This distinguished high-caste Brahmin woman is the daughter of a Marathi priest who suffered persecution for educating the women of his family. But, retiring to the seclusion of the Ganga-mûl, their studies were continued amid the sublimities of nature, which have left their impress on Ramabai's mind. At the age of sixteen years Ramabai was left an orphan, and three years later, fully convinced of the importance of woman's education, she traveled under the protection of her brother across India, urging in all places the emancipation and education of women. Arrived at Calcutta, the older pundits paid her homage, and the title of Sarasvati was conferred upon her. The simplicity of her manners and her earnest, eloquent arguments won distinction at home and commanded attention abroad. In her travels Ramabai had mingled freely with the people, disregarding of caste, not electing to be the leader of a new sect, but everywhere seeking truth for truth's own sake and inspiring others with the same wholesome ambition. After a short illness her brother died, and six months later she married a Bengalese gentleman—a Sanscrit scholar and a pleader-at-law, the man of her own choice. His death in less than two years after marriage left her at twenty-four

years of age to face the future as a Hindu widow. Again she sought the rostrum. Two particular measures now filled her mind,—the introduction of women physicians and the preparation of widows for teachers in girls' schools. The plans now taking shape in India for the establishment of hospitals and the investiture of women physicians are believed to have had their origin in the faithful labors of Ramabai. The fruitage of her efforts for girls' schools has also appeared. In the city of Poona, Ramabai formed a society of the leading Brahmin ladies, called Arya Mâhila Somaj, for the encouragement of the education of women, with branch societies in the cities she visited. Poona now has not only primary schools for girls, but also two high schools; Bombay has two or three high schools, and Calcutta has the Victoria school, from which women may enter the university.

"To acquaint herself with better methods of advancing her work, Romabai went to England. Another book in native language to speak in her absence was her parting gift to India. In England, whither her fame had preceded her, Ramabai was warmly received. Professor Max Müller and other Oxford professors approved her scholarship, and she was appointed to the chair of Sanscrit in the Woman's College at Cheltenham. Here she remained until February, 1886, when her cousin, Dr. Joshee, also a Hindu Brahmin lady of high caste, took the degree of doctor of medicine at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and the Pundita extended her travels to "this holy land of America." That a Hindu woman should leave her country and journey alone beyond the seas, could not be without a tinge of romance or a spirit of lofty courage and consecration. In this instance it was the latter, and even the heart of this resolute woman, who had twice crossed the kingdom of India, would have quailed had she not trusted in Him who led Abraham forth to find riches, honor and power.—*The Century*.

"What she has written seems to us altogether admirable. She has given a clear, calm, and simply direct account of the life and place of a Hindu woman, in society and religion; has shown the strangling effect upon the mothers, and the destroying effect upon the race, of the social customs bulwarked by religious sanctions, and has especially emphasized the pitiable condition of Hindu widows, of whom the last census shows that there are in India nearly twenty-one millions, over half a million being under nineteen years of age. To these Mrs. Medhavi's educational plans

chiefly look. She hopes to open houses for young and high-caste child-widows, "where they can take shelter without the fear of losing their caste or of being disturbed in their religious belief, and where they can be taught to become teachers, governesses, nurses, and housekeepers, and in order to help them make an honorable and independent living." It is her belief that she can already count upon a measure of native support for her project, and that if she can successfully conduct one such establishment for ten years, the future of female education in India will be secure. Her lectures have been given as a means of obtaining funds for the cause she has at heart, and this book is privately printed that the money derived from its sale may be devoted to the same end. We are deeply impressed with the strength, good sense, and lofty purposes of this writer. Her English is remarkable—even allowing for a possible revision. In method and style the author of the "Introduction" might well learn from her. She has real grip and movement in her argument. She does not write as a visionary. In her, certainly, the Sphinx no longer crouches in stone."—*The Nation*.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

Professor Tyler's Senior Seminary met this afternoon and the following topics were given for the term's work. Each person is required to write a thesis on his topic and hand it in before the end of the term.

1. The compromise of 1850. W. H. Robinson.
2. The repeal of the Missouri compromise; 1854. Mr.—
3. The struggle for Kansas; 1854-1861. James F. Brace.
4. The presidential canvass of 1856; its issues and its candidates. Mr. Young.
5. The Dred Scott decision; 1857. Andrew Spencer.
6. John Brown's raid; 1859. E. S. Potter.
7. The Democratic party from 1850 to March 4, 1861. Earl Barnes.
7. The Democratic party from its organization to March 4, 1861. W. B. Smith.
9. Other party organizations from 1850 to March 4, 1861. Mr.—
10. The presidential canvass of 1860, its issues and its candidates. Mr. Beauchamp.
11. Influences of the slavery-agitation on the debates and manners of the two houses of congress from 1850 to the withdrawal of the last secessionist members in 1861. Mr. Munger.

12. The leaders in anti-slavery agitation from 1850 to the attack on Fort Sumter. M. B. Heller.

13. The theory of secession. Mrs. E. Barnes.

14. The movement for secession from November, 1860, to the election of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederate States. J. R. Mott.

HENRY GEORGE AT THE RINK.

The rink was crowded last evening to greet the Apostle of Anti-poverty. Many students, members of the Faculty, and a number of Sage College ladies, chaperoned by Mrs. Derkheim, were present to find out the secret of universal financial success. The good order that was maintained throughout the address and the attention that was given to every thought show what a hold Mr. George had upon the minds of his hearers. His ablest work, "Progress and Poverty" is familiar to most of the students in the course of History and Political Science, and it was a pleasant opportunity for the students to listen to the eminent author. At the close of the lecture the Anti-Poverty Club entertained Mr. George and a few invited guests at Goddards. Mr. George, aside from his abilities as an orator and author, is an able conversationalist. All that were present conversed freely with Mr. George about his theories and at the close of the supper determined to form a students' club for the advancement of the Anti-Poverty idea.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MICROSCOPISTS.

A very important meeting of the American Society of Microscopists was held at Pittsburg, Pa., from Aug. 30th to Sept. 2nd. The proceedings of the meeting, from a scientific point of view were very important and brought before the public facts that had hitherto remained in obscurity. It was a rare treat bestowed upon the people of Pittsburg, of which they seem to have taken special advantage. They were privileged to hear the discussions by skilled anatomists, and with the aid of the microscope, to see the most minute objects.

Many of the leading colleges and universities of America were represented, among which was Cornell with four representatives, who took no small part in the affairs of the meeting.

The Cornellians present were, Professor S. H. Gage, '77, F. A. Holton, '82, E. H. Sargeant, '87, and V. A. Moore, '87. Of these, Professor Gage took a most active part. He exhibited many valuable anatomical specimens,

the result of his own study and labors. He read a very instructive paper prepared by Mrs. Gage, on the ending and relation of the muscular fibres in the muscles of minute animals. There were also very valuable papers prepared by Mr. B. L. Oviatt, '87, and Mr. J. M. Stedman, '88, but owing to their absence they were read by other representatives, and received the highest praise, as being examples of earnest thought. During their stay in that busy city the members made a departure from their scientific investigations and paid a visit to the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, which seemed to be a most appropriate manner to relieve the brain from deep thought. The session finally ended with most satisfactory feeling on the part of all participants; those especially, that have returned to the University report a most profitable meeting.

SAGE CHAPEL.

The Rev. Henry Martyn Field, D. D., will occupy the Sage Chapel pulpit on Sunday, Oct. 9th. Dr. Field, a brother of Cyrus W. and David Dudley, and Stephen J. Field, graduated at Williams College in 1838, and has since become renowned as an editor and pulpit orator. He has been an extensive traveller. He has visited the different countries of Europe and in 1874 he made a tour around the world. He is well known as the author of the following works: "History of the Atlantic Telegraph," "From the Lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn," "The Good and Bad in the Catholic Church."

NOTICE.

Owing to numerous errors by the P. O. Department in the distribution of last week's ERAS, we were unable to get a correct list of our subscribers. All persons receiving this number and not wishing to become subscribers, and our subscribers who have not received their papers, will oblige by informing the business manager by postal card.

CORNELLIANA.

—Subscribe for the ERA.

—Henry George lectured last evening in the rink.

—Remember the "Cider Raid" Saturday night.

—Several Wells College girls were in town this week.

—Don't forget "May Blossom" next Tuesday evening.

—The C. U. C. A. enrolled one hundred and ten new members last Sunday.

—Holt, '90. and Ruyter, '88, are members of the local Henry George Club.

—I. H. Shaler, '84 is in town to attend the wedding of C. R. Browning, '83.

—The Mermaid meeting, called for Monday evening, Oct. 10, has been postponed.

—James O'Toole, '88, has succeeded A. E. Metzger, '88, as editor-in-chief of the *Sun*.

—Saturday, Professor Schurman's new book "The Ethical Import of Darwinism," will be out.

—The text-books in Junior Elocution have not arrived and Professor Smith is lecturing to the class.

—The *Sun* announced last week that the tennis association would hold a meeting Friday at 1 a. m.

—One Thousand! The number of students steadily increases, and our ideal number will yet be reached.

—A number of students have taken advantage of the opportunity to change their courses during this week.

—The class in gymnastics now meets regularly five days a week and the P. W. is correspondingly happy.

—Quiz in Law. Professor: "Mr. X., what is an artificial person?" Puzzled Junior: "A person made by the public."

—Several Freshmen have applied to join the Military Band, and that organization will probably be much improved this year.

—Just one man in the Battalion fails to reach the mark of "five feet one." He will probably be utilized as a flag-staff in the signal corps.

—Examinations will be held to-morrow morning in Psychology and Logic for the benefit of students conditioned in those subjects last year.

—There is to be a student's reception at the Congregational Church this evening. The Presbyterian student social is one week from tonight.

—A. E. Metzger, '88, is athletic instructor of the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium in Ithaca. This is his second year in this position and he has given great satisfaction.

—A fence has been built across the campus north of the site of the new C. U. C. A. building in order to prevent the lawn from being cut while building is in progress.

—We advise the Freshmen to adopt a class yell as soon as possible. They will find that nothing can urge them to victorious class contests better than a ringing cheer.

—About fifteen are taking the lectures in Bibliography given by Mr. Harris. This is the nearest approach we have to the course of Library Economy as given at Columbia.

—All locker keys must be returned to the gymnasium office on or before next Tuesday, after that date, holders may again secure keys by paying a rent of seventy-five cents per term.

—The gratifying energy displayed by the lovers of Lacrosse in the University should meet with hearty support from students who feel able to aid in giving Cornell a leading place in all athletic sports.

—Stedman, '88, has spent part of the summer at Linekins Bay, Maine, collecting specimens for the Invertebrate Zoological department and he is now engaged in preparing them for the Museum.

—Students who have been so unfortunate as to be conditioned in Electricity and Magnetism will have an opportunity to make up their conditions to-morrow afternoon. An examination will be held next Saturday in Acoustics and Optics.

—At a meeting of the Sophomore class on Tuesday, committees were appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Miss Hill, and to meet similar committees from the Christian Association and Sage College in regard to a suitable memorial.

—At a meeting of last year's Bench and Board held at the Alpha Delta Phi House on Tuesday evening, the following men from '89, were elected to the new Bench and Board: Balch, Baskerville, Brewer, Bronson, Jones, Lyon, Nichols, Parker, Psotta and Tremau.

—The success attending the publication of the *Crank* last year, by Sibley College students warrants its continuance this year, and the first number will appear on Oct. 15. G. W. Bissell is Editor-in-chief; A. C. Balch, Business Manager; H. R. Kennedy, W. A. Mosscrop and D. Upton, associate editors.

—The Freshmen held a meeting in room T last Tuesday afternoon. The committee reported a constitution for the action of the class. After a lengthy discussion the constitution was adopted with but few changes. Reports were also received from the different athletic committees, the one on base ball reporting a brilliant outlook. The question of a class yell was also considered but no action was taken.

—The first lecture in the Sibley College course by non-resident lecturers was given this afternoon by George H. Babcock, President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The subject treated was "The Principles of Steam Boiler Design and Construction" and the lecturer discussed his topic in a masterly manner.

—Only ten Sophomores followed three Freshmen and one cane for several blocks, on Wednesday evening, with the intention of teaching their young enemies a lesson. The Sophs delayed the outbreak until the Freshmen disappeared into their boarding house, and made wry faces at their outwitted foes. Moral: Procrastination is not the thief of canes.

—Plans of the New Christian Association Building will be exhibited next Monday night, Oct. 10, at 7.30 p. m., in the Association Hall. Professor Thurston will give full explanations. Professor Tyler will also probably give a speech. This meeting will be under the auspices of the Association and all members are requested to be present. All others who desire to see the views are cordially invited to come.

—At a meeting of the Tennis Association held last Saturday to organize for the ensuing year, C. E. Treman, '89, was chosen President, and A. C. Balch '89, Secretary and Treasurer, Bates, '89, Rackemann, '80, and Sands, '90, were re-appointed as the executive committee. It was decided to hold the regular Fall tournament to-day at 2.30 p. m. Let all join the association and make it and the tournament a grand success this year.

—Professor Corson will give a series of readings in the Botanical Lecture Room on Monday evening, during the coming year. These selections will be mostly from prose masterpieces. To those who have had the pleasure of listening to Professor Corson in former years we need not call attention to the value of these readings. To all new students it can be said that they can find nothing more delightful or more conducive to outside culture.

—The following members of the Mermaid Club, who were elected last year, held a meeting at the D. K. E. House on Monday evening: F. M. Andrews, E. B. Barnes, B. de Barros, C. B. Dix, W. Fitch, H. R. Ickelheimer, T. F. Laist, W. W. Parshall, W. B. Smith, W. H. Stratton, A. S. White. At this meeting of the following additional members were elected: C. H. Blood, E. E. Johnson, W. W. Read, C. M. Reynolds, T. Shannon, A. L. Soulé and E. E. Soulé.

—Yesterday afternoon Charles R. Browning, '83, and Miss Gussie Clark were married in the Presbyterian Church by Rev. Mr. Fiske. The church was prettily decorated with flowers and Ithaca society was largely represented in the audience. Miss Minnie Clark, the bride's sister, acted as bridesmaid and Shaler, '84, as best man. The ushers were Messrs. Hess, Esty, Browning and Patterson. After the ceremony, the bridal party, with a few friends went to the residence of the bride's father, where a very pleasant reception was held.

—Last Friday night the C. U. C. A. gave their annual reception to the Freshmen. It was in every respect a great success and all who were so fortunate as to be present had a thoroughly good time. The hall was tastefully decorated by Instructor McNeil and Caldwell '90. The reception committee attended to the intellectual and Goddard to the material wants of the guests. Mr. Parks, of the Ithaca Y. M. C. A., J. R. Mott, '88, President of the C. U. C. A., and President Adams made brief and well chosen remarks. A male choir rendered a few selections in a very pleasing manner. In fact it was generally considered to be the finest reception yet given.

PERSONALS.

BURNETT, '88, has been detained at home by illness.

LOVELL, '87, is principal of the Elmira Free Academy.

BATTIN, '88, is employed in the Regents' office at Albany.

KELSEY, '87, is employed as Civil Engineer at Kansas City, Mo.

ROBERTS, '87, has charge of a large cattle ranch in Mississippi.

BALLOU, '90, has secured a position with Selleck, Ross & Co., Albany.

NORTON, '87, has secured a good position as Civil Engineer at Barago, Mich.

F. W. THOMSON, '87, is a law student in the office of Senator Hiscock, Syracuse.

HEGEWALD, '88, will be greatly missed by old students. He will not return this year.

MACGUIRE, '87, is assistant to Mr. Snaith, a contractor who is building a large cathedral at Albany.

GRAY, '86, is located at Birmingham, Ala., and is a general insurance agent for the Southern states.

MORRISON, editor-in-chief of the ERA last year, is principal of the High School at Ausable Forks.

CRITTENDON, '88, has charge of a surveying party on the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City R. R.

TREAT, '88, has secured a position in the large establishment of Marshall, Field & Co., at Chicago.

STONER, '86, is at Washington University, in the responsible capacity of instructor in Mental Philosophy.

COVILLE, '87, new instructor in Botany, is unable to attend to his University duties on account of illness.

A. S. JOHNSON, instructor in Psychology and Logic at Cornell last year, is now at the head of Denmark Academy, Iowa.

STERLING, '87, is at work in his profession as Civil Engineer on the Union Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Denver.

DOLSON, '88, is Business Manager of the Hornellsville Daily *Times*, and Pelton, '87, is Editor-in-chief of the same paper.

FERGURSON, '89, has secured a responsible and lucrative position in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia, and will not return to Cornell this year.

ALDRICH, '88, pitched this summer for the Kalamazoo Club in the Ohio State League and won an enviable reputation. It is to be regretted that he will not be at Cornell this year to lend his experienced "south paw" to the University nine.

MARRIED.

CLARK—BROWNING.—At the First Presbyterian Church, Ithaca, Oct. 6th, Mr. Chas. R. Browning, '83, and Miss Gussie Clark.

EXCHANGES.

It is with pleasure that we take up the *Colby Echo*. On turning over the pages we can see that it is a newsy paper and takes a great interest in student affairs. The editorials are written on subjects closely connected with the college. The centre of the paper, perhaps, might be made up of topics of more general interest; but the atmosphere surrounding those more eastern colleges is totally different from that here. What would be entertaining to our readers might prove distasteful to theirs.

The *Madisonensis* is all that could be desired of a college publication. It is a paper full of college news and the literary part is in no way neglected. The book reviews are numerous and although short are pointed and well written. Considerable space is devoted to the magazines which are well reviewed, and articles of inter-

est are pointed out and commented upon. Its exchange column is full of items concerning other colleges and contains a good deal condensed into a small space.

The *Dartmouth* is an excellent out-put of the college press. It would be hard to find better written editorials. The middle of the paper is made up of such articles as the student delights to read. Light and breezy they do not tax the mind while they interest and hold the attention. Over three pages are devoted to the doings of the alumni and hence keep the graduates firmly joined to the college, and stimulate the undergraduates to greater exertions in hopes to achieve some of the successes which those before them have won. From a financial point of view it is excellent as the subscription list of "foreigns" must be large.

COLLEGE NEWS.

HAZING AT YALE.—DECISIVE ACTION OF THE YALE FACULTY.

W. W. Ater, of St. Louis, Mo., a member of the junior academic class, was summoned before the Yale Faculty to-night to answer to a charge of hazing E. Rowe, Jr., of this city, a member of the freshman class. Rowe appeared before the faculty accompanied by his father, and stated that Ater and his companions took him to a saloon and, after making him drink milk from a nursing bottle, stripped a portion of his clothing from his body and made him dance a jig and sing songs.

President Dwight expressed the opinion that Ater had violated rule 44 of the college, which provides that "if a student interferes with personal liberty of a member of another class or offers him any indignity or insult, he may be permanently suspended from his class." The faculty then unanimously voted to expel Ater and to further consider the charges against other sophomores charged with the same offense. The action of the faculty has caused a decided sensation, a similar action not having been taken in eight years.—*Record*.

There are thirty-eight candidates for positions on the Yale freshmen crew. They will go into training within a very short time.—*Ex*. If we at Cornell wish to compete with other colleges where so much enthusiasm is shown in boating, base ball and other athletic games, it will be necessary to be up and to work. There is undoubtedly much strength and skill among so many new men and the sooner active interest is taken by them in athletics so much the better for our interests for the next four years.

President Carter, of Williams, on Thursday, gave the members of the sophomore class the views of the Trustees on cane rushing and hazing. He informed them that one of the conditions upon which they would be allowed to remain in the base ball league was that all cane rushing and interference with freshmen must be given up. He told the class frankly that if a man was caught in this business he would suffer severely. He also gave the freshman class a talk on smoking and drinking.—*Boston Journal.*

Yale has a "Criminal Club" composed of men who have been arrested for petty offences. The club had a banquet recently and twenty men sat at the table.

AMUSEMENT.

MAY BLOSSOM.

Much interest is felt in the approaching engagement of "May Blossom," and well there may be. No better play has been touring the country since the first traveling combination was organized. Everybody poor and rich, go to see the beautiful stage pictures and revel in the lovely scenes of "May Blossom," and come away after the performance satisfied and feeling happier.

Manager Wilgus is entitled to the most cordial support, for bringing such meritorious attractions to Ithaca, and no doubt his faith in his patrons will not abate, when he sees a large audience Tuesday evening.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

—A cool thousand—1000 lbs. of ice.

—What is a croaker? He is an animal the loudness of whose voice is in inverse ratio with the size of his brain.

HAVE YOU MET HER?

A SUMMER'S DAY DREAM.

We had sat for a long time in silence,
And I, on the sand at her feet,
Was watching her blue eyes, while musing,
She gazed at the billowy deep.

"Of what," said I, "Grace are you thinking?
I'd part with a sixpence to know,
I'm sure it is something delightful;
For—how can it help but be so?"

She turned as she answered me, smiling,
(Her mouth is hardly *petite*)
"Oh bother? I'm thinking of dinner
And what kind of pie I shall eat."

P. S. AT DINNER.

They had apple—(its crust hard)—and custard,
And succulent huckleberree;
And she sighed as she fluttered her menu,
Blushed faintly, and called for all three!

—*Advocate.*

—Ole Bull made his first advent in America on or near Evacuation-day, and was naturally curious to know the reason for such a display of flags and military. When told, he exclaimed, with ready wit and broken English:

"'Tis but little dot you vin—
Old Bull go out, Ole Bull come in."



A CARD TO CIGARETTE SMOKERS:

Owing to the persistent attempt of numerous cigarette manufacturers to copy in part the BRAND NAME of the "RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT," now in the twelfth year of their popularity, we think it alike due to the protection of the consumer and ourselves, to warn the public against base imitations, and call their attention to the fact that the original Straight Cut Brand is the RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT, No. 1, introduced by us in 1875 and to caution the students to observe that our signature appears on every package of the genuine Straight Cut Cigarettes.

ALLEN & GINTER,
RICHMOND, VA.

UNIVERSITY BARBER SHOP,

Shaving and Hair Cutting Parlors, Eddy St., near Taber's Grocery. Four first-class barbers employed. Ladies' and children's hair-cutting and shampooing a specialty. Open day and evening, Sundays until noon. EMIL SOLIES, Proprietor.

THOS. TURNBULL, JR., M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office 27 E. Buffalo St. Office hours, 2-4 and 7-8:30 p. m.

STUDENTS, ATTENTION!

Smoke Wolf's Leader, the best Havana filled 5-cent cigar in town. Agent for Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes and Monopole Tobacco and Cigarettes. Also, all the popular brands of cigarettes and smoking tobacco in stock. 25 East State St.

WM. F. HATCH

is still at his restaurant, No. 8 W. State St., where he is anxious to serve his patrons and friends. Oysters in every form. Meals at all hours. Regular meals, 25 cts. Home-made pies, cookies, crullers, etc. Fruit and confectionery. Open Sundays from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Go and see him.

MARSH & HALL, Merchant Tailors.

We are now ready to show the most complete line of
SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, TROUSERINGS
AND FANCY VESTINGS

outside of New York City. Our work and

PERFECT FITTING

garments are unequaled by any in the trade. We carry an elegant line of *Imported Cloths*, which we make to order in the very latest styles, on short notice, and to suit the most fastidious.

You will also find a full line of Domestic Goods at prices that will astonish you.

We guarantee all our work in every particular, and no garments allowed to leave the house unless *perfectly satisfactory* to the customer.

The time to make your selections is while our stock is fresh and complete. Particular attention is given to Prince Albert and Dress Suits. An early call is solicited.

MARSH & HALL,
Cor. State and Tioga Sts.

Prager's New Dancing Academy.

Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

Yours very truly,

L. DEG. BROOKES, 361 Broome St.

Specialties of the season, American Gavotte, Yorke, Skater's Waltz, New Six Step Glide, Military Schottische, Military Polka, Pendulum, and a host of other round and square dances.

Terms, \$5.00 for class lessons, including 12 lessons. Private lessons given at any time. Hall can be engaged for private parties. Germania Orchestra can be engaged for any occasion by applying to me.

Respectfully,
E. W. PRAGER.

MRS. W. S. CRITTENDEN.

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Especial attention paid to Students and Professors.

Price \$4.50 per week. First floor of Cascadilla Place, near Eddy st.

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DENTISTS.

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Teeth Filled Without Pain.

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The Most Thoroughly Equipped Dental Offices

in Central New York.

This obtundent is prepared and used only in this office, and no other person has any knowledge of what it is composed. This fact accounts for the attempts made from time to time by interested parties to try to lessen its real value to a long suffering public.

Over FOUR THOUSAND FILLINGS have been inserted by the use of this Preparation, and it is more popular to-day than ever before.

If you have a sensitive tooth that needs attention, GIVE IT A TRIAL, and judging from the experience of others who have tried it in the past, you will have no cause for regret.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. All work warranted as represented.

FRANK E. HOWE,

J. W. LAMBIE, D. D. S.

Assisted by

W. M. NORWOOD, D. D. S.,

GEORGE H. COPP.

THE CORNELL ERA.

Vol. XX.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, OCTOBER 14, 1887.

No. 3.

The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

T. SHANNON, '88,

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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CORNELL University has been the victim of much prejudice and misunderstanding. Many who know little about the institution think the title "Cornell University" stands for a school of agriculture, mechanic arts and civil engineering. We have these departments and are very proud of them; but there are other departments in the University as ably equipped and doing as good work. So during the coming year we shall publish articles showing what work is being done in the various literary courses of the University. We give one this week on the department of Philosophy.

IT is the query of many students to know what has become of the Historical Association. Nearly three weeks of this term have already passed, and we have seen no sign, heard no rumor, whether this organization will continue to exist or be numbered with the benefits of the past. It seems as if enough real benefit has resulted from its workings to render its continuance advisable. Its real object was to bring professors and students into closer relation in their historical research. Subjects were assigned, from time to time, to the different members who made original investigations and reported the results of their labors. Every paper that was presented was freely discussed by the various members and the obscure points involved in the subject were cleared up. There can be a great improvement over last year's work if the undergraduates enter more ardently into the work of the society. This will create a deeper interest on the part of all the members, and incite a greater desire for original historical work. It is to be hoped that the officers of the association will lose no more time before calling a meeting. The longer it is delayed, the greater will be the indifference manifested by those who are now desirous to take part.

THIS year the number of ladies in the entering class is unusually large. The result is that at Sage College all the rooms up to the fourth floor as well as many even on this floor are occupied, the latter we believe for the first time. This calls attention to what would seem to be a matter of considerable need at Sage College: the fitting up of an elevator. Although it may not be generally known, yet at the time the building was constructed an elevator shaft was made as though in apprehension of future need. It would seem that now, when many are obliged to climb four flights of stairs several times a day, it were time that the elevator should be utilized. A large part of our

time while in the University is spent in climbing, either the hill or to recitation rooms and anything that aids in lessening this sort of exercise is directly in the line of progress. When we consider that many have to attend lectures on the third and fourth floors and that in addition they have to seek their apartments at an equal elevation, it will readily be seen that the physical exertion the lady students have to undergo is considerable. For years one of the complaints brought against Vassar has been in regard to this very matter, and the same complaint can with equal force be applied here. Some ladies tried to obtain rooms this year at Sage but finding all occupied save the fourth floor, they went elsewhere rather than undergo the exertion of mounting so many flights. Since an elevator shaft is already there the expense of fitting it up and running it would be trifling; and it seems highly probable that, should the matter be suggested, the same one whose munificence has been so boundless, would add this slight convenience to the institution that so nobly perpetuates his name.

IT is a gratifying fact that while great progress has of late taken place in the technical departments of the University, quite as great advancement has been made in the literary departments. In English Literature the course has been broadened and strengthened until it is second to none in the country. Especially within the last two years under the head of the department, Professor Corson, changes and additions have been made that certainly give it a very high rank. The great importance of English in our schools and universities is recognized and given more importance each day, and even in the most purely classical institutions, the attention given to English is greater with each succeeding year. The enviable reputation of Cornell in this department is attested by the fact that each year there is an increasing number of students who come here to take that work alone. Indeed, the number of special students in this line of work is greater than in any other department. This year

the desires of these students are to be most fully responded to. In addition to the regular courses, Professor Corson will give a special course in studying the "Ring and the Book" of Browning, a course extending through the year, as well as special work in Shakespearian study. Then of a still more general and popular nature is the series of Monday evening readings. Yet with all this progress there is one strange fact, there has been no commensurate progress in the literary spirit of the student body. In fact the literary activity among the students is not as great as it was years ago when the conditions were far cruder. We have that anomalous condition of affairs of a department of English Literature among the very best and a literary spirit among the students the most indifferent. This is not as it should be. The editors of any periodical have for their main duties the supervision of matter submitted, not the filling of their periodicals with their own productions. The editors of a college paper are no exception to the rule. The editors of the ERA are willing in addition to giving an epitome of the college news, to make the ERA the representative of the highest literary spirit of the University. Let the literary activity of the instructors be reflected in the student body.

THE Military Department is considered of so little importance by some students that they take advantage of every opportunity to neglect their military duties. The enthusiasm which the novelty and picturesqueness of brass buttons, white helmets and glittering muskets create in the minds of Freshmen soon fades away and the regular duty becomes a grind. This is not as it should be, and we rejoice to say that spirit does not prevail as much as formerly. The gentlemanly bearing of the commanding officers and the system of promotion now employed have done much to make drill a pleasant duty. The Department was established here in order that a general knowledge of military tactics might be obtained in connection with the college instruction, and it

should be the ambition of every prospective citizen to take advantage of this excellent opportunity. We believe that the feeling of dislike with which the military obligations are now regarded by a few will soon cease. The officer in command is sent here by the government and is given full power in his department. He is often accused of being unjust, but he is far more lenient than he is expected to be, and some times more so than he ought to be. If those students who complain of their treatment will give the officers no inconvenience on account of absences, there will be no cause for complaint, and due credit will be given for the work done. But if the students persist in absenting themselves from their duties they must pay the penalty of a condition in drill, which must be removed before a diploma can be granted. It will be very unpleasant for our upperclassmen to join the ranks as a private, but such will be the case, if a satisfactory excuse for negligence cannot be produced. There has been a custom in former years of not notifying a student of his deficiency until he presented himself for registration in his Senior year. This was, indeed, very unjust, as the student often supposed he had performed his duty until he was called to account at that late date. This fault did not rest wholly with the officer of the department but with the Registrar, who received the correct report, but failed to give the student credit. This difficulty, however, is now removed by the use of the registration cards, and it is to be hoped that there will be no more misunderstanding on the part of either the officer or student.

Mr. Andrew Seth, author of "From Kant to Hegel," and "Scottish Philosophy," and Professor of Philosophy in University College, Cardiff, has just been appointed to the chair of Mental Philosophy and English Literature in St. Andrews' University, vacant by the death of Professor Thomas Spencer Baynes, editor of the *Britannica*. Mr. Seth was a fellow student in Great Britain and Germany of Professor Schurman whose place in Dalhousie College was filled by his brother, Mr. James Seth.

IN THE FALL.

Beyond the brown fields is a smooth flowing rill,
With cool shaded brooks bending down from the hill,
And silence around, when the wood birds are still.

The sun in the heaven sends sunbeams to look
Down through the green leaves on the cool purling
brook ;
Green leaves, which dark sentinels spread o'er the
nook.

The winds through the woods chant a soft requiem ;
For the sweet summer flowers whose beauty doth
seem

To linger o'er all like a peace-laden dream.

To linger, and yet in the wild curlew's call
Is a sad note of pathos. The soft drifting pall,
And the robe of the snow queen must follow the Fall.

H. B. C.

PHILOSOPHY AT CORNELL.

The publication of Professor Schurman's book on "The Ethical Import of Darwinism," and his article in the October issue of the *Archiv für Philosophie*, furnish an occasion for reviewing the work done in Philosophy at Cornell, of which, we fear, the great majority of people are in entire ignorance. The fame of our technical departments, justly deserved as it is, tends to overshadow the other sections of the University ; and in this exaltation of *useful* knowledge nothing suffers more than Philosophy, whose function is not to earn bread and butter, but solely to supply a broad and liberal culture.

The addition of Mr. Strong to this department has been a great gain. He brings with him the best training that Rochester and Harvard could supply, deepened and enlarged by three years' study in Germany.

The courses now offered in Philosophy are varied and extensive. In the first place, all Sophomores in Arts, Philosophy, Science, and Letters, are required, after the course in Physiology, to take Logic and Psychology three times a week in the Winter and Spring terms of the year. Not till that is completed are they allowed to enter upon any of the other philosophical courses, all of which are elective. These embrace (1) a detailed examination of the methods and logic of the Sciences, (2) the history of Philosophy in a two-years' course with the aim of establishing a valid theory of Knowing and Being, and (3) a course on ethics, following the historico-critical method, and laying special stress upon evolutionary morals and the history of ethical institutions among different races and peoples. All these subjects come three times a week, and run through the entire year, excepting the logic of the Sciences, which is a Fall and Winter course. Then there is a

course once a week on (4) the systems of Mill and Hamilton. Besides this, there are two seminaries for more advanced and independent work, in which the students are required to make original investigations, write out their results, and discuss them with their fellow-workers and the professor. In the lower seminary, nine students have presented themselves to make a critical study of (5) the Philosophy of Kant, as contained in his three great Critiques, and the work assigned will take a large part of their time for the entire year. In the higher seminary students (who must be graduates) are required to devote themselves almost exclusively to this subject, which, for this year, is the exceedingly difficult one of (6) German Philosophy since Kant, nearly all of which has to be mastered in the original sources. But the work has begun with great enthusiasm in both seminaries, and very fruitful results may be reasonably expected. In this band of zealous inquirers one may not need much prophetic vision to discern the beginnings of a distinctive school of Cornell philosophers. And the assertion may be hazarded that certainly no American or British, and probably not many German universities, are today doing more advanced or more extensive work in philosophy than we are doing at Cornell. At least that is the opinion which we have formed after a somewhat minute examination of innumerable American, British, German, and French university calendars.

Two features of Philosophy at Cornell are especially worthy of mention. One is the attempt made to lead students into sympathetic acquaintance with the most divergent systems of thought—prominence being given, for instance, to Hume, Mill, Spencer, and Darwin, as well as to Locke, Berkeley, Kant and Hegel. And, in the second place, the teaching of philosophy is in a great degree conducted by means of discussions and essays, which arouse and stimulate the powers of the student, and oblige him to take every intellectual position with the utmost deliberation and circumspection. Both the matter and the method of this department are calculated to make men *philosophize*, not merely to play the parrot with philosophy.

It may be added, as proof of the growing importance of this department, that one of the eight fellowships was last June assigned to a candidate in philosophy, and there is no reason why such an award should not be customary in the future, so long, at least, as the qualifications of candidates continue worthy. But judging from present appearances, with or without fellowships, philosophy is destined to flourish at Cornell.

PATRICK HENRY*.

The character of Patrick Henry does not stand out in bold relief in history. She has been unkind in the record she has given him. A few fragments of his speeches that have come down to us have formed the skeleton upon which tradition, prejudice and the fading memory of old men have built his historical figure.

If we look upon this historical effigy we see the most idle, the most shiftless and most awkward lad in Virginia. He read nothing, and had no books. In his heart he preferred low society and sought it as often as he could. At thirty his knowledge extended to nothing more useful than where the largest fish were to be angled or a fox to be unearthed. For the first three years after he entered the bar he tended travellers and drew corks at the tavern of his wife's father. He wrote almost nothing; he could not write. No one reasoned so badly as did Henry. He was, until he died, an orator and an actor and nothing more. A statesman he was not. When the end sought was to be gained by common sense and good judgment, he was unable to cope with those whose limited vocabulary and monotonous tones it was painful to hear.

It has been the work of Professor Tyler in his biography of Patrick Henry, to clear away this rubbish which has been patriotically accepted by the public as American History and reconstruct an entirely new figure. Much valuable information which has been inaccessible to other biographers of the orator has been procured by Professor Tyler from public documents, private letters and the recollections of credible eye witnesses.

Only one biography of Patrick Henry which can lay claim to any original research into the sources of his history has been written in the past century. And there is hardly an important feature of the orator's life in William Wirt's book which has not been colored by the resentment and prejudice of Jefferson and from which we do not form an erroneous conception. It has been left for Professor Tyler to demonstrate that the fading memory of Jefferson's old age, upon which Wirt depended for many important incidents in Henry's life, was untrustworthy.

And now Patrick Henry stands before us as one of the fullest and roundest character in American History. For the first time we can understand how it was that in the most trying part of his administration Washington pressed

* PATRICK HENRY: By Moses Coit Tyler in the American Statesmen Series. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston and New York.

Henry to accept the important office of Secretary of State; and how it was that in his old age strangers made long journeys to pay their homage to him, to look upon his face, to listen to the wisdom of his words.

There has been a tendency to overestimate his lack of education, and partly it may be from that habit in concealing whatever education he did have under an uncouth garb and provincial pronunciation. But the lad who had been so well instructed that he could read Livy and Virgil at fifteen, could lay some claim to the rudiments of the best intellectual culture. His motto in reading was "Much, but not a great many books." During the colonial times one could gratify his taste for reading only by repeated perusal of a few writers. Patrick Henry is said to have read Livy through once a year, and thus imitated his Grecian prototype, who copied Thucydides eight times with his own hands. A remark of Hobbes might be aptly applied to him: "That if he had read as much as other men he would have been as ignorant as they were." He thought more than he read. And when he applied for admission to the bar, after six months' study, although he showed limited knowledge of law his examiners were surprised at his knowledge of the laws of nature, and nations, and of the policy of the feudal system and general history.

We cannot follow Professor Tyler as he explodes, with the aid of the recently discovered fee books, the myth that Henry, for three years, earned his bread at the "bar of a tavern rather than at the bar of justice;" as he shows us the practical knowledge of affairs, sound judgment and wisdom that Henry displayed in his legislative and executive capacity; the patriotic earnestness with which he insisted upon a Declaration of Rights being inserted in the Constitution; the profound friendship for Washington and the basis of moral and intellectual congeniality on which that friendship rested.

The lovers of historical truth are deeply indebted to Prof. Tyler for such a judicial and yet accurate and unbiased biography of this patriot. It is written in his inimitable style, buoyant and full of humor. He has not made the mistake that many historians make leaving the savor of musty documents upon his work; but he has given them his own coloring and made them his own; clothed the naked facts in a garb that is as pleasing as a romance.

—Dr. McGlynn will speak in Ithaca Monday evening in the interests of the Henry George movement.

HENRY GEORGE'S THEORY.

Within the past two years the struggle between labor and capital has taken a new course. The Union Labor Party, under the leadership of Henry George, began its course last year in the contest for Mayor of New York. In the election the public was surprised by the very large vote which Mr. George received, and began to consider the causes which led to this sudden rise in influence of what seemed at first to be only a protest against the regular candidates of the two great political parties.

As the old parties have in past years made platforms which express their stand in regard to the great questions of the day, so this new party has established its platform, by the study of which its motives and intentions can be learned.

The platform of the Union Labor Party is practically the work of Henry George, and is the embodiment of the views expressed in his book known as "Progress and Poverty." This book first appeared in 1879 and caused no little stir among political economists in this country, and especially in England, due in a great measure to the vast difference of opinion between the author and the great writers of the day.

The problem which Mr. George attempts to solve may be stated in a few words. Why is it that misery persists in a constantly progressing state of industrial society; or in his own words, "Why, in spite of increase in productive power, do wages tend to a minimum which will give but a bare living?"

Three forces enter into production, land, labor and capital, and three classes enter into distribution, landlords, laborers and capitalists. Now the object of Mr. George's argument is to show that with advancing civilization and wealth, the owners of land receive all that comes from increased wealth.

To begin with, he makes an attack on the wage-fund theory formulated by J. S. Mill, and shows its insufficiency. But this was unnecessary, for in 1871 Stanley Jevons overthrew this theory and gave the true one.

He then proceeds to attack the doctrine of population as advanced by Mr. Malthus, which he unites with the law of decreasing return, and discusses them together. But we can safely pass over the discussion of these for he says that as long as land is held by private individuals, those same effects will be produced if population is stationary, as Malthus attributes to the pressure of population.

After discussing the laws of distribution, Mr.

George brings in his main argument to show that *all* the wealth coming from natural progress goes to the landlords as rent. This is the only part of Mr. George's work that is original, and even all of this did not originate with him. Mr. J. S. Mill advanced the theory that the unearned increment of land was more than it ought to be, but he never dreamed of asserting that rent absorbs the entire gain in productive power, as Mr. George does.

The first question that arises is, are there not other things than land which receive an unearned increment resulting from progress? A gas house, for instance, in a city of 5,000 inhabitants is worth far more when the city has grown to 10,000 than it was before. A railroad between Chicago and New York is worth far more than it was twenty years ago, not even counting the improvements that have been made. These industries which are subject to the law of increasing returns receive an unearned increment. So much for that.

On page 165 of *Progress and Poverty*, Mr. George says: "The changes which constitute or contribute to material progress are three: 1, increase in population; 2, improvements in the arts of production and exchange; 3, improvements in knowledge, education, government, police, manners and morals, so far as they increase the power of producing wealth." Further on he says: "As considered in the light of material forces or economies, the increase of knowledge, the treatment of government, etc., have the same effect as improvement in the arts, it will not be necessary to consider these separately."

It will not be necessary to discuss the first of these changes constituting material progress, as Mr. George says that the same results will follow if population is stationary.

Then if we can show that material progress results in a single instance in lowering rents, Mr. George's argument falls to the ground.

On page 180 he says: "Every improvement or invention, no matter what it be, which gives to labor the power of producing more wealth, causes an increased demand for land and its direct products, and this tends to force down the margin of cultivation. This being the case, every labor saving invention, whether it be a steam plow, a telegraph, an improved process for smelting ores, has a tendency to increase rent."

Let us examine these assertions. Do inventions always cause a demand for land? If they do not, then the margin of cultivation is not extended and rents do not increase; if the

margin of cultivation be not extended, but rather narrowed, rents decrease.

Improvements are of three sorts: a, Those which effect manufacturing industries; b, those which effect transportation; c, those which effect the cultivation of the soil.

The first class of improvements may or may not increase the demand for land. Take, for illustration, the new process of making steel rails known as the Besemer process. Before this discovery the rails on our railways were of iron, which soon wore out and new ones were necessary. Now if steel rails last longer than iron, less raw material is necessary for rails and there is a decreased demand upon the product of the mines. But at the same time it takes more work to manufacture steel than iron rails and there is an increased demand for labor.

Numerous illustrations of this fact could be given.

Let us pass on to the second class of improvements or those effecting transportation. Let us consider railroads. Suppose that to supply a community with food, all the land within a radius of a hundred miles is necessary. It is self evident that it will cost more to raise and bring to the market the product of land one hundred miles away, than of land one mile distant before there is a railroad. The difference between the two costs will be rent of land one mile away. If now a railroad be built to the land one hundred miles distant from the market, then the total cost of raising and bringing the product to market is decreased, and this causes a fall in the rent of land near the market. And I may say with confidence, that, other things being equal, any invention which causes a decrease in the cost of transportation, decreases rent.

Those improvements which effect the cultivation of the soil making it more productive. Suppose that an improvement be made in the art of agriculture, whereby the land becomes more productive, and an area of fifty miles will now supply the community with food, thereby narrowing the margin of cultivation. This will decrease rents. And I may say again, that all improvements which either increase the fertility of land or in any way bring within narrower limits the margin of cultivation will decrease rents.

Thus we see that the owners of land do not get, as Mr. George asserts, all of the unearned increment which comes from advancement in civilization and in the arts.

Let us now consider Mr. George's objections to private ownership in land on the ground that

there is a speculative interest which holds land from use. Does the holding of land for speculative purposes prevent the owner from using it himself or renting it? Must land be sold to be useful?

Everyone admits that the speculation in building lots does cause a certain amount of real estate to be held out of use in cities, but we do not admit that the small amount of land so reserved will retard seriously the development of population, trade, or manufactures.

Again, Mr. George says that this speculation in land causes panics and industrial disturbances. Land, like other things, is subject to speculation. This all admit. But Mr. George says that land is, of all kinds of property, peculiarly subject to speculative impulses. It was shown during the civil war, and after it, that land was the last thing to be affected by the upward movement of prices, and also the first thing affected by the downward movement.

Mr. George refers to the enormous rise in land in San Francisco when that city was being founded, as an illustration, and makes the assertion that the same case prevailed throughout the country, although in less degree, and was the cause of the panic of 1873.

But statistics show that in the regions which, between 1868-1873 comprised more than two-thirds of the accumulated wealth of the country and did more than three-fourths of its trading, land was not subject to speculation but was actually depressed in value relatively to other objects of exchange.

Again, Mr. George asserts that wages are constantly going down. Let us give some facts. Sir James Caird says, that in England the laborer's earning power in procuring the staff of life, cost him five days work to pay for a bushel of wheat in 1770; four days in 1840, and two and one-half days in 1870. And Professor Henry Carter Adams says that since 1830 the real wages of labor have been rising.

By the arguments thus presented we think that we have shown that rent does not always increase with advancement in civilization and the arts.

DEATH OF D. W. GUNNER.

Daniel W. Gunner, '87, who was appointed Instructor in Civil Engineering this year, died at his home in Schaghticoke, N. Y., on Monday of this week, of typhoid fever; the immediate cause of his death being, however, a severe internal hemorrhage. Mr. Gunner was twenty-six years of age, and one of the most promising civil engineers ever leaving Cornell. He graduated last year and his record in the

University secured him the excellent position which he was called upon to fill. Mr. Gunner was held in the highest respect and esteem by professors and students, and the news of his death, coming as it did so unexpectedly, cast a shadow over the hearts of his many friends at Cornell. Upon the reception of the sad news a meeting of the students in the Civil Engineering department was called, and it was decided that the faculty of the department and Curtis and Edwards, of the Senior class, should attend the funeral. The following resolutions were also adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst a worthy and much beloved friend and instructor, therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the undergraduates of the Civil Engineering Department of the Cornell University, recognize that in the death of Daniel W. Gunner, we lose a faithful friend and conscientious worker, a man of widely recognized ability and one who has gained a high place in the esteem of his fellow students.

Resolved, that we extend our deepest sympathy to his family and friends in their affliction, mourning with them our common loss.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and that they be published in the college papers.

CORNELL IN THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Cornell is well represented on the Geological Survey of Arkansas. The Director is Dr. John C. Branner, '74, Assistant Geologist, Dr. T. B. Comstock, '72, Topographer, Chas. E. Taft, '71. Mr. R. F. Hill, '87, an assistant on the U. S. Geological Survey, has been assigned by the director to service in Arkansas under the Arkansas Survey, the latter getting the benefit of Mr. Hill's work. Dr. F. W. Simonds, '75, Professor of Geology in the University of Arkansas, is one of the volunteer assistants. Mr. F. V. Coville, of '87, went to Arkansas during the past summer as a volunteer upon the survey, and is now engaged upon the flora of that state.

The chemist of the Arkansas Survey is a graduate of Johns Hopkins, and two of the volunteer assistants are from the University of Indiana.

—The general opinion is that we have secured a good athletic instructor in Mr. Nelligan, and if the change in the locker system was only as satisfactory there would be little complaint.

SAGE CHAPEL.

The Rev. Brooke Hereford, a Unitarian clergyman of Boston, will occupy the Sage Chapel pulpit next Sunday. Dr. Hereford is an Englishman about fifty years of age and has not been in America quite fifteen years. He first filled a pulpit in Chicago, and was afterward called to fill Dr. Channing's pulpit in Boston. To the old students who have heard his masterly sermons here before the mere announcement of his name is all that is necessary; but to those who have never heard him we will say that they cannot afford to miss such treats as we anticipate from Dr. Hereford next Sunday.

COMMUNICATION.

[The Editors are not responsible for ideas expressed in this column.]

To the Era:

It is already a well known fact that '91 has among its other curiosities the very freshest Freshman.

This light-headed candidate for distinction has finally fairly out done himself, and smashed all previous records beyond repair.

The facts of his latest exploits are, simply stated, as follows: He attended the cider raid last Saturday evening, and later assisted in the Musicales at Sage. Here it was that this fiery-headed man from the South achieved his greatest exploit; lingering behind the crowd he observed, or thought he observed, several "Sage maidens" peering at him out of the curtained darkness of the upper windows. The time had come, the season was now full for this gallant "buster" of freshman records to make the supreme effort of his life; the moment had come and found him ready. He strode fearlessly across the lawn until he stood directly beneath the window, then dropping on his knees, flinging his hat on the ground before him, he clasped his hands before his face, he bobbed back and forth like a Hindu worshipper, while he glared up in all his dazzling bareheadedness, and wailed from his agitated soul: "O dearest, sweetest, most adorable"—. What might have followed we can only guess, for just at this stage of his agony an audible giggle bore down from the upper shadows this pertinent query:

"What is it?"

This unabashed sample of unsalted humanity, willing to add insult to injury, shouted in reply: "'91."

Let the name of this great "what is it" be placed on the glory list with such other names as Crist, Biss, Rats and all that long category. Aye, at the very head of the list. J.

CORNELLIANA.

—Hoo Rah Ri X, C, I!

—"Boycott the lockers!"

—"Virtue alone survives!"

—Field Day a week from to-morrow.

—The "physical wreck gang" numbers about sixty this year.

—R. C. St John, '87, was calling on his friends this week.

—There is a good article on foot ball in the October number of *Outing*.

—W. J. Romer, '87, is now employed in the First National Bank of Ithaca.

—The usual difficulty is found this year in getting first tenors for the Glee Club.

—Don't forget "Mixed Pickles" at Wilgus Opera House next Wednesday evening.

—"Is Cornell an institution for making money?" Is a question often heard now.

—E. S. Isham, formerly '90, is spending several weeks with friends in the University.

—The ? Club held its first banquet of the year last Friday evening at the Ithaca Hotel.

—The personnel of the Glee Club will probably be announced by the middle of next week.

—The outside doors on the University buildings have been newly scraped and oiled this week.

—Professor Tuttle was out of town the latter part of last week but he is again meeting his classes.

—There is a prospect of a single scull race on the lake between C. G. Psotta, '89, and Riley, of Canastota.

—The Freshmen sent out a crew yesterday afternoon for practice for the coming underclassmen contest.

—Mr. Hodder was unable to meet his classes Monday but he made it up to-day by giving the class a prelim.

—The Registrar is at work on the new register. At the same time the Juniors are selecting their *Cornellian* board.

—The young people of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches in Ithaca will entertain their student friends this evening.

—Lacrosse on the ball grounds to-morrow between two picked teams. Captain Vickers will have charge of the match.

—Mr. P. J. Partenheimer, '76, and his wife, from Clinton, Iowa, are spending a part of their honeymoon with relatives in town.

—The Sophomores are now drilling with rifles but the Freshmen are still struggling with the intricacies of the "School of the Soldier."

—A few upperclassmen initiated the Freshmen into the mysteries of the cider raid last Saturday night. The usual musicale at Sage followed.

—The locker question is provoking a considerable amount of discussion. The trustees are still on top, with very fair prospect of staying there.

—Hygiene Lecture. Professor, "Which goes faster heat or cold?" Bright Freshman, "Heat, because you can easily catch cold." Professor wilts.

—The Ithaca test well has demonstrated the truth of the old Indian tradition for it is found that there is a stratum of solid salt over one hundred feet thick underlying Ithaca.

—Instructor Wing, of the Engineering Department began his work Wednesday. He is thus late because his contract with Olin, '86, on the Pompton powder mills detained him.

—The following are the officers elected by the Juniors in the Law School: Cornell, President; Clock, Vice-President; Harada, Secretary; Sternberg, Treasurer. Chester, Freeman, and Ross were appointed as Athletic committee.

—Students who are absent from the practicums in physiology are required to make up the exercise with Mr. Summers. Any student who has not had all of the practicums at the end of the term will be excluded from the examination.

—Ford, President; Trowbridge, Vice-President; Deanes, Recording Secretary; Miss Vedder Corresponding Secretary; Tanner, Treasurer; Directors, Athletic, Upton; Base Ball, Davis; Navy, Stranahan, is a list of the officers elected at '90's annual election.

—The student's Henry George Club is organized with B. W. Holt, '90, President; F. W. Cummings, '89, Vice President; T. D. Davis, Secretary; and E. D. B. Shurter, Treasurer. The meetings are held every Tuesday evening in the Knights of Labor hall.

—The Botanical Lecture Room was crowded on Monday evening by an audience of Professor Corson's admirers who gathered to hear his rendition of the "Merchant of Venice." The effective and scholarly interpretation insures large and select audiences to all of the future readings, on next Monday evening, Professor Corson will read "Midsummer Night's Dream."

—One of the funniest shows that ever drew hearty laughs from an amusement loving public will be at Wilgus Opera House next Wednesday evening, Oct. 19. "Mixed Pickles" has delighted Ithaca audiences in past seasons and its reputation here insures it a crowded house next week.

—Orders from the Battalion Commandant, published on Wednesday, prohibit visitors from occupying the floor of the Gymnasium during drill hours, and require all students of the Battalion to vacate the floor immediately after drill, in order to make room for the class in gymnastic exercise.

—The Freshman class held a meeting Wednesday. It was decided to challenge the Sophomores to contests in Base Ball, Rowing, and Tug-of-war. The class yell, "Hoo! rah! ri! X, C, I!" was chosen as their slogan. They adjourned without taking action on the challenge of the Juniors.

—While one of the drill masters had his squad of Freshmen at double time on Wednesday, he gave the command "Quick Time" when the recruits started on a genuine sprinting gait and were with difficulty stopped by their commander, who informed them that "quick" in military parlance does not mean "quicker."

—Matters aquatic are expected to boom this year. A large number of applicants for places on class crews presented themselves at the boat house this week and the Commodore says the material for an extraordinarily fine Cornell crew this year is at hand. Let the student body take a deep interest in our boating interests, and our next crew will be such as to win every trophy which they may contest.

—The Junior class held its first meeting of the year, Tuesday at 1 p. m., in Room T. Oct. 25 was appointed for election day and Messrs. Adler, Dollar, Mashek, Murphy and Shinaman were appointed to receive nominations. It was decided to have a foot ball match with '91 on Saturday, at 2.30 p. m. Messrs. Treman, Parker and Balch were appointed as committee to have charge of arrangements. After the report of Mr. Baright, last year's treasurer, had been accepted Stancliff, Danforth, and Drown, were appointed to collect the remainder of the tax of last year. It was also decided to exclude from voting all who have not paid this tax by election day.

—The Juniors have challenged the Freshmen to a game of football Saturday afternoon. Let the Freshmen accept it by all means and in the spirit in which it was given. Football has now

a good start in Cornell and it is the wish of all interested in the University's athletic welfare that soon a 'Varsity team may be started. But to do this it is necessary to arouse enthusiasm in the sport and to train men to play. This can only be done by interclass contests. Let all turn out Saturday afternoon and give the movement the support it deserves. '89's team will be Balch, Clark, Dollar, Treman, Sawyer, Dickinson, Westbrook, J. S. Parker, Al Mack, and Rackemann, with a place yet to fill.

—The Tournament of the Tennis Association has been very successful though the weather has been far from perfect. The result as far as decided is as follows: First Round, Pope vs. Fisher, 6-3, 6-0; Wilkinson vs. Rackemann, 6-3, 6-4; Durland vs. Dutcher, 6-1, 6-2; Van Cleft vs. Bates, 6-2, 6-3; Newberry vs. Kemp, 6-4, 6-3. Second Round, Wilkinson vs. Van Cleft, 6-4, 6-0; Pope vs. Newberry, 6-0, 6-3; Durland vs. Treman, 6-8, 6-0, 9-7. Third Round, Pope vs. Sands, 6-2, 5-7, 6-1; Wilkinson vs. Durland, 6-1, 6-1. Doubles, Almirall Bros. vs. White and Newberry, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3; Pope and Durland, vs. Dennis and Kemp, 6-3, 6-4; Sands and Dutcher, vs. Chapman and Van Cleft 6-3, 6-4; Wilkinson and Rackemann vs. Fisher and Treman, 6-0, 6-4. Second Round Durland and Pope, vs. Sands and Dutcher, 6-1, 3-6, 6-1. The final round in singles will be finished Friday afternoon before drill.

PERSONALS.

ED PRICE, treasurer of the class of '83, is in town.

POPE, '91, left for his home in Cleveland, on Tuesday, on account of illness.

HORACE WHITE, '87, is studying law in the office of Senator-elect Hiscock.

DIMON, '87, is in the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, with headquarters at Chicago.

A. J. MENOCAI, '88, is completing his course in Civil Engineering at Columbia College, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED.

—Claude C. Coon, '76, and Miss Ernestine Nock, at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1887.

—P. J. Partenheimer, '76, and Miss Mary H. Wadleigh, at Clinton, Iowa, Oct. 5, 1887.

—E. LeB. Gardner, '75, and Miss Louise Sprague, at the Church of Covenant, N. Y. City.

EXCHANGES.

The two papers from Yale that come to our exchange table are in every way worthy of the highest commendation. The *Yale Record*, published fortnightly, is a paper edited by a board of six seniors, three juniors and one sophomore. The pages are filled with pleasant stories, charmingly written, and interspersed with verses. The centre page has a line-drawing, something like the illustrations in *Life*, celebrating Yale's victory at Mott Haven, and is very excellently executed. The "Owlisms" are splendid, that being a department similar to the *Century* Bric-a-brac: the lyric witticisms are such as would be pleasing to any one.

The *Yale Courant*, published bi-weekly, is very similar to the *Record*. The editors are chosen, so it would seem, by a system of competition, which insures good work by the men chosen to fill places on the board. Prizes are also offered for contributions; we copy from the editorial column:

"For the largest number of published poems, Ten Dollars.

For the best published humorous story, Ten Dollars.

For the best published light critique, Ten dollars.

For the largest number of published Valensicula, Ten dollars.

This is done to stimulate the literary spirit throughout the University and especially in the senior class. The Valensicula, or funny column, is very full, and contains some very happy hits. On the whole we can congratulate the students of Yale on having two such splendid papers.

We would like to say a word concerning the *Daily Crimson* of Harvard. This is probably the best of the three daily papers published by college students. The paper takes a lively interest in the college world and encourages the athletics of students. Its column of news from other colleges is very full and in every number you are almost sure to find something of general interest.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Columbia supports forty-four student organizations, including two poker clubs.

Duck shooting is one of favorite pastimes for Yale Sophomores Saturday afternoons.

Johns Hopkins University holds 17,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio stock, producing thus far a yearly income of \$136,000.

The Harvard boat-club is said to be \$1500 in debt on account of the heavy expenses incurred by purchasing two shells last year.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. J. B. Polk, who gave such immense satisfaction last season, in "Mixed Pickles," will appear at the Wilgus next Wednesday evening in the same play. The Philadelphia Press says:

"Mixed Pickles" produced for the first time in Philadelphia last evening proved itself able to keep in almost continuous laughter an audience that filled the Walnut Street Theatre from orchestra to gallery. The comedy is an ingeniously constructed figment of absurd situations, many of them impossible in every day life, but all so cleverly managed, and so skillfully presented that the impossibility never interferes with the laugh. As this is the whole object of the play, it must be pronounced a success; but its success is due more to Mr. Polk and his excellent company than to the text. The mischief-maker of the piece is *Joseph Pickle*, who personates his brother, *Rev. Arthur Pickle*, and managed by thus mixing up the Pickles, to sweeten various soured lives, and set straight all the affairs of the flock. Mr. Polk is very happy in his complicated part, and is admirably supported. Hiram Brown, who skates along the edge of the grotesque, and just escapes being broad, in a delightfully risky fashion is admirably acted. Miss Polk as Cherry Brown is charmingly *naive*, and sings a song, in a voice rich, flexible and sweet, and indeed all in the cast added laughter to the merry play.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE SHAYBACKS IN CAMP. By Samuel J. and Isabel C. Barrows. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. Price \$1.

This is a well written book relating the experiences of the authors in camp life, especially on the shores of Lake Memphremagog. It will greatly interest any one who has ever roughed it in this way, and at the same time its descriptions will be enjoyed by the student of literature. Notably fine is the description of the storm found in the chapter entitled "Spoon and Sinkers." Taken all in all, it is exceedingly well written and is one of the most fascinating books of the kind we have ever read. We would recommend it highly to anyone who is interested in that style of work.

"WIT, WISDOM AND BEAUTIES OF SHAKESPEARE,"

Edited by Clarence Stuart Ward, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Although the inimitable power of expression wielded by Shakespeare has given to every phrase he wrote the greatest value, yet there are certain passages in his works that because of their subject, their concentrated brevity and their suggestiveness are particularly memorable. Clarence Stuart Ward has made a judicious compilation of such selections from Shakespeare, and this work has been daintily published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

There are many uses for such a work, some legitimate and others illegitimate. As for the first it is potent that such a work is a pleasant one to refer to in idle moments when it is not possible to read connectedly, that it furnishes valuable assistance to enable one to find the context of a quotation that has lingered in the mind, separated from what precedes and what follows. In the third place it offers a convenient

method of supplying class banquet programmes and "Friuja Club" menus with witty mottoes, and it is to be hoped that all Toastmasters who have not heard Professor Corson's lectures, will carefully refer to its pages. On the other hand, however, to those who have heard those noble lectures, and to those who have read Shakespeare thoroughly for themselves, it will seem not only incomplete but even unnecessary. To many it may indeed seem pernicious, inasmuch as it leads the unthinking to suppose that there is little else of any worth in Shakespeare, and as it tends to produce a superficial display of borrowed plumage that can not be commended.



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The time to make your selections is while our stock is fresh and complete. Particular attention is given to Prince Albert and Dress Suits. An early call is solicited.

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Prager's New Dancing Academy.

Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

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THE CORNELL ERA.

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The Cornell Era.

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EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

T. SHANNON, '88,

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

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IT is very seldom that we are called upon to criticise the action of the students. In fact the majority of the students always behave in a manner that is entirely gentlemanly and proper. But there are always a few in every congregation of persons who need at some time a little reproof. Among such may be named a number of students of the Junior class in Law, who attended in a body the meeting at the Rink last Monday evening. These few by their various demonstrations of applause, etc., made it very unpleasant not only for the speakers, but for the rest of the audience, and we would caution

these very fresh men that others have rights as well as themselves and that these rights must be respected. Ungentlemanly conduct will not add to your popularity, and if you wish to preserve your standing and to serve the interests of the University, the best thing that you can do is to abstain from such acts in the future. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

IT is very evident from the actions of upper-classmen that some extraordinary event is about to take place in the regular order of class affairs. The real cause for so much real enthusiasm being shown, has just dawned upon us; the time for class elections is near at hand, and it will not be long until the present official corps must vacate the positions of honor and again assume the garb of the private student. We should imagine from the interest that is being manifested, and the "wire-pulling" that is going on, that there will be innumerable candidates in the field. It is only to be lamented that there is not an office for each ambitious one, as then the greatest satisfaction would prevail. Of course some of the Juniors can afford to wait as there is another year of college life before them, but those of the Juniors who expect to graduate, and have their hearts set on an office must get to work, as their time before election is very short. There are a large number of Senior class offices to be filled, and of course many will reach those for which they set out, but a still larger number, it is to be feared, will be disappointed; nevertheless, all should be satisfied with the result. As the reputation of the class depends largely on the merit of its principal officers the greatest care should be taken to choose those men who will represent the class most creditably. All disappointments, as there certainly will be a few, should be borne manfully, and there should be no bitter feeling, as is sometimes the case, retained against any one. If the students of either class decide in favor of any one, it is the surest sign that

that person is the one desired to fill the office. Is to be hoped that the coming elections will not interrupt the great harmony that has heretofore prevailed in the actions of the upper-classes, especially of '88 which has always been in unison on all class matters.

WHEN at last the press broke loose from the shackles of centuries of superstition, it proceeded to take such herculean strides forward that the great question which must be met to-day, or in the early morrow is, how the too great liberty which it exercises may be modified. It is for the very reason that the newspapers of to-day mould the destinies of mankind, that the abuses practiced by too many leading journals of America become the more unbearable. For example, the interview is an entirely American idea, and a very useful one; but when we see suppositious interviews with prominent men manufactured out of whole cloth, as in the recent case of Senator Miller, or the veil of privacy ruthlessly torn aside from friendly and conversational remarks, as in the Julian Hawthorn—J. R. Lowell affair, the question must arise, how far the editorial privilege is to go. Moreover, the growth of the distinctively "news" paper has brought with its many blessings, the seemingly needless disadvantages that every murder, outrage and scandal is served up at our table, and that when President Cleveland sneezes, all the type in the land is made to rattle news the editors must and will have. And they evidently believe the means justifies the end. Particularly hard has this tendency been borne down upon the educational world. Instances without number can be recalled where friendly skirmishes for the cane, and trifling hazing affairs have been heralded in four-column specials throughout the country, and have done the suffering college incalculable damage. Apparently there was never a more atrocious instance of this inexcusable exaggeration, to put it mildly, than the Choate affair at Williams College. From the account given in the *Williams Weekly* or even from the more recent versions of the

World itself, it must be apparent to any fair-minded man that this is another of the cases where a too vivid imagination has been drawn upon by some reporter to make up his column and get better pay. Such is briefly the situation, and it is growing worse every day. How to remedy it is a question for a philosopher, not the ERA, to answer.

THE fall field day is a good criterion of the success or the failure of track athletics for the whole year. With every graduating class some good athletes leave the University and at the beginning of the year we look to the new students to fill the vacancies. If the new students do not show their metal in the fall so that our director can train them during the winter it is pretty certain that, however good they may be, they will not develop into their full capability with little or even hard work in the spring. A large number of men who would make good athletes but who care more for their standing in the University, will not train because it takes so much time. But it is not the violent exercise for a month before a contest that ensures success; it is the regular, steady work for a short time every day in the year. And such exercise will not interfere with one's work in the University but will put him in a healthier state of mind for study. The old idea that used to prevail that the college athletes were failures as students has been exploded. Class rivalry at field day is not as intense as it should be. The dignified indifference of the Senior and the bashfulness of the Freshman are out of place. But can men, after all be expected to train hard for contests just for the benefit of the exercise or for the momentary applause of victory? Prizes worth possessing and worth working for should be given for the various events. When a man wins a first prize or breaks a Cornell record, he wants something more than a piece of ribbon. It may be that every one ought to have love enough for his Alma Mater to do all he could to bring honor upon her. It is not that we lack interest in the success of athletics that our loyalty and enthu-

siasm need stimulating; but the custom is prevalent among other colleges to give prizes that have intrinsic value and students expect it here. Those who enter the contest, Saturday must not be discouraged if they do not win first prize. Regular training under the direction of the director will improve your chances next time. The man who took first prize in the run long jump last spring jumped over three feet farther on Field Day than when he began practicing. We ought to catch the spirit of last year's victories, and make Saturday's Field Day a success. Let every class with its full numbers show its enthusiasm by encouraging its men and spurring them to victory with the class yell.

"SANTA-SOPHIA."

Constantinople, the city of the Sultan, has become famous in history as a centre around which many great political and ecclesiastical events have revolved. It contains many interesting monuments of antiquity. Among these Hagia Sophia is celebrated for being at one time a Christian cathedral, and afterwards being subverted to the service of the Mohammedans. It was at first built by Constantine the Great and afterwards enlarged by his son. At the time of the dispute between Eudoxia and Chrysostom, in which the Holy Synod ratified the decisions of the former and exiled the latter to Cucusus in the mountain of Taurus, this building was burned by a mob of the faithful adherents of Chrysostom.

It was rebuilt by Theodosius II., and again burned in the fifth year of the reign of Justinian, who reconstructed it with far greater splendor. And there it has remained in all its magnificence upon one of the seven hills of the Bosphorus, where Justinian built it. In its construction 10,000 laborers were employed under 100 master artificers, all of whom were superintended by the most eminent architects of the age, Authemius and Isidorus.

The most costly materials of the age were collected for the building. The columns were carved from starred granite brought from Egypt; white marble with black veins from Bosphorus; white marble with rose colored stripes from Phrygia; green marble from Laconica; blue marble from Syria. Eight large green columns were brought from the temple of Diana at Ephesus, and as many of porphyry from the temple of Sun at

Baalbec. The tiles of the cupolas, bearing the inscription, "God has founded it, and it will not be overthrown: God will support it in the blush of the dawn," were made of white clay from Rhodes.

After sixteen years of vast expenditure of gold and labor, this huge edifice was completed and became a place of Christian worship, but doomed in the near future to be transformed into a Mohammedan mosque. As time elapsed, political subversions were innumerable, sovereigns were dethroned, and nations were destroyed, but this temple, nominally dedicated to the name of Christ, stood firm and became a witness to the misery and distress of its owners who subsequently uprooted the Christian religion and substituted in its place a false profession of the faith of Christ.

Soon afterward we find Constantinople in possession of the Crusaders. These Christian soldiers who had taken oaths of abstinence and chastity, sacked the city with infamous barbarity; desecrated the church of St. Sophia by drunken orgies with female companions; robbed it of its sacred valuables; and despoiled the only consecrated remnant of Christianity for which they had come to shed their blood. After two and a half centuries had passed, although these Christians in St. Sophia, were guilty of subverting these privileges and opportunities for good, to purposes of superstition, injustice, and vanity, they still enjoyed the Divine forbearance.

They were far from keeping the faith pure and undefiled; they had corrupted it by human invention which either hid or greatly obscured its distinctive doctrines; profaned the simple word of God by subtleties of human reasoning in the decisions of Holy Synods, which they held in this very church of "Holy Wisdom (Hagia Sophia.)" When it was thus in the possession of a communion, naming the name of Christ, but not following the truth and righteousness of his teaching, it was delivered over to the followers of the Imposter of Mecca.

We now come to the time when this great city was surrounded by Ottoman powers. Outside of the walls the Mohammedan priests preached to their armies and exhorted them to an attack by the following passages from the Koran: "Know ye a city encompassed on two sides by water, and on the third by land; the last hour shall not come before it be taken by sixty thousand of the faithful." "We shall conquer Constantinople; the army which conquers is the best of armies." Thus the "faithful followers" were made ready for a final attack.

On the preceding night, the 28th of May, 1453, there was great commotion within the city wall. Constantine Palaeologus XIII, the Greek emperor, bishops, priests, monks, nuns, men, women and children, marched in processions to St. Sophia, offering up supplicatory chants along the way. The Christian faith had become so corrupt, according to a Greek eyewitness, that the holy and venerable images and the divine pictures were borne along in the procession. Constantine received the eucharist at night, and set forth to defend his already tottering walls. But alas! sixteen hours after his departure, Sultan Mahomet II captured the city, and having arrived at the top of the hill, alighted from his horse at the door of St. Sophia. The door of ivory, amber and cedar opened wide to receive its new master. He bowed his head and crossed his arms upon his breast, as a sign of gratitude to the Almighty and veneration to the holy place. He entered slowly, much amazed at the magnificence of the place.

Mohammed sat with his legs crossed beneath him, in that place, near the altar, where the Greek emperor had only a few hours before received the eucharist. This altar was composed of "every species of precious materials, mated together with gold and silver, and crusted with pearls and jewels. It had vine-formed candelabra of the purest gold, and all the sacred vessels were of the same description." Here the conqueror piously repeated his prayers, and standing up took a screen of the mosque of Mecca, a fine piece of embroidery with Arabic characters, and fastened it to the patriarch's throne. He ordered the crosses to be thrown down, paintings and mosaics to be removed, and the church to be made ready for the worship of the "faithfuls."

A few days afterward the Muez Zin proclaimed the public invitation for prayer, in the name of "God and Mohammed." Thus this stately edifice, which, at its completion, Justinian dedicated with great festivities on Christmas eve., 538 A. D., was transformed into a Mohammedan temple.

There were slaughtered, 1,000 oxen, 1,000 sheep, 600 deer, 1,000 swine, 10,000 fowls; and these, together with 30,000 bushels of corn, were given to the poor.

Christ was succeeded by Mohammed. The church of Holy Wisdom became a Mohammedan temple. It was called Holy Wisdom because its founder, after its completion, exclaimed: "I have surpassed thee, O, Solomon!"

—Send your address to the Registrar.

THE ETHICAL IMPORT OF DARWINISM.*

No other scientific theory or fact has had such a revolutionary effect in every department of human thought as has that of evolution. Yet the general acceptance of this theory is due almost entirely to one book. Previous to the publication by Darwin of his *Descent of Man* it had attracted but little attention outside the ranks of science and philosophy. But so widely was a knowledge of it disseminated through the instrumentality of this work that Darwinism has ever since stood to the popular mind for evolution—has in fact been considered synonymous and coextensive with it. The wide-spread interest in this work was due primarily to the wound that it inflicted on the pride of the race by the enunciation of the theory of the common ancestry of man and the brutes, for though this was not a new theory, it was the first time that it had received a sufficient support from facts to make it felt as more than a vagary of a certain school of philosophers. This first effect soon wore off; for the egotism of the race was equal to the emergency, and soon discovered that it was more of a distinction to have risen to its present exalted position at the head of the animal world by what might to some extent at least be called its own efforts than to have been placed at the apex at the start by the Creator. But this effect did not disappear before it had caused the principles of evolution to attain a very general circulation, the result of which was the development of an opposition far more deeply seated and enduring. This opposition came from all quarters—science, religion and philosophy. Of these science was, as might be expected, the first to withdraw its opposition and to yield to evolution the place it demanded; for in so doing it did but acknowledge its own offspring. But with religion the case was different.

The bible, and with it revealed religion, seemed ready to fall from the lofty pinnacle to which they had been elevated preceding generations. A host of defenders sprang to the breach, and so intense was the heat of the combat that its duration was necessarily rendered brief. It is now evident that, while the appearance of evolution upon the scene has served to bring about changes of religious thought that are by no means of slight importance, the validity of revealed religion has not been at all affected by it, and the bible has suffered no

* *The Ethical Import of Darwinism*, by Jacob Gould Schurman, Sage Professor of Philosophy in Cornell University. Charles Scribner's Sons; \$1.50. For sale by Andrus & Church and D. F. Finch.

more at its hands than it did at the hands of the Copernican theory; and on the other hand it is equally evident that the approval or disapproval of religion can have not the slightest effect on the scientific status of Darwinism. It is now therefore possible for a man to be at once a Christian in faith and a Darwinist in science. Not so, however, with ethics. So thoroughly has the Darwinian theory been identified with the utilitarian school of ethics that the acceptance of the one has been considered to necessitate an adherence to the other. In fact Darwin himself held that this theory afforded a firm scientific basis for utilitarianism.

Such was the state of affairs when the little volume which forms the subject of this review appeared. Its author, taking for his motto the *bon mot* of Mrs. Carlyle that "it is the mixing up of things which is the Great Bad," challenges the validity of this alliance of ethics and Darwinism. The work may perhaps be best characterized in a word as a critique of ethics. Though the writer does not attempt to disguise his own adherence to the intuitional school, he is for the most part free from any spirit of partisanship, and his aim is primarily, if not entirely, to bring order, as far as may be, out of the present confusion in the field of ethics by carefully distinguishing between facts and speculations, and by defining the limits within which any theory is applicable or valid. The work is carefully arranged in a progression from the general to the particular. The first chapter is devoted to a critique of ethics as a science; and the writer arrives at the conclusion that, if possible as a science at all, it is only so as an historical science. As this is directly opposed to Darwin's view, he intimates very pleasantly that the true disciples of Darwin are those who are filled with his spirit, rather than those who merely call upon his name.

After this preliminary survey of the general field, he proceeds at once to an examination of the relation of Darwinism to ethics. The way to this is paved by a brief historical sketch of the idea of evolution, which is followed by a succinct account of the Darwinian theory, and an attempt to define what it explains and what it does not explain, the writer having first taken the precaution to put himself on a plane with the most thorough going Darwinians by assuming the complete proof of the Darwinian hypothesis. He is led by this examination to what would seem to be the unavoidable conclusion that Darwinism has absolutely no direct bearing upon ethics, but Janus-faced stands impartial between the opposing systems. In the chapter which follows, on the ethical specula-

tions of Darwin, special attention is paid to his theory of the derivation of conscience. After pointing out the looseness with which Darwin defines this conscience of moral sense, the writer proceeds to show that Darwin was only successful in deriving it because he assumed it in his premises; though how far this attempt to overthrow the Darwinian theory of conscience has been successful each individual will probably prefer to judge for himself. The book closes with a chapter on the general subject of the evolution of morality, in which is given a review of the subject of primitive marriage, which leads the author to the conclusion that the great disparity noticeable between the standards of family morality in savage and civilized races is due, not to an evolution of moral ideas, but to the fact that in the cases where the standard of family morality is low, women and children are not considered as individuals but as the property of the men, and so liable to the same abuse as other property.

The vigor and power with which the writer grapples with his task of clearing the field of ethics from foreign accumulations, and the keenness of his own thought makes his work one of great value to the ethical enquirer; while to the general reader the volume will prove as refreshing from its high literary standard, as it will be valuable for the clearness which characterizes its exposition of the ethical problems of the day.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ADAM.

The ERA has for some time felt that something must be done to counteract the boom which the New York *World* gained through the recent Cleveland interview, or else the well-deserved reputation which the ERA has so long retained as the most enterprising of American journals might be somewhat damaged. It gives us great pleasure, therefore, to be able to lay before our thousands of readers in every section of the country an authentic and intensely interesting interview with Adam, one of the first men in the world,—in fact, the very first. The personal relations of gratitude which many of us are under toward this gentleman in the way of ancestry, will, we are sure, secure for this expression of his views a wide hearing.

The staff representative of the ERA to whom the pleasant duty of this interview was assigned found Adam at his palatial home in the suburbs of Eden. Our ancestral relative was simply yet tastefully clad in a fall style fig-leaf, while a bran new Dunlap smile set off to advantage his honest countenance. He remarked that the ERA had always seemed to him the best paper

in the market, and he had always been a subscriber, and had frequently written those of the "Taxpayer" and "Old Subscriber" notes which were not made up in the office. After a pleasant chat of half-hour's duration, during which the reporter had time to discuss an excellent cigar at Captain Adam's urgent request the old statesman was asked to give his views on current topics.

"Oh, now really, my dear fellow," said the Captain, as he stepped to his side-board to replenish our wine glasses, "it is simply a waste of your time to interview me. I am entirely out of politics, absolutely and forever. I have retired, and am now a perfect monomaniac on gardening. I claim to have the best garden in this part of the country. I raise everything, but make a specialty of Cain. Just put your teeth into that!" and the genial old Major forced a big peach into the journalistic paw. If the farmers of this country know when they are well off, they will see to it that there is no retirement of this statesman who is as well versed in their line as in every other.

"What about the tariff?" was asked by the reporter.

"The tariff needs very delicate handling. But I tell you I am proud of my garden. They are going to name the Eden Musee after it, if there ever is such a thing. Just look at those posies!" His accomplished wife was approaching with some flowers for our button-holes. This lady is an ornament to her sex and her country, and as beautiful as she is refined. I learned, by casual inquiry, that the happy pair were very devoted; that in fact they were absolutely attached to one another until very recently, when circumstances over which he had no control lost Adam a bone, and gave him a wife.

"I do not think much of our postal service in this region," replied Alderman Adam to a question about that department. "Recently I wrote a letter to a friend of mine in America, and it was returned by the governmental epistolary bone-yard with the remark that America was not yet discovered, nor Columbus even born! Why, that is worse than the Ithaca post-office. Our emigration laws are bad, too. I went over into the next country to arrange a deal about some apples with Dr. Satan, of Sheol, and when I came back the quarantine commissioners declined to let me in, because I had said no one should be out after Eve."

The Governor has a playful way of punning that adds another charm to his easy manner of speech. He says that he cannot enjoy these later days as he did "the good old times,

when I was a boy of two hundred," and yet he is hale and hearty as ever.

General Adam subscribed for the ERA paying in advance, and bade the reporter a pleasant "good-morning," reinforced by a smile from his beautiful help-mate. A. E. H.

SAGE CHAPEL.

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., who is to occupy the Sage Chapel pulpit Sunday, has been connected nearly all his life with educational institutions. He graduated from the New York University in 1844, and until 1863 was professor of Greek at that institution or Rutgers College. Later he was made Chancellor of New York University. He has a bold, ardent, energetic temper. His high scholarship has always been put to popular use. Besides his various contributions to the discussion of the temperance question, and his assistance in revising the New Testament, he is well known as the author of "Lands of the Moslem," "Oedipus Tyrannus," "Notes on New Testament," "Bible Manual," and "Life of Jesus."

CORNELLIANA.

- Now for class politics!
- Junior election next Tuesday.
- They come high but we must have them—first tenors.
- The Law students have been attending court this week.
- The Physical and Chemical Laboratories are crowded this year.
- Wanted: a member of the class of '89 who was not nominated for office.
- Freshman, take to-morrow off and see what a Cornell Field Day is like!
- According to the SUN, students, when not elsewhere, are in the Sage parlors.
- The first numbers of the *Crank and Association Bulletin* were issued last week.
- Classical Association meets next Thursday evening in the Botanical Lecture Room.
- The class in Junior Elocution is now using the text-book which was so long in coming.
- Several Freshmen have inquired at Andrus & Church's for "Shakespeare's Evangeline."
- The class of '90 will give silver medals to the winners of first prizes at to-morrow's Field Day.
- Professor Tuttle treated his class in History of Institutions to a mid-term quiz on Wednesday.

—An effort is being made to start a class in Loissette's system of memory among some of the students.

—John Knickerbocker, '87, Vice-President of the Eddy Valve Co., Troy, N. Y., was in town last week.

—The Chapel is provided with hymn books and now there is some incentive to good singing in the service.

—Mr. Wilson did not meet his classes in German during the early part of this week, on account of illness.

—Roman Catholic students in the University who number thirty-five, will probably organize an association.

—The Freshmen have had some practice at their class yell and give it now in a highly creditable manner.

—Professor Hodder says that the editor-in-chief of the SUN is a "recent convert" to the Henry George theory.

—Strange coincidence: The discovery of the Ithaca salt bed and the advent of the class of '91 in the same month!

—The Physiology class will have only the demonstration to-morrow morning. The examination will be omitted.

—Owing to President Adams' absence from town, his History electives had "cuts" Wednesday and this morning.

—The Sophomore crew will be chosen from the following men: Becker, Eschweiler, Howell, Stranahan and Upton.

—There is a Freshman who knows of a foreign student in the University who burns little prayers, daily before retiring.

—The Registrar for '87-'88 will make its appearance the latter part of the term instead of the winter term as is the usual custom.

—The new bridge which is being built over Fall Creek, just east of Sibley College will be a great convenience to workmen and students.

—Reynolds a graduate of Yale addressed the Christian Association last Sunday in the Chapel on the Inductive Method of Bible Study.

—Night observations in Senior Astronomy began last Friday evening. Professor Fuertes makes this work very interesting for his students.

—President Adams is in Washington attending a conference of Presidents of Agricultural Colleges, convened to discuss the best plan to secure regularity in appropriations to this class of institutions.

—"Photos" by Alice Harrison and a superb comedy company next Monday evening, at Wilgus Opera House. Go and see the picture gallery.

—The Seniors display great energy in their class affairs. Only four, out of one hundred and four were absent from the meeting on Wednesday.

—S. Iwasaki, formerly '89, had a half column letter in last Saturday's issue of the N. Y. World, discussing the effect of the assembling of the new parliament in Japan.

—A Freshman remarked the other day in the library, that he was thinking of changing his course from Optional to Post Graduate, because tuition is free in the latter course.

—Eighty-Eight entered with fifty-five in the Civil Engineering course. Just eighteen are registered in that class and course this year and four of these did not enter with the class.

—A large audience greeted J. B. Polk in "Mixed Pickles" on Wednesday night. The play is excruciatingly funny and the acting of the entire company was far above the standard.

—Doctor McGlynn is an ardent admirer of the principles on which Cornell is founded and looks for our University to lead all educational institutions of the country in a few years.

—H. K. Vedder, '87, Fellow in the department of Civil Engineering, has been appointed instructor in that course, to fill the position made vacant by the death of D. W. Gunner.

—At the Sophomore meeting it was decided to provide uniforms for the '90 crew, make arrangements for Field Day and class contests and the action of the class in providing medals for Field Day, was approved.

—At the meeting of the SUN board last Friday evening, Miss S. C. Strong, '89, and C. J. Shearn, '80, were elected editors to fill vacancies on the board. Robinson, '90, has resigned on account of pressure of University work.

—The Sophomore nine which will be pitted against the Freshmen next week has been chosen as follows: Herrick, c.; Landers, p.; Hulett, 1 b.; Sands, 2 b.; Whitney, s. s.; Harris, 3 b.; May, 1. f.; Sheldon, c. f.; Upton, r. f.

—The time spent by students at work for the new Mechanical Engineer's Association will be counted as the equivalent of the same amount of time at shop work. In this connection, it might be suggested that the students on the college press spend a considerable amount of time at English Composition, for which they receive no credit in hours.

—'90 is raising a fund to provide medals for the successful competitors in Field Day. This is a very commendable action for the Athletic Council is in bad shape pecuniarily. Would that the other classes would show the same spirit.

—The Registrar is at work on the new *Register*. Names and residences of students in the three upper classes will be published as in the *Register* for 1886-7, and students should inform the Registrar at once of any changes to be made in the edition of this year.

—The class in geometric problems will meet for the first time to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. As this work is not required in any course, Professor Jones invites to join his class, only those students who have time, strength, and ambition to perform the extra work necessary.

—Students take a lively interest in the discussion of the Henry George theory. Mock Congress debated the question last Saturday night, the student's anti-poverty society is flourishing and, at the same time, Mr. Hodder is exploding the whole theory for the benefit of his class in political economy.

—In the finals in the tennis tournament: Rackemann vs. Dutcher 6-1 6-4 and Rackemann vs. Treman 6-4, 7-5, 6-4 giving the former third place. The finals in the doubles will not be finished until first of next week owing to the fact that one of the teams is unable to arrange hours until that time.

—Next Monday evening, Alice Harrison and her excellent company will produce "Photos" at Wilgus Opera House. It is needless for us to praise this play and company as Miss Harrison is well known by the patrons of first class amusements in Ithaca, and her reputation assures her a large and appreciative audience.

—Juniors are chafing under the knowledge that an examination in Elocution will be held at the end of this term. Custom at this University and the nature of the subject had led the students in Elocution to expect that diligent term work would suffice, but they have been given both a text-book and the promise of an examination.

—At a meeting of the Natural History Society, Oct. 13, the following officers were elected for the year 1889-88; President, J. M. Stedman; Vice-President, George Donaldson; Sec. G. Van Ingen; Treas., N. Banks; Librarian, W. A. Sprague; Executive committee, Mr. Steadman, Mr. Van Ingen, Mrs. Comstock, Mr. Summers and Mr. Sargent.

—The Freshman election was delayed this morning. This is the reason why. A member of the committee left the tickets in charge of a Sophomore who was "real mean" to be given to another committeeman. After a diligent search for the bundle committeeman No. 2 was seen making haste for the printers, it is believed by the Sophomores, for some more tickets.

—The lacrosse enthusiasts gathered themselves together last Saturday afternoon and played their first game on the lawn south of the ball grounds. Two teams were chosen, Albert and Thomas Vickers acting as captains, and the team captained by the former secured three goals to one for their opponents, thus winning the game. W. D. F. Crane, '87, acted as referee.

—The Senior Class held its first meeting of the year on Wednesday. The co-eds were present for the first time in the history of '88. Future class meetings will be held in the Botanical Lecture Room, for the convenience of the ladies. Messrs. Taylor, A. L. Soule and E. B. Barnes were appointed to draft a constitution, and this committee will report at the next meeting, which will be held Tuesday, Oct. 25.

—There will be a meeting of the Natural History Society in the Botanical Laboratory at 7.30 p. m., Thursday, Oct. 27. Mr. Stedman will speak on the Comparative Embryology of the Acalephs, or the development of Jelly-fishes Hydromedusae, and Sea-nettles; to be followed by notes from members of the Society. All persons interested in natural history are invited to attend all the meetings whether they wish to become members or not.

—The class of '90 with commendable spirit has challengee the University to a game of football. We are glad to see that there is some interest taken in this sport and hope that the other classes will show an equal amount of spirit and accept the challenge. '89's team strengthened by one or two such players as Hicks, '91, and Wise, '88, ought to be able to make an interesting game with the sophomores. We sincerely hope some action will be taken in the matter.

—An official of the University and a popular instructor room on Eddy Street. In their rooms they had a demijohn, filled with Free Hollow's choicest and in view of its aid to study and also to prevent their neighbors from discovering the contents of said jug labeled it "Midnight Oil." A few days ago the servant in arranging their room discovered the jug and proceeded to fill the lamps with the contents. Owing to

a heavy bribe this tale will not be concluded before our next.

—It is whispered that the real reason for the recent action of the trustees in rescinding their grant of an athletic field was the objection made by the several professors residing near the proposed field. We should be sorry to suppose that this were the case for we had always believed the professors to be strong supporters of athletics in Cornell. What their objection could be we should like to know for we hardly believe that the students would make a nuisance of the grounds if they were granted.

—The programme for the meeting of the Classical Association next Thursday evening is as follows: Election of officers to fill vacancies; transaction of miscellaneous business; paper on the determination of Latin quantities from the evidence of the Greek and Latin languages, by Miss L. Foster; paper on the determination of Latin quantities from the evidence of the Romance languages, by G. A. Ruyter. All who are interested in classical study, whether intending to become members or not, are cordially invited to be present.

—At a meeting of the students in Sibley College last Friday the "Sibley Association of Mechanical Engineers" was organized to take the place of the "Mechanical Engineers Association" of last year. A new system has been inaugurated: hereafter members are to be elected to the Association upon recommendation of the Committee on Membership, and no student is eligible until the spring term of his Freshman year. The Association starts with twenty-five active members and prospects point to a profitable and pleasant year in the work for which it is organized.

—Wednesday afternoon the Freshmen held an enthusiastic meeting in Room T. There was a large attendance, about twenty Sage ladies being among the number. Purple and gold were selected as class colors. A call was made for men to pull in the tug-of-war. The class crew which is reported as practicing daily and doing fine work is as follows: Hildebrand, bow; Russel, No. 2; Thomas, No. 3; Fort, stroke. A tax of twenty-five cents was levied on each member, to defray class expenses. It was further decided to purchase uniforms for the crew. The meeting adjourned with several hearty slogans.

—Last Saturday afternoon the Junior foot ball team assembled at the grounds but after waiting some time only seven of the Freshmen eleven appeared. It was finally decided to play a practice game and with the Freshmen team

completed by three '90 men and one law student the game was started with Sheldon '90 as referee. Only one "half" was played and at the end of that time, the score stood 26 to 0 in favor of the Juniors. Both sides showed their lack of practice especially in goal kicking, '89 missing four try-at-goals. Yet the game served to prove that the University contains much good material for a 'Varsity team and with a few more of these inter class games to arouse enthusiasm we may succeed in getting an eleven before the term is over.

PERSONALS.

KING, '88, is practicing law in Chicago.

W. T. MORRIS, '73, spent Sunday in town.

GREEN, '88, spent a few days this week in New York city.

FINDER, '90, has left the university, on account of illness.

RUSSELL, '87, is teaching at the "Hill School," Pottstown, Pa.

Warren, '90, is in Dakota, running an engine on the Northern Pacific railroad.

RICHARDS, '87, is with the Richards-Conover Hardware Co., Kansas City, Mo.

LATHROP, formerly '88, now '89 at Harvard, has been awarded the Bowditch scholarship at that university.

S. C. JONES, ex-'87, is this year engaged in teaching "the young idea to shoot" in the Aurora Military Academy.

"THE" MILLER, formerly '88, and at one time editor-in-chief of the SUN, is now editor of the Theresa, N. Y. *Sentinel*.

FITCH, '88, is at Chicago this week, as delegate from the Cornell chapter to the Forty-first Convention of the D. K. E. Fraternity.

A. L. LYNDE, a member of '87 during its Freshman year, married soon after leaving the University, and is now the proud papa of a "bouncing boy." He is engaged in farming at Antwerp, N. Y.

COLLEGE NEWS.

The faculty of Amherst have invited John M. Ward of the New Yorks to deliver a lecture on base ball.

Of the six Yale seniors who last year received the highest literary honors—the Townsend prizes for oratory—one is captain of the Foot-ball team, two rowed in the class crew, one played in the class nine, and the sixth is a good athlete.

A naval cadet at Annapolis was expelled for hazing. He tried to compel another cadet to eat soap while they were on a practice cruise.

Twenty-six of Yale's graduating class last year have returned to take post-graduate or professional courses.

The following is one of the ancient laws of Yale: Art. VII. "It shall be the duty of the senior class to inspect the manners of the lower classes, and especially those of the freshman class."

The Yale sophomores have been informed that their class has done more hazing than any class for some years, and that it would be stopped if it were necessary to suspend half the class in doing it.

The Williams Freshmen had their first class singing last Monday evening. Their singing was remarkably good, and much praise is due their choragus for the enterprise shown in getting the class together so soon.

Dr. Henry D. Cogswell has donated property worth \$1,000,000 to found a technical school in San Francisco. It will be for both boys and girls, and will be named the Cogswell Polytechnic College.

Harvard's chances for a strong ball team this year are usually poor. Captain Henshaw and Linn are the only two men sure of positions on the team. Willard is in the Law school but absolutely refuses to play this year.

A report is current in the New Haven and New York press to the effect that Albert Muller, a Yale student from Nevada, has turned adventurer. He has succeeded in swindling Lawyer Bennett out of \$1,000, and a New Haven bookseller has suffered to the extent of \$300. He has fled and his whereabouts are unknown.

The University of Pennsylvania has \$50,000 in hand for the erection of a classical theater, which is to be built adjoining the new library, following the precedent of the University of Oxford. In this theater it is proposed to hold the commencements, lectures, and concerts; and arrangements will be made to produce classical plays.

Ambitious youth, dost wish in print thy name to see?
Become a "Veritas," an "X," a "Y," or "Z?"
Communications write and send them to the *Sun*
On anything—especially boom the locker question
"gun."

Long editorials will thy timely theme pursue,
And thou wilt find thy piece head-lined "*A Thoughtful View*."

Thy efforts all will meet with rare indulgent grace,
For the *Sun*, you know, must in some way fill up
space.

—Altered from *Yale Courant*.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALICE HARRISON IN PHOTOS.

It would be impossible to do justice to the mirth-exciting scenes which came and went in all the pleasing variety of delirium, while the loving but despairing uncle is attempting to bring the happy family together to have their picture taken. Succeeding at last the family whirl around in a fit of eccentricity, and in the photographer's effort to take a flying picture, the curtain falls. A slaying scene in which the *dramatis personae*, in Roman costumes, reduce the sublime demeanor of the haughty Roman to the ridiculous of the modern extravaganza, is an admirable burlesque. When it is said of the comedy that, from the beginning to the end, everybody laughed, there is little left to tell. "Photos" is a modern burlesque and extravaganza, with sufficient continuity to hold the play together and keep the interest intact to the last. Miss Alice Harrison, the star of the troupe, like Lotta, comes with a reputation acquired in San Francisco. Like Lotta, too, she is a charming actress, and makes her points without an effort, but is unlike her in being a star singer. She is a tiny creature, but beautiful as a peach, and her small stature enables her to give the *enfant terrible* with excellent realism. In "Photos" she has four characters to sustain: as *Lottie Gwynne*, seeking the emotional, she made clever burlesques of Clara Morris and Emma Abbot. This great artist, supported by a company of comedians, will appear at Wilgus Opera House, Monday evening, Oct. 24th. Reserved seats at Finch's Book-Store.

DAVY CROCKETT.

A large audience gave welcome to Davy Crockett (E. F. Mayo) when he came upon the stage at the Grand Opera House last night. This most poetic, natural, interesting and heart-touching of frontier life dramas was exceedingly well played. Mr. Mayo's Crockett is among the best pieces of character acting now upon the stage, and was warmly applauded.—*N. Y. Daily News*.

Mr. Mayo will present "Davy Crockett" at the Wilgus, next Wednesday evening, Oct. 24.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

—A thoughtful youth in '91, upon leaving his maternal wing, anticipating the pangs from home-sickness brought with him a PINE pillow.

—A 91 youth remarks that his boarding-house keeper resembles the New Haven & Hartford R. R., in that both *have reduced the fare*, —*Ex.*

—There was a young man named Paul,
Whose brains were exceedingly small,
He came home from Yale with a very sad tale:
And he's going to Harvard next Fall!

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

He went into a baker's shop,
A bashful youth was he,
"How much are kisses, please," he said,
And blushed perceptibly.

"They're twenty cents a dozen, sir,"
The maid said smilingly,
"But if you want them very much
I'll let you have some free."

"I didn't mean that kind," he said—
His cheek still redder grew—
"But if you want to throw them in
I'll take some of them too."—*Yale Record.*

BOOK NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS IN EUROPE. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price \$1.50.

The time when an ordinary journey over Europe was considered of sufficient importance to call forth a published account of it, has long since passed by. The subject has become so hackneyed, and all the bye ways of Europe so well known that one must step aside from the ordinary paths of continental travel to insure an audience or an interest in his wanderings. One must either, by reason of personal influence get near the social and political centre of European states or must treat of those remote corners of Europe as yet unexplored by the ordinary tourist. Otherwise his book is sure of quick and certain oblivion. Yet here is a book that treats of the ordinary topics, a tourist who visits and describes the same scenes so often described before. We have but to say that it came from the hand of the genial "autocrat," and the mystery is clear. No matter how prosaic the topic, we have learned to expect a charm and freshness in its treatment by Dr. Holmes that we find in few other writers. Whatever he may write, he is sure of a most cordial reception by the public. A world that he has claimed for a half century will certainly receive most kindly whatever he may offer in his remaining years, which we hope may be many.

In the book itself there is a charm and simplicity as well as an acuteness of observation that belongs to all Dr. Holmes' writings. The scenes described have an interest almost personal to the one describing them, since they have long ago become familiar to the generality of readers. The book will have an interest not for the places and people that Dr. Holmes visited but for the charm with which he invests all such relations. In only one thing shall we challenge the statement of the author and that is that the book will have an interest for the older generation alone. He voices his thought in his closing words where he speaks of his "pages which are meant more especially for readers who have a personal interest in the writer." We think that the younger generation as well feel just as kindly toward the genial bard. Let us hope that he may yet write the record of many such days.

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Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

Yours very truly,

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Specialties of the season, American Gavotte, Yorke, Skater's Waltz, New Six Step Glide, Military Schottische, Military Polka, Pendulum, and a host of other round and square dances.

Terms, \$5.00 for class lessons, including 12 lessons. Private lessons given at any time. Hall can be engaged for private parties. Germania Orchestra can be engaged for any occasion by applying to me.

Respectfully, E. W. PRAGER.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

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No. 5.

The Cornell Era.

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EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

T. SHANNON, '88, F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89, P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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LAST year a very pleasant innovation took place in the usually dull routine of college social life by having a series of military hops. Many inquiries have arisen as to why they have not been renewed this year. Last year both in a financial and social way they were very successful. The opportunities given to the students of meeting in a social way are at best very limited. The Junior ball being the only event of that nature in the mid college year, there is a chance of increasing their number without seriously interrupting the regular college work. It was feared last year that the hop might in-

terfere with the success of the Junior ball but the great success of '88 showed the fallacy of this, they rather, by awakening an interest in social matters, contributed largely to its success. In reading the articles on Social Life in the various colleges as published in *Lippincott's* magazine, the unusual complaint is raised in regard to the limitations of social opportunities. This need not be the complaint here. No better way can be suggested of increasing the social activity of the University than by military hops. A trial that proved so successful the first year could surely be repeated this year with every hope of even greater success.

IT is with feelings of shame and disgust that all true Cornellians must view the fact that we have false friends among us. Among the twelve there was a Judas ready to sell his Lord for thirty pieces of silver; perhaps it is not strange that in a thousand there should be a man willing for a paltry dollar to trail the spotless robe of *Alma Mater* in the dirt. Even were these special dispatches always strictly true, it would be bad enough, for the newspapers, agitated apparently by some undying grudge against the collegiate world, always to supply any missing link to make the story spicy, but in this case no effort seems to be made for even this small virtue. We are being stabbed "in the house of our friends," injured in our priceless reputation. A rat by his incessant gnawing may bring the forest giant to the ground. The question arises, what to do about it. It is hard to tell. Men in whose composition the sense of decency seems to have been left out are not likely to be moved by appeals to that quality. There is a legal remedy for libel, but perhaps the notoriety connected with a suit makes the remedy worse than the disease. One thing, however, can be done. Forewarned is forearmed. The under classes have done nothing to be ashamed of this year,

and we of the upper classes congratulate them upon the fact. But let them use even more caution hereafter. Force the traders upon our reputation to invent wholly if they will send these accounts; and for the forbearance exercised you will be more than repaid in the good done to *Alma Mater*.

AFTER all class contests there is any amount of material for conversation and last Monday evening formed no exception to the rule. At the conclusion of the sports at the Rink, which were indeed most exciting and which at times, were interrupted by harmless rushes, the enthusiastic victors adjourned to the street to prolong their well grounded rejoicing. For some time the spirits of the "sophs" seemed to know no bound, and they marched the streets with their banner flying and sent forth their well chosen cry in a most appropriate manner. When they became tired of this they dispersed, some going to their rooms and others joining the crowds that had assembled upon the streets to discuss the accident that had befallen one of their number. It is of this action that we disapprove most sincerely. It was indeed very unfortunate that an injury should befall one in a friendly contest, and it should have been the duty of each one to hush it up as quickly as possible; but instead of that it seemed to be the object of a few who claimed to know the full particulars, to inform everyone in hearing, that it was no accident, and that the perpetrator should be punished for the dastardly act. If it be true that it were not an accident, we agree with the few in saying that the severest punishment should be meted out to the guilty party; but so long as there is no convincing evidence to that effect it would have been the wiser plan to have remained silent, especially on the street. It is at such times of excitement that statements are made for which we are afterward sorry, and we would caution the students to be more careful in the future. If it seems necessary to speak on such occasions it can be done in a more quiet and effective manner.

ON Tuesday the Juniors intrusted to a board of editors their *Cornellian*, for the coming year. This publication can and should be an exponent of the highest artistic and literary excellence of the student body. Each year as a matter of course the publication is reviewed by the college press, but with the succeeding class this review, with the possibility of improvement suggested by it, is forgotten. It may be permitted to offer, while the board has its work before it, some suggestions which will at least have the merit of timeliness. The *Cornellian* of last year was not in many ways all that could be desired. It showed some tendencies and some features, which should not have a distinctive place in a college publication. We refer to wan and weak imitations of what is termed *vers de societe*. This kind of literature was excellent in the old French writers as Villon, but with successive weakening in the hands of Praed, Dobson, Sherman and others, it becomes in the ordinary student publication, the shadow of a shadow. Still more reprehensible is the wholesale adaptation of cuts of such artists as McVickers in *Life* and du Maurier in *Punch*. There are two ways in which to engage attention on the artistic features: one by the absolute fineness of the drawings, another by the representation of features of college life—that is by local hits. Since an artist cannot hope to compete with *Life* would it not be better to confine ourselves to the latter choice? There were several full page drawings in last year's annual, on vague society topics—drawings that would not find acceptance in a third rate society journal. What then can be the remotest excuse for giving them place in a college publication which is not even remotely connected with such topics? In other words let our artists forsake a field in which they can at best be but weak imitators, and confine themselves to topics that will have interest by reason of their local nature; let the *Cornellian* be what it pretends to be, a college publication for the display of original talent, not a weak version in verse and drawings of *Life* and *Tid-Bits*. However let us not be misunderstood. If we have artists

that can furnish really delicate and fine line drawings, that are purely original and of local color let us have them, the finer the better; but let the wornout society topics be banished. Let the *Cornellian* be a purely college publication as much to be commended for its matter as it was last year for the manner in which it was gotten up.

“LIMITS OF PAINTING AND POETRY.”

Who has not read the story of the long Trojan war? Who has not heard of the crafty Ulysses and of the wooden horse which the Greeks left before the walls of Troy upon their deceitful departure to the island of Tenedos? Laocoön the priest warned the Trojans not to trust the present left there by the treacherous Greeks. But the gods had already sealed the fate of Troy and therefore sent two immense serpents from the depths of the sea. “They” according to Virgil “in an unswerving column make for Laocoön and first each serpent folds around one of his two sons clasping the youthful body and greedily devouring the poor limbs. The father who comes to the rescue of the children is straining with agonized clutch to pull the knots asunder, his priestly fillets all bedewed with gore and black poison and raising all the while dreadful cries to heaven.”

From this old Hellenic story was taken the matter for the well-known group of Laocoön by three sculptors of Rhodes Agesander, Palydorus and Athendorus. The exact time when this work was completed is not known. Neither is it known whether the sculptors took this matter from the myth as related by Virgil or whether Virgil copied his description from the group of the sculptors. Since Lessing's time this magnificent group of statuary has been the source of deep study and profound thought.

Upon these thoughts are based a series of twenty-nine essays by Lessing upon the limits of poetry and art. The comparison of the group of Laocoön with the description by Virgil first led Lessing to examine whether the sculptors copied Virgil or whether Virgil copied the sculptors. By the clearest reasoning Lessing comes to the conclusion that the sculptors copied Virgil. But if the poet was copied by the sculptor why does the sculptor not represent the group exactly as the poet represented it? For, some great differences strike one at first sight. The poet's Laocoön is in the garb of a priest while the Laocoön of the sculptor

is naked. The Laocoön of the poet is twice entwined with the folds of the serpents while the Laocoön of the sculptor is entwined but once and shows the entire abdomen with its strained muscles. The Laocoön of the poet cries out because of bodily pain and must therefore open wide his mouth, while the Laocoön of the sculptor utters sighs of anguish which comes from a tormented soul and must therefore barely open his lips. The face of the sculptors' Laocoön is not distorted as it must necessarily be, were he to utter cries of bodily pain; the sculptor shows him to us with a face which calls for our sympathy. “He utters” says Lessing “no fearful cry as Virgil sings of his Laocoön—the separated lips do not prove it—there is rather the anxious and suppressed cry. Greatness of soul is visible in every part of the figure. Laocoön suffers—his tortures go to our very hearts. But we wish we may bear tortures as he does.” The reason why the sculptor deviated from the poet was because the Greeks confined themselves in the plastic arts strictly to the beautiful. All their statuary proves that their aim was to represent the ideal. The very arts of the ancients were subject to control by civil law. “We have, however, no right,” Lessing says “to laugh at this.” Laws should unquestionably usurp no sway over science for the object of science is truth. The object of art on the contrary is pleasure. What kind and what degree of pleasure shall be permitted ought justly to depend on the law giver.” The master of Laocoön was therefore striving to attain the greatest beauty under the given conditions of bodily pain. Every one must confess that this object was attained admirably.

After Lessing has definitely settled the controversy, he continues upon the relationship of poetry and painting. “The first” he says “who compared painting with poetry was a man of fine feeling, who was conscious of similar effects produced upon him by both arts. Both represent absent things as present, both give the appearance as reality. Both produce illusion and the illusion of both is pleasing.” These are, however, the only resemblances. Each art has its own method or rules of treatment and the rules of one cannot be transferred to the other. So the real aim of Lessing is to draw a line between the fields of these two arts. In short, it is his aim to overthrow the deceiving antithesis that “painting is mute poesy and poesy eloquent painting,” which in Lessing's time was accepted without any limitation. This doctrine of confusing the fields of poetry and art was also advocated by the French interpre-

ter of art. "It is agreed," Caylus says "that the more a poem abounds in images and actions the greater is the superiority." Yet Lessing shows that the first victim to this doctrine would be the greatest poem of the greatest English poet—Milton's *Paradise Lost*. "*Paradise Lost*" says Lessing "is none the less, therefore, the grandest Epic after Homer, because it affords but a few pictures; nor is the history of the Passion and Death of our Savior, a poem, because we cannot touch any portion of that narrative with the point of a needle without falling upon a subject which has not occupied a crowd of the most illustrious artists." And yet this is but one of the many examples which show that the fields of poetry and painting are definitely bounded, but it is the best example to show where the bounds to painting and poetry are.

As for so many discussions in science or in art we are again forced to study the works of our masters. And such a study will inevitably lead us to the result which Lessing has reached in his extensive investigation, namely that the real object of the plastic arts are bodies, and actions must be surmised from the composition of the bodies; on the other hand the real object of poetry are actions, and the poet should therefore not represent bodies, but should represent their composition by action. A. E. M.

NINETY WON.

The underclassmen have had their little rackets, and a large scalp hangs at the belt of the victorious Sophomore. Ever since the earnest training for the field day sports began, class spirit has been at its height with '90 and '91. Saturday night an effort was made to have the tug-of-war in the armory, but objections were made by the Freshmen and the contest was postponed until Monday evening. All day Monday, the underclassmen were in hot water and conjectures as to the outcome of the approaching struggle, were rife. Both sides sturdily claimed victory, but neither was confident enough to indulge in boasting.

Early Monday evening a large crowd of students and townspeople assembled at the Rink to enjoy the sport. Class enthusiasm could not be restrained, and soon the polyglot slogan of the Sophomore class sounded through the building, to be followed by the war whoop of the Freshmen. Information concerning one G. Washington was also audibly sandwiched between the class yells, and various persons were vociferously informed that they "are all right." All being in readiness, F. V. Coville, who performed the trying duties of referee to the utmost

satisfaction of all concerned, summoned the first double quartette. Johnson, '88, took his position as coach for the Sophomores and, during the evening donated his voice to his young friends, to very good advantage. Parker, '89, was present to urge the Freshmen to their greatest efforts.

At a quarter to eight, the feather weights, each team weighing 500 pounds, took their positions at the cleats. Both teams were confident of winning and received royal encouragement from their respective adherents. When the signal was given the teams dropped almost simultaneously, the advantage being slightly with '90. Spectators were breathless for a while, then the class yells shook the building, the Senior coach tried to yell the top of his head off, the Junior coach vehemently encouraged '91 to "heave," everybody was like the rope—in suspense. Slowly but surely the little ribbon crept from the '90 side to that of '91, and when a pistol shot sounded "time," the Freshmen had won the tug by two inches. The victorious four were carried to the dressing room on the shoulders of their friends, and "X. C. I" resounded again and again. The Freshman team consisted of Averill, Kress, Dickinson and Farwell. The Sophomores were Gifford, Shearn, Holmes and Mould.

The second pull between teams weighing 575 pounds each was very close and ended in a tie. The Sophomores were represented by Ehle, Seymour, Barker and Tarbell; the Freshmen by Ferry, Tuttle, Gardner and Phillips.

While preparations were being made for the next contest, Mr. Nelligan delighted the spectators by a masterly exhibition of fancy club swinging. The graceful manœuvres were a surprise to the people who had not learned what a prize Cornell had secured in their new trainer. Mr. Nelligan was heartily applauded for his fine exhibition.

The 550 pound teams were the next to try to pull the arms off each other. '90 won the drop and increased the advantage thus gained, finishing winner by six inches. Then the Sophomores took their turn at yelling, and made it a long turn, too. They had found their Saratoga; the turning point had come. The teams were Miller, Eaton, Fortenbaugh, and Herrick, for the Sophomores; Spence, McDonald, Davis and Yawger, for the Freshmen.

Just before the fourth teams took their places, a ripple of excitement was aroused when a '90 flag suddenly appeared suspended from one of the crossbeams. This banner seemed to give the Sophomores new strength, and at the end

of three minutes they had two inches of Freshman rope on their side. The teams consisted of Stranahan, Shick, McGraw and Upton, Sophomores; Low, Davis, Royce and Cruikshank, Freshmen. These were the heavy weights, each team weighing about 650 pounds.

A slight disturbance occurred at this stage, when an ambitious Freshman endeavored to tear down the '90 flag. In the struggle the flag was rent in twain, and a certain Freshman head was served almost in the same way. Quiet being finally restored, the fifth tug, between teams weighing 600 pounds was begun. The Sophomores had a "snap" and won the pull by six inches. Clark, Shapleigh, Rubert, and Walker pulled for '90; Meredith, Lovell, Abrams and Hammond "tried to" for '91.

During the sixth tug which was remarkably close and exciting, the cheering was loud and continued. The teams weighed 525 pounds each. '91 won this struggle by one inch. The Freshman team was Mashek, Everett, Emerson and Lormer; Sophomores, Brooks, Bernhersel, Harris and Cook.

Thayer, Bell, Ford and Greenawalt composed '90's team of 625 pounders. Davis, Kerr, Beardsley and Wilcox were their opponents. This tug proved a walk-over for the Sophomores, being won by six inches.

The Sophs had gained the day and proceeded to have their jollification in the jolliest manner possible. It was '90's night out and the class made the most of it. Several short rushes took place. Altogether, the affair was a tremendous success, and did credit alike to victors and vanquished. Were the same teams to pull again, the result would be very doubtful, and dejected Freshmen can feel proud of the showing made by their representatives. The Sophomores are especially to be congratulated on their well organized efforts and deserved victory.

BASE BALL.

The second contest for class superiority was the game of base ball which was played on Tuesday afternoon. Contrary to the expectations of everybody, the banner of '91 again trailed in the dust. In practice, the Freshmen had displayed considerable ability at ball tossing and they, with their Junior friends went into the sport with the utmost confidence. It was a cold day—especially for '91—but a large crowd of spectators were attracted to the ball grounds and, during the first part of the game, which was close and interesting, class enthusiasm reached a high pitch.

The game opened with '91 at bat. Hutton flew out, Young fouled out and Norton struck out. In the latter half of the inning, Herrick

were retired at first; then Sands and Landers were presented with bases on balls, and both scored on errors while Flack was being struck out; Upton sent a fly into left field which was neatly taken by Burns. In the second inning, the "farmer pitcher" struck out Wheeler, Sanger and Emerson in rapid succession. For the Sophomores, May was retired on a fly; Harris and Sheldon cut deep gashes in the raw atmosphere but could not find the ball. The third inning was somewhat more encouraging for '91. Ormsby made four terrific lunges at the capricious sphere and then sat down. McDonald made a hit, stole second and third, and came home on a good sacrifice by Burns. Hutton struck out. For the Sophomores, Herrick and Sands gained their bases and were left, without scoring; Landers died at first; Flack struck out; Whitney flew out. In the fourth inning, for '91, Young was put out at first base Norton missed four strikes, and Sanger went out on a fly. For '90, May and Sheldon did not find the ball after four frantic attempts, and Harris flew out.

Up to this point the game was well played and remarkably close, but '91 seemed to lose heart and go to pieces in the fifth inning. The Freshmen went out in one, two, three order; the Sophomores added seven runs to their score. All interest in the game was now lost, and '90 won as she pleased. The Sophomores added three runs in the sixth, seven in the seventh, and four in the eighth. The Freshmen succeeded in getting one run in the sixth, and their third run in the seventh.

With the score standing at twenty-three to three, it was not deemed necessary to play the ninth inning. '90 had wiped up the campus with '91 and felt good. Happy Sophs, dejected Freshmen, disgusted Juniors and amused Seniors wended their ways home, satisfied that the present Freshman class had fairly lost the right to carry canes.

Landers pitched a beautiful game and was ably supported by Herrick. Norton is, beyond doubt, an excellent pitcher, and, with proper support, would have kept the game much closer until the end.

Following is the score by innings:

	SCORE BY INNINGS:							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Freshmen	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0-3
Sophomores	2	0	0	0	7	3	7	4-23

Mr. Clapp, of Ithaca umpired to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Rutgers College offers two prizes of \$400 and \$500 for the best entrance examinations.

THE TRUSTEE MEETING.

The meeting of the Trustees of the University to which the students have looked forward with so much interest was held Wednesday in the Faculty room. The students have always entertained a loyal feeling toward the Board; because they are represented by the Alumni; and because the Board always expresses an interest in athletics and other student affairs. At this meeting, however, there was much discussion about an athletic ground, but no definite action taken. The whole question which was referred to a committee, does not yet seem very near a solution. The business of organizing the agricultural experiment station first occupied the attention of the Board. The friends of the University will be pleased to know that Cornell has received the appropriation of \$15,000 which Congress made to each state for an agricultural experiment station.

That the purpose of the Government may be carried out the Board has established an "Agricultural Experiment Station Council." This council is to have the general management of the station and to regulate and apportion the work among the several departments of the University. The Director of the station will be appointed, who will be the executive officer of the station and will publish bulletins, and prepare reports for the Trustees. And the thoroughness of the Board did not end here. A professor of Practical Experimental Horticulture will also be appointed.

Nothing definite was done concerning the Library building, because all the estimates of work were not in the hands of the committee. The plans made by Van Brunt & Howe of Boston, were exhibited and then the whole question was referred to the same committee.

The policy which the Trustees have followed in bringing special lecturers to Cornell will still be pursued under the direction of the President.

At last the Board has taken action concerning a building for the Civil Engineers and Architects. For several years neither department has had room sufficient; while the wooden building occupied by the Engineers has been unsafe besides being a disgrace to the Campus. The Executive Committee was instructed to erect a building the expense of which should not exceed \$60,000.

Appropriations were made for an alumni dinner at the next Commencement and to the various departments of the University amounting to \$264,303.

The gift of Mr. A. S. Barnes for the C. U. C. A. Building, was formally accepted. Mrs.

A. S. Barnes has recently presented to the University \$1,000 the income of which is to constitute a prize to the underclassmen who shall write the best essay on the writings of Shakespeare. The Board formally accepted this gift.

The Board decided that the graduates of Cornell, attending the Law School, were not considered as Resident Graduates and would have to pay tuition as the regular students of the University. The Law Department does not come under the statute providing for post-graduate studies; and unless the student holds a State Scholarship or a degree of LL. B., no exemption from tuition will be made. Besides making provision for a Ten Year book to be published, no other business of importance to students was transacted. Among the Trustees present were ex-Gov. Cornell, Hon. A. J. Parker and Pres. Jordan.

SENIOR CLASS MEETINGS.

The spirit that has been shown in the Senior meetings has not been very commendable. There has not been a class in the University for a long time that has been so united as '88, until this year. But now so little a thing as the manner of voting in the class meetings, or the appointment of a couple of tellers furnishes ample opportunity for wrangling. The origin of the feeling that now exists arose from a clause in the constitution that was reported by a committee. The committee had followed the precedent of previous years and given the power of appointing tellers for the Senior election into the hands of the president. One faction thought that it was giving too much power into the hands of the presiding officer; the other faction believed that to take this power from him would not only be contrary to order, but also insinuate suspicions against the president's integrity and fairness. But now that the tellers have been elected, Messrs. O'Toole, Johnson and Becker, and the constitution adopted, we hope there will be no more squabbling. Every '88 man and lady desires a commencement worthy of the class, and if the class is united we will have the most brilliant commencement that the University has ever seen. Our social events have been most successful, as every one can testify who attended our banquet and Junior ball. And if the class does not lose its head we will have a brilliant Senior ball and commencement.

A new University is to be established at Wichita, Kan. It will be named in honor of President Garfield and will cost \$2,000,000.

SAGE CHAPEL.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Foss, who is to preach to us Sunday, was elected bishop in the M. E. Church in 1880. After he graduated from college he began life as a professor of mathematics in Amenia Seminary and in 1856, two years afterwards, he became principal of the seminary. The zeal and interest for the advancement of christianity which he showed in connection with his teaching, attracted the attention of the Church toward him, and in 1859 he severed his connection with the seminary and for fifteen years afterward occupied important pastorates chiefly in New York and Brooklyn. His excellent qualifications and eminent scholarship fitted him for educational work, and in 1875 he was elected president of Wesleyan University. This position he held until he was appointed Bishop in 1880. The qualities for which he is most remarkable are his earnestness in his work and his advanced thought upon theological subjects.

TO MY LADY'S PICTURE.

"O lovely image, grant me grace!"

Before my lady's pictured face

A suppliant prays:

I breathe a vow; I waft a kiss;

And, till my soul is steeped in bliss,

I sit and gaze.

Did I but dare to tempt my fate,

What thread 'twould spin I oft debate,

All in a maze:

I sometimes see a vision bright

Of priest, and church, and friends' delight

To sit and gaze.

Too soon, alas the vision fades.

Another, with its darksome shades

Obscures its rays:

The priest—the church—the pledges vow'd

I see them all—but in the crowd

I sit and gaze.

Which dream is true? O picture tell.

Pity thy knight who serves so well—

Thy lover prays!

But silent as the stars above

The image of my lady-love.

In vain I gaze.

—A. E. H.

CORNELLIANA.

—"Rah!

—Rah! Rah!

—Nonaginta!"

—Whose flag is up now?

—Senior politics are booming.

—"Johnny, call your men off."

—What is the matter with a new Engineers building?

—One of the frequent Sage receptions was held last Friday evening.

—Dr. Heideman's collection of wax figures is a really fine exhibition.

—The Roman Catholic students met last week and organized a Catholic Society.

—The *Cornellian* board show good spirit in going to work so soon. Good luck to them.

—Lieut. Van Ness has been confined to his house by a very severe cold for the past week.

—The flag epidemic is raging with a healthful fierceness. We must be nearing convalescence.

—Wednesday the '90 Sibley men elected W. R. Webster, '90 as their representative on the *Crank*.

—There have been several accidents on the football field but luckily none have resulted seriously.

—Underclassmen display commendable enthusiasm in their contests this year. Likewise the Ithaca policemen.

—Freshman in class in Elocution: "An exclamatory sentence is one that exclaims something," True but tautological.

—At a special Freshman election on Tuesday, A. B. Abrams was elected *Sun* editor, and Miss Bisbee, corresponding secretary.

—We are requested by Professor Wilder to state that, by permission of the Faculty, there will be no examination in Hygiene this fall.

—C. R. Sherwood is exhibiting the jerseys for the '90 crew in his window. They are very handsome and do credit to the manufacturer.

—Ex-President A. D. White presided at the Republican Rally Wednesday evening. U. S. Senator Allison of Iowa addressed the meeting.

—By all accounts, the vigilance of some of the Ithaca guardians of the peace seems to have been too vigorously exercised at the rope-pull.

—A Hoosier Club is the latest addition to our many University associations. When will the future Presidents organize Empire and Buckeye clubs?

—Professors Burdick and Newbury excused their afternoon classes on Tuesday, to give their students an opportunity to see the '90-91 game of base ball.

—The facetious writer on the *Sun* hurled a small charge of small shot, through the editorial columns of that paper, at the innocent scribes of this department, one day this week. Quite amusing. Come again.

—If we may judge by the recitations of some of the Sophomores recently in Elocution we should say that they had been studying '90 instead of Elocution.

—A Freshman called at Sage the other evening and presented his card to Jeems to be taken to the young lady. When Jeems started up stairs, the Freshman followed. Fact.

—A very interesting meeting of the Presbyterian Union was held Tuesday evening. This association is now in a very flourishing condition. Its meetings are held every three weeks in the C. U. C. A. rooms.

—Very much disappointment was manifested by the students last Saturday when unfavorable weather necessitated a postponement of Field Day; all of which moves to reiterate that Ithaca weather is uncomfortably capricious.

—A Sophomore who had trained for the hundred yard dash heard of a Freshman who ran it in $10\frac{2}{3}$ sec. Being asked a day or so later if he was going in, he (Th-yer) said "I aint a going to run against that gosh-darned freshman."

—Freshman, subscribe for the ERA, preserve the copies for your college course, have them substantially bound, and, in after years, your compendium of memories of halcyon days, will be one of your most treasured possessions. Back numbers at this office.

—Now that the *Cornellian* board election is over, it is important that the Junior class have a meeting soon to appoint the Junior Ball Committee. To have a successful ball, it is necessary for the committee to spend much time on it and the sooner they get to work the better.

—Where are the Military Hops of last year? They were then considered a great success. Why not try them again? If not this term it would seem that one or two would be a success if held the first of next term before the Junior Promenade. Founder's Day would be a good date for one.

—Professor Tyler's system of paragraphing his lectures would make his work popular if there were nothing in his subject to arouse interest. It would make the labor of note-taking far lighter if other professors would follow his example instead of lecturing as if they were talking to a general audience as many do.

—The following men were elected officers of the Freshman class last Friday: President, H. C. Davis; Vice President, F. M. Farwell; Secretary, C. F. Brace; Treasurer, I. J. Kerr; Athletic Director, R. P. Clark; Base Ball Director, R. L. McComb; Foot Ball Director,

G. C. Hicks; Navy Director, H. T. Hildebrand.

—Recently. In Registrar's office, enter Sophomore co-ed who approaches affable assistant. Co-ed: "Are you engaged at present, sir? I wish to have you change my name." Astonished A. A. "Thanks, I am not engaged." Confused co-ed: "Oh, it's my first name that I want changed for this year's *Register*."

—Many are the anecdotes of "Jeems" the successor of Hugh at Sage. He is one of the latest. A young gentleman called, sent up his card and took a seat in the parlor. The lady duly came down. Soon after Jeems looked in and seeing the fair disciple of coeducation and her caller *te te a te te*, he inquired in sepulchral tones, "Is she the right one."

—As a young man who was dropped from '90 at Cornell last fall, passed up the aisle of a New York & Harlem R. R. car, one day recently, the following conversation between a Columbia man and a young lady was overheard. She—"Who is that fellow? Do you know?" He—"He came from Cornell, and got into the Sophomore class, and now he is so big he can hardly contain himself." She—"He looks rather *fresh* yet."

—At the Junior election on Tuesday, officers were elected as follows: President, B. R. Wakeman; Vice President, W. M. Dollar; Secretary, J. H. Drown; Treasurer, J. H. Dickinson; Pipe Custodian, C. Jones; Athletic Director, J. W. Upp; Navy Director, J. S. Parker; Base Ball Director, W. F. Rackemann; Foot Ball Director, E. H. Bennett; *Cornellian* Board, A. C. Balch, A. M. Curtis, A. Kolb, J. A. Lindquist, V. F. Mashek, L. H. Parker, G. L. Teeple.

—Last Tuesday, Mr. Langdon began a course of readings in Modern French Literature which promises to be exceedingly interesting and instructive. He deserves the thanks of all who would like to obtain somewhat more than a mere text book knowledge of the French language. An opportunity is thus afforded of cultivating the ear, and of acquiring the ability of understanding French on hearing. The readings will be principally in Modern French drama, which will familiarize one with the language of conversation. They are to be given on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 12, in his recitation room.

—Last Saturday night some enterprising Freshmen procured a beautiful silk flag, with '91 enscribed thereon, and stole stealthily to the signal station where they fastened their

colors to the top of one of the high poles. Some Sophomores, also enterprising, heard of this exploit, and, at about three in the morning wended their way, also stealthily, to the signal station, and tore down the Freshman flag, substituting a '90 flag in its place. On Monday morning however, the flag, of '91 again appeared on the signal station pole and waved triumphantly until a spirited Soph climbed the staff and brought it down.

—Much unfavorable comment was caused by the action of the underclassmen, more especially the Sophomores, at the base ball match Tuesday afternoon. President Adams came to the grounds and asked the students, as a personal favor to him, not to give their yells any more as they were disturbing his niece who is very dangerously ill. After perhaps fifteen minutes of quiet, the yells were begun with full as much noise as before. Now we know that this was mere thoughtlessness but it seems to us as if the students should have more respect for a request of that kind coming from the source it did than was shown at that time. Have your fun, boys, but do not go so far as to interfere with the rights of others.

—The foot-ball men have received a challenge from the Lehigh Eleven to play them on the Maple Avenue Driving Park in Elmira Thanksgiving afternoon. A meeting was called Monday in the assembly room. E. H. Bennett, Jr., '89, was elected chairman and after some discussion it was unanimously decided to accept the challenge and the chairman was empowered to appoint a committee to accept the challenge, pick the team and make all the necessary arrangements for the game. The committee is A. C. Balch, '89, C. E. Treman, '89, and J. H. Sheldon, '90. The committee have accepted the challenge and are now trying to arrange for a game with Union on our own grounds before that time. They have designated as practice days, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3.30 p. m., and Saturday at 2.30 p. m. Let all interested whether trying for the team or not turn out and give our first football team a good start.

—The appearance of M'lle. Rhea on Friday evening next will be an event for theatre goers to remember. She will present her latest success, a comedy drama from the French entitled "Fairy Fingers." It was in this play she made her first European triumph, and is one of her most charming creations. M'lle. Rhea's success has been something marvellous. She has played to the largest houses of any attraction on the road. Her receptions everywhere assume the nature of ovations. While playing

in Montreal, Canada, the students of Magill College, five hundred in number, attended the theatre carrying a French flag and a large floral design which they presented to M'lle. They called the actress before the curtain and sang the Marsellaise amid the greatest enthusiasm. M'lle. Rhea presented the students with a copy of Shakespeare's works and a handsome picture of herself. "Fairy Fingers" is delightfully written, abounding in clever comedy and beautiful sentiment, all the accessories that a fine company, gorgeous dresses and a great star can give, will be seen in M'lle. Rhea's production of "Fairy Fingers."

—Last Friday was election day for '91. The committee appointed to manage the polls had everything in readiness, as they supposed, when the hour for balloting arrived. However, it is sometimes the case at colleges, that Freshmen propose and Sophomores dispose, and, on this particular occasion, the wily Sophs had disposed of the tickets prepared for the election. After a short delay, a new bundle of tickets were received from the printing office and the Freshmen congratulated themselves in so easily overcoming the difficulty; but, when the tickets arrived, the ballot box was missing; some wicked "Nonagintas" had appropriated that necessary portion of the polls, also. Finally a new box was procured, and voting began. All the Freshmen voted; so did some of the Sophomores; so did some of the law students. When the time arrived for counting ballots, a number of good-natured and well built Sophs insisted on showing their young friends "how it should be done." This kind offer was gently refused, but the designing Sophs insisted just as gently that they should inspect the work. A gentle, very gentle, rumpus followed. In the melee, a few Sophs and one ballot box disappeared through the doorway and down the hill. Here is where the Freshmen fooled their antagonists. During the struggle, one of the tellers managed to remove the ballots from the box and secrete them on various parts of his person. The Sophomores once gone, the counting proceeded and, after all, that election did elect.

PERSONALS.

BALLOU, formerly '90, circulated among his student friends hereabouts yesterday.

MURPHY, '82, is one of the professors of Civil Engineering at the University of Kansas.

BURNETT, '88, has recovered from his illness and returned to the University last week.

GADSBY, '86, editor-in-chief of the ERA two years ago, greeted his many friends in Ithaca last week.

HEBBARD, '87, recently returned from Europe, where he spent the summer, and is now in Chicago.

ISELIN, '72, has the contract for supplying the motive power for the new Ithaca electric street railway.

DE FOREST, '84, and Moore, '87, are students at the Columbia University Medical School, Washington, D. C.

KNIGHT, '73, was in town this week, having stopped on his way from San Francisco to Washington where he is engaged on the U. S. Geological Survey.

D. C. JACKSON, Instructor in Physics at Cornell last year, is electrician of the Western Engineering Company, Lincoln, Neb. Ryan, '87, is with the same company.

MARRIED.

At Toledo, O., October 19, 1887, Henry W. Wilhelm, '80, to Miss Hortense A. Forman.

At Au Sable Forks, N. Y., October 26, 1887, Frank M. Leary, '82, to Miss Nellie Brennan.

EXCHANGES.

We would like to call the attention of the Sibley College men, through our Exchange Column, to a technical paper, *The Railroad and Engineering Journal*, which has found its way to our table. It is published monthly in New York; and comprises forty-eight pages of reading matter. The journal is better suited, in our judgment, to college men than any other that has come to our notice. It is not a paper on the *Scientific American* style, where every new worthless patent is given a place; it is not loaded down with technical words and phrases, or tedious mathematical discussions; it is full of interesting matter, just what the students in those courses desire. You all, undoubtedly, intend, if you have not already done so, to subscribe for one of the numerous engineering papers. Look this one over before you do so.

The *Lehigh Burr* contains an editorial which says that the Glee Club has been thoroughly reorganized and is now hard at work. They also state that more enthusiasm has been aroused than ever before. It seems very strange that out of more than one thousand students, there are only three that can sing first tenor. Is musical talent so wanting here? Is it strange that eastern universities class us as uncouth farmers? Or perhaps the fault is with the glee club itself. It was a success last year; why can it not be one this. The Glee Club has been sparing of no exertion to get tenors and has been unsuccessful, will not some of the new students come forward and help them out?

COLLEGE NEWS.

Gustave R. Kirchoff, scientist, who invented the spectroscope has just died in Germany.

The yell of the University of California is given below for the benefit of the members of '91: "Ha Ha! Ha! California! Boom Tirada!!"

The directors of the University of Pennsylvania are to present to jumper Page a handsome testimonial for his work in Europe, although he did not wear the colors of the University.

T. Ray, the English pole vaulter, raised his American record to 11 ft. 1½ inches, and W. J. Barry broke the record of throwing the hammer in the English style, making 121 feet 7 inches, at the N. Y. A. C. games.

An attempt is being made by the directors of the Williams College Athletic Association to raise money for constructing a quarter-mile track. The alumni offer to raise one half the sum if the students furnish the other half.

The fifty mile bicycle championship of the world was contested recently in England, and France, America, England and Scotland were represented. The race was won by Dubois of France in 3 hours, 6 minutes and 23 seconds.

Edward Olson, the new president of the University of Dakota, is a Norwegian by birth, and succeeded Professor Boise, the noted Greek scholar, as Professor of Greek at Chicago University, holding the position until the University was suspended. Mr. Olson is the first college president of Scandinavian origin.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hettie Bernard Chase, in C. W. Chase's American comedy drama "Rags, the Wild Cat," will appear at the Wilgus Opera House Monday evening next, Oct. 31. Reserved seats may be secured at Finch's. The *Courier-Journal* says of the play and company:

"A new play by Mr. Chas. W. Chase was produced for the first time in this city at Harris' Theatre yesterday, and judging from the success it achieved there, it ought to pack that favorite resort to the doors at every performance during the remainder of the week. It is a purely American play and one of the first order not an every day story told in an off-hand manner, but a finely woven plot built together and worked out with great care. The story is new and the interest never fails from the first to the last. The comedy keeps the audience in a continual roar, while the pathetic scenes bring tears to many eyes. Hettie Bernard

Chase, who assumes the star part of "Rags," is a bright little comedienne and lends to the part a perfect touch of nature, such as lies in the power of few artistes. She is young and beautiful and there is a pleasant merry ripple in her laugh that carries everything before it. Her singing and banjo solos brought forth many encores. The supporting company is good, and it is a most perfect entertainment throughout."

SHEAR NONSENSE.

Very strict rules.—Conductor—"What have you got in that basket?"

German—"Dat ish sawsages for de picnic."

Conductor—"You'll have to take it into the baggage car; our rules relative to dogs in the passenger cars is very strict."—*Judge.*

—"Give me a kiss, my darling, do,"

He said as he gazed in her eyes so blue.

"I won't," she said; "you lazy elf,

Screw up your lips and help yourself."

—*Dartmouth.*

GET ONTO THE CHIQUE OF THE FRESHMAN ERIQUE.

A Freshman with head very wique
Smoked a pipe full of ancient perique;

He grew pale as a ghost,

Leaned against a lamp post,

And collapsed with a horrible shriek.

—*Lampoon.*

A POSSIBILITY.

We were standing in grandma's old kitchen,

I was seeking for something to say;

For grandma, who'd just introduced us,

Had left us and hurried away.

"That's an old-fashioned chair there! I wonder

What they made it so big for, don't you?"

"Perhaps—and she blushed just a little—

"Perhaps it was meant to hold two."

—*Yale Record.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PROF. LOISETT'S MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Prof. Loisset's new system of memory training, taught by correspondence at 237 Fifth Ave., New York, seems to supply a general want. He has had two classes at Yale of 200 each, 250 at Meriden, 300 at Norwich, 100 Columbia Law students, 400 at Wellesley College, and 300 at University of Penn., etc. Such patronage and the endorsement of such men as Mark Twain, Dr. Buckley, Prof. Wm. R. Harper, of Yale, etc., place the claim of Prof. Loisset upon the highest ground.

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Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

Yours very truly, L. DEG. BROOKES, 361 Broome St.

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Terms, \$5.00 for class lessons, including 12 lessons. Private lessons given at any time. Hall can be engaged for private parties. Germania Orchestra can be engaged for any occasion by applying to me. Respectfully, E. W. PRAGER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY, NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

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The Cornell Era.

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EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

T. SHANNON, '88,

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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THE return from several outlying districts are not yet in, but it is safe to assert that the observation of Hallowe'en on Monday last was as limited as it has ever been. The class of personal jokes peculiar to All Fool's Day is pretty much left to the small boy at present; and the number of men frightened to death by that brilliant scintillation of wit, the ghost-scare, is yearly decreasing. In all this, it is not difficult to read the signs of the times. There is not a people under the sun so fond of humor and so partial to professional jesters as the American. They may even be said to be

humorists by education; it is rare that the element of the jocose is entirely left out of their composition. They enjoy their little joke, and they fairly rave over the latest new star that flashes forth in the constellation of professional funny men. This being the case, it is easy enough to trace the development of this tendency to relegate the personal joke and its satellites to obscurity. This form of humor if funny at all is certainly a very primitive specimen; and to the refined sense of the ludicrous so greatly prevalent to-day is as unsatisfactory as the alliterative powers of old Saxon would be to our present poetic trash. Let anyone read the poor attempt of London *Punch* to be witty, and then, if he wishes, question Mark Twain's statement that "foreigners cannot grasp the subtleties of the American joke." Our humor is subtle in an eminent degree; it strikes at the root of things and sees the incongruous in the commonest details of our daily life. Within its future limits there will be no room for the punster's quibble or the personal joker's savage thrust.

FOOT-BALL in Cornell has reached a critical point. Once or twice before enough enthusiasm has been aroused in the sport to form a team, and that was all. Are we to let the matter again drop? We have now several first-class players in the University and enough material out of which to form a team which will do honor to all. But these men cannot do everything. It remains for the student body to give the support such an undertaking needs. Now is the time for all to take hold and give the movement a good start. Let a hundred men go down to Elmira to shout for the eleven there! Even the most ardent supporters scarcely hope for a victory as it will be our first inter-collegiate game but a well played game there means that foot ball has come to stay. Why should we not in a few years have a 'Varsity

eleven which can make a fair showing with Yale and Princeton. Surely we get a stronger and more athletic class of men here than the Eastern colleges do. Our one disadvantage is that we get but few from "prep" schools where such sports are much practiced and when they enter many are ready to go on a team without the preparatory practice required here. Now with the best players in the lower classes the outlook is good for a first class eleven soon. The foot ball management want the moral support of the student body. They do not ask for much financial support. As a proof of the interest taken in the sport by the Yale students look at the \$3,500 annually subscribed by them for the eleven alone. More than we give to all branches of athletics put together. If the undergraduates as a body will only help foot ball in the way they help base ball it will be but a short time when we will be playing Yale and Princeton.

IT is a saying trite but true, and its very truth bears witness to our rapid growth in prosperity, that the University has already attained a greatness that is quite beyond the dreams of its founders. This is attested by the fact that one by one the buildings which were once large enough are becoming too small to accommodate the present number of students. Each year this question of limited accommodations thrusts itself forward more persistently and for solution becomes more embarrassing. The gymnasium is far too small and many recitation rooms are too crowded. Yet these are matters of inconvenience merely, and as such, are cheerfully borne, thankful indeed that our prosperity is so great as to give rise to this condition of affairs. There is one building, however, when it becomes too small for its purposes, presents a more serious difficulty. This is the Sage Chapel. The limit to the number it will accommodate is defined. It is not a question of crowding and inconvenience but of absolute seating capacity. This limit has plainly been reached, and the attendance at the services of the more popular and well known ministers is so great that all cannot find seats. Another year and the

Chapel will be altogether too small. This of course will call for an enlargement. What more anomalous circumstance or more striking refutation of certain current notions could be spread abroad than that at "Infidel Cornell" a spacious Chapel must needs be enlarged to accommodate the increased number of students? And this too in a University where attendance is purely voluntary. On the whole while the question of enlargement is perplexing, we are rather pleased that by the popularity of the voluntary Chapel system its solution is rendered necessary.

IT has been an open secret that for some time many members of the Faculty have been radically opposed to the marking system as practiced here. The terms honorable, creditable and pass were deemed pueril and at variance with true scholarships and true University methods. As our professor expresses it, the marks were sent in and there "translated" into honorable etc., an operation quite foreign to his wishes in the matter. So the action of the Faculty on last Friday was not altogether a surprise, especially to those familiar with the feeling that had been slowly forming in the Faculty against the system. Nevertheless the new rule in regard to the marking system is the most significant measure that has been enacted for some time. Certain details have not yet been determined upon, so one cannot speak with certainty on all the advantages and disadvantages of the change. Of the former the one and great aim is, of course to make scholarship and not marks the prime desideratum, to cause students to take work for the work itself, not because it holds out the possibility of a higher percentage in the professor's returns. It is a fact lamentable, yet true, that often under the old system, students deliberately selected work in which they took no interest, and omitted subjects far more to their liking, because in one perhaps the professor was notorious for giving low marks while in the other, quite the reverse was the case. Since final honors were to be obtained solely by the grade of marks, students were to a large extent justified in their choice. But now this should be at an end. A student

knows that with a fair amount of diligence he can pass an examination even though he may not get an honorable. He will therefore not be deterred from taking some favorite subject from fear of a low mark. In other words, in making choice of subjects, students should be guided by the nature of the mark as related to their particular needs and not attracted or repelled by the marks which are likely to be obtained. And this we apprehend is the reason that the system only extends to elective courses. That the proposed change is right in principle, and directly in the line of the broadest University spirit and aims, no one will deny. As to the disadvantages of the system, only a practical application can make them known. It might at first seem that many students, wishing merely to get through a subject would lack a stimulus to do really brilliant work and be content with passing a subject. This no doubt will often take place. But it must be remembered that a University exists not for such as these, but for those who pursue certain lines of work because they are adapted to their needs. Especially is this true of all elective work. Elective does not mean the selection of "snaps," to give a vulgar interpretation of the term, but a recognition of the fact that various students have various needs and bents which should be satisfied by a University as much as possible. By this new rule Cornell has taken another step towards that broad spirit of scholarship and true University aim of which Johns Hopkins is so conspicuous an example.

Princeton has a Freshman class of 119 according to a recent Princetonian. When Dr. McCosh first came to the presidency of Princeton, nineteen years ago, it had sixteen professors and 264 students. Under his able administration it has grown to its present size of forty-one professors and about 600 students.

Of the nineteen New England Colleges, the buildings, grounds, etc., are valued at \$9,647,500, whilst the ninety-seven Southern colleges have buildings, etc., to the amount of \$8,016,750. The New England States pay per capita for college buildings and endowments \$5.51, and the Southern States \$1.91 per capita for the same purposes.

THE DEAD SUMMER.

Summer is dead. The last sweet-scented flower
Now disappears,
And o'er its tomb the mourning elms and maples
Drop golden tears.
Soft autumn winds, through branches all forsaken,
Are murmuring tenderly, but all in vain,
As if the vanished summer night, awaken
To life again.

Disconsolate, the gentle robin lingers
Above a nest
All ruined now, but once his home—the haven
Of love and rest.
No trusting mate, no nestlings now depending
Upon his presence for their love and care,
He flies afar, nor waits to see the ending
Of all things fair.

Upon its breast the dark unquiet river
Mirrors no more
The fairy forms that summer late awakened.
Along its shore;
Beneath its waves the withered leaves and flowers,
That made the place a fairyland of bloom,
Sink silently, through all the passing hours,
And find a tomb.

Summer is dead. Earth may have other summers,
Perchance more fair,
When Heaven, bending low, shall see its image
Reflected there.
But some sweet hopes have perished and are sleeping
Entombed with all the beauty lately fled.
Some sad souls see, through eyes now dimmed with
weeping,
Summer is dead. C. W. B.

THE SENIOR ELECTION.

Never in the history of Cornell has there been a class election so hotly contested as the recent election of '88. At the opening of the year party spirit began to manifest itself, and during the few days before election it seemed to know no bounds. Seniors neglected their University work and employed their time in concocting political intrigues. Lecture rooms and C. U. C. A. rooms were used for political caucuses. Every phase of practical politics and "wire pulling" was exhibited.

The class was evenly divided into two parties, with a few independent men on the outside who held the balance of power. It was a question for a long time unsolved which party would gather these few into its fold.

Each party used every effort to gain their support, and each was confident of success.

These two parties around which the class gathered as centres, were the C. U. C. A. and a secret society called the T. N. E. The C. U. C. A., prejudiced against the secret society by the reports that a few outcasts had circulated, bitterly opposed in the class meetings every movement of the secret society, however reasonable it may have been, and notwithstanding

many of the best men of the class were members of the society. Much has been said in the college press, not only at our University but also at other colleges, about the propriety of the C. A. mingling in politics. That is a question for the Association to solve. Politics is not its element. If they see sufficient reason to join as a party in a campaign, they must take the consequences, whether disastrous or not.

However true it may be, the C. A. was led to believe that the secret society's sole object was to control class elections and so was determined to weaken the secret organization and provide for a fair election. What they really attempted to do was to assume all power themselves. A disinterested spectator at the class meetings would hesitate before deciding which party was posing as reformers. Which party was it that began the wrangling over the selection of tellers? Which party advocated that contrary to precedent the president should be deprived of the power of appointing committees? This added fuel to the flame of party spirit. The friends of the former president submitted reluctantly to the imputations upon his integrity, but went to work with a determination to secure a majority in the meetings. Now here is a question: if the C. A. thought that the president would unfairly appoint the tellers from a certain faction, why did they put three tellers in the field from their own faction and try to elect them? Was it because the whole class would be better represented by their faction than by another? However, at the election of tellers the T. N. E. had gained a majority and their tellers were chosen. Fraud was claimed. Double ballots by both factions were cast. Which side stuffed the ballot box the most could not be ascertained.

Although each party at first strove to elect its own tellers for the final election, dissatisfaction was expressed when one was defeated and the other successful. The only way out of the difficulty and the only way perhaps to prevent a split in the class was to have both factions represented on the committee of tellers. The T. N. E. party although they believed their tellers were the choice of the majority allowed the C. A. faction two tellers. So the work of two weeks to gain the supremacy was of no avail to either party after all. Neither party went into the election with the advantage. So the result was the fair choice of the majority.

There have been many disagreeable things associated with the contest. The association

has been unjustly blamed for the course that it took. The blame belongs to others. It was unfortunate for the Association that three or four outcasts who are not good enough to belong to C. A. or T. N. E. not only supported their candidate but also acted as "bosses" in their caucuses and canvasses. These outcasts have brought upon themselves the condemnation of both parties. That they might excite the prejudice of the class against the T. N. E. they used statements that were false and preposterous. And it is not surprising that the ranks of the T. N. E. were recruited from those who were disgusted with these outcasts. The members of the Faculty, too, could not keep their fingers out of the contest. They had to take a part in the electioneering for certain candidates. It might seem to some as if the Faculty had enough to do in its own sphere. Anyway the students think they can run their class elections without their help.

Against the C. U. C. A. the ERA has nothing to say. It has a right to mingle in politics if it desires. Against the President of the C. A. who was nominated for class president, or against his conduct in the election no one can justly impute a charge of unmanly or unchristianlike behavior. No member of the class is regarded with greater esteem. No one more thoroughly deserves it.

However Mr. Taylor was elected President on a fair ballot. During the counting of the votes intense excitement prevailed. The result was uncertain until the last vote was counted. When all but six ballots had been counted the votes stood 59 to 60. When the result was announced great joy was manifested by the victors.

The men elected are as follows:

President, H. L. Taylor; Vice President, A. Spencer; Secretary, G. W. Bissell; Treasurer, H. N. Brooks; Class Orator, F. G. Gilman; Memorial Orator, F. M. Andrews; Ivy Orator, R. T. Newberry; Prophet, W. B. Smith; Toastmaster, T. Shannon; Historian, D. N. Heller; Poet, G. A. Ruyter; Essayist, Miss L. Foster; Pipe Custodian, J. Sullivan; Athletic Director, H. R. Ickleheimer; Navy Director, Munroe Warner; Base Ball Director, E. E. Soulé; Marshals, W. W. Reed, W. W. Parshall.

It is said that in this country one man out of every two hundred graduates from a college, in England one out of five hundred, in Scotland one out of six hundred, and in Germany one out of two hundred and thirteen.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF DEMOSTHENES.

It is a bright day in the early part of August in the year 330 B. C.; and the streets of Athens are packed with a crowd of people moving to one part of the city. On this day is to take place the long-deferred contest between Demosthenes and Aeschines over the accusation brought six years ago by the latter against Ctesiphon, for proposing that the services of Demosthenes to the state shall be rewarded with a golden crown. The gathering of Greeks from all parts of Hellas has become so great that the trial which was to take place in the Odeum, has been transferred to the Pnyx—the meeting place for the deliberations of the whole body of citizens. Hither the crowd makes its way. On each side of the lofty stand for the orators a lower platform has been erected, one for each of the opposing parties with its witnesses.

After the formal preliminaries, Aeschines mounted the high speaker's stand to make his accusation. He was very grey, not tall, but exceedingly handsome and robust; his voice sweet and what musicians call "carrying." After an argument on the technical points of law involved in the case followed a long and specious endeavor to prove Demosthenes the cause of all the evil that had come upon Athens since the name of Philip of Macedon was first heard in Greece. But Aeschines dared not show his colors, he dared not acknowledge his subjection to the despot, and defend the policy of the Macedonian alliance. As he came to the close of his speech, he desired his hearers when his antagonist should call around him the accomplices of his crimes, to imagine they saw surrounding the place he spoke from, all the mighty benefactors of their country, Solon and Aristides beseeching them not to crown Demosthenes for treasons far greater than made those patriots of old banish forever far less offenders; "yes, and Themistocles, and those who felled Marathon and Plataea, think you not they will send forth groans when you shall crown him who conspired with the barbarians against the Greeks?" But the customs of Attic oratory forbade a speech to end in a tumult and the blackness of storm; the waves must subside to gentle ripples, the moon shine out and gild the waters, and everything be peaceful as a summer night. So Aeschines feared to end there, and his last sentences were merely tame and correct. After his return to his place mingled shouts were heard, some of applause, some of derision. When these had ceased, Ctesiphon, having as ostensible defendant, opened the case for his side, resigned the place to Demosthenes.

The orator stood a moment in silence, gazing at the people of the "fierce democratic" that he had so long swayed. A shout greeted the tall spare form and craggy face. Then the long hand is raised, silence follows, and the orator quietly begins. He reviews his whole political life, and growing more animated as each moment passes, his eyes glowing, his form growing more erect, he turns now to his opponents, now to his friends, now to the whole body of the people with invective, encouragement, and entreaty. Now he stirs his hearers' pulses with the memory of their fathers' deeds and their own. Then in a voice, lower, and trembling with scorn, he compares his antagonist's actions with his own, holding up for the peoples' anger their carelessness of the city's interests, their rejoicing over the enemy's success. Turning his face to heaven he cries, "Never, Powers of Heaven, may any brow of the Immortal's be bent in approval of that prayer; rather, if it may be, breathe even into these a better mind and heart; but if so it is that to these can come no healing, then grant that these, and these alone, may perish utterly and early on land and on the deep, and to us the remnant send the swiftest deliverance from the terrors gathered above our heads, send us the salvation that stands fast eternally."

Motionless the Master stood, his eyes still raised to heaven his hands still stretched out in prayer. Motionless the people sat, with parted lips waiting for the last words which should lull the tempest. But no words came. The raised arms were slowly lowered and wrapped in the folds of the flowing robe. The orator turned silently and walked toward his friends on the platform near by. When the people recognized his art and the one who was master of his art and not its slave, a mighty cry arose from that multitude. Demosthenes turns towards the shouting people again and with far off eyes and wistful smile stands upon the platform where he had gained his greatest triumphs. Where better could we leave him than there, after uttering "the masterpiece of the old world's oratory—perhaps the supreme achievement of human eloquence," crowned by his countrymen, with no thought of the banishment that followed so soon passing through that great mind, no shadow of the death in the temple of Poseidon crossing that rugged brow?

The class of '90 at Yale is still several hundred dollars in debt for the expenses of their football team. Because the team was unsuccessful last fall, a great number of men have refused to pay their subscriptions.

THE SENIOR CELEBRATION.

The winners in the Senior contest were entitled to some sort of a jubilee, and they not un-naturally indulged in one. It is greatly to their credit that they restrained their enthusiasm within very reasonable bounds, however, and no supporter of the successful candidates need feel ashamed of the shape which the celebration of the victory assumed.

At about eight o'clock the members and friends of T. N. E. assembled at the Germania Gasthaus, prepared to impart a deep crimson hue to the staid old Mecca of all good Cornellians. Noble's Cornet Band had been chartered for the occasion, and the great procession headed by its marshals, and the new President, marched to its enlivening strains, along the peaceful streets. The victors proceeded in Senioric silence, unheeding the cheer and other admiring salutations of the crowd, to the residence of the class essayist, Miss Foster. Here a brief pause was made while the class yell was heartily given, and the band played an appropriate selection for serenade. No other stops were made in the line of march. The banquet brought to light several entirely unsuspected wits and silver-tongued orators, as well as the old war horses. It was "a feast of reason and a flow of soul" in the highest sense of the words. Everybody felt his best, and said so very vociferously and often. At a late hour the class separated, well content with their hard-earned victory and the way they had commemorated it.

SAGE CHAPEL.

The Rev. S. R. Calthrop of Syracuse, N. Y. who ranks very high as a pulpit orator in the Unitarian denomination, will occupy the Sage pulpit next Sunday. He has delivered several sermons to the students here before and in the Unitarian Church in the city; and all those who have heard his eloquent discourses will not fail to attend his services Sunday.

NOTICES.

A meeting of the White Cross Army will be held Sunday afternoon at 3:30 in Library Hall. Arrangements have been made to have noted men present to address the meeting. All are invited to attend and see what the White Cross Army is striving to accomplish.

The students of the University of Edinburgh are building a "Student's Union," which will contain a library, gymnasium, reading and club-rooms, etc., and will cost \$15,000.

'90'S BLAZE.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather Saturday evening, a goodly number of Sophomores assembled on South Hill, to celebrate their victories over the Freshmen.

Ample preparations for the inner man had been made, and about 7.30 o'clock, the class formed in line at the Park and marched to the summit of the hill where a huge pile of combustible material had been arranged for a bonfire. About this they were to unfetter their pent up joy.

When they reached the scene, they found the arrangements were not yet complete and that an hour's delay in the cold drizzling rain was necessary before the heavens could be illuminated with their signal of victory. However the interval was agreeably passed and soon the torch was applied to the pile. The flames leaped toward the sky and the class yell echoed from hill to hill.

During the course of the evening a few innocent (?) Freshmen were discovered at a chilly distance from the fire. They were unceremoniously, though not violently ushered into the presence of their dreaded enemy, and initiated into the mysteries of Rho Kappa Tau. During this merriment a number of Sophs were found to be shedding copious tears. It was soon discovered that not grief, but cayenne pepper caused this overflow; but who put it afloat upon the breeze will probably ever remain a mystery.

Soon this act was forgotten, and the rejoicing continued until late in the evening when the amusements were concluded and the fire had lost its brilliancy. The weary, though satisfied participators then took their departure.

It is to be regretted that any cause of complaint should have arisen, concerning the actions of the students on this evening or afterwards on Monday evening. Those who took part in the festivities Saturday, deny that there was any property destroyed. They claim that all fuel burned on that evening was bought down town and that the reports concerning their depredation of fences were false.

Whatever be the truth of these statements we are not prepared to say; but we do hope that on all future occasions the greatest care will be taken to avoid any cause for such rumors. It should be the object of every student to prevent the appearance of such an article as was seen in the *World* a few days ago. All are aware that there are those in our midst who are ready and willing to exaggerate every act, even though the welfare of Cornell should suffer.

CORNELLIANA.

- Buy the November *Outing*.
- Commencement great by '88!
- Did you hear the University band?
- Accept our congratulations, Taylor!
- The Freshmen will have a class hat.
- Foot ball is gaining a foot-hold at Cornell.
- E. H. Chapin, formerly '89, is in town this week.
- A number of students will go home to vote next week.
- Some additions have recently been made to the Anatomical museum.
- The Natural History Society is enjoying a most successful season.
- Attention is called to the advertisement of Carlisle's tailoring establishment.
- The Senior President is busy selecting the members of the various committees.
- Foot ball practice Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3.30, and Saturdays at 2.30.
- The social which was to have been held this evening has been indefinitely postponed.
- What's the matter with the *Journal* reporter? He's all right, until it comes to figures.
- Where oh where is the Cornell Dramatic Club? Can there be anything *Leaky* about it?
- Students who enjoy a quiet game of billiards on a good table, should go to Mcintosh's.
- Speaker Washburn appointed the permanent committees for Mock Congress last Saturday night.
- The columns of the SUN have been filled recently with the T. N. E.—C. U. C. A. debate. Go it, boots!
- Dr. Wheeler is conducting a voluntary class of Greek beginners, work having begun yesterday afternoon.
- A movement is on foot to start a Bay State Club, to be composed of students who hail from Massachusetts.
- Professor Corson's Monday evening readings are more popular than ever this year, if such a thing be possible.
- There will be a meeting of the base ball directors at the Psi U House next Monday evening at seven o'clock.

—Rhea to-night at Wilgus Opera House. A brilliant star, with a good supporting company, is deserving of a good house.

—No more refused copies of the ERA will be received unless the money for back numbers accompanies the returned paper.

—Lieutenant Van Ness, who has been sick for several days, from an attack of pneumonia, was again at his post on Wednesday.

—Students wishing washing and mending done can be accommodated at 34 North Albany st. Call at side door facing Buffalo st.

—Make room for ye artists of the burnt cork, McNish, Johnson & Slavin's Minstrels at Wilgus Opera House, next Thursday evening.

—The regular C. U. C. A. meeting Sunday afternoon will be omitted on account of the meeting of the Convention in Library Hall.

—The rumor that Kilmer, '90, had died last week is untrue. He has been very ill at his home in Binghamton, but is now slowly improving.

—Mr. Schmidt, fellow in modern languages, is in charge of Instructor Wilson's classes. Mr. Wilson, who has been ill for some time, is recovering.

—The *Journal* had better get a reporter who is reliable or else quite publishing University news, for its news of the past week has been one string of errors.

—The Camera Club held a meeting Wednesday. This is one of the youngest associations in the University, but it is prospering greatly. Now for a canoe club.

—The Annual Convention of the Y. M. C. A. of the 7th and 9th Districts, State of New York will be held on Nov. 4th, 5th, and 6th at the Park Baptist Church.

—Kilmer, '90, who was reported dead by the *Sun* and *Journal*, is not dead but on the contrary, is improving rapidly and his friends now report him out of danger.

—The Glee Club held its first regular rehearsal Wednesday evening. Nearly enough first tenors have been found and the club starts out with bright prospects.

—President Wakeman, of the Junior class, has designated as the Junior Promenade Committee: C. E. Shinaman, Chairman; C. Jones, H. N. Ogden, J. S. Parker, W. F. Rackemann, L. Stern, C. E. Treman, and B. R. Wakeman, ex-officio.

—Hallowe'en was appropriately celebrated by some of the students. The house of a prominent professor was advertised as "For Sale" on Tuesday morning.

—In contrast with our contributions for athletics is the amount given by Yale students. The manager of the Yale football eleven says that the expenses of that team will only be \$3,500 this year.

—Rev. John W. Day will occupy the pulpit at the Unitarian church Sunday at the usual hours, morning and evening. Prof. Oliver's class in ethics will meet as usual after the morning service.

—The workmen's sheds, near the site of the new C. U. C. A. building have been painted red by an enthusiastic Freshman. If that energy had been expended at the class contests the result might have been different.

—As the Sophomores succeeded in winning the first two class contests, they refused to row the Freshmen last Saturday. It is to be regretted that the race did not take place as a most exciting struggle was anticipated.

—It will be impossible for Professor Smith to meet the Juniors personally, for individual criticism of their essays, on account of pressure of other University work. The essays will be returned, with all corrections plainly marked.

—A meeting of the Natural History Society will be held in the Botanical Laboratory next Thursday evening at 7:30. Mr. Nathan Banks, '89 will read a paper on the habits of the Fiddler Crab. Notes from the members will be submitted at that time. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

—With M'lle Rhea so well known among patrons of the play, it is scarcely necessary for us to draw attention to her reputation. She is one of the foremost artists on the stage and a genuine favorite among theatre-goers who have been so fortunate as to see her. She appears to-night at Wilgus Opera House.

—The method by which Professor White and Langdon conduct their Junior sections in modern languages meets with the hearty approval of their students. It is taken for granted that students in their third year of study in German or French, should be able to acquire some facility in thinking in these languages, and leave the unnatural drudgery of translation into English behind them. The work of the class room is rendered much more pleasant by the new system.

—The Senior class played a game of base ball last Saturday against the other three classes of the University, and were defeated, in four innings by a score of six to two. Newberry and Taylor occupied the points for '88, while Landers and Herrick filled the same positions for the University. The playing was rather loose, on account of the unfavorable weather.

—A mirthful evening is in store for the people of Ithaca. The gigantic minstrel organization of McNish, Johnson & Slavin will appear at Wilgus Opera House next Thursday evening with a huge lot of fresh fun with which to drive dull care away. The entertainment is guaranteed to be refined in every particular and is said to represent the acme of high art in burnt-corkdom.

—The "special Correspondent" has been getting in his work again and this week the New York papers have reports of how Cornell students took gates off their hinges, changed the signs and destroyed property last Saturday night. Several of the papers too have editorial comments in which the students are severely censured. When will this "correspondent" state the facts as they are or else not state them at all?

—Several prominent visitors were on the campus on Monday, the guests of ex-President White. They were President D. C. Gilman, and Professor E. M. Hartwell, of Johns Hopkins, John Glenn and son of Baltimore, and M. Henri Oessinger, of the French Academy of Arts and Sciences, who is inspecting American technical schools, in the interest of the French government. The distinguished party, with Professor Collin and F. L. Chrisman, spent Sunday at the Elmira State Reformatory.

—At a meeting of the Junior class Monday, it was decided to hold the usual Junior promenade in the Winter term, and the president was authorized to appoint a committee, of which he should be a member ex-officio, to have full control of all arrangements. The secretary was authorized to procure a secretary's book, provided he could not find that used last year. It was also decided to levy a tax of 25 cents per capita to pay outstanding debts. The treasurer, Mr. Dickinson, is now engaged in collecting this tax.

—At the Faculty's meeting last Friday, the elaborate marking system in vogue at Cornell was abolished in all of the elective courses, and hereafter students in those courses will be re-

ported as "passed," "passed conditionally," or "not passed." The new plan meets with almost general approval and good fruits are expected of it. The Faculty, at the same meeting, instructed the Registrar to put the names of all optional students, which will appear in the *Register*, in a category separate from the list of students in the regular courses.

—The avenues on the campus have been named by the energetic compiler of the alphabetical list. Central Avenue is the street passing in front of the three main buildings. The street passing in front of President Adams' residence is now East Avenue; that fronting Sage Chapel is Sage Avenue; that back of the main buildings is Terrace Avenue. The streets running east and west, beginning at that near the Gym, are South, President's, Sibley and Reservoir Avenues. The new system will render matters decidedly more convenient, as well to resident professors and students, as to strangers.

—It is probable that Instructor Nelligan, assisted by his class in gymnastics, will give an exhibition, in the near future, which is intended to show his methods of training and the progress made by his class. Included in the programme will be a repetition of the fancy club swinging, which was so well received recently at the Rink; also a performance on the flying rings by Mr. Nelligan. Volunteers from the student athletes will also appear in specialties. It is probable that an expert boxer from Elmira will be present, with whom Instructor Nelligan will have a sparring match.

—At a meeting of the Freshman class on Tuesday, a committee consisting of Messrs. Clark, Hildebrand, Abrams, Graves and Everett, was appointed to act upon the suggestion that the class should adopt a class hat. Mr. Emerich received a vote of thanks for heroism at the tug-of-war in the Rink. A vote of thanks was also tendered Commodore Psotta for his valuable coaching of the '91 crew. It was decided that a class photograph should be taken soon and Mr. Tanner was appointed to make necessary arrangements. Mr. Kerr was delegated to procure some convenient notices of class meetings.

—The Sophomores, in consequence of their recent victories, held a grand jubilee last Saturday evening. They assembled in the park promptly at 7 p. m. and marched in a body to the scene of their celebration, a vacant lot on South Hill. Unfortunately the materials for their fire had not yet arrived, so they kept warm as best they could, until at last a wagon load

of boxes and barrels came. Then while their "polyglot slogan" rang out in the air, the fire was started and the good time began. It is reported that two unfortunates from '91 ventured too near and were forced to entertain their captors. But some Freshmen succeeded in avenging their comrades' fate by contributing some pepper as their share toward the general enjoyment of the occasion. It is said that some learned the meaning of Rho Kappa Tau.

PERSONALS.

HENRY TINSLEY, '83, is in town visiting old friends.

RAICHLÉ, '86, is visiting his friends at Cornell.

WILLIAMS, '89, was among the visitors to Ithaca this week.

GANS, '88, is now local editor of the *Cornellville, Pa., Courier*.

MILLER, '87, ex-editor-in-chief of our daily contemporary, spent Sunday in town.

OGDEN, '80, and Dwellé, '83, of Pen Yan, greeted their friends at Cornell this week.

EXCHANGES.

On looking over the raft of exchange papers we receive, many amusing things come to light. Almost the first thing we notice is that in every fresh paper we take up, four or five articles are almost sure to be present that we have read a dozen times in preceeding papers; evidently they have been copied from the same paper. The chances are that those articles are incorrect, at least no dependence can be placed upon them. There is one that appeared in at least fifty papers: "The Junior class of Cornell University has offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best general athlete." How such articles get started is a question. In the example cited there is, perhaps, some excuse, for when the class of '86 graduated, a sum of money was left behind, the income of which is given each year to the best speaker in the Junior class. It is impossible to correct such mistakes without being constantly at war with all our contemporaries; and the best that can be done is to console ourselves with the thought that the appearance of such articles, correct or incorrect, shows a lively interest on the part of outsiders in our institution.

Some of the college papers, mostly those of western institutions, devote their exchange

column to quarrelling with each other. Such conduct is unseemly, and it should be beneath their dignity to take up such disputes. The exchange column was not introduced into college publications to be used for such purposes. It is the medium through which the editors of these papers exchange ideas, and get new and valuable suggestions from each other. It helps to keep the standard of such literature up high, by pulling up the poor papers. In fact, if properly conducted, it should become one of the most important and helpful parts of every college paper.

COLLEGE NEWS.

The Princeton lacrosse team will play the "Druids" next Saturday.

The Princeton Freshmen have arranged a tennis tournament open to members of their own class.

The Vassar girls are said to be opposed to admitting colored girls to the privilege of that Institution. The poor girls are probably afraid of rivals.

Chicago has raised \$300,000 for a School of Technology. The state of Georgia has also decided to establish a similar school at Atlanta, costing \$100,000.

The November number of Lippincott's Magazine contains the prize essay, No. 8, "Social Life at Amherst College." The author is R. S. Rounds, '87.

The mounting for the Lick Telescope has been completed at Cleveland. It is being examined by experts, and will be shipped to the Observatory in a short time.

It is stated, on good authority, that the freshmen of Harvard expend \$14,000 on lacrosse, \$11,000 on football, \$9,000 on base ball, and \$4,000 on the boat crew.

Syracuse University will soon have her new library building completed. Therein will be placed one of the largest historical libraries in the world—that of the late German historian, Leopold von Ranke. The building will be entirely fire-proof and have room for 150,000 volumes.

Dr. Sargent has offered \$1,600 in prizes to persons of either sex who will approach the nearest to perfect physical development. Charts have been prepared for the registration of each competitor's proportions, and are to be submitted to the gymnasium office. The offer will remain open until June 1, 1890.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'LE. RHEA.

The famous French actress M'le Rhea will appear at Wilgus Opera House this evening in her latest success, "Fairy Fingers," a comedy drama from the French. M'le. Rhea's success in this play has been unprecedented. Last week in New Haven, people were turned away at every performance. She is playing to the largest houses of any attraction now on the road. The Buffalo *Express* says of "Fairy Fingers:—"

In "Fairy Fingers" a duchess turns dress-maker; and her pecuniary success as a *modiste* enables her to marry the man she loves, despite the contrary plans of the dowager. Rhea is the heroine, of course, and makes a charming figure for the display of several bewildering toilets.—*Buffalo Express*.

MCNISH, JOHNSON & SLAVIN SCORE ANOTHER SUCCESS.

The Hornellsville dramatic season was opened last evening in a manner which far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. There were no vacant chairs to be seen in the lower part of the house and the galleries were jammed.

McNish, Johnson and Slavin may well boast a strong and well balanced organization. The entertainment is refined and there is absolutely nothing which could offend the most fastidious. Few, if any, minstrel organizations can put forward as fine an array of talent as is displayed by McNish, Johnson and Slavin. Burt Haverly, Frank McNish, Bob Slavin and others are old time favorites, and their specialties were recalled last evening in a manner which vouched for the fact that their popularity rests upon as firm foundation as ever.

The singing of the company is excellent, and the music throughout is perfectly in keeping with the excellence of the entire organization. The burlesque, "Ah, There! Minnie," is very laughable and will make a hit wherever produced. It is unfortunate that Erminie has never been produced here, for the burlesque would have produced a far better effect. As it was, however, it was very enjoyable and cannot fail to please. Messrs. Fox and Van Auken are certainly wonderful in their triple bar act, as are the Sebines as bicyclists. All in all, the entertainment was one of the best ever produced in Hornellsville, and was especially free from anything which might smack of rowdiness or vulgarity.

At Wilgus Opera House, Thursday, Nov. 10. Tickets 35 cts. to \$1.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

—"Patrick, you told me you needed the alcohol to clean the mirrors with, and here I find you drinking it!" "Faix, ma'm, it's a drinkin' it and brathin' on the glass oim adoin'."—*Colby Echo.*

—A compositor on a morning paper is supposed to have died a violent death on Easter Monday. The editor wrote, "Old Gifts in New Lights," and it appeared in print, "Old Girls in New Tights."—*Truth.*

—"Unfair tackling around the waist was a disgraceful feature of the game of blind-man's buff with the Annex yesterday. We hope we shall not have to refer to this again."—*Athletic item from Lampoon.*

—Professor (to promising pupil): "What is Bigamy?" Promising pupil: "Having two wives at the same time." Professor: "Correct. Now what is the name of the crime when a man has three wives?" Promising pupil: "Trigonometry."

—The following gem dropped from a Miss co-ed's pocket, as she was wending her morning way to the g. o. p. (grand old pile) on the hill:

I waited in vain for my darling,
I watched till my lamp grew dim,
But it rained—and the truth stole upon me,
That a cab came too high for him.

—Prof.—"What is it to know?"

Mr. C.—"Why it's to know that we know."

Prof.—"Yes, but a little more definite please."

Mr. C.—"Well sir, it's to know that we are certain that we know that we know."

Prof.—"But you must manage to be a little plainer."

Mr. C.—"It is to know that we are confident that we know that we are certain that we know that we know, but yet I don't know that I am positive that I know that I am confident that I know that I am certain that I know what you want to know."

—The little boy to construct his kite
The first from his workshop to issue,
Doth hie himself to the corner store
To purchase some paper called *tissue*.

The little girl just learning to talk
(Sweet words that from her lips do issue)
To her mother's eyes looks fondly up
And childishly lisps "Shall I *tissue*?"

The little boy to lover now grown
Endows the word with meaning new,
Declares to his love in ardent tones,
Tissue I love, O dearest, *tissue*!

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Over FOUR THOUSAND FILLINGS have been inserted by the use of this Preparation, and it is more popular to-day than ever before.

If you have a sensitive tooth that needs attention, GIVE IT A TRIAL, and judging from the experience of others who have tried it in the past, you will have no cause for regret.

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The time to make your selections is while our stock is fresh and complete. Particular attention is given to Prince Albert and Dress Suits. An early call is solicited.

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Prager's New Dancing Academy,

Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

Yours very truly,

L. DEG. BROOKES, 361 Broome St.

Specialties of the season, American Gavotte, Yorke, Skater's Waltz, New Six Step Glide, Military Schottische, Military Polka, Pendulum, and a host of other round and square dances.

Terms, \$5.00 for class lessons, including 12 lessons. Private lessons given at any time. Hall can be engaged for private parties. Germania Orchestra can be engaged for any occasion by applying to me.

Respectfully, E. W. PRAGER.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY, NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

No. 7.

The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

T. SHANNON, '88, F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89, P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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MR FIELDER, one of the Junior editors of the ERA, has not yet returned to the University; and he probably will not return before the holidays to take his position upon the Board. At the beginning of the year he did not expect to be absent but a few weeks; so Mr. Milholen kindly consented to perform his duties upon the paper until his return. In acknowledgement of the valuable assistance that Mr. Milholen has rendered us the Board have taken the liberty to elect him a member of the Board to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Fielder's continued absence.

SENIOR election is over, and now the members of '88 must look forward to Commencement, as the final and crowning event. Each Senior should endeavor to remove every obstacle which stands between him and graduation, that the number receiving diplomas, may exceed all expectation. The class officers are of such a type that the success of Class Day is insured. The various committees have been appointed, and of course work will be commenced immediately. All that will be required to achieve the grandest results is the hearty support of the class, and there is no reason why the Commencement of '88 should not tower far above that of any of her predecessors. Let her go forth from Cornell, impressing upon the minds of all the appropriateness of her yell.

DURING the term the ERA has attempted to resurrect a number of defunct institutions. Among others were the Military Hops and the History and Political Science Association. Now we would like to see a little enthusiasm aroused in the Dramatic Club. There seemed to be a mania among the students last year for forming clubs and associations. And the Dramatic club was not least important nor the least successful among them. The fault last year which will apparently be repeated this year was that the effective work of the club was delayed too long, consequently the greatest benefit of the club could not be realized. We do not know how our present professor in elocution looks upon such associations. A club could not thrive here very well without his aid and encouragement. The performances given last year by the club showed considerable ability on the part of the young actors and afforded pleasant entertainment to their audiences. If the club sees fit to favor the public this year we are sure that it will receive the support of the student body.

WHEN we think of Turkey, we think of it as a land a hundred years behind us in civilization and culture. To us it occupies one of the darkest spots on the map of the old world. Yet we, with all of our opportunities and advantages, are surpassed by her in true politeness. We are placed at a disadvantage when compared with the French and English in courtesy. But that a Turk coming among us from a land of oppression and despotism should be surprised at our lack of politeness and at our disrespect for our superiors, is indeed humiliating. The presence of ladies in our class rooms is supposed to put a restraint upon the boorishness of the students. But some of them are not susceptible to this influence. At times they seem to ignore the presence of the professor and the ladies. In the first recitation that our student from Turkey attended at Cornell the student by his side, coughed and spat upon the floor. The Turk expected to see the student dismissed from the room. But he was not. The same thing occurred in the next recitation. Perhaps we ought not to be too severe upon a Freshman who has not received the culture nor enjoyed the opportunities of University life. A thing so cheap, however, as good manners should be obtained before entering a University. This incivility, is but the manifestation of that careless disregard for another's comfort and convenience that is so often seen. The disregard which the students paid recently to the President's request on account of sickness in his family to be quiet at their game of ball, is another example of the same thoughtlessness. The full benefit of a University course is not obtained if one has not received that true culture which politeness alone can give.

THERE has been considerable discussion in college press recently, about the decay of class spirit, the cause and the tendency. The fact of the case is, however, that if rushing and hazing are a pulse whereby we can ascertain the condition of the student body, class spirit has been more intense this year than during the past few years. But if we take a decade

or a longer period we can see that class spirit has not only decayed but what is left is manifested in a more humane manner. If we go back to the colonial times and perhaps it would be necessary to go back no further than the beginning of this century, we learn that, although class spirit was not subject to spasmodic outbreaks, there was, however, an intensity of feeling between the upper and lower classes which we to-day can not realize. Little recreation and freedom did the Freshman enjoy unless he found it in the exercises that he was obliged to take by running the upperclassmen's errands. If the Senior wanted a book from the store, or a coat from the shop, or a pitcher of cider from the corner grocery, it was the Freshman's duty to bring it. Even if the reverend Senior desired his boots polished, his fond votary, the Freshmen, would perform the menial labor. Now the Senior runs his own errands, polishes his own boots or leaves them unpolished and from his favorite barrel, procures his own "midnight oil." While the Freshman strides along the campus like one wishing for new worlds to conquer, and with his cylinder hat covering his vacant sphere and with his cane, he is distinguished from the Senior only in his assumptive importance. In the resolution of custom it is a question whether the Freshman has wrenched the Senior from his lofty pinnacle of importance; or the Senior by leniency and noble examples of industry and noble endeavor, has brought the Freshmen up to his own plane. However, the manifestation of this vengeful class spirit is now left to the underclassmen. And after the struggling contests of the first few weeks have passed wherein it has been decided which class shall have the privilege of carrying canes or occupying a certain "fence" as at Yale, all four classes stand comparatively upon the same plane. They recognize in each other helpmates and friends, striving toward the same end and imbued with the same aspirations. Our educational institutions have kept pace in their development with our material institution. The decadence of class spirit is the working out in its national order of the spirit of personal freedom. Individ-

uality is a force in our institutions that cannot be overlooked. The development will continue in its natural order, until class spirit shall be no more. And in its place we will find more prominently than now the feeling of sympathetic brotherhood.

“SOMEBODY.”

Somebody told me, one bright summer day,
—Was he in earnest, or only in play?—
“You’re an angel, my darling!”—I turn’d half away
But I couldn’t say “No, sir.” Could you?

Somebody said that the moments were bliss,
Spent by the side of a certain young miss,
Then somebody teased for “just one little kiss,”
And I couldn’t say “No, sir.” Could you?

Somebody told me he wanted a wife,
To be only somebody’s all through her life.
—And somehow I yielded without any strife,
For I couldn’t say “No, sir,” Could you?

LATIN AT CORNELL.

There has been until recently a current impression abroad that at Cornell everything not useful and practical was held in subsiding importance, that the humanitarian studies maintained at best a struggling existence and were merely tolerated since we could hardly be a true University without them. No impression could be more false and thanks to the University authorities and to the active work of the heads of the various literary departments, this erroneous idea is being rapidly dispelled.

In the curriculum of any great university the classics have always held an important place, and it will be the object of the present paper to present quite briefly the work that is being done in the Latin Department, especially some of the more recent changes and modifications, introduced by its head, Professor Hale.

Professor Hale’s paper in the *Academy* and still more important his pamphlet published by Ginn and Heath and most favorably reviewed by such papers as the *Nation* called attention to the fact that Latin was taught at Cornell in a way that commended itself to the most progressive ideas; but these papers called attention to the method not work done here and of the latter we wish to speak briefly.

Of late the courses in Latin have been greatly expanded. This year Professor Hale gives a course in “Roman Life” and an “Introduction to Greek and Roman Art.” This course alternates with Professor Wheeler’s course in “Greek Life,” and both, accompanied by a great number of lantern views, are extremely interesting and popular. Professor

Hale’s own work that alternates with “Roman Life” is work in Latin inscriptions and in Latin grammar. Quite an important fact to be noted is that all elective work is for two years so it is possible for a student to take four years of literary work and not repeat his reading. In the two years of elective reading, the literature of the early Empire and of the Republic alternate. Another feature that will commend itself to those fond of special lines of work is that the work is divided into different courses as literary antiquities, or grammatical. As there is elective work in all these branches, questions that arise in reading are reserved for their proper course. To illustrate: if in the reading of Pliny a long description of his villa occurs it is left to Roman Life where, with a profusion of lantern views it can be studied with far greater profit. Another change quite significant is the enlargement of the seminary system.

The undergraduate work is for teachers, graduate work for original investigation and purposes of publication. It is the purpose to have the students publish their original researches over their own names, and the work of former years will soon be so published. The seminary rooms will be fitted up with desks, and texts of Latin authors with dissertations on their style and syntax will be furnished. In the seminary work in grammar, Professor Hale treats from the side of syntax and Professor Wheeler from the side of form.

In the matter of appropriation, the trustees have been extremely generous. A large lantern has been provided and a sufficient appropriation has been set aside for slides and for casts. Somewhere between here and London are three cases of reproductions of ancient coins as preserved in the British Museum, and four others have been ordered. These date from the early Greek period and extend down through the Roman coinage. They are very valuable, being exact reproductions and made by the British Museum authorities.

It will thus be seen that the department is in a high state of efficiency. While we cannot rival Harvard in her great number of courses, since two or three men cannot do the work of ten times that number, yet in the thoroughness of the work that is done, especially in the seminary department, a comparison would not be greatly to our disadvantage. As evidence that the work done in the classical department to elevate the standard of scholarship in the public schools is bearing fruit, it may be noted that each year the number of classical scholars is larger and still more important their preparation is better.

THE RAILWAY TRAIN.

"So you are on your way back to your school?"

I recognize the voice of the questioner at once; I have heard it often enough. He is an old friend of the family, who knows a great deal more of my genealogy than I do myself, and is perfectly willing to tell it all to me at any time. He is glad to see me; I wish I were glad to see him. He is an animated conversation-machine; a good-natured imbecile, who fancies that it is his mission in life to talk his fellow-men into the grave. He opens fire immediately: "Well, your vacation is over, is it? How soon do they let you out again? How do you like your school, anyhow? Let's see, how long have you been there now? Why, you ought to be all through by this time. Have you as many scholars this term as you had last? Your teachers work you pretty hard, I suppose?"

It is gratifying to have him speak of my being "let out," as if from State's Prison, and to have my Alma Mater called a "school" whose "teachers" "work me pretty hard," and I am pleased to know, from the fact that he has asked me identically the same questions a hundred times before, that he will continue to do so until my graduation shunts him off on to a different track.

Enter the conductor, his cheerful "your ticket, please" sounding like music besides the nasal drawl which is being inflicted on me by my loquacious friend. I like a conductor; I often wish I could imitate his saint-like patience with the most exasperating class of individuals in the world. With a pleasant "good evening" to me, a joke for the drummer just ahead, a nod and a smile to the politician, and five minutes of labored explanation for the old lady who is morally certain that she has passed Varna Four Corners, and is now being swindled by the soulless railroad monopoly, he passes on, and out of sight.

The drummers are playing cards; I think they mean it for whist, though it is hard to tell amid the babel of their talk. Says one: "Did I ever happen to tell you fellows about the way I balanced my overdraft with the firm a while ago? No? Well, you see, I had been living pretty fast for two or three weeks, and I found that I had used up my entire allowance for a month ahead. What was I to do? To apply for more funds was sure discharge and exposure; for the concern are tighter than the bark to a tree. I decided to write the old boys that I was sick, and laid in a stock of chewing-gum, and went out in the woods and lived on nothing but chewing-gum for six weeks!"

"Excuse me"—said drummer No. 2—"but in the confusion attending this likely story you have played the Queen of Spades twice, and taken a heart trick with the Ace of Diamonds."

"Ah, pardon me! Mistake, I assure you. I must have carelessly put the right card in with my tricks, and thoughtlessly played the other instead."

I listen to their talk for a long time, see them lead from sneaks with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, hear them brag of their big sales and their conquests with the fair sex, and at last turn away with a sigh, wishing that I were a drummer, so that I too might own the whole wide earth and the fulness thereof.

My reflections are soon cut short by the omnipresent newsboy. This time he has an armful of books, and a gift of gab unequalled by that of Nestor of old. As he lays down one after another, his entire stock, ranging from Ouida to Moody's "Heaven, and How to get There," and I still turn a deaf ear, he sadly shakes his head, and evidently regards my literary taste as very embryonic. The sight of the "tall tower" on the *Tribune Almanac* leads me, by an easy transition, to think of the "Hill," and the nice, long walk that awaits me when, at midnight, I reach Ithaca. I am glad that I live in a place where they have the depots a thousand miles from nowhere, because exercise is a good thing, and tends to prolong life. I estimate that I have thus far in my course prolonged my life in this way, by at least fifty years, and I am going to stop the exercise, because I do not want to be as old as Methusaleh. These thoughts sadden me, and I will hie me to the politician for consolation.

That individual is in the smoker, the conductor tells me. It takes me but a few minutes to ingratiate myself with him, and I insinuate that he must have heard some pretty fair political episodes in his day. He coyly admits that he has, and says that he remembers a little thing he heard in '84:

"There was an old man, back away up in Herkimer county, who is probably even yet voting for "Old Hickory" for President, as ignorant as a man can well be, yet dogmatic to the last degree. Some of the boys thought they would see how much he knew of contemporaneous events. So they told him Cleveland was elected. "Cleveland! Cleveland!" said the old man. "He lives out in Ohio, don't he?"

I was not going to let him get the start of me, so I told him that where I lived there was a pig-headed old curmudgeon who thought he knew it all, and was so bossy that the boys on

the street called him "the Governor." When every one believed that Tilden was elected, I said to him,—

"Well, Governor, it seems Mr. Tilden is to be our President."

"Is that so, young fellow? Well, I have no objection to Mr. Tilden personally, but I don't like a man whose wife was so thick with old Beecher!"

That was a lie, and I knew it; the man and the incident alike existed solely in the slums of my diseased imagination; but I was not to be outdone by any ward politician for the want of a little invention. His utter defeat and confusion are covered up by the entrance of the pop-corn man, shouting lustily, "Pop-coorn? Pop-coorn? Just salt enough!" And as he passes by each passenger he suavely and interrogatively adds: "Pop-coorn?"

We fall into conversation with an elderly man of travelled appearance. The appearance proves to be no delusion. In five minutes he knows all about me, and I quail to think he is reading my inmost thoughts. He leads out a feeler by inquiring if I have ever been West. I am obliged to admit that I have not. Then he is happy; he at once begins to prate, and drivels and lie.

"I've lived in the West nigh on to thirty years, off and on—went there as a tender-foot 'long in '50 and am on my way back—can't stand the East—too tame for a man of my temperament. There's mighty little of the West I haint seen, take it by and large. I remember a little incident that happened when I fust went to Nevada prospectin', in '51 or thereabouts. There was a good deal of gamblin' done in them days—none of your Sunday School games, either, but blooded bettin'. Well, I'd played some poker in the East, and I allowed I knew about all there was to know about the game.' So when some of the old miners asked me to jine in, I didn't object. Luck run in my favor, and I added quite a bit to my pile, till one hand when I had a flush royal dealt me pat. You may calculate I histed pretty vigorous before the draw, and no one stayed but "One-eyed Jack," the most desperate black-leg and best gambler in the camp. He seemed rather confident, too, and kept back histin', we quite a smart spell before he got enough, and then drew two cards, I of course not needin' any. Then the bettin' began, and was so sharp that arter a while we made a private bet of five hundred even on our hands. I laid down my flush—royal, and started to rake in the stakes, when Jack says "Hold on, stranger! Hands off!" and reachin' for his shootin' iron held it close to my head while he

he showed up five aces! Well, you may believe it or not, but I let him garner in them chips, and vamoosed the ranch next mornin'."

"Richland Junction—the—next—station—change—cars—for—Oswego—Pulaski—Syracuse—Carlyon—Seabreeze—Central Square—Brewertown—Hess—road—Coomer—road—Charlotte—Niagara Falls—Lewiston—and—the West! This train for Ro—o—o—me!"

Farewell to the railway train. Let no one boast himself to be a judge of our common human nature till he has learned its lessons, and been himself a member of the fraternity of the rail.

A. E. H.

TO MY LOVED ONE.

A faultless form is thine, my love, and scarcely does it seem
To be of mortal birth, but more the beauty of a dream;
A gladness dwells around thee, breathing forth in every tone,
And a sweetness that fain would make me call thee all my own.
And, dearest, should the ice and snow of Greenland's chilly clime
Forbid the stream of life to flow, 'twould melt 'neath eyes like thine.

The coldest heart ashamed would be
To own the stern philosophy
Thy beauty failed to fire;
And more than stoic were the muse
Who, at thy bidding, could refuse
To tune again his lyre.

—H. E. WISE.

ORIENTAL FABLES FOR THE FRESHMEN.

"Ignorance is blackness of the face in both worlds."

"Speak to men according to the measure of their understandings."

"If you desist not, you will assuredly be stoned."

"Every vessel distills what it contains."

"The most displeasing of noises surely is the voice of . . . X. C. I."

"Eat and drink but commit not excess lest you should be punished by stronger hands."

"When a man despairs, his tongue grows longer: as a vanquished cat rushes at the dog."

"The teacher's instructions are of no avail, when the disposition is a disposition to evil."

"An armed warrior will attack with ardor if he is well fed, while the empty bellied will be ardent in flight." V. S. S. Freshman!

"Before entering make preparations of going out."

"Oh deluded man! what has plunged thee into that danger that you have perished? O would the ant had not assayed the fly."

"Childhood will soon pass away and hoariness will have wrought a change in you, for change of time is a sufficient monitor."

"It is shame for a husband to be discouraged."

"The hen failed in the enterprise of laying as large an egg as the goose does."

The writer feels much sympathy towards the failures of the Freshmen in striving for class-superiority so he advises them to abandon their present yell and take the following Persian verse :

"Yauman afuzu bimanti
Fa' Zallu amlau Kirbati."

which means—"One day I may gain my wish, then I will continue to fill my bottle."

This yell will nicely harmonize with the present condition of the Freshmen.

A. G. A.

SAGE CHAPEL.

The students of the University have been unusually well favored this term by the excellent course of Sage sermons. Dr. Theodore Thornton Munger, a Congregational clergyman, will be welcomed next Sunday. He is a divine who enjoys the double reputation of authorship and oratory. The works by which he is best known are "On the Threshold" "The Freedom of Faith" and "Lamps and Paths." A native of this state he pursued his studies at Yale and afterwards at the New Haven Theological School. Besides his pastoral work in New Haven he also occupies a Professorship in the Yale Theological Seminary. The students who fail to listen to these eminent men miss one of the greatest opportunities of their University course. The man who fails to keep abreast of the higher thought in religion cannot be thoroughly educated. To be instructed however is not the spirit in which one should attend these services; but rather to receive ministrations to the spiritual man.

Dr. Calthrop, Unitarian minister of Syracuse, and the preacher at Sage Chapel last Sunday, gave us a rare treat. His reputation is great for eloquence and a profound grasp of the social and scientific problems that flood modern thought; and he sustained this by two remarkable sermons—remarkable for their power and for their boldness in applying the latest scientific truths to religion. A finer blending of scientific thought, with deep strong religious feeling, has hardly been exhibited in a pulpit, where too often one side only of religion is treated. If it were, religion, science, and humanity would be gainers. The morning sermon was devoted to a scientific exposition of space and time in relation to human

life. "God works within law, and *not* outside of it. He is present in space, in matter, in ourselves. Space throbs with the energy of His will. We are alive with His Spirit. Space is not empty as is commonly believed, though I do not say the *heads* are not; indeed it is easier to believe the latter than the former, in the face of statements that are often made concerning God and space." The preacher drew a magnificent picture of God's justice. "On His right hand stands the Archangel Michael holding the sword of moral justice, on the other stands the Goddess of Mathematics holding the scales of exact calculation of every particle of matter in the Universe, corresponding to justice in the moral world." A deep impression was produced on the audience by the powerful treatment of his subject, though the Chapel was not as full as usual. The afternoon sermon took the line of God's Concealment in Nature, and man's discoveries in that vast region. The discourse was redolent of hopefulness in the greatness and beauty of man's destiny. "Nature is subordinate to man's use, but she yields him a source of endless beauty also." It is not too much to say that when the Doctor closed with an exhortation to the members of the University to embrace their present glorious opportunities for leading the noblest of lives, the effect was one not often held at the close of a sermon even in Sage Chapel, which echoes with many a deep and brilliant discourse.

READING OF TENNYSON'S "IN MEMORIAM," WITH ORGAN ACCOMPANIMENTS.

The entertainment in the Sage Chapel, tomorrow evening, which will unite Reading, by Professor Corson, and Music, by Mr. Philip Ogden, promises to be one of unusual attractiveness.

There is, perhaps, no other poetical composition in the literature in which *tone* constitutes a larger part of the expression than in Tennyson's "In Memoriam," and no other whose informing spirit can be better reflected by music.

The thirty dirges which Professor Corson has selected, represent well the successive stages in the spiritualization of the sorrow which is the theme of the poem, and the gradual ascendancy of Will, and growth of "faith that comes of self-control." The poem may be said to pass, in its progress, from a minor moan to major rejoicing, "the wail that was," being turned "into a wonder and a triumph."

It is to be hoped that the contemplated

course of entertainments of a similar character, will meet with the encouragement which, there can be no doubt, they will richly deserve.

The programme for to-morrow evening will be the following :

MUSIC: Beethoven's Funeral March, - MR. OGDEN.
READING: In Mem., Introd. and Dirges

1, 22, 27, 30, 34, 35, 50. - - - PROF. CORSON.

MUSIC: Cherubini's Requiem - - - MR. OGDEN.
READING: In Mem., Dirges 54, 55, 56,

64, 70, 86, 87, - - - - - PROF. CORSON.

MUSIC: Stradella's Prayer, - - - - - MR. OGDEN.
READING: In Mem., Dirges 91, 94, 96,

103, 106, 109, 114, - - - - - PROF. CORSON.

MUSIC: Mendelssohn's 2d Sonata - - MR. OGDEN.
READING: In Mem., Dirges 115, 118,

119, 120, 124, 126, 131, - - - - - PROF. CORSON.

MUSIC: Handel's Hallelujah Chorus, - MR. OGDEN.

No admittance fee will be charged; but no person will be admitted, after the entertainment has begun, except during the intervals between the readings and recitals.

The entertainment will begin punctually at eight o'clock.

SENIOR CLASS COMMITTEE.

Class Day—Mossrop, Brace, M. B. Heller, Read, Dillenbeck, S. C. Register and the Class Orator.

Ball—A. L. Soulé, Fitch, Hamilton, A. L. Register, Chamberlain, Ickeheimer, and Reynolds.

Banquet—Fowler, Parmeter, Brooks, Pitcher, DeBarros, Fullerton, and the Toast Master.

Memorial—Mott, Metzger, Johnson, Bissell, Blood, Pfau, and the Memorial Orator.

Photographs—Miller, Menocal, A. E. Smith, W. H. Stratton, and Hampton.

Prizes—Warner, Loomis, Lord, Padgham and the Prize Orator.

Statistics—Green, Becker, Rowlee, Millard, Barnum, Etnyre, and Groves.

Music—Curtis, Glover, Trimble, Winters, and Wise.

CORNELLIANA.

—Turn out—

—And shout for—

—The football team!

—Union vs. Cornell to-morrow if pleasant.

—Election last Tuesday.

—Many students went home to vote.

—Several students cast their first ballots on Tuesday.

—Do not forget the recital at the Chapel to-morrow evening.

—The class in Political Economy did not meet on Monday.

—The football grounds were marked out by "Tom" Thursday.

—What has become of the Faculty's investigating committee?

—Let the building go on! The campus is becoming a little city in itself.

—Foraker, '69, has been reelected by an increased majority Governor of Ohio.

—A great many of the Senior orations are not quite so long as they were when handed to the professor.

—Students wishing washing and mending done can be accommodated at 34 North Albany St. Call at side door facing Buffalo St.

—The second Junior essay is due December 1. The first essays will be returned with corrections as rapidly as they can be examined.

—At least two more electric lights are needed in the Senior reading room. The single light is not enough to illuminate a room half so large.

—The minstrels last night gave a very interesting performance. McNish, Johnson & Slavin have a splendid combination and give a refined entertainment.

—The first of the non-resident lecturers in the Law course, William F. Cogswell, LL. D., of Rochester, delivered lectures yesterday and to-day on Insurance Law.

—Professor Burdick, after spending a short season at Nantucket for the benefit of his health returned to Ithaca and resumed his duties in the Law School on Tuesday.

—The University has received the remainder of the edition of the Biography of Ezra Cornell, by his son, ex-Governor Cornell. Information regarding it can be obtained at the Library.

—The Phi Beta Kappa Society have elected as officers for the ensuing year: Professor Oliver, President; Professor Wheeler, Vice-president; Professor Hale Secretary and Treasurer.

—Mr. Langdon is now reading "Hernani" to the voluntary class which meets Tuesday and Thursday at 12. The French readings are very interesting and deserve to be very popular.

—B. L. Oviatt, '87, who is a student in the Columbia Medical College, has been visiting relatives here for several days. He likes his work there and thinks it only inferior to Cornell.

—The Agricultural Association held a very interesting as well as instructive meeting Tuesday evening. The topic discussed was Poultry and Mr. H. E. Summers presented a paper on the subject.

—In the list of the Senior officers, published last week, Mr. R. T. Newberry should have been announced as Prize Orator, instead of Ivy Orator, to which position Mr. C. M. Reynolds was elected.

—Sophomore inspecting the weather as regards the possibility of escaping drill, "To rain or not to rain, that is the question." Bright Freshman, "Or to take arms against a sea of trouble."

—The Athletic Directors met Monday night and elected the following officers: President, A. C. Balch, '89; Treasurer, J. W. Upp, '89; Representative to Athletic Council, H. R. Ickelheimer, '88.

—The craze for forming state clubs, county clubs and township clubs is spreading. West Danby is the latest addition to the list but it is announceek that all students from Podunk are about to combine.

—Recently. At fashionable Ithaca boarding house. Sly Sophomore: "Do you know chap-pie, Napoleon was born with a full set of teeth?" Inquisitive Freshman: "Was it his first or second set?"

—The Undine have elected as members from the Sophomore class: Shearn, Howell, Barber, Tousey, F. G. Fisher, E. C. Fisher, Mack, Sheldon, Trowbridge, McLeod, Gifford, Gregg, Goetter and Robinson.

—President Adams has sent to the instructors and students a circular asking for the price paid by each during the last four years for board, rooms, fuel and lights. Let everyone take the trouble to send in his figures.

—The first oration of the Seniors in Elocution was delivered on Wednesday afternoon in room 9, White Hall. In spite of breaks in the programme, Professor Smith expressed to the section his satisfaction with the work done.

—All work in the Sibley and Civil Engineering departments and all other university work after 1 p. m., was suspended Monday out of respect to the memory of Miss E. D. Healey, President Adams' niece, who died Saturday morning.

—President White has announced that if the Alumni of the University will raise \$50,000 toward an Alumni Hall, he will subscribe \$10,000. His idea is to place it so as to complete the triangle with Sage Chapel and the new C. U. C. A. building.

—The Sophomore companies are learning skirmish drill and they are now furnished with blank cartridges. The artillery platoon are also using blank cartridges, so that a person

on the campus drill days would think himself on a miniature battle field.

—Now is a critical time for foot ball at Cornell. Do not fail to see the Union game tomorrow and, if possible, go with the eleven to Elmira on Thanksgiving Day. By so doing you will not only have a pleasant time, but will help to make football at Cornell a fixture.

—The Senior committees as announced in another column by President Taylor are unusually well chosen. There ought not to be any more dissatisfaction; and it now remains for all, committeemen and others, to do their parts toward a successful Commencement.

—The Glee Club is now organized, and though moving quietly, the members hope to improve on the work of former years. They are under the instruction of Mr. McKenney and meet every Wednesday evening. Darling, '88, is President and Acker, '88, is Secretary.

—The portrait of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher by Mr. Gue, the eminent Brooklyn artist, has been placed on exhibition in the Library. The price of the picture is \$500, and it is expected that admirers of the great preacher will subscribe this amount to secure the portrait for the University.

—The Junior Ball Committee organized Monday evening at the Phi Delta Theta house. It was decided to hold the ball February 10, 1888 in the Armory. The committee are going to work several weeks earlier than last year and with the larger number of students should give a better ball.

—Monday evening the base ball directors chose Johnson, '88, for manager of the team. W. F. Rackemann, '89, is to represent the base ball interests in the Council this year. Rackemann and Davis, '90, were appointed as Committee on Advertising, and Soulé, '88, and McComb, '91, to attend to the grounds.

—At the meeting of Mock Congress last Saturday night, a long debate took place on the bill, introduced by Mr. Ford, providing for the replacement of National Bank Notes with greenbacks. The bill was passed by a vote of nineteen to fourteen. The Congress is still adding to its list of members and is now certainly a fixed institution at Cornell.

—Abbey's popular troupe will produce Uncle Tom's Cabin at Wilgus Opera House, next Tuesday evening. The company is too well known throughout the country to need additional praise from us. All desiring to see the grand old play will never have an opportunity to see it presented more artistically and satisfactorily than on next Tuesday night.

—M'lle Rhea was greeted by a large and appreciative audience last Friday night. "Fairy Fingers" was ably presented by Rhea and her excellent supporting company. After the play a large number of students gathered in front of the Clinton House and tendered the popular actress a serenade. M'lle Rhea was delighted with the songs and thanked the students heartily.

—We are informed on good authority that there is to be only one day of vacation at Thanksgiving time—Thanksgiving day itself. We sincerely hope that this is untrue for it prevents so many students from going home. As it is now a large number cannot even be home at Christmas time on account of the lengthening of the summer at the expense of the winter vacation. Let us have at least as much time for giving thanks as the poorest district school.

—There have been several papers circulated for subscriptions to football in order to pay for suits for the team. It is of the greatest importance that the money be procured immediately. The boys are taking great interest in the approaching games and are doing good practice. Tuesday a provisional team, which had just been picked, played against fifteen men and gave them the word and were only defeated 6 to 4. As those trying for the team are working so hard let them be encouraged by showing them that the sentiment of the University is with them and in no way can this better be done than by raising the required sum immediately.

PERSONALS.

TIMOTHY WILLIAMS, '84, is on the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*.

HOMER, '91, left this week for his home in Cleveland, on account of illness.

WELTY, formerly '89, is studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

BENEDICT, '85, Austin, '86, Hopkinson, '87 and Hammond, '88, are all in architects' offices in New York City.

SPENCE, '91, who had his collar bone broken recently while playing football, is improving rapidly and is now able to attend recitations.

OBITUARY.

A feeling of sadness pervaded the whole University when it was known that Miss Emma Disbrow Healy, niece of President Adams, had died. She had been in a critical condition for a long time and so her death on Saturday morning was not entirely unexpected. She had been a sufferer for many years; and the

patience with which she has endured her pain has gained her the honor and affection of those with whom she came in contact. Her suffering was caused early in life by falling from a carriage. Since she came here with the President's family, although she was unable to mingle much in society, she has made many friends. And all who remember her cheerful manner will remember her as an example of Christian fortitude; and will join with another in expressing their sincere condolence to the President's family in their loss. The funeral service was held in the Chapel Monday afternoon, and the University work being suspended in her honor for the afternoon, the service was well attended by both students and Faculty. After Prof. Moses Coit Tyler read the services, the remains were taken to Ann Arbor for interment.

At Denver, Col., Nov. 2, 1887, H. A. CRAMPHIN, '80, of Morrisville, N. Y., aged 27 years.

EXCHANGES.

We stated in the last number, that most of the items in the various exchange papers under the head of news from other colleges, were generally unreliable; believing that reforms begin at home, we are going to try to stop this to some extent at least. So all the news from other colleges in this week's issue has been carefully culled from the papers representing those institutions, and we hope are all correct. As mistakes will be made, we cannot feel thoroughly assured of this, and so if any one finds mistakes among those articles we would feel grateful if he will let us know and they will be corrected. It is certainly a fact that if every college paper would do this, these incorrect articles would soon be out of place in the exchange column.

Every week we receive a cartload of college papers. It is impossible to exchange with them all; some of them are not worth exchanging with, some are very excellent, some very poor, and the majority are very good of their several styles. Neither can we mention all with comments on the same, as the task would certainly be a very laborious one, and would take over a college year to go clear around, we will therefore only attempt to mention one or two each number.

The *Chronicle* published weekly throughout the college year by the students of Ann Arbor is an excellent paper. It is full of news of the various departments of the University. The articles of a more literary nature are on subjects

of very general interest, not such as one would skip in reading the paper. As far as we are able to judge, the news from other colleges is reliable. The literary notices which take considerable space are well worth inserting; being good short reviews of current literature. Indeed we can say the publication is an ornament to the institution it represents.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Two new photographic telescopes have been set up at the Harvard observatory.

The Lehigh Freshman yell is "'Rah, 'rah! X-C-I! Nonaginta Unus of Lehigh!"

Cornell boys have been amusing themselves by perilous climbing of a lofty flagpole from which to flaunt their rival class banners. The effigy of a goose should surmount the pole.—*Ex.*

Hon. Charles Whittier, of the Whittier Machine Co, has made the electrical department of Tufts College, the present of a twenty-five horse power engine and two portable forges.

The student cards given to students entering German universities admit holders to the theatres at half-price, shield them from arrest by the civil authorities, and give free admission to many of the galleries and museums of Europe.—*Ex.*

The Kenyon Military Academy opened this year with ninety-six boys in attendance, a larger number than it has known for years. As the success of Kenyon College depends largely upon this school, it must be very gratifying to see it doing so well.

A Brown University Camera Club has been recently formed. The members of the club are busily at work and hope to give an exhibition before the winter is over. A fine dark room has been fitted up with every accommodation, and some good pictures may be expected. There are at present twelve members.—*Brunonian.*

Senator Stanford recently said, in reference to "Stanford University," which he has founded and endowed: "It will be built with a sole regard to the poor; no rich man's son or daughter will want to come there. My University will absorb my wealth and be a monument to the memory of my son. The poor alone will be welcome."

The tennis championship for the first time in four years has come to Harvard. This success is more gratifying from the fact that the victory is an auspicious opening of the athletic season, and perhaps indicates that the tide has turned

and that now we may look for a regeneration in other sports equal to the one which has taken place in tennis. To Mr. Shaw and Mr. Sears who have effected this change and have brought returning laurels to Harvard, we extend our heartiest congratulations.—*Harvard Crimson.*

\$35,000 have been collected for the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The Greek Government has given an acre and a half of land on Mount Lycabettus, upon which a building worth \$25,000 will be erected. Dr. Waldstein, of the University of Cambridge, Eng., a famous archæologist, formerly a student at Columbia College, has been asked to take the directorship, and will do so if a permanent endowment can be secured. It has hitherto been supported by contributions from various colleges.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Abbey's Mammoth Uncle Tom's Cabin Co., will appear at the Wilgus Tuesday evening next. The company is kindly spoken of by the press of neighboring cities. The *Morning Telegraph* says:

"The best presentation of this popular drama ever seen in New London was that given in Lawrence Opera House last night by Abbey's Double Uncle Tom's Cabin company. When the curtain rose it was to one of the largest audiences that has been seen in the hall this season, and it is safe to say that there was not an individual in the audience who was not pleased and entertained. The two Topsy's—Kate Partington and Fannie Bedford—were perfect comediennes; little Grace Peck, as the child Eva, was almost too natural, and many among the audience was moved to tears during the death scene. The other characters were high above the average, and the bloodhounds performed their parts to the satisfaction of everybody. The quartette of South Carolina Jubilee Singers were received with rapturous applause and were compelled to respond to the repeated encores."

SHEAR NONSENSE.

—A blessing on water, a nuisance on land—the whistling buoy.

—Barbar—"Pretty short sir?" Customer, "Well, yes, I am. Just put it down on the slate, will you? Much obliged to you for speaking of it."

—The composite picture of the class of '87 of Amherst College is said to be an exact likeness

of Guiteau as he appeared on the day before his execution.

—Prep. School translations:

“Tempus fugit”—fly time.

“Pressi lacte”—condensed milk.

“Has mihi servassent sedes” (Vir., Aen. II 243)—they would have given me reserved seats.

—Just of age is Jone's sweetheart;
When he asked the little wit
If she loved him, she said pertly,
“Just 18-ty little bit.” —*Tid-bits.*

AN AUTUMN LEAF.

“You are the autumn leaf,” said he,
“And my arms are the book, you know,
So I'll put the leaf in the book, you see,
And tenderly press it, so.”

The maid looked up with a glance demure,
And blushes her fair cheeks wore,
As she softly whispered, “The leaf I'm sure
Needs pressing a little more.”

NOT THE SAME.

“Where are you going, my pretty maid?”
“To the photographers, sir,” she said.

“May I go with you, my pretty maid?”

“Yes, if you wish to, sir,” she said.

“And now, fair one, a boon I ask,
He then exclaimed in an eager tone,

“More than all else the world affords,
A likeness of you I fain would own.”

She hesitated, then archly smiled,
And to him expectant, raising her head,
“If what you say, is really true,
I'll give you the negative then,” she said.

—*Yale Record.*

—There was a young fellow so rache,
That he thought he could raise a mustache,
How his poor heart must ache,
When he sees his mistache,
And all his fond hopes gone to smache.

THE EDITOR.

The editor sat in his sanctum,
Letting his lessons rip;
Racking his brain for an item,
And stealing all he could clip.

The editor sat in his class-room,
As if getting over a drunk,
His phiz was clouded with awful gloom,
For he'd made a total flunk.

The editor returned to his sanctum,
He hit himself in the eye;
He swore he'd enough of the business,
He would quit the paper or die.

—*Hanover Monthly.*

BOOK NOTICE.

MEN AND LETTERS. By Horace E. Scudder. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.25.

This book, which is composed of eleven essays in characterization and criticism, is a most valuable addition to critical literature of the day. Coming, as it does, from one of the most scholarly thinkers in the country, it cannot fail to attract careful study from

all lovers of beautiful composition, by a man of culture and attainments, while it will afford particular satisfaction to those who are engaged in investigation of subjects treated in the book. From Mr. Scudder's very genial dedicatory letter to his life-long friend, Henry Mills Alden, to the close of his last powerful essay on the “Future of Shakespeare,” the book is replete with excellent delineations of character, scholarly criticisms and excellent theories, which evidence to the reader that what is presented to him is the result of years of careful study and profound thought. Especially interesting are his essays on “Longfellow and His Art,” and “Emerson's Self.” In the former he treats very exhaustively of Longfellow's extraordinary influence in familiarizing Americans with the treasures of art and legend, both of the Old and New Worlds, and declares that “Longfellow was the most potent individual force for culture in America.” Mr. Scudder's essay on “American History on the Stage” will be of great interest to students of history, literature and the drama. In this essay the author endeavors to show that although the readers of good literature have not, as a rule, in America, been supporters of the theatre, there is now taking place a gradual adhesion of the literary class—both writers and readers—to the drama. He also points out different situations in American history which could be utilized to advantage in the drama.

All in all, the book is a treasure of sound exposition and reasoning and will furnish profitable reading for any one. It is admirably printed and neatly bound, displaying the well known artistic taste of the publishers.



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Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

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Respectfully, E. W. PRAGER.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY, NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

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The Cornell Era.

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EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

T. SHANNON, '88, H. E. MILLHOLEN, '89,

C. JONES, '89, P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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OUR University Library was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time, and Cornellians ought to congratulate themselves for having such advantages at their disposal. There are continually new additions being made to the supply of books, and each department is being furnished with a more complete reference list. There are a few departments, however, that are yet sorely deficient, and care should be taken to replenish them as soon as possible. It will be but a short time, when a new library building will be essential, and we trust that its construction will

be an affair of the near future, as the space is becoming very limited in the old one. The books are being newly and thoroughly catalogued, and there will be no difficulty in locating the books that are needed. All students can avail themselves of the privilege of drawing and using any book that may be found in the library. One should take care, however, to return them to the desk as soon as he is through with them. There is a tendency, on the part of a few, to leave books where they last use them; this is especially true with regard to the reference books which are on the shelves, and not under the direct control of the attendants. This should be guarded against as there are nearly a thousand students who are compelled to use the books at times and great inconvenience often arises from such negligence. If each one will pay attention to this himself and see that all books are returned there will be no cause for complaint. The department of the students in the Library is open to criticism. There are a few who make it a point to have a short visit there daily and thus disturb probably a hundred students; if such visits would be deferred until a more appropriate place is reached it would be far more agreeable to all. Some students also have an idea that the Library is a public hall way to and from the various lecture rooms. If such students will try and overcome all such erroneous ideas, better satisfaction will prevail among the attendants as well as the students. It is the only place for studying and the greatest care should be taken to avoid all disturbances.

THERE is a noticeable deficiency in student journalism at Cornell in the absence of a literary monthly. By a survey of the literary work done in colleges of repute as Princeton, Williams, Yale and the University of Virginia, we will find outside of the daily and weekly the existence of a literary monthly the productions of which compare most favorably

with some of our standard reviews. In the case of three of the four colleges named, the enrollment is much smaller than Cornell's, but the magazines thrive to the extent of a gratifying surplus to the editors. Our University has at present a thousand or more students and there is no reason why the organization of a Literary Monthly should not receive a cordial and unstinted support. The students of Williams and Princeton contribute liberal support to the progress and quality of their respective Lits and the result is two creditable magazines, inducing the contribution of the best literary talent. The assertion is a sound and true one, when we claim a literary talent equal to any existent in the recognized institutions of the country, and there is no valid argument why it should not be developed to its fullest extent in a college monthly. The existence of a Lit. organized on a sound and judicious basis would elicit productions from our best and most gifted writers and stimulate all men of a literary bent to develop their powers of thought and composition. At present there are produced no articles of any significance; but the establishment of a college monthly would, beyond all doubt, induce the thoughtful and able student to give us the benefit of his researches and to aid in the development of a literary taste among the students. No man can refute the statement, that writing makes us exact and logical in our ideas and if properly indulged in would impart a wholesomeness and vigor to our thought. Of course the question now arises, supposing we organize a monthly, who will compose the board of editors and what shall be the manner of its composition. Precedent should be taken as the standard of whom and how it shall be composed, for studying the organization of the Lits. at Princeton and Williams we find that Seniors only are eligible to editorship on the board and that their eligibility to it depends entirely upon ability as established through competitive examination. The Senior class of Cornell has enough men of ability to constitute a board of editors and one too which will edit a monthly whose productions will not only be

gratifying to them but to the college at large. Of course from any opponent of the proposed Lit. will come the answer that the Lit. had been tried here under the name of a *Cornell Review* and signally failed in its mission. Of course it did and so will this one if it is organized on the same basis. *Ability* not *politics* must be the test of eligibility and when the former method is made the basis, the question of progress will become a secondary matter, because the maintenance of ability as the standard unqualifiedly assures the success of the Lit. Wherever—as was the case of the *Cornell Review*—a board of editors is composed of men whose right to the position of an editorship is merely based on *political prominence*, then inevitably will the paper meet with early reverses and dissolution; but on the other hand if a student's elevation to the position on the board rests on intellectual and literary prominence the wisdom of the method will be reflected in a monthly composed of sound, thoughtful and readable articles. Let every Cornellian earnestly consider the matter and unite in the sound organization and hearty support of a monthly which will reflect only credit on the students and the institution.

FOUR years ago the University Scholarships were established and so we have this year for the first time, members of all four classes holding them. Sufficient time has elapsed to form an estimate of the influence of the system of granting scholarships, and to speak of the somewhat peculiar manner in accordance with which they are bestowed. The system in vogue here differs radically from that of Harvard and most universities where scholarships are given. There they are bestowed upon the basis of superior work done in the University, here they are given upon the basis of an entrance examination alone. Undoubtedly the scholarships have done much to elevate the standard of entrance examinations and thus eventually that of the University as well. Further we do not question but that the subject has received the most earnest consideration of the University authorities. We wish in no sense to criticise in so important a matter, but

merely to raise the question whether the system here is conducive to the best or in every way the fairest result. Are the scholarships attended with the honor that goes with them in other institutions? No doubt the aim in granting scholarships is to bestow them upon the best students. Yet it seems a somewhat shallow criterion by which to judge, to give a scholarship extending through four years and worth eight hundred dollars, on the basis of a few hours entrance examinations. All know that many who can do earnest and even brilliant work in class, do not rise equal to themselves in an examination; for this class the scholarships hold forth no possibilities. Further, suppose upon the given day, an applicant is indisposed, or ill or nervous,—perhaps he does not learn of the time and place of examination (and this has often happened) since everything is staked on the examination, all is lost. The applicant may be exceptionally brilliant, and long before the end of the course may prove the better scholar, yet unless the successful competitor falls considerably in rank, it matters not. Deprived of incentives for hard work many do not put forth their best mental efforts. But, says the University, if another do better work the scholarship may be forfeited. Two answers may be given to this: first, such a transference is a tacit admission that it was wrongly conferred at first, and the wrong that is thus done by reason of the disgrace attending such a forfeiture is infinitely greater than the justice of giving it to a better student. Secondly, under the new marking system it would be difficult to make such a transfer. Another objection is, that as now bestowed, scholarships do not offer the slightest stimulus to brilliant university work, nor are they looked upon with the honor they should be. We wish to put this to a simple test. Of the thousand and more readers of the ERA, for most read their own or neighbor's copy, how many know who hold the four or even one of the President White scholarships. We venture to say not ten outside the holders themselves. But those holding Harvard scholarships, and the scholarships themselves are well known and the honor

attached to them lasts even after leaving the college walls. The difference we trace mainly to this, that there they are looked forward to and are given on the basis of work done for the past year or two years as the case may be; here they are given at the very entrance and as soon forgotten. As an ideal fact picture nine scholarships given at the end of the year and the efforts put forth to attain them; then compare the interest in their bestowal with such interest now! Finally they offer a reward to over preparation, to that kind of scholarship that can display itself in a brilliant examination, to the disadvantage of those of more solid acquirements and of those of lesser means who cannot come directly from the preparatory schools. We in no way wish to disparage the present holders of scholarships. They are without doubt our best students and would hold scholarships under any basis of bestowal. It is rather the system to which reference is made, and some objections are offered which suggest themselves. It is quite possible that we reason on insufficient data, and that we do not quite understand the objects of the University in granting them. If it is to offer a prize for good entrance examinations then no question could be raised; if, on the other hand, they are supposed to have any considerable influence on University scholarship after the entrance examinations are passed, then there is ground for objection. The question is merely raised since the freest discussion of so important a matter may seem to make it better understood.

The following interesting calculations in regard to the work done by an eight oared crew rowing four miles in twenty-one minutes, is taken from the Stevens *Indicator*. "The average laborer performs work equivalent to raising 350 tons one foot high in ten hours. The work per minute for the eight men of the crew is 75,000 foot-pounds, or 4.2 foot-tons for each man per minute. At the rate of 250 foot-tons in ten hours, the day laborer performs work at the rate of only 6-10 of a foot-ton per minute. The rower in the boat race, therefore, performs work each minute equivalent to the work of seven strong laborers, or at the rate of nearly one-third of a theoretical horse-power each minute during the race."

IN NORTHERN LANDS.

I.

THE ICE FIELDS.

From out the North in wierd array
 An army cold and vast
 Of giant bergs came on their way
 And by us grimly past.
 In front, a watery path was seen,
 'Twixt ice in grand array.
 We safely passed our ship between
 And held our northern way.
 Through liquid lanes our gallant ship
 Her dangerous course did wind,
 Through narrow streets she scarce did slip
 When ice closed up behind.
 A strange and beauteous scene it was
 With streets of waters lined,
 With towers of ice of quaint device
 And wondrously designed.
 Some looked like mighty battlements,
 From which high towers frowned,
 Or some cathedral tall and fair,
 With domes and spires crowned.
 Like some fair Venice of a dream,
 A strange wierd city cold,
 Whose crytal palaces did gleam
 On high, like burnished gold.
 A strange, fair wilderness of ice
 Of many a sparkling height,
 It was a floating paradise
 Of jewelled crests of light.

II.

ARCTIC NIGHT.

With fiery train, the sun again
 Sank lower day by day,
 In fading light day took its flight
 To southern lands away.
 The radiant, circling sun no more
 Our longing gaze did greet,
 The waters felt the coming cold
 And yielded up their heat.
 Upon that silent ice field drear,
 Still in the cold starlight,
 Our snow enshrouded ship did rear
 Her phantom form of white.
 Then bitter cold did all unfold,
 The piercing, northern breath
 Swept o'er our true and daring crew
 Who bravely battled death.
 Those frozen limbs and wasted forms
 Long from the sun denied,
 Of ceaseless pain, and night and storm
 Grew weary and they—died.

III.

ARCTIC BURIAL.

From out the ship with muffled forms,
 And slow and saddened tread
 Unto their lonely resting place
 We bore the silent dead.
 There in that distant northern land
 Beside the frozen wave,
 Beneath the cold stars' solemn beams
 We made their icy grave.

In death becalmed, and frost embalmed,
 Each in his colors rolled,
 To glaciers' trust, we left their dust
 In realm of night and cold.

Above the place we reared a cross
 That might forever keep
 A mute remembrance of the dead
 And mark their lonely sleep.
 The Arctic storm alone shall sweep
 Through cheerless northern skies,
 The moaning deep alone shall weep
 Where each in silence lies.

IV.

THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

As in the darkness then we turned
 To leave that lonely spot
 Ah! wondrous sight, a sword like flame
 Far in the North upshot.
 It leaped and glowed and onward flowed,
 Like fiery billows march;
 Of crimson red, it soon o'erspread
 The whole great northern arch.
 Like billows from eternal space
 With swift majestic flow,
 Vast waves of light swept from the North
 And formed a giant bow.
 Above the bow a serried row
 Of lance like flames was sent;
 And waving streamers pendant hung
 Of brilliant colors blent.
 Up to the zenith leaped the light
 In giant tongues of flame,
 And then a strange and fearful sight
 There in the heavens came.
 For, where the polar star had gleamed,
 The light had leaped across
 And, darting forth its dazzling arms,
 Appeared a vivid cross.
 A crimson cross with arms outstretched,
 It hung above our head,
 At first of pale and spectral hue
 It turned to livid red.
 Then from that mystic cross uphung,
 There came a fiery flood,
 The balls of light, in falling flight,
 Rained down like drops of blood.
 The earth was strangely calm and still,
 All bathed in deepest red,
 As light as day, the ice fields lay,
 Far to the North outspread.
 The wondrous cross grew pale and dim,
 Then turned to ashen gray;
 So from the sky the northern light
 In darkness died away. —H. E. M.

—In celebration of the recent action of the Trustees in deciding to erect a new Engineers' and Architects Building, the students of the Civil Engineering department will hold a banquet soon at the Ithaca Hotel. The Senior Engineers held a meeting on Tuesday and elected Edwards, '88, toastmaster. The historian will be chosen from the Junior class.

IS THE LECTURE SYSTEM A
SUCCESS?

Although the lecture system seems to have become a very popular mode of instruction in the American college, there are many doubts expressed, whether the best results are actually obtained by this method. Because a thing is popular, it is no indication of its efficiency. Because the lecture is the best method of addressing mixed audiences on special occasions, it does not follow that the lecture is the best method for the continuous instruction of students engaged in one line of work.

A professor is often selected to fill a chair, without any reference to his ability as a lecturer, but simply from the fact, that he has made extensive research in his particular subject. The fact seems to be forgotten, that it is as much of an art to impart, as to acquire knowledge. From want of attention to this fact, a department is often seriously crippled in its efficiency. Nothing is more trying to a student than to attempt to take notes under a professor who is confused and illogical in his presentation of a subject. Some professors have the habit of continually recalling something they forgot to mention in its proper place, and then proceeding to introduce it into the lecture where it does not belong. The result is, that the student finds his notes a medley of facts, which it is necessary to rearrange and rewrite, in order to make them of use. Few students can afford to spend time to write their notes more than once, especially where they have several lectures a day.

But even granting that the professor presents his subject in a clear and logical manner, the system has still many objections. The student has to divide his attention between the lecture and note taking, and hence the notes are, almost invariably more or less inaccurate. At best, the student obtains but a crude outline of the lecture, and is obliged to omit many details. It is difficult to see, why the lecturer might not as well have his lecture printed and distributed; in that case, the student would be sure of accurate and full notes, and they could then give their undivided attention to the lecture. But if the lecture was printed would not that do away with the necessity of the professor's delivering it? Historical subjects, for example, can be presented to students in quite as comprehensive a form by means of textbooks as by means of lectures.

It is true, that in many instances, the professor, by clear and forcible presentation of a subject, arouses an enthusiasm in the students for the work, which could be secured in no

other way; but in this case, the professor must have the abilities of a lecturer as well as a scholar.

That the lecture system will remain popular with the student body there can be no doubt, partly from the reason that they are not required to make any preparation before entering the class room, and partly from the fact that it is agreeable to hear a specialist present his subject in his own words. But in a college where every incentive is offered to a high standard of scholarship, where the honor and marking system have been abolished, and where students come to study for the pure love of learning, does it not seem a waste of time to devote so large a portion of it to the mechanical and unsatisfactory operation of note taking when it might be applied to advantage in other directions. It certainly may be questioned whether the lecture system, as at present conducted, is not open to criticism.

NUSSRÉDDIN, SHAH OF PERSIA.

Nature seldom bestows upon a man so great moral and physical qualities as she has on the subject of our sketch. This Emperor is of middle height. His figure has much elegance. His eyes are black and fiery, with thick eyebrows, extending from one temple to the other. His countenance is pure, noble, slightly brownish, with a long black moustache. His aspect is courageous, mild and sympathetic.

Though fifty-five years old he looks younger. In speaking his voice, which is very strong, has peculiar accents and a sweet and pleasant tone. He will repeat by way of courtesy, the same remark twice or thrice without any sign of resentment, arrogance or haughtiness, but on the contrary maintaining a peculiar mildness and pleasantness.

To find a personage on the throne of a country like Persia, with such excellent conduct, courtesy and integrity in his bearing towards his subjects is indeed marvellous. During his thirty-three years reign he has never been despot toward one of his dependents. He is very strict in keeping the secrets that are confided to him. And towards the smaller faults and omissions of his ministers and officers he always exhibits a noble leniency. Unlike the most or rather all Asiatic sovereigns he not only abandons the customs and habits of his predecessors, but even embraces modern customs whether they are of Christian or pagan origin.

From a religious point of view it is permissible to say that this King, by his pure and earnest faith excels all the eminent personages of Asia. All his subjects whether belonging to

his religious denomination or not are fond of him. Even Christians in a civilized country might emulate his domestic relations. His affection for his wife and children is truly Christian-like. During his leisure, sports are his most enjoyable amusement. He never gets tired on the back of a horse and shoots with unrivalled accuracy. His food is very simple, and of that he eats little; and toils almost incessantly. No one has yet seen him in anger. There is much taste and style in his dress. Sometimes he is clad very plainly, but more often in splendid costume adapted to his beautiful figure. His manner is peculiarly reserved. At leisure or at work, on horseback or on foot, in his private palace or on the imperial throne he is always graceful. Seeing him in any position one would know him to be an Emperor.

It would be very long to state here the details of the reformations and progress which Persia has enjoyed under the skillful administration of his Majesty. Not since the time of Darius has the equal of Nussréddin Shah sat upon the throne of Persia. Forty years ago education was a thing unknown in that land. But this singular man without a teacher and contrary to the custom of the high officials of his court, has obtained a wide knowledge of politics, art, science and literature. No one at his court can write or speak French as correctly and fluently as he. In mathematics and military tactics he excels all of his generals. No prince in all Asia has an equal knowledge of Ancient and Modern History and geography. His skill in free hand drawing is remarkable especially in crayon drawing. In book keeping he surpasses his secretaries and clerks. No one in all his dominion has done so much reading. He keeps special readers whose duty it is to read to him when he is tired. He has great admiration for the European papers and feels the utmost interest in the political affairs of European powers.

In the execution of his duties as a supreme monarch of a vast empire he has shown a capacity and knowledge of politics which make him equal to the occidental politician of world wide fame. In poetry, too, has he gained considerable reknown. He has written several poems which are deemed masterpieces in the Persian language. But his fame as prose writer is far greater and of a higher order. His work the "Imperial Commands from the Throne" is the best of his literary endeavors and is considered by many learned Europeans as an excellent guide for Christian sovereigns.

Were he on one of the thrones of Europe he

would be held one of the greatest monarchs of the globe.

If Persia had had Nussréddin two thousand years ago the invasion of Xerxes would not have failed to conquer not only Greece but also the greater part of the known world. Excepting the Emperor and his family the whole high functionaries are as ignorant as their ancestors were two thousand years ago.

A. G. ASDIKIAN.

THE FOOT BALL MATCH WITH UNION.

Four hundred students stood on a cold, damp field and watched with intense interest the foot ball game between Cornell and Union.

Referee Sheldon called the game at 3 o'clock. Cornell had won the toss and chose the north field which on account of the high wind in its favor gave to Cornell a palpable advantage. Union had the kick off and in a few moments carried the ball well into Cornellian territory. For the next fifteen minutes play was marked by well intended rushes on the part of the Union backs and some really creditable stops by the Cornellians. However, Union's superior organization soon began to tell and she forced Cornell to make a safety touch down. Score, 2-0 in favor of Union. From this point on the Cornell eleven rallied and regained their confidence. In three downs from the scoring of the safety, Cornell got the ball and Bennett the the Cornellian full-back by a well directed kick sent the "ellipsoidal leather" soaring through space to a point uncomfortably near Union's goal. The Union full-back in his endeavor to capture the ball made a bad mess of it and was prettily downed by Parker who passed the ball to Dunn from which Dunn scored a touch-down. The try for goal proved a failure and Union got the ball, but she soon lost it to Cornell who improved the opportunity by scoring a safety-score. Cornell 6, Union 2. The game from this point until the close of the first half was merely a series of rushes and tackles and the first half ended with Cornell in the van by four points.

The next half opened in a most favorable manner to Cornell. Hicks the Cornell half-back, obtained the ball and by a beautiful run landed the leather behind Union's goal. For the second time, Cornell's try at "goal" proved abortive. Score, Cornell, 10, Union 2. Notwithstanding the disparity in the score Union continued to play the steady and well organized game as she did at the opening and her tenacity and pluck were soon rewarded by a touch-down. At this point Union's superior knowledge of

the finer points of the game was revealed. The ball was punted five successive times to the five yard line from which rushes were made and touch-downs scored. It was an impossibility for our men to withstand the Union rushes owing to the miserable situation of the field behind the goal line. After twenty-two points had been scored Union lost the ball and Cornell carried it again into Union's territory but the latter team played a remarkable defensive game and successfully withstood the aggression on the part of Cornell until game was called with the score standing 24-10 in favor of Union.

The game played by Union was superior in many ways to Cornell. Union possessed the most essential element in which our team was sadly deficient, *organization*. The members of the Union team made no attempt to play an *individual* game but on the contrary aided in every possible manner the play of their *backs*. The victory scored by Union was a team victory and each man on the team had as much to do with its achievement as another. But the contrary was the case with Cornell her game was a thoroughly individual one and the points gained were due more to individual exertion than to coöperation on the part of the team. No team can possibly expect to succeed where each man plays for himself and for his own success. *Personal prominence* must be sacrificed on a foot ball game to the success of the whole team instead of playing a grand-stand game. The success of Princeton and Yale is due in a large measure to organization and mutual aid. If Cornell trains her men to work together instead of playing singly there will be no doubt of a creditable showing with Lehigh, but to do this she must inculcate strongly upon the members of the team the principle of *organization*.

SAGE CHAPEL.

The Sage Chapel preacher for Sunday next, the 20th inst., is the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of Grace Church, Providence, R. I. Almost his entire professional life has been spent in his present position, and under his ministrations the congregation of Grace Church has grown to be the largest body worshipping in Providence. Great numbers of young men especially have been brought through his instrumentality into active coöperation in church work. His love of men, his entire sympathy with current life, and his magnificent talents as a pulpit orator have determined his great success. In his preaching he lays stress upon the ethical rather than the theological or dogmatic. In theology he is

ranked with the most progressive of his denomination, and, though an earnest churchman, is averse to the extreme of ritualism. He is an earnest thinker, fearless in facing the issues of the day. His sermons address themselves to the highest grade of intelligence, are couched in the most perfect literary form, and are delivered with the stirring ring of oratory.

SAGE CHAPEL READINGS.

Readings from Milton and Wordsworth, with organ accompaniment, will be given at Sage Chapel, to-morrow (Saturday) evening, Nov. 19th, beginning at 8 o'clock. The programme will be the following:

- Music, Mr. Ogden
- Reading—Milton's Sonnets, "I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs;" To the Lord General Cromwell; On his Blindness; To Cyriac Skinner; On the late Massacre in Piedmont. Prof. Corson
- Music, Mr. Ogden
- Reading—Milton's Ode on the Nativity. Prof. Corson
- Music, Mr. Ogden
- Reading—Wordsworth's Sonnets, On the Sonnet; On Milton; Composed upon Westminster Bridge; "The World is too much with us;" On the extinction of the Venetian Republic; Thought of a Briton on the Subjugation of Switzerland; To Toussaint l'Ouverture. Yew Trees. Prof. Corson
- Music, Mr. Ogden
- Reading—Wordsworth's Ode to Duty; The Happy Warrior; Ode on Intimations of Immortality. Prof. Corson
- Music, Mr. Ogden

NOTICES.

VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY.—Those who intend to take Vertebrate Zoology next term will please send their names to Professor Wilder, on slips or cards, on or before Saturday.

WHITE CROSS ARMY.—An important meeting of the White Cross Army will be held in the Botanical Lecture Room, at 2.30 Sunday afternoon.

CORNELLIANA.

- Hard luck.
- Rah! Rah! Rah!
- U-N-I-O-N! Hika! Hika!
- Will Union please send her base ball team here?
- Professor Crane did not meet his classes Tuesday morning.
- The Presbyterian Union meet Tuesday evening in Association Hall.
- A new society, Alpha Tau Omega, has been chartered in the University.

—The *Crank* for November is out this week. Read the poem entitled "The Song of the Carbons."

—The Freshman held another meeting today. This time the business is to decide upon a class hat.

—There will be an examination in Physiology to-morrow in connection with the regular demonstration.

—After many days of "try, try again," the Freshmen had a clear day for their class photograph yesterday.

—A large bible class was organized on Sunday at the Presbyterian church, with Professor Burdick as leader.

—The student to whom we referred last week in an editorial as a Turk is by birth an Armenian and not a Turk.

—If you intend to go to Elmira, as of course you do, sign the paper for a special train in Andrus & Church's store.

—A standard drama every night next week at Wilgus Opera House. Matinees, Thursday and Saturday. Popular prices.

—The young people's societies of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches give socials to the students this evening.

—The following seniors will speak next Wednesday afternoon: Miss Marx, Messrs. Blood, Green, Lauman, Miller and Mott.

—County court is in session this week and law students are taking advantage of the opportunity to see how justice is administered.

—Regents' examinations began on Monday at the High School building. Most of the candidates are law students in the University.

—Students wishing washing and mending done can be accommodated at 34 North Albany St. Call at side door facing Buffalo St.

—The Freshman committee has recommended to the class, that the Tam O'Shanter hat, worn last year, should be adopted as the class hat for this year.

—A. G. Asdikian, an Armenian, has translated for this issue from the Arabic paper *Nehlet-cul-Abadee* a sketch of the life of the Persian Shah.

—Senior in English Literature, reciting on the style of DeQuincy: "His favorite figures of speech were Personification, Metaphor and Schenectady."

—If any of our subscribers fail to receive their ERA regularly, they will confer a favor if they report the matter to one of the editors, when all wrongs will be righted.

—The N. Y. *World* takes the faculty of the University of Pa. to task for their action in prohibiting smoking on the campus. It devotes a quarter of a column to the subject.

—The ERA was mistaken in announcing T. T. Munger as the Sage preacher for last Sunday. We were misinformed and the notice should have read the Rev. Mr. Hunt.

—There has been a great clamor for the revival of military hops this term. It is probable that the officers of the Battalion will hold a meeting very soon to decide upon the matter.

—A petition has been circulated and almost universally signed asking the faculty to rescind their recent action in regard to shortening the Thanksgiving vacation. May it be granted!

—Nine Williams College Sophomores have been suspended until Easter for hazing Choate. The latter is entirely recovered physically but it will be years before he will recover from the mental shock.

—The *Cornellian* board has announced the following four prizes of five dollars each: for the best article in prose; for the best poem; for the best full page comic sketch; and for the design for a *Cornellian* cover.

—At the meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, to be held at Philadelphia, Nov. 28 to Dec. 4 Professor Thurston will read a paper on the "Friction of Non-Condensing Steam Engines."

—The Camera Club is one of the most enthusiastic and energetic organizations of the year. The club will give a lantern-slide exhibition soon, when views of Ithaca scenery, taken by the members, will be presented.

—There is some discussion on the subject of reviving the defunct *Review*. There is certainly a need of a distinctively literary periodical here for the *Sun* has no space and the ERA can give but little to literature as the news of the week crowd it out.

—The University football team, which will contend with the Elmira team, will be as follows: Rackemann, full-back and captain; Howell and Hicks, half-backs; Teeple, quarter-back; Flack, Thayer, Stranahan, Balch, Dollar, Treman and Dunn, rushers.

—The Classical Association held their regular meeting last evening in the Botanical Lecture Room. The programme consisted of two papers: Symbolism in Greek Coinage, Miss Edwards; Oedipus Coloneus of Sophocles, Mr. Newcomer.

—The examination schedule will not be out until after the Thanksgiving vacation. Let us

hope it will be delayed but little after that for most students wish to lay out their work the last few weeks of the term according to the order in which their examinations come.

—Prof. Babcock gave a very entertaining and instructive talk last night to the Architects, concerning his recent trip to Europe. He spent most of his time during the summer in Italy, and he now described the condition of old castles and recent styles of architecture.

—The football management have had much trouble taken from their shoulders in the selection of the eleven by the correspondent of the *Sun*. However if the practice games had been as closely watched by "Student" as by the committee; he might change his opinion very materially.

—A succession of standard plays will be presented next week at Wilgus Opera House by Miss Claire Scott and her admirable company. Admission, 15, 25, 35, and 50 cents. This company aims to give good performances at popular prices and is highly spoken of by the press of cities in which it has appeared.

—The C. U. C. A. held a business meeting Tuesday afternoon. There are now three hundred seventy-five members of the organization and the White Cross division reports an increase of over forty members during the present term. The Freshmen are said to take more interest in the C. A. work than any preceding class has done.

—Again a change has been made in the office of editor-in-chief of our daily contemporary. Mr. O'Toole who has so efficiently performed the duties of that office during most of this term, resigned on account of pressure of other work, and C. M. Reynolds has been elected to the position. We congratulate the *SUN* on its excellent selection.

—One of our foot ball enthusiasts who desires to go to Elmira on Thanksgiving Day without having to risk a Friday "flunk," soliloquizes thus, echoing the words of Prince Henry:

"If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as to work;
But when they seldom come, they wish'd for come,
And two days' playing pleaseth more than one."

—Last Saturday evening occurred the first of the Sage Chapel Organ Recitals. The music was peculiarly adapted to the poem read, and was rendered in a very pleasing manner by Mr. Ogden while Professor Corson's reading was unusually effective. If this first recital is to be taken as a criterion, we should say that they will be even more popular than in former years.

—Wednesday a letter was received from the manager of the Lafayette College eleven asking for a game with Cornell. A telegram was immediately sent asking what their terms would be. They replied that at the lowest figures their expenses would be \$160. The managers of the Cornell team could not under any circumstances give so much, so to the regret of all the matter has been dropped.

—Commendable progress is being made in the construction of the new Christian Association building. Already the basement story is well nearing completion, some of the window frames being now in position, and this story will doubtless be completed before winter sets fully in. The contractor was most agreeably surprised at discovering a large level bed of rock exactly at the proper depth for furnishing a solid foundation for the building.

—Some time ago the New York *Sun* published an article which reflected greatly upon the benefit derived by stationing offices of the U. S. army at colleges for the purpose of giving instruction in military science and tactics. By request, Lieut. VanNess furnished the *Ithaca Journal* with an article, which appeared in Wednesday's issue, setting forth how completely the critic was in error as regards the Military Department at Cornell. This is one of the most successful departments in the University and its present high standing is due almost entirely to Lieut. VanNess.

—Next week things theatrical will have a boom in Ithaca. Miss Claire Scott, who has won an enviable reputation both in England and this country, with a strong supporting company, will give a series of popular and standard plays at Wilgus Opera House. The engagement begins Monday night, Nov 21, and continues through the week, matinees Thanksgiving Day and Saturday. Among the plays to be presented are "Lucretia Borgia," "Leah," "Mary, Queen of Scots," "Lady of Lyons," "Camille," "Macbeth" and "Galatea." Seats on sale at Finch's.

—The University eleven is to play the Y. M. C. A. team of Elmira on the campus to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Y. M. C. A. team consists of W. G. Barney and Chas. Hall, Half-backs; Wm. Thompson, Full-back; C. Hall, Quarter-back; O. C. Bidwell (end), Wm. Perry, D. Dempsey, M. C. Mayer (center), R. Stanley, W. B. Rogers, Cartledge (end), rushers. This will undoubtedly be a very exciting game as the Elmira team is very heavy and contains many good players. Bidwell, end rusher, is a Williams College man and Barney and "Charlie" Hall are well known Cornell

men. This team has practiced hard and to say the least will give us a hard fight. Let all turn out and support the team well. Last Saturday the receipts were \$30 short of expenses and the management hope to make up the deficiency by this game. Support the team in every way possible and they will do better work for it.

—It is probable that there will be no examination in Junior Elocution. During the term, a very creditable interest has been shown in this department by the students and Professor Smith feels gratified at the progress of his classes, and also at the faithful attendance. Indeed, in no department of the University, has there been such a notable absence of absences so to speak, although the work has been necessarily the least interesting of any which students of Elocution are obliged to take, as regular reading and declamation must be preceded by the mechanical work of learning rules. Professor Smith will hold his students responsible for any part of the term's work and will quiz the classes several times before the end of the term. Upon the result of these oral examinations will depend the decision as to whether there will be a final examination. The Juniors are pleased with the new plan and will do all in their power to make it successful.

—The Freshmen did not have their picture taken yesterday noon, but they had enough fun to keep their mouths in a smiling attitude for some time to come. While the chimes rang forth merrily, the Freshmen gathered on the terrace in front of Sage College, with the fairer portion of the class on the steps and the fighting contingent on the outskirts. Now, this affair did not concern the class of '90 in the least, but, strangely enough, about two-thirds of that class were present—probably to make their young friends "look pleasant" for the occasion. Subsequent developments proved that, if this was their object, they succeeded most gloriously, for '91 certainly looked more pleasant after the scrimmage than did their opponents. Some of the Sophs, who probably knew that they were naturally Freshmen, mingled with '91 on the terrace, expecting to be "taken" by the photographer. They were "taken" by the Freshmen. One Sophomore wore his class hat, the red tassel floating bravely to the breeze. One Freshman saw the hat, and determined that it should not be visible in the picture. He snatched the hat; somebody snatched him; somebody else hit somebody; everybody else hit somebody else. The battle was begun. Nobody remembers exactly what took place during the next few minutes, but the crowd

after the scrimmage was a grand subject for the artist. Many were hatless, some were coatless, few escaped without some disarrangement of toilet. The little arch-fiend of the Sophs will not wear the same suit again, that he wore yesterday. The Freshman sluggers paid particular attention to one of the large sluggers of the Sophomore class, and paid off old scores with compound interest. All in all, the Sophomores were routed, gloriously defeated as they richly deserved.

PERSONALS.

LEONARD, '88, is at his home at Newburgh on the Hudson.

ALDRICH '88 has signed with the Milwaukee base ball team for next season.

CHARPIOT, '88, is taking the second year course at Columbia Law School.

J. W. COWLES, '90, who has been ill several days with pneumonia, is slowly recovering.

W. B. SMITH, '88, and Ballantyne, '89, are attending the Chi Phi convention at Philadelphia this week.

PSOTTA, '88, is in Florida, having gone there in the hope of being cured of a severe attack of rheumatism.

PUTERBAUGH, '88, is employed as a civil engineer on the L. E. & W. railroad, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

W. H. HAMMOND, who has had supervision of the United States signal station at Ithaca for the past two years and has taken post graduate work in the University during that time, has been assigned to duty in the signal service at Cleveland, O.

H. MACK, '89, Wettenberg, '91, and Allen, '91, attended the presentation of "Patience" by home talent in Elmira. W. G. Barney, '86, was in the caste. Those present say that the manner in which it was given could not have been improved upon.

MARRIED.

At Mohawk, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1887, John L. Hœfler, '85, to Miss Maggie Hosch.

At Jefferson, O. Nov. 9, 1887, F. A. Williams to Miss Elizabeth Giddings, '78.

At the bride's home in Ithaca, Nov. 15, 1887, Miss Ella Gray to Mr. H. E. Summers, '86, fellow in Natural History.

DIED.

At Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 13th, in his 39th year, William Stebbins Barnard, Cornell, '71, Professor of Natural History in Drake University.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS CLAIRE SCOTT

began a week's engagement in this city yesterday, and standing room only greeted the late comers. The play was "Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots," and in this piece, strong in pathos and powerful situations, Miss Scott has unlimited opportunities to test her worth as an actress. She was assisted by a generally excellent company, with Mr. S. K. Coburn, well and favorably known here, as her leading man.

Miss Scott gave a powerful and highly artistic impersonation throughout. In the second act where the fiery interview between Elizabeth and Mary takes place, she arose to the situation with an earnestness and fire which earned for her hearty applause and a double call before the curtain. Mr. Coburn was excellent as Sir Edward, and the same may be said in a general way of the balance of the company.—*Herald*.

Miss Scott will commence a week's engagement with two matinees (Thanksgiving and Saturday) at the Wilgus, Monday evening next, at popular prices. Seats for any evening or matinee may be obtained at Finch's.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

—Speaking about the artist who painted fruit so naturally that the birds came and picked at it, said a fat reporter, "I drew a hen that was so true to life that after the editor threw it into the waste basket, it lay there."—*Ex*.

—Put away the little criblets;
Don't destroy them, keep them all.
If you've flunked on any subject,
They may help you in the fall.

—"The scientific is the snap;
It gives you time to take a nap;
Your afternoons are always free—
The scientific course for me."

—There was a young lady in Worcester
Who, in trying to chase out a rorchester,
Got caught in the fence,
And couldn't get thence,
Till a gallant young fellow did borchester.—*Ex*.

ON THE STAIRS.

—We were seated after dancing
On the stairs.

He, before I could forbid it,
Stole a rose ere yet I miss'd it,
And as fervently he kissed it,
Swiftly in his pocket hid it.
Unawares.

We were resting after dancing
On the stairs.

I had said that he should rue it,
And a lecture I intended,
Which I think he apprehended;
Yet he kissed me e'er I knew it,
Unawares.

We were silent after dancing
On the stairs.

I had stormed with angry feeling,
But he spoke love, never heeding;
And my eyes fell 'neath his pleading,
All my depth of love revealing,
Unawares.

AN UNSPOKEN WISH.

—I humbly stand on the sidewalk
And watch day after day
To catch a glimpse of a maiden fair
Passing in her coupé.

And it seems a glance into heaven
To see her wondrous face,
And her form divinely perfect
Covered with silk and lace.

Oh, I'd give my yearly pittance
In that "liveried coach" to ride,
Or I fain would be the spaniel
That sits there by her side.

I envy the perfumed kerchief
That is pressed to her ruby lips,
Or the fan she holds so idly
'Twixt her dainty finger-tips.

I'd like to be the curling hair
That 'round her temples grow
Yes, by George! I'd e'en be a fly,
To sit on the bridge of her nose.

—*Yale Record*.

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1,000 References Furnished if Desired.

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The Most Thoroughly Equipped Dental Offices

in Central New York.

This obtundent is prepared and used only in this office, and no other person has any knowledge of what it is composed. This fact accounts for the attempts made from time to time by interested parties to try to lessen its real value to a long suffering public.

Over FOUR THOUSAND FILLINGS have been inserted by the use of this Preparation, and it is more popular to-day than ever before.

If you have a sensitive tooth that needs attention, GIVE IT A TRIAL, and judging from the experience of others who have tried it in the past, you will have no cause for regret.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

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No. 9.

The Cornell Era.

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EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

T. SHANNON, '88, H. E. MILLHOLEN, '89,

C. JONES, '89, P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

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SOME of the professors here at Cornell seem to proceed on the theory that the students take no other work than that in their department. In some cases one professor alone will assign a man more outside reading than he could possibly do if he were ever so anxious. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak, and when nearly all the gentlemen under whom one takes lectures pile up the references in this style, it would be a wonder if he did not in many cases give up in despair. How much more satisfactory the reference system would be if each instructor would remember that his

students have a great deal of work besides his own. We are not speaking of those professors who give to the student the bibliography of their subject that he may continue the work in after life, for that is very important; but we refer to those whose demands are unreasonable while we are in the University.

WE learn that the Library Council, at a recent meeting, decided to subscribe, after Jan. 1, 1887, for no daily newspaper except the *N. Y. Times*, of which the Library contains a complete file, and the *Ithaca Journal*. In view of the persistent misuse of the free files the Council is undoubtedly justified in removing them from the reading desks, but to cut off the subscriptions is another and more serious matter. The policy of the Library in this respect has always been illiberal. No daily published outside N. Y. State (except one published in *Germany!*), has been found there for five or six years. The south and the west of our own country are unrepresented. Such policy is distinctly narrow and sectional, utterly unworthy of an institution which draws students from all parts of the Union. But it is not alone to this view of the matter that we wish to call attention. Much more serious than any immediate concern involved is the character and usefulness of the future library of the University. Especially since the gift of the White library, this collection of books has been advertised as the child of destiny in historical fields. The value, as historical material, of files of representative papers of different parties and sections cannot be exaggerated. Macaulay's estimate of such contemporary fugitive writings (for the leader writer is the modern pamphleteer), is well known. Students in American history can bear testimony to the great value of the single file the Library possesses. If we are to be well equipped here for historical work, we must begin now. The

petty economy of the Council is a saving at the spigot to spill at the bung. We do not doubt that the ERA echoes the sentiment of a majority of the Faculty, as well as of the students when it expresses a hope that the Council, will reconsider its action and decide to keep up the files of at least four or five prominent papers, even if, in order to preserve them in good condition, they are not issued to readers until they have been bound.

IT seems to be one of the primary instincts of man to form into associations. This is seen by the numerous clubs of a social, political and literary nature in our cities; by the various organizations, mostly of a benevolent character, in the world at large, and by the various student organizations in our colleges. Of the latter none have ever attained such prominence as the Greek letter fraternities. Just why this is so it would be difficult to say, but certain it is that wherever they have attained any importance, all other social, and often time literary societies, have been overshadowed. The question as to the benefits and evils of the system has been waged with much bitterness, and even now, men who have been long out of college discuss the question with all the warmth of undergraduate days. Yet many of the latter class are wholly oblivious to the great change that has come over fraternities. In their early days they seemed to have little other ground for existence than to keep a lot of mysteries with jealous care. Of late this ultra spirit of secrecy has sunk into secondary importance, and they make social duties their chief concern, and in forming social centres and keeping up social life in the college they undoubtedly do a good service. Here at Cornell are seen both the benefits and the evils of the system. No one will deny that the fraternities do much to promote the purely social features of the University. Yet it is often questioned, do they reach all classes that they should? Do they offer to those who most need it the benefit of what is termed society? There can be no doubt that one of the great benefits of a college education

is the polish and refinement that good society will bring, and it is the dream of many to acquire this along with the more practical purposes. But in many colleges the possibilities of gaining entry into society are exceedingly limited—in most colleges far more than at Cornell. And right here one of the evils of the system is apparent. Those who are accustomed to go in society usually go into fraternities and simply continue what, all their lives they have been accustomed to, while those who are more in need of this particular feature of college life, find no such opportunities. There are, of course, many fraternities that have little or nothing to do with the society of the town, either from choice or necessity, but are almost wholly of the nature of a small club. The vast majority of students have not the advantage of such a companionship. This is a condition of affairs that, while it seems unavoidable, is yet to be deplored. A large number of students have no desire beyond their work. Life here is little more than a projection of everyday existence before entering college. The social instinct is small, life is a hard reality. They would enter no organization no matter how easy entrance might be. But there are many who have both time and inclination to cultivate their fellows yet have no opportunity. Since fraternities cannot reach all would it not be well to promote the club system along with the fraternities. Let them be made up of representatives of the fraternities and the independents. Why cannot we have a few such extensive clubs as are found at Harvard. Of course we have here a few so called clubs, but these in spirit do not even approach the clubs of other institutions they are rather small eating clubs. What is meant is that they are not large nor necessarily made up of men eminent in scholarship, athletics or in various qualities of popularity. As they are formed in the Freshman year and are in reality self electing, elections here are looked upon as a matter of course by the fortunate and indifference by those not chosen. What we need here are some large clubs, with membership sufficiently large to make dues light,

and composed of congenial men from societies and independents. Let it be possible for men to meet and convene with their fellows in some more congenial place than a beer or billard room, as it now is not. Let large apartments be fitted up and social affairs given. In this way many would receive benefits whom the fraternities do not reach; and further it would tend to break down the spirit of exclusiveness that now exists. Many say it is true that fraternities and clubs cannot exist together. This statement is mostly based on such failures as seen in smaller institutions where the fraternities take nearly all the men. Here they comprise only about a fourth of the student body, and it would seem that there is abundant opportunity for the establishment of clubs. No doubt the fraternity men would be quite as willing to take an active part in these clubs as the independents themselves. It really seems a matter of regret that students have so little chance to cultivate the acquaintance of their fellow students and that many who most need and desire such intercourse have no opportunity. Clubs of a liberal nature, and large enough to make dues light, would alone supply this want. Why can they not exist here and work in harmony with the fraternities, in broadening the possibilities of student acquaintanceship, and in making for the vast number of students their college life more pleasant? Certainly none more desire this than the fraternity men who see the limitations which fraternities exercise a student intercourse, and who would be glad to meet in a social way members of other fraternities and independents.

SOME ECCENTRICS OF GENIUS.

I. EMERSON.

America has its fair share of those writers of genius, who have left, by their marked individuality, a strong impression on their time, and who probably will on all time. They move in their lives in different orbits from their fellow-creatures, and undergo therefor considerable neglect and contumely. But their loss is our gain, for they have by their own peculiar ways and means of living and working, preserved in its purity their native genius, which otherwise would have burned dimly or gone out. The

fame of American literature may almost be said to depend on the work of some half dozen of these "eccentrics of genius." Such men as R. W. Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Walt Whitman, Poe, Joaquin Miller, Bret Harte, and a few more, have given to our poetry, fiction, and philosophy, a color, an intensity and a depth that has furnished for it enduring fame in other and more cultured lands, and influenced the currents of thought and feeling that play over the wide world. Emerson stands at the head of American writers of genius, and has attracted elsewhere almost as much criticism as Carlyle or Byron. It is hard to characterize such a man as Emerson. He was a poet, who flung poetry to the winds; and he was a philosopher who kicked all known methods overboard. In both, however, he is supremely interesting. He was permeated by the poetic spirit, and had he not early in his career lost, by neglect, the sensuous gift of poetic speech, he would have probably been one of the greatest of modern poets. As a philosopher, he is of great value to the class of people who influence and educate others by tongue and pen; although to anyone who holds the spiritual and intellectual life dear, he is an inspirer of magic power. He is probably the most fascinating philosophic idealist that ever cheered youth and soothed age in paths of high endeavor or of calm peace. "Dull, crabb'd philosophy" is "musical as Apollo's lute" in his hands.

Let us view him first as a poet. Emerson's diction is condensation itself. Brevity is the soul of his style, considering the weighty subjects he deals with. His poetry is almost independent of art, but often runs in strains of remarkable beauty, when charged with the full inspiration of his soul on some high or gentle theme. Otherwise it is a mental operation to get used to his jerky rhythms, mere shootings-out in stark "lingo" of ideas that burdened his mind, and had no time to clothe themselves in melody and tune.

"The Sphinx" is a poem exhibiting a mixture of his early and later manner. It is full of a thunderous melody of the mind, that voices his meaning to a nicety, but the ear is irritated by oracular, unmusical jagged lines, and the meaning may be guessed at, but not grasped. It repays perusal for its sterling originality. In his early years his genius for verse bloomed like a wild flower. "Good bye, Proud World," has an old-fashioned music, and a quaintness of thought that is refreshing in these days.

"Goodbye, proud world! I'm going home,
Thou art not my friend, and I'm not thine.

Long thro' thy weary crowds I roam ;
 A river-ark on the ocean brine,
 Long I've been tossed like driven foam,
 But now, proud world ! I'm going home."

This was when he had resolved to lead a life of quiet endeavor along the paths of independent thought. He took the theological harness gently off his shoulders, retired to Concord village, and lived there in concord with his aspirations and his principles.

His fathers had been Unitarian ministers before him, but had bequeathed him too much intellect and spiritual strength and subtlety for him to remain in the old traces. It was a time of revolution in thought and of revelation of remarkable individuals—the pioneers of religious reformation. He had to lecture for a living, but in his garden composed a poem now and then in measures of faultless form.

The following lines are a fair sample of what he could do, before he grew too original to write perfect poetry :

"O fair and stately maid, whose eyes
 Were kindled in the upper skies
 At the same torch that lighted mine ;
 For so I must interpret still
 Thy sweet dominion o'er my will,
 A sympathy divine.

"Ah ! let me blameless gaze upon
 Features that seem at heart my own ;
 Nor fear those watchful sentinels,
 Who charm the more their glance forbids,
 Chaste-glowing, underneath their lids,
 With fire that draws while it repels."

There is a suggestion of the Miltonic roll, and there is a Miltonic purity of mind in these early pieces ; the "Snowstorm," "Woodnotes." "The Rhodora, on being asked, whence is the flower," written in the heroic English measure (rhymed pentameters) is one of exquisite beauty. Quotation will not do justice to Emerson's poetry, but we may take these concluding lines to illustrate his developed power before Philosophy had wooed him in the woods and won him from his true love, poesy :

"Rhodora ! if the sages ask thee why
 This charm is wasted on the earth and sky,
 Tell them, dear, that if eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own excuse for being,
 Why wert thou there, O rival of the rose !
 I never thought to ask, I never knew :
 But in my simple ignorance, suppose
 The self-same power that brought me there brought
 you."

The line italicised above would be Shakerian, if it were not Emersonian.

In the writer's humble opinion, the genius of Emerson lay in *expression*, though he fancied it lay in being a thinker, a seer. We would view him in three aspects : as a Poet, fundamentally ; an Expresser, *par excellence* ; a Mystic, in the

highest and truest sense of the word. In treating of the latter in another article, we will speak more fully of his pure individuality which classes him among the unique sons of genius.

To conclude his poetical merits. His poetry is mainly notable, aside from its mystic thought, for his wondrous talent for expression. "A tumultuous privacy of Storm," often attributed to Whittier, is a picture from the inside of a comfortable barn-kitchen. "The frolic architecture of the snow," is inimitable. No poem but contains a phrase that startles the mind with its vividness, or truth, or beauty. His excuse for throwing off the trammels of art is found in a stirring poem, "Merlin," beginning,

Thy trivial harp will never please
 Or fill my craving ear,
 No jingling serenader's art,
 Nor tinkle of piano strings,
 Can make the wild blood start
 In its mystic springs."

Probably Carlyle's influence caused this change in Emerson's feeling towards the divinest of all arts, and not any defect in his own ear, as has been urged by his critics. He was pervaded with the sense of beauty—beauty of idea, of form, of color, of sound, of motion. In these four lines, his misty idealism cannot altogether cloud the beauty, though it may mistify the meaning :

"Still on the seeds of all he made
 The rose of beauty burns ;
 Through times that wear, and forms that fade,
 Immortal youth returns."

The idea of beauty is ever present with him. These verses are taken from another poem :

"Thou canst not wave thy staff in air
 Nor dip thy paddle in the lake,
 But it carves the bow of beauty there
 And the ripples in rhymes the oar forsake."

And these, from another, give a glimpse into his own underlying sense of form, in spite of Carlyle's influence :

"Subtle rhymes, with ruin rife,
 Murmur in the house of life,
 Sung by the Sisters as they spin ;
 In perfect time and measure they
 Build and unbuild our echoing clay,
 As the two twilights of the day
 Fold us music-drunken in."

Enough of this side of Emerson has been given to show the poetic value of our greatest man-of-letters, in whom was lost, possibly, the much prayed for Great American Poet.

W. B. RIED.

—That critical authority the *Nation* rarely gives so favorable a review of a book as it gave to Dr. Schurman's work on the "Ethical Import of Darwinism."

AN OLD CAT'S MEWS.

When, care-free, as a kitten, in my sport,
 I drank what seemed the cup of pure delight,
 In merry play, with nothing to distort
 The glitter of the world that seemed so bright
 No thought of morrow broke my spell of glee,
 Nor bitter future loomed before my sight,
 Nor coming sorrow could my young eyes see,
 Nor could I know that after day is night.
 Those were my happy days, forever past ;
 Oh, had the fates decreed they were my last !

Though gathering age has rendered eyes more dim,
 Far greater wisdom has it, too, bestowed,
 For to my dull, but keener sight, the grim
 And awful destiny that doth forebode
 Me direful ill, is visible, awaits.

In this cat cage with other cats I'm stowed,
 To-morrow promising the worst of fates,
 When death will guide me o'er its fatal road,
 No wind shall blow my whiskers, as of yore ;
 I'll be dissected by a Sophomore. —B. B. B.

KHARA FATIMA.

It was not unusual to find, in ancient times, brave female warriors. And to-day the motley unison of the antique nationalities of Turkey exhibit almost identical habits, manners and dispositions with the most ancient races. Among the very ancient race of the Koords female warriors are not rare.

Although somewhat widely dispersed in Asiatic Turkey and Persia the Koords are most populous in Koordistan the home of their ancestors. Their history extends into such remote antiquity that their origin is not known, and the aborigines of the present mixed races can not be determined. It is, however, historically known that they descended from the Medes of Sacred Annals. And those wild mountaineers, mentioned by Xenophon as the Karduchi, who so severely harrassed the ten thousand in their retreat were Koords. They are conspicuous in history as the only nation in the known world unconquered by the Romans.

The next great historical event in which we find them participating is the Crusades. One of the chivalrous generals of the East and one whose character Scott has so well drawn in his *Talisman* is Saladin Koord. He was the greatest enemy of Richard I. This Koord from among his own countrymen raised an army that was invincible to the Franks.

They are mostly Mohomedans. Some, however, are worshipers of fire, sun, etc. ; others, about one-tenth, are Chaldian or Nestorian Christians. The fire-worshipers are fierce, uncivilized and lawless, while the Christians are somewhat more advanced.

From the time of Cyrus the Great they have been known as excellent horsemen, and in this characteristic of the race the women are also

highly adept. It is not unusual to see the Koordish Tiragoes at Hippodrome gallantly facing the long pointless lance the Djirits, with which the horse racers strike each other with great force and adroitness.

Besides the skill in horsemanship in which the women share with the men, they also, like the men, are seen as merchants, shepards, farmers, and even robbers. One who is not acquainted with Turkish life will not have the remotest idea what these occupations mean. Many Koordish races with a few exceptions have a strong propensity to steal. No shame or punishment is attached to theft among them. Plundering expeditions carried on by the assistance of women are usually the most ferocious. Resistance in these cases is of no avail ; and rescue almost impossible. Rightly the superstitious oriental always says, Keep us safe Lord from the bearded woman.

Perhaps the most singular instance in history of the female warrior is Khara Fatima the redoubtable Koord Amazon who is now paying a visit to the Turkish Capital. Her presence in Constantinople attracts great interest. Her career as a warrior began fifty years ago ; but she was not so widely known until the beginning of the Crimean War in 1853. In this war she led twenty thousand Koordish Volunteers who fought under their female general with singular daring for Turkey and who became formidable to the Russian Cossacks and Dragoons.

Fatima is tall, thin with a brown face. Her cheeks are of parchment color and are covered with scars indicating the marks of the sword sabre and bullets.

The Ottoman government requites her services by a monthly pension of fifty thousand piastres (\$2,185) a sum by which she can live with ease and comfort in her frugal home.

She wears the national dress of the male ; short yellow boots, blue cloth trowsers of prodigious dimensions, three jackets of different colors the outer one, with sleeves two yards long, a wide silk sash around her waist, a white Arab cloak, a dagger and a pair of long pistols in her belt and a sword. In her magnificent riding habit, she looks like a man of forty and not like a woman who will not see eighty again. Ornaments shine and sparkle on her breast. Her long official sabre with its jewelled hilt is slung in Circassian fashion over her shoulder, while the stripes across her sleeves show her to be a general in the Ottoman Army.

A. G. A.

—The History and Political Science Association met and reorganized last Tuesday evening.

THE FOOTBALL GAME.

For three weeks, the lovers of athletic sports at Cornell have been at a high pitch of excitement and expectancy. Until this year, no great interest has ever been shown in football at our University, and now that the game has come into favor, our students are making an effort to give it a genuine boom. The challenge from Lehigh was hailed with delight and a reasonably large number of men have practiced faithfully and daily, that Cornell might send to Elmira an eleven which would do credit to our University.

Football is now having a revival, at Cornell, it has been almost a dead game for years and the renewed interest manifested this year is encouraging. Through the regular practice and valuable coaching of a few men experienced in the game, a good team has been organized. It was unfortunate that two of our best men could not play yesterday. Hicks, who was to have played half-back, sprained his ankle in practice this week and will probably not be able to play this year again. Bennett, who was selected for full-back was unable to play on account of illness. Besides, several others were not in the prime condition, on account of injuries received in practice games.

Cornell did not expect to win the game. As this was our first year in the football arena, we expected to bite the dust, and the result was far better than anything we could have expected. We are satisfied that our team did remarkably well, being defeated only on account of greater weight and more systematic team practice on the part of our adversaries.

At 9.43 on Thursday morning, the Cornell delegation, numbering about two hundred and fifty, started for Elmira. About fifty men had preceded this delegation on Wednesday afternoon, and altogether Cornell had about three hundred men present to cheer their men to their best efforts. On their way to Elmira, the yell and college songs were given with the usual vim of Cornell students. Arrived in Elmira, our students marched four abreast to the Rathbun House, which was the headquarters for Cornell. A band discoursed sweet strains, while the small knots of Cornell sympathizers greeted the procession with hearty Cornell yells.

While the one thousand spectators assembled to see the game at the Maple Avenue Driving Park, enough sleet fell to make it unpleasant for every one, and at the same time the ground became so muddy and slippery as to make it almost impossible for any scientific plays to be made.

After a little preliminary practice, the game was called at 2 40 p. m. by Referee Tompkins, Yale, '84, and ex-captain of the Yale team. H. M. Morton, Lafayette, '87, acted as umpire.

Cornell had the kick-off, and by a well directed bunt landed the ball dangerously near Lehigh's goal. Lehigh's down was at the 10-yard line, and the quarter-back made a long pass to the right end rush, but Teeple, of Cornell, by one of the cleverest kind of plays, secured the leather on its ethereal journey and after a sharp run secured the first touch down of the game, from which McDowell kicked a beautiful goal. Score 6-0 in Cornell's favor. The Lehigh men then collected themselves and by a succession of aggressive rushes scored their first touch down, but an attempt to kick a goal from it resulted in a failure.

Defensive and aggressive playing characterized the game for the next fifteen minutes. Teeple excelling in efforts to secure the ball, while Parker, of Cornell, distinguished himself by his effective tackles. Lehigh through a foul secured the ball, and in three endeavors scored another touch down, 4 points. A try at goal proved abortive. Score 8-6 in favor of Lehigh.

Three minutes after Lehigh made another touch down, but again failed to send the ball between the posts. Score, Lehigh 12; Cornell, 6.

During all the time Lehigh kept the ball well down in Cornell's territory.

Corbin, captain of Lehigh team captured the ball in a scrimmage, and through his fine rush Lehigh's score was augmented 6 more points—a touch down and goal from touch down. Score, 18-6 in favor of Lehigh.

Chace at this juncture encountered a painful mishap and was compelled to leave the field. A substitute then filled his place when play was resumed, and in a few moments Cornell was forced to make a safety. Score, Lehigh, 20; Cornell, 6.

It now wanted but a few moments to close the first half. The ball uncomfortably close to Cornell's goal, and the touch down for Lehigh was anticipated. But lo! the nimble form of the great Sheldon could be seen dashing swiftly over the field; his rush was perfectly irresistible, and just ere the referee, with watch in hand, called time, Sheldon had touched the ball down, after achieving one of the grandest feats of rushing ever witnessed on a football field. The Cornellians became thoroughly intoxicated over Sheldon's unsurpassable accomplishment. With Capt. Sheldon's memorable touch down time was called, the score standing 20-10 in favor of Lehigh. Under the rules of

the game, fifteen minutes of much needed rest was enjoyed by the players, at the expiration of which play was resumed at 3.45.

From the commencement of the second half Lehigh's game was one of great determination and aggression, and during nine-tenths of the second half the ball was in Cornell's territory. In seven minute's play Lehigh scored another touch down, but failed to kick a goal. Score, Lehigh, 24; Cornell, 10.

Touch downs were made soon again by Corbing and others, swelling Lehigh's score up to 38 points, while Cornell's remained the same *old ten nobly gained* during the first half. The call of time gave Lehigh the victory by a score of 38-10 over Cornell.

Cornell, all things considered, played a very creditable game, and it was marked by less individual action than in the Union game. However, nothing but praise can be spoken for Cornell, because she played with a team whose *weight* and knowledge of the intricate points of the game was far superior. Parker, Dunn, McDowell and Howell played a splendid game and all their touches and throws were clean and of a significant character. Of Teeple and Sheldon no praise could be too fulsome. Their playing was superlative in every respect, and Sheldon's unparalleled run will make the great Lamar burn with envy when he becomes apprised of it. The game was characterized on all sides by the gentlemanly action of the players, and although several wicked plays were made, there was no evidence of wanton meanness or brutality.

This is Cornell's first real defeat, but it is her last, for she has the brawn and brain to compose a team that will sweep everything before it. Defeat very often makes men of us, and in this case our defeat by Lehigh and which in future years may be said to be the element which mostly contributed to our great successes sure to come.

THE A. D. K. E. BANQUET.

After the game the players, representatives of the press, and a few others, assembled at the Club House at the Driving Park as guests of the A. D. K. E. who had arranged the game. Mine host had prepared one of the finest banquets it has ever been our good fortune to attend. Hobart, Union, Lafayette, Lehigh, University of Michigan and Cornell were represented and the different college and class yells as well as the songs of the different colleges served to make the time fly between the courses.

At the conclusion of the banquet, representatives of the ERA, *Sun*, and *Elmira Gazette* made short speeches. About this time the

"special correspondent" bobbed up as usual and after much urging he made his customary speech. The umpire, the captains of the two teams, and the business manager of the Lehigh *Burr* made impromptu speeches.

Several of the A. D. K. E. boys congratulated the visiting players and hoped that we might play there next year promising us a hearty welcome. Barney, Cornell '86, spoke of Cornell's experience in boating and warned the Lehigh men that in like manner would be our history in foot ball and that another year would give them different competitors.

As the time for departure of the train was approaching it was now necessary to separate but not until cheers had been given for Lehigh, A. D. K. E. and Cornell.

This ended the pleasures of the day and those who had had any doubts before as to what Elmira, especially A. D. K. E., hospitality is, certainly had them all banished now. Never were Cornellians treated better and Thanksgiving Day will be long remembered by those who were wise enough to go to Elmira.

NOTES.

—Enter hautboy, with flambaux!

—Jack McComb's vest did not prove a mascot.

—The University of Michigan was enthusiastically represented.

—The renowned Chrisman and great knight of the pencil was present.

—Wise, Raymond, Gilman, Pfau, and Johnson were always *smiling*.

—Cornell colors reigned supreme in the dining room of the Rathbun House.

—Students did not do much betting. Two to one were given on the bay-window.

—Umbrellas, hats, canes, etc., playing football in the air was a novel sight after Sheldon's great run.

—The editor-in chief of the ERA sustained the dignity of the paper by a graceful speech at the banquet.

—Among the cornellians were to be seen the bland countenances of Boodle Johnson, Gilman, Reynolds, Pfau, Wise, Parker, Dunn, Al. and Ed. Soule, Glover, Jim McComb, Wittenberg, H. Mack, Harry Taylor, Benton, Andrews, etc.

—A telegram received by Professor Wilder, very appropriately Thanksgiving afternoon, announced that an elephant's head would be shipped by express that evening from Bridgeport, Conn. The brain is to be hardened in the skull by continuous alinjection; this will be probably the first time an elephant's brain is so treated for preservation.

YALE AND HARVARD GAME.

YALE 17—HARVARD 8.

The Yale and Harvard game of football, to which the students of the country had looked forward with so much interest, resulted yesterday in a victory for Yale. Nearly every University in the country of any importance was represented by a large delegation of enthusiastic admirers of the game. The threatening weather of the morning did not prevent from assembling the largest crowd that ever witnessed the favorite game.

The game opened with Yale to kick off. In the first inning when Yale made a goal from the field, the crowd nearly went wild, and her colors were waved in the air. In this half Yale made a touch down and kicked a goal. Bull kicked both goals. In the second inning Harvard made one touch down and kicked a goal. Yale was forced to make a safety, which made Harvard's final score 8 points. In this inning Yale made another touch down and kicked a goal. Two men on Yale's team were disqualified, Graves, '88, and Wallace, and two on the Harvard team, Cummock and another man. Porter was the only man disabled. The crowd seemed to sympathize with Harvard.

COMMUNICATION.

[The Editors are not responsible for ideas expressed in this column.]

To the Era:

Your strictures upon the inconsiderateness of some students while in the Library are just and should help to reform the abuse. But it is hardly to be expected that all students should continually recognize their obligations in the matter when they are not infrequently ignored by members of the instructing body. Within the last week the writer and presumably all others in the neighborhood were disturbed by two conversations in which the voices of an instructor and a full professor were not restrained to the fitting key.

"EQUAL RIGHTS."

CORNELLIANA.

- How is Elmira?
- Did you hear "The Farmer?"
- Junior essays are due next Thursday.
- How does the foot ball score suit you?
- Mr. Langdon did not meet his classes on Tuesday.
- Fragner, '90, who was hurt in the rush, is out again.
- The last of the Junior Essays for this term are due December 1.

—Dr Little, of Syracuse University, preaches at Sage Chapel Sunday.

—Attention is called to communication on "Talking in the Library."

—"I have a dead crush on the girl who sat next to me in the grand stand."

—"Leah The Forsaken, was heartily applauded by a portion of our students.

—Now does the good student begin to bahn and prepare cribs for the coming exams.

—Why is not so important a magazine as *Scribner's* taken at the University Library?

—The written reports of the work done in Professor Tyler's seminary are due December 8.

—The treasurer of the Athletic Council reports several subscriptions of last year not yet paid.

—The owner of the copy of *Town Topics*, left in our sanctum is requested to call for same before examinations.

—You can do away with stove and pipe also ashes and dust by the use of the new Oil Heater, at C. T. Stephens.

—Freshmen are wearing, in their button-holes, shreds of a red tassel from the Sophomore hat captured at the rush last Thursday.

—In the Mechna arson case before the court last week, Profersor Fuertes was called upon to give testimony from the records of the Cornell signal station.

—A modern twelve hole Range the largest ever brought into Ithaca, has just been placed in the Fair View House, for Mr. Dickinson by C. T. Stephens

—The Claire Scott company will appear in the matinee Saturday afternoon at 2.30, on which occasion by request, "Mary, Queen of Scots" will be given.

—The Freshmen who have been so patriotically studying Ninety-one for some time past are beginning to tremble and wonder what Cornell examinations are like.

—A number of students are spending their Thanksgiving vacation at their homes. Those who live a long distance from Ithaca had to be content with the trip to Elmira.

—At a meeting of the Agricultural Association on Tuesday evening, Mr. Pearson spoke on the subject of Pleuro-Pneumonia, with special reference to the recent outbreak in Chicago.

—Ninety-one had its picture taken before Thanksgiving, despite the weather and the Sophomores. Every member of the class should buy one of these photographs as a fine souvenir.

—Some members of the Sophomore French division are remarkably conscientious. They recently preferred to remain after the traditional five minutes had considerably more than elapsed.

—No student should fail to attend the recital at Sage Chapel by Professor Corson, assisted by Mr. Ogden. They are undoubtedly the most enjoyable entertainments presented by any department of the University.

—The Cornell and Lehigh university football team play a match game at Elmira on Thanksgiving, and a large gathering is anticipated. The Erie will sell round trip tickets on that day at seventy cents.—*Waverly Free Press.*

—The American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education holds its third annual meeting to-day, in Brooklyn. Dr. Edward Hitchcock Jr., will present a paper on "Physical measurements, their use to the individual."

—The New York State Dairymen's Association of which Professor I. P. Roberts is Vice-President, will hold its Eleventh Annual Convention at Middletown, N. Y., on December 13, 14 and 15. Professor Roberts will deliver an address on "Milk."

—The Athletic Council met at the Zeta Psi House, Monday evening, and elected the following officers: President, Dr. Hitchcock; Secretary, W. F. Rackeman; Treasurer, H. R. Ickelheimer; Auditing Committee, Balch, Johnson and Dr. Hitchcock.

—The N. Y. papers placed in the Library are University property and for the general reader. In view of the fact that a copy can be purchased for five cents, it seems to be beneath student ideals (not to characterize the outrage by a stronger term), to cut from them, notices of class contests.

—The American Protective Tariff League offers a first prize of \$250, a second prize of \$100 and a third prize of \$50, for the best essays by college men, in defence of the protective tariff. The essays must be forwarded before April 1, 1888. Full particulars may be found in the circulars on the University bulletin board.

—Lost, between Friday, Nov. 18, and Monday, Nov. 21, two valuable lenses, with the focusing apparatus, were abstracted from the lantern in Room 13, middle entry of Morrill Hall. The lantern is the private property of Mr. Griffin, and any information regarding the lenses will be gratefully received by the German department.

—At the meeting of the History and Political Science Association on Tuesday evening of

this week, an extremely interesting paper on "Manuscript Hunting in Europe," was presented by Mr. Burr. Mr. Burr has had much experience in this line of work and whatever he may have to say on such topics is sure to be original and entertaining.

—Miss Claire Scott supported by a competent company, has presented standard plays to large and appreciative audiences at Wilgus Opera House this week. The acting throughout has been very artistic and well worth thrice the price of admission. To-night the company will present "Lady of Lyons" and to-morrow night, the powerful tragedy of "Macbeth."

—The game of football which was to have been played last Saturday on the campus between the Elmira V. M. C. A. eleven and the Cornell eleven, was indefinitely postponed. On account of the wretched railroad facilities, the Elmira team could not find it convenient to come. We hope that our team may have the opportunity to meet the eleven at some future time.

—The Freshmen gathered in front of Sage College, last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of having their class photograph taken. Mr. Evans succeeded in getting a good negative. Only a few Sophomores were present and they could do nothing to prevent the Freshmen from securing the photograph which they have been endeavoring to have taken for about two weeks.

—At a meeting of the class of '91 last Friday, the committee appointed to select a class hat reported that they had not yet received all the samples and that they had not, therefore, been able to decide finally on a hat. It was agreed to make no further effort towards adopting the mortar-board. At the meeting, pieces of a Sophomore hat, captured in last Thursday's rush, were distributed among the Freshmen.

—The first meeting of the term of the History and Political Science Association was held in the Botanical lecture room Tuesday evening. Mr. Burr presented an interesting paper on "Manuscript Hunting." An election of officers was then held with the following result: President, H. E. Mills, fellow; 1st vice-president, W. B. Smith, '88; 2nd vice-president, H. C. Stonclift, '89; secretary, G. G. Munger, '88; executive committee, O. L. Elliot, Instructor, and A. H. Washburn, '89. The executive committee meets at Mr. Mills' on Saturday at 4 p. m.

—Last Saturday night a large number of students, chiefly underclassmen, collected on South Hill for the purpose of burning an effigy

of a local newspaper correspondent who is charged with misrepresenting matters in regard to the recent troubles between Ninety and Ninety-one. By the light of a huge bonfire, speeches were made by prominent undergraduates and all present joined heartily in the Cornell yell. Sophomores and Freshmen clasped hands and buried the hatchet, until banquet time. Class yells were not given, but all united as Cornellians and agreed to inaugurate an era of peace and good will.

—The disturbance occasioned last Thursday when the Sophomores prevented the Freshmen from having their class picture taken proved to be the initiative toward a series of clashes between the two lower classes. On Thursday night, some Freshmen procured a large number of posters setting forth, in sarcastic terms, that several Tam O'Shanter's with red tassels had been lost near Sage and that they should be returned to the Sophomore Committee. Armed with posters, paste and brushes, the Freshmen made a tour of town and campus, putting the placards in all available places. On Friday morning these posters were seen on doors, windows, fences, pavements, and, in fact, almost everywhere; and they aroused in the Sophs a spirit of retaliation. On Friday night, therefore, Ninety had ready some posters which purported to come from Freshman authorities and set forth in glowing array the many defeats which Ninety-one had sustained at the hands of their opponents. It was intended to paste these placards over those which had been posted the night before, and, with this idea, a large number of Sophs started on their tour, late Friday night. Meantime a few Freshmen became aware of the intentions of the Sophomores and these men set to work at once to gather together a crowd of Ninety-one men in order to prevent the obnoxious placarding or, at least, to tear up the posters before morning. When a few Freshmen arrived on the campus about two o'clock Saturday morning they found a squad of Sophomores giving two of the prominent officers of Ninety-one a nocturnal walk. The Freshmen rushed to the rescue of their captured classmates and, besides freeing the two unfortunates, took the Sophs as their prisoners, and confined them, under guard, in the Assembly room. Soon after, a large crowd of Sophomores arrived on the campus and besieged the assembly room, succeeding in liberating their imprisoned classmates and confining three Freshmen in their place. While this was in progress, the Freshmen from town were collecting in the cemetery, and, when a sufficient number had been recruited, they began their march for the scene of battle. On the way they met a

few Sophs, who were guarding that particular approach to the campus. These sentinels were soon routed and the body marched on. Arriving at the assembly room they found a large number of Sophomores awaiting them, and here a short struggle ensued which resulted in a victory for Ninety-one. The prisoners were rescued, and as it was now becoming daylight, both sides dispersed. The Freshmen succeeded in tearing up most of the Sophomores' placards. In many respects honors were even for the night, with perhaps a shade more of victory in favor of Ninety-one.

EXCHANGES.

On looking over our exchanges this week, we were agreeably surprised to find that the *Oxford Review*, which is the only foreign undergraduate journal we receive, contained an article on American University Journals. The article in question contained many truths and some fallacies, and some statements which very naturally arose from ignorance of American college life. There may be more colleges in Ohio than in the whole of Europe, but how many are entitled to recognition as colleges! In America there are about ten institutions which should be classed as among the universities in the world worthy of recognition as such. We can say we find the *Review* fully as much taken up with matters of interest to Oxford students alone as any American college publication. One thing they appear to have overlooked, that every college paper is intended for the students of its college alone and it is quite a difficult matter for us, let alone them to read papers from Maine or California and understand illusions made to customs prevailing there exclusively. As for our jokes being "stale, flat, and unprofitable," it arises probably from the fact that our English cousins are not so quick as we to catch analogies between dissimilar things, as we have had occasion to observe. Again these jokes sometimes refer to prevailing customs and foreigners could not be expected to catch the point. It was a pleasure to us, however, to see that enough interest was taken in American colleges for the representative of a truly great university to devote so much space to the discussion of our journals.

COLLEGE NEWS.

Williams beats Rutgers at foot ball 12 to 6.

The Glee Club Pierian Sodality meditate a trip to New York.

The members of freshmen training for the crew is only 21.—*Crimson*.

Eleven out of the fifteen first prizes at the Columbia games were won by the Sophomores.

There has been considerable trouble at Yale lately in regard to the stealing of signs by the students. Because of a contemplated raid by the police, 279 stolen signs were turned over to the authorities.

It is said that the fastest amateur bicyclist in the country is W. E. Crist, of Washington. During the past season he has ridden in fifty races, winning thirty-eight first prizes and eight second prizes.

Mrs. I. C. Chandler, '84, will soon open her new studio at Ithaca. She is to have an art exhibition during the first week, and will then, probably, take her two large pictures, which have been such an addition to the beauty of our parlor since commencement.—*Syracusan*.

The College has at length adopted a modified form of the Cambridge cap and gown, to be worn on all public occasions, and the majority of students have already obtained them. The classes are to be distinguished by the following colored cords: Seniors, purple; Juniors, old gold; Sophomores, red; Freshmen, green.—*Haverfordian*.

We are glad to see such a spirit of friendship growing up between Cornell and Lehigh as has been indicated by the desire of Cornell last spring to hold sports with us, and the offer made by them for the football game on Thanksgiving Day. Both institutions are young and well-known universities, and have much in common. We hope that this may be but the beginning of an era of closer union between them.—*Lehigh Burr*.

The Yale game is to be played in New York on Thanksgiving Day, and Harvard students without exception should give thanks. The proximity which we bear to Boston has alienated Harvard from New York so much that added to our inferiority in foot ball this University does not figure much in the thoughts of the people at that city. We trust that the old rule of having the two teams highest in rank play in New York will hold good this year, that is as far as we are concerned.—*Harvard Crimson*.

From an article on "Student Life in Germany," in the *Concordensis*, we beg leave to clip the following: "A notable feature of student life in Germany is the absolute freedom of it. When a German university student registers at the beginning of a semester, that makes him a student for that period, entitled to all the privileges of the university and subject to no obligations. It is at his option whether he regularly attends the lectures or laboratory courses for which he has entered his name; there are no roll-calls, no recitations and no term exam-

inations. The only examinations are at the beginning and at the end of the university course; at the beginning to show himself educationally qualified to pursue university studies, and at the end to show himself entitled to the degree which he seeks."

AMUSEMENTS.

ON THE TRAIL.

Fulton Opera House was crowded last night. Before eight o'clock every seat in the house was occupied, and standing room only could be bought at the box office. In the gallery the jam was terrific, not a foot of standing room remaining occupied, and down stairs the jam was almost as great. It was a big audience, and the show they had gathered to see deserved it. Peck & Fursman's Company presented "On the Trail; or Daniel Boone, the Pioneer," which is a romantic border drama in three acts and it was without doubt the best show of the description ever seen in Fulton Opera House. The plot is interesting and the play abounds in incidents of the most thrilling character.—*Examiner*.

At Wilgus Opera House Wednesday, Nov. 30.



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Prager's New Dancing Academy,

Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

Yours very truly, L. DEG. BROOKES, 361 Broome St.

Specialties of the season, American Gavotte, Yorke, Skater's Waltz, New Six Step Glide, Military Schottische, Military Polka, Pendulum, and a host of other round and square dances.

Terms, \$5.00 for class lessons, including 12 lessons. Private lessons given at any time. Hall can be engaged for private parties. Germania Orchestra can be engaged for any occasion by applying to me. Respectfully, E. W. PRAGER.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

Vol. XX.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER 2, 1887.

No. 10.

The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

T. SHANNON, '88, H. E. MILLHOLEN, '89,
C. JONES, '89, P. S. LYON, '89,
C. E. TREMAN, '89,
W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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WHILE the Freshmen have in consideration the selection of a class hat, the ERA would like to raise the question whether this is not a custom that we should let die. The class hat has never been a success here, if we mean by success the unanimous adoption by the members of the various classes. On the formal occasion of the classes, as at Commencement, when the hats would be worn if at any time, very few, however, would be seen. Last year only fifty, out of a Senior class of about a hundred procured the mortar board, and a good number of those who did buy them never wore

them. If the unwillingness of the students to wear class hats means anything, it is that the class hat—as a thing of the past—must go. It seems to us as if this custom were a relic of that spirit which is foreign to our University, and tends to perpetuate a feeling that is destructive to the peace and harmony of the university body. We do not have to go back very far into the history of the University to alight upon a scene of torn clothing and sprained ankles, that was caused by flaunting a red tassel in the face of a Freshman crowd. The mortar board and Tam O'Shanter are disagreeable headgear to wear; and in this cold climate, to think of adopting either of these hats for general wear is out of the question. We should not be burdened with any custom of the past by which our convenience and comfort is sacrificed.

WE present with this issue a communication in regard to establishing a Lit. Since our editorial mention of the matter in a former number, much earnest discussion has taken place. The article presented does not profess to outline in full the method that should be pursued in starting a literary monthly, rather some essentials that must be regarded. These suggestions, coming as they do from one who has had much experience in college journalism, will certainly command the attention of those interested in the establishment of a Lit. As yet the matter has taken no more definite form than a discussion and it would be premature to suggest just how a Lit should be started. However the ERA has opinions on the matter and may voice them later, when the matter becomes something more tangible than a discussion. One thing is certain, its character must be of such a nature as to command the interest of the faculty and alumni as well as the undergraduate body. To be this a Lit. cannot be the repository of poor student thought, but the highest exponent of University thought, wheth-

er found in students, faculty or alumni. To be this, editors must be chosen to supervise and solicit matter, not to fill its pages month after month with their own productions. We have in the faculty men who have entered the "charmed circle" of the *Atlantic*, men who have written for *Harpers*. We have in the alumni, men who have obtained literary distinction. Can and will they not aid in maintaining a Lit?

A COLLEGE education with whatever of culture and refinement that it may have to bestow does one of two things: it makes a student more of a man or more of a villain. The authorities of the University have left nothing undone whereby they might inculcate into the minds of the students the spirit of nobleness. They have never bound us with stringent rules and regulations against which the freeborn youth naturally revolts. But on the other hand they have put us upon our honor as men, hoping and trusting that there was courage and high-mindedness enough in the student body to do right and not to bring dishonor upon our Alma Mater. This trust which the University has in the manhood of its students the ERA, as representative of student thought, does not intend to misuse. Ex-President White in his lectures on the French Revolution has shown us what an evil influence the "wild journalism" of that time had in supressing the better instincts of the people and arousing the fierce and cruel feelings of the mob. The French placed their victims upon the rack and tore their limbs from the body. To-day we give over our victims to the public press and let it tear to pieces their characters. And this custom has been carried so far in the public press that the best men are defamed and villified. Is it not time that the college journalism should recognize this abuse of power and rise superior to cummy and personal taunt? We have said what we have that we might express our opinion concerning the article that appeared in last Sunday's *Elmira Telegram* misrepresenting the CORNELL ERA. The appearance of an article in a paper that is the receptacle of every sensation and scandal

and the instrument of every sensational reporter would be sufficient reason for us to give it our scorn and contempt. It is well known who the special correspondent is, and we are pleased to believe that there is only one man in the University who would be guilty of such an act. To personal taunts we scorn to reply. But we will say to the special correspondent if he injures and misrepresents the institution that has given him whatever of intelligence he may have that the ERA knows when to strike as well as to spare.

THE recent action of the faculty in regard to the petition of the students asking for a return to the old system of vacations and holidays will be a source of regret to the students almost without exception. Every student is ready to commence work again by the middle of September and the extra week and a half of vacation at that time is but little appreciated or enjoyed by us. Though intending no disrespect to the faculty, it would seem to the student body that the pleasure of one thousand students is sacrificed to allow a few professors a fortnight longer at the seaside or in Europe. Vacation after it becomes useless as recreation is certainly harmful and we think that the time wasted then could be employed to better advantage. Other colleges begin anywhere from one to three or four weeks before we do. What good reason can be given for this difference? It would appear that the argument given by the faculty for the shortening of the Thanksgiving vacation would apply here as a reason why the winter vacation should be lengthened. If students are inclined to use their time in ways not of advantage to them at Thanksgiving time, when they are obliged to stay here, is there any reason why they would not, between Christmas and New Years or does the time of year affect that? Certainly few of those living at a distance can now go home at Christmas time while under the old rule there was hardly one but could take advantage of that time to visit home. Then again after the work of examinations and of the longest term of the year we think that we could have at least as long a

time as we were permitted to have before to rest and enjoy ourselves. The holidays are supposed to be the happiest time of the year but we are afraid that those who are obliged to stay in Ithaca on account of the shortness of the vacation will find them the dullest. All admit that a day of recreation in the midst of a term of hard work is enjoyed nearly as much as a week in a long vacation and the vast majority of students would prefer to have the summer rest shortened by two weeks if we could have one week more at Christmas and that week would be of more advantage to all than the extra two weeks in summer when all get vacation to their hearts' content. We did not have an opportunity of either seeing or signing the petition to the faculty and hence do not know what arguments are used but it would seem that the arguments are all on one side. The only opposing reason given that we have heard is that a few—and a very few it is—live so far from home that they can't go anyway and it would only be fair to them to give the vacation altogether in summer. It does not seem just, however, to keep so many others here who could go home if we had our customary vacation, just for the convenience of a handful. We would give these as a few reasons which the faculty should consider before they finally decide to make the change.

SHE KNEW THE GRIP.

They stood a moment at the gate,
A maiden fair was she,
A Junior he and there though late,
They talked fraternity.
"And so you think that no one knows
So strong the ties are bound,
And that the members ne'er disclose
The secrets deep, profound."
"Learn your mistake," she laughing cried,
"I know the grip of each."
"I think," the Junior slow replied,
"There is one I could teach."
"The Sigma Phi* it is" he said
And yielding then at last
That he should teach it her he caught
And held her fair form fast.
She pouted, blushed, and finally said
When she to earth did slip,
"I think 'twas very mean of you,
But then—I've learned the grip."

[*Some features of this grip can be learned by inquiry.—ED.]

SUB-FRESHMAN BIOGRAPHY.

Horace Greeley Wilkins, East Centreville.

That is the entry in the Cornell University Register. We are left to infer that E. Centreville is in New York State and we can fix the village approximately either in an eastern county which boasts of few railroads and its Jacksonian democracy, or in a northern county where there is still much active Abolition sentiment, increased Republican majorities, and an unrelaxed effort to prevent the admission of Kansas and Nebraska into the Union as slave states.

Wilkins lived on a side-hill farm four miles from the village itself and his uneventful life had been passed upon it in undefined discontent until his first term of attendance at the Centreville Academy and his participation in the maddening whirl of donations, oyster festivals, weekly meetings of the Good Templar lodge, and like dissipation that helped to fill the round of winter gaiety in the boisterous village. After that taste of social bliss, no more farm for Wilkins. Who can blame him? What can be more dreary for a person of rational instincts than the monotonous and depressing seclusion of American farm life? It is true that our soil is fertile but it is none the less true that our atmosphere is sterile unless it be shut in between fourteen story flats, or steamed and smoked into a kind of tangibility by the breath of some thousands of men and horses, and the friction of human elbows. It is of little use trying to create and foster an intellectual life or to engender quick and generous impulses of magnitude amidst the vacuous surroundings of existence in an American agricultural district.

One of the best of human satisfactions is the sense of nearness to man coming from that same social contact with him which begets the right sort of philosophizing about him; and the other is that spirit of restful content experienced by one who is permitted to feel the pulse of nature and her near friendship. In our American cities we can enjoy the first of these satisfactions at full, but of the second we can know little or nothing. Farm life in this country touches neither one nor the other of them. It cannot know that nearness to nature which the dwellers in rural England have uttered through Wordsworth and which these words of Mrs. Browning may realize for us:

"And view the ground's most gentle dimplement,
(As if God's finger touched but did not press
In making England!) such an up and down
Of verdure,—nothing too much up or down,
A ripple of land; such little hills, the sky
Can stoop to tenderly and the wheatfields climb;

Such nooks of valleys lined with orchises,
Fed full of noises by invisible streams ;
And open pastures where you scarce can tell
White daisies from white dew,—at intervals
The mystic oaks and elm-trees standing out
Self-poised upon their prodigy of shade,—
I thought my father's land was worthy too
Of being my Shakespeare's."

The little larger life of the village defined the boy's discontent with the farm ; and the accomplishments of the principal of the academy, who was a graduate of an eastern college, suggested to him the means of escape. He would go to college if for no other reason than to avoid the solitude of his home and his family's endless diet of pork. Pork ! the American farmer's staff of life.

"To smell pork ; to eat of the habitation which your prophet, the Nazarite, conjured the devil into."

Whittier spoke to the understanding of farmer's sons when he reproved the muscular agriculturalists of the pioneer generations for refusing tounder stand why their studious sons should not have their brains nourished by the world's source of lard and tuberculosis. It may be answered that Charles Lamb has sung a prose pæan to roast pig. But a few pages further on he writes an essay in detestation of Scotchmen. Now an authority who is so much fonder of roast pig than of Scotchmen is plainly too much of a misanthropist to be trusted in an affair of such vital importance to the welfare of mankind as is this question of hygienic food.

But to return to our sub-Freshman. He hesitated for a long time before making his wish known to his father who was opposed to colleges, because, as the worthy old gentleman often vigorously remarked, "they didn't teach a man hoss sense," and he cited in proof thereof the case of a remarkable self-made pettifoger, —a country pettifoger was never of any higher origin,—whose blunderbuss witticisms and tricky achievements in justices' courts had long been the talk of that town, nay more, his fame had become almost county wide.

A fortuitous and fortunate time came at last. It is strange how trifles affect the eternal well-being of a human soul ; for the question of a college education or no college education is one of the most important that touches the destiny of a young man,—whether or not he shall be one of the elect to carry, and pass on to future generations, the lighted torch.

It was a bleak winter day,—but, to save a long description of the rigor of the weather, the reader is referred to one of the illustrated school histories containing an engraving which represents Geo. Washington standing up reck-

lessly in the bow of a row-boat crossing the icy Delaware in the midst of a very effective snow-storm. Or, if that picture cannot readily be found, it may be said briefly that the dismal stretch of whited country seen from the farmhouse window turned their thoughts towards inward comfort ; and, consequently a boiled dinner, the chief solace of the elder Wilkins, was bubbling over the fire. Cabbage, potatoes, pork, turnips, etc., seething in a noisy yet harmonious union. It was finally put upon the table to the well repressed joy of Wilkins father, and the inexpressible disgust of Wilkins son. The boiled dinner provoked the youth to the request that he might go to college, and it also put the father in such a pleasant frame of mind that he gave his consent. Yet quite as momentous a question was to be decided. What college?

The only college that Wilkins senior had ever heard of was one mentioned in the New York *Weekly Tribune* "along about 1868." The weekly *Tribune*, or 'Trybune,' as he called it, was the only periodical brought into the household,—Horace Greeley's paper,—Horace Greeley, the idol of Wilkins *pater*. He had remembered too that the great editor was one of the trustees of the institution and that it was a college for "teachin' farmin' and hoss doctorin'" among other things. If the boy must go to college, why then Cornell should be the place.

Mrs. Wilkins, a patient, hard-working woman, with a passion for cleaning house, and keeping all the blinds closed against flies and sunlight, here ventured a suggestion in a timid way : "The minister was to college when he was young and I think we ought to ask him which is the best one before sending Horace."

The father, however, had decided that it should be Cornell or none, inasmuch as he knew that Greeley approved of that college as far back as 1868 ; but the minister was invited over to tea in order that his views might be had as to the requisites for the material comfort of a boy sent so far away from home.

The clergyman, whose denomination shall be nameless, was a severe gentleman of fifty who had always preached in country churches, and whose original organic humanity had, since his youth, been gradually replaced by an inorganic bigotry of theological beliefs. His idea of perpetual joy was a dazzling city located exactly in the zenith, and so glittering that smoked glasses would not be uncomfortable to weak eyes,—a metropolis whose master, with reverence be it said, was a very material personage having a whorl of white hair, and a sweep of fleecy white beard,—a ruler enthroned in motionless state against a glare of

blinding white light. The only alternative between this place and earth was a blazing furnace,—a bedlam of horned and blistered imps who cheated at marbles on a pavement of incandescent skulls of infants who had missed baptism. In short, he had a very little of Dante's imagination and a great deal of Jonathan Edwards' logic.

Can you imagine the horror and consternation which this good man felt when it was announced to him that the boy was to go to Cornell? He ejaculated:

"Cornell!! Well!!!—!" and had he been a profane man he would doubtless have carried the rhyme far enough to give full expression to the surprise and revulsion that he experienced at the mention of that odious institution. When he recovered somewhat he said:

"Why, Mr. Wilkins, do you know I would rather see your son lying in his coffin; I had rather follow him to the cemetery; I had rather preach his funeral sermon than see him go to Cornell, an institution steeped in infidelity. That place is the gate to perdition. 'Infidel Cornell' is a hiss and a by-word among all the ministers of my acquaintance. I have never been there, and I would no more go near the place than I would go to a pest-house. Mr. Wilkins, do you want your son to return to your home a moral, physical and intellectual wreck? Do you desire him to break your heart, instead of being a comfort to you in your declining years? If so, send him to Cornell. But remember what I have told you."

Mr. Wilkins replied, slowly, as he reached for another biscuit:

"Waal, what Horace Greeley, the editor of the *Tribune*, thought was a good place, is good enough, I guess, for my son, his namesake."

And that is how it happened that Horace Greeley Wilkins came to Cornell, where a "*Tribune*" comes once a day instead of once a week, and where, instead of hearing the above quoted clergyman preach every Sunday, he hears Robert Collyer or Phillips Brooks preach one Sunday, and President Porter or Bishop Fowler the next following week.

—If the policy to be pursued at Cornell is to urge students to study for the love of learning, as claimed since honors and the marking system were abolished, it might be worth the trouble to consider the plan of abolishing term examinations in everything except disciplinary subjects of the first year.

THE UNVEILING OF BANCROFT'S PORTRAIT.

The students in American History were given a rare treat this morning when the portrait of Bancroft, the great historian, was unveiled in Professor Tyler's lecture room. Upon the invitation of Professor Tyler, President Adams and ex-President White were present to pay their tribute of respect and veneration to this great American character. The gift of this portrait is a tribute to the regard which Bancroft has for Professor Tyler and for the work that has been done in American history at our University. Professor Tyler presented an outline of his life and showed how he formed the purpose, while still in college, to devote his life to American history. After he had spoken of the Historian's travels and studies in Europe where he received the doctor's degree and after he returned, of his political career, the professor spoke of Bancroft's character.

The spirit that has characterized Bancroft in his historical work is one of assiduous industry and of great modesty. The spirit of infallibility never entered his mind; he never hesitated to pay a debt of gratitude for any correction that was made to his work. Hence has been constructed a reliable work and one that possesses much literary value.

Ex-President White paid tribute to the history that Bancroft had helped make. The treaties between the United States and Germany that had been so instrumental in maintaining harmony between the two nations were the result of Bancroft's keen insight and diplomatic skill. President White compared Bancroft to Gibbon and believed that just as Gibbon had remained the supreme historian of the Fall of the Roman Empire so would Bancroft continue to be the great Historian of America.

President Adams was in Germany when Bancroft was the United States Minister to that court. And the President described a semi-centennial celebration of a German university in which Bancroft took part. Surrounded on every side by personages of royalty decorated with the royal colors, Bancroft, in plain citizen's dress, represented the American nation and spoke of its relation to Germany. President Adams, in speaking of the life-long devotion to historical work that had characterized Bancroft's life, could not help but express deep regret of the fortune that had turned him from his early historical purposes.

—Don't miss the athletic exhibition at the Gym. to-morrow night. Go early and avoid the rush.

THE STUDY OF BROWNING'S
POETRY.

The publishers of Professor Corson's "Introduction to the Study of Robert Browning's Poetry," have just issued a brochure of 20 pages, in fine type, made up of selections from the notices, American and English, which the book has received since its publication, about a year ago.

It is not often, in these days, when there are so many rival publications of every kind, in the market, which incite to carping and captious criticisms, that a book receives such unqualifiedly high praise as these notices exhibit. That the highest praise which has been bestowed upon the work, has an adequate foundation, is shown by the poet Browning's own estimate of it, expressed in a letter to Professor Corson. He says: "Let it remain as an assurance to younger poets that after fifty years' work unattended by any conspicuous recognition, an over-payment may be made, if there is such another munificent appreciator as I have been privileged to find; in which case, let them, even if more deserving, be equally grateful."

Richard G. Moulton, M. A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, University (extension) Lecturer in Literature, and author of "Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist," writes of the "Introduction," in a letter to the publishers, given in the brochure, "I would venture the opinion that this work is the best model of what the introduction to a writer should be, that I have seen in connection with any author."

Professor Corson has been invited to address the Browning Society of Boston, of which Col. T. W. Higginson is President, in February next.

The Browning class in the University, composed of graduate, special, Junior, and Senior students, 32, in all, are studying "The Ring and the Book." The Professor reads, and comments on, the poem, every Tuesday afternoon, from 2½ to 4 o'clock.

COMMUNICATION.

[The Editors are not responsible for ideas expressed in this column.]

To the Era:

I have been much interested in the discussion that has been going on in the college press and in college circles, concerning the proposition to publish here a literary monthly. As an alumnus, and ex-editor of two of our college papers, I venture to add a word to what has already been said on the subject.

In the first place, it is clear that everybody

who cares for the rounded development of our University must be in sympathy with any movement likely to emphasize whatever of literary spirit may chance to linger among us. It has not, perhaps, been altogether creditable to that coy spirit, that at a time when it found itself disembodied by the unhappy demise of its solitary organ, there sprang up within sight of its grave an excellent and deservedly-popular monthly, devoted exclusively to the interests of one of our great technical departments. Reluctant as we should all be to acknowledge that our technical and scientific departments are more vigorous and more productive than our literary departments, that conclusion seems to be forced upon us by the sheer weight of plain facts. Well edited, well written, and well supported, our *Crank* bids fair to make an indefinite number of periodical revolutions. Nor would any right-minded Cornelian have it otherwise. All that any other department could wish is to see a fair equilibrium maintained in fact and in appearance. To that end an able literary monthly would doubtless contribute, not only by reporting what is best in the literary departments, but also by inspiring in them a new zeal for worthy work.

In the second place it is equally clear that a monthly on the plan of the late *Review* will not be likely to succeed any better than did our departed friend. A mere change of name—if that is what is contemplated—will amount to little; it were better to have "a meeting of gentle lights without a name." Nor can any scheme for the election or selection of editors prove in itself a guarantee of success, although the choice of editors ought certainly to be made on some rational plan. Unless the magazine shall touch a considerable body of collegians at points of permanent interest, it cannot hope to do more than struggle for existence. In other words, it must get into organic relationship with those to whom it looks for support.

I trust this will not be interpreted as implying that the magazine ought to become the mouth-piece of any one or two of the college classes, or any number of the college societies. It ought to be, in the broadest sense, the representative—not the organ—of the whole range of literary work in the University. And by literary work I do not mean such, exclusively, as is represented by the study of belles-lettres. The departments of ancient and modern languages, of history, of political science, of philosophy, and of letters, ought all to be actively interested in whatever promises to set them more fairly before the educational world. With a large body of students, post-graduates

and fellows, a large and able faculty, and a growing body of alumni, those departments offer the best possible field for the right kind of a periodical.

Nor ought the mistake to be made of supposing that such a magazine should look exclusively to undergraduates for contributions. It was not, I think, too few undergraduate contributions, but too many, that proved the ruin of the *Review*; and I say this the more freely because sundry crude articles of my own helped on the inevitable disaster. That there should always be room and encouragement for the best results of undergraduate research and talents, goes without saying. But to make the magazine the receptacle—I had well nigh written, the sepulchre—of perfunctory class essays and academic orations, would be to invite certain failure.

I ought, before having gone thus far, to have said that I have no cut and dried plan to propose. The question of ways and means is not to be settled by a single voice; it calls for the serious thought of all who desire to keep the literary work of our University well to the fore. The most I had hoped to do was to point out some of the things that seem absolutely essential to the success of the proposed magazine. In addition I may, perhaps, be pardoned some more positive suggestions.

There are among the faculty and graduates of the literary departments a considerable number of persons whose names would give any magazine a deserved popularity. It is fair to presume that these gentlemen would gladly do something in behalf of their own and similar work at Cornell. One article a year from each of twenty or more gentlemen who could easily be named, would make of a Cornell Literary Monthly a periodical that would command instant recognition and support. Moreover, the presence of such names within the covers of the monthly would stimulate among the brightest students a desire to get into such worthy company; and, let it be hoped, would keep the editors too busy selecting articles to find it incumbent upon them to write the whole magazine themselves. I firmly believe that the proposed monthly can be successful only upon these terms. If this conclusion is correct, the first point to be settled is whether these score or more gentlemen can be persuaded to lend their assistance. There ought to be no question of this; nor, if the matter is properly presented, is there likely to be. It would seem that the first step toward the realization in fact of what we all approve in theory, should be a conference of all students, professors, and graduates

who owe a duty or extend a sympathy toward the work proposed. If such a conference did not result in the possibility of a prospectus presenting a guaranteed list of first-class contributors, it were wiser to allow the monthly to remain unpublished until a better spirit should prevail.

E. W. HUFFCUT.

NOTICES.

Prof. Hiram Corson will give a select reading at the State Street M. E. Church next Wednesday evening, beginning at eight o'clock. The professor will choose the program, which fact is of itself a guarantee of the worth of the entertainment. Come one, come all, and thereby show your appreciation of Prof. Corson's great ability as an elocutionist, and at the same time assist a worthy enterprise. Admission 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the door.

Unitarian Church. Rev. J. W. Day, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school, and Professor Oliver's class in Ethics, from 12 to 1. Students always welcome.

CORNELLIANA.

- Help to boom athletics.
- Support athletics at Cornell.
- Go to the Gym. to-morrow night.
- Buy a ticket for the Gym. to-morrow night.
- The University Orchestra is to be reorganized.
- A number of new books have been added to the University library.
- Several of the young ladies of Sage are enjoying the skating on the hill.
- The Freshman companies had battalion drill for the first time last Friday.
- Will Lehigh please send her base ball team here, when the robins nest again?
- The finest line of skates you will find at C. T. Stephen's, 10 and 12 West State St.
- Theses in Professor Tyler's Senior Seminary in American History are due next Thursday.
- Ithaca Quartet at Wilgus Opera House to-night. There should be a large audience present.
- Last Friday, many students who had yelled patriotically for Cornell at Elmira, had deep bass voices.
- This year, the course in Logic will be given in the winter term and Psychology in the spring term.

—Mr. Hodder gives his seminary until next term to hand in the written reports of this term's work.

—The Sophomore and Freshman 525 pound tug-of-war teams will pull again at the Gym. to-morrow night.

—You can do away with stove and pipe also ashes and dust by the use of the new Oil Heater, at C. T. Stephen's.

—The electrical department has received notice of another gift of apparatus from the Thomson-Houston company.

—From the spirit already shown in the lower classes, it is probable that matters will be very lively when banqueting time arrives.

—In order to provide a better opportunity for a study of the brain, the large class in Physiology has been divided into two sections.

—Professor Corson read some selections at the Zion A. M. E. Church, last night, for the benefit of the renovation fund of that church.

—The Seniors in Civil Engineering, with Professor Crandal, went to Athens, N. Y. to inspect the large bridge works at that place.

—Attention!! Your notice is called to the reading to be given by Professor Corson at the State St. M. E. Church next Wednesday evening.

—The late weather has given us a very slippery hill which probably accounts for the painful manner in which some of the students ascend it.

—Students in embryology now study eggs being hatched in an electrical incubator which has recently been added to the University appliances.

—The Undine Club has elected its officers as follows: President, C. F. Mack; Secretary and Treasurer, R. L. Gifford; Toastmaster, H. M. Robinson.

—Professor Tuttle has moved into his new house on the campus. Mrs. Tuttle has returned to Ithaca after a long absence, and is warmly welcomed by her many friends.

—Captain Jack Crawford and his combination furnished a large and appreciative audience with some very good information in regard to one Daniel Boone, on Wednesday night.

—Professor Corson will present to his hearers next Wednesday evening a very entertaining program. Remember, at the State St. M. E. Church. Readings begin at 8 o'clock sharp.

—The following men from the class of '90, have been elected to the Fruija Club: Chandler, Everett, Garnsey, Hicks, Hildebrand,

Lynch, McComb, McDonald, Putnam, Sheldon, Struble and Young.

—Considerable interest is being manifested in the project of starting a Lit. at Cornell. A great argument in favor of the scheme is the enthusiasm shown by alumni who have been connected with the *Review*.

—Generosity, thy name is Sophomore! The class of '90 has gallantly offered to supply with a new pair of trousers, the Freshman who was unceremoniously used as a bill-board on the memorable Friday night of the underclass strife.

—Professor Tyler has received a fine photograph of the great historian Bancroft and he celebrated the event by omitting the usual quiz in the Senior section and substituted instead talks by ex-President White and President Adams.

—Last week the Cornell record for lifting, 1064 pounds was broken by G. H. Thayer, '90 who brought the indicator to the high mark of 1320 pounds. This is a remarkable feat and is proof of tremendous powers possessed by Mr. Thayer.

—Recently. In Law School. Professor: "Mr. C. is murder a crime or a tort?" Mr. C.: "It is a crime, because it affects the community at large." Professor: "Does it not affect the individual murdered?" Mr. C.: "Oh, to a certain extent."

—Although Friday last was not granted the students as a holiday, many professors generously excused their students from recitations. This kindness is heartily appreciated, especially by those who arrived home from Elmira so late the night before.

—Two weeks from to-day examinations begin. Those melancholy days, the saddest of the year, are so dangerously near that it behooves all students to lay in a goodly supply of the nocturnal kerosene, and prepare for the greatest efforts of their lives.

—The Grau comic opera company which was so popular last year is to be here all next week except Thursday. Among the attractions will be La Mascotte, Fra Diavola, Robert Macaire, the Duchess and the Mikado. Go and see these operas well presented at popular prices.

—The schedule of examinations was distributed this week. Unlike in former schedules, the last Friday is reserved for special examinations which will concern only a few students, and many will receive the benefit of an extra day of vacation, which otherwise they would

not. The schedule is arranged for all three terms of the year and is presented in a convenient form.

—Tickets for the gymnastic entertainment to-morrow night may be obtained of any one of the following gentlemen: Dr. Hitchcock; Crane, '87; Johnson, E. E. Soulé, Wyckoff, Ickelheimer, '88; Balch, Psotta, Wilkinson, '89; Shearn, Whitney, Stranahan, '90; Clark and Hillebrand, '91. Students are advised to procure tickets as soon as possible and come early so as to avoid the rush at the doors. Tickets are also on sale at the bookstores.

—At a meeting of the Bench and Board, at the Alpha Delta Phi House, on Tuesday evening, the following additional '89 men were elected as members: Ballantyne, Clark, Kolb, Moitinho, L. H. Parker, and Stern. The members of the club elected by '88 are Balch, Baskerville, Brewer, Bronson, Jones, Lyon, Nichols, J. S. Parker, Psotta and Treman. A meeting will be held next Tuesday evening at the D. K. E. House for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other business.

—Those who are interested in the History and Political Science Association should not fail to attend the next meeting to be held in Prof. Tyler's lecture room, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7. Ex-President White will speak on the political situation in France; and Mrs. Earl Barnes, who has written several text books on history, will read a paper on "History in the Public Schools." Those who intend to teach history should avail themselves of this opportunity to hear one who has made this subject a special study.

—The Ithaca Quartet has won an enviable reputation as one of the best vocal organizations in the state. The members of the quartet have been associated together for several years during which they have perfected themselves in their art by continuous practice. Their concerts have always been regarded as most enjoyable entertainments, by the people of Ithaca, and the announcement that they would again appear before the public has been hailed with general pleasure. To-night the quartet give a concert at Wilgus Opera House, assisted by Professor Henry Jacobson, violin, and Miss Roberts and Winchester Fitch, piano. All who attend this concert will enjoy a rare treat.

—At the recent burning of the Barnum show at Bridgeport, Conn., one of the mammoth elephants escaped from the flames but met its death by drowning. For the benefit of our anatomical department, Dr. Wilder telegraphed to have the elephant's head sent to Cornell, for

the purpose of a study of its brain. The head arrived in Ithaca a few days ago and is now being hardened by continuous alinjection, a process which originated in this department and has been used with great success in many cases. This is the first time that an elephant's head has been treated in this way and the investigation is expected to furnish much profitable data.

—The faculty and students of the Civil Engineering department will celebrate the recent action of the trustees of the University, by holding a banquet at the Ithaca Hotel next Friday evening, Dec. 9. A few invitations have been sent to persons outside the department, and those so fortunate as to receive invitations are requested to inform the committee, as soon as possible, whether they can be present. All members of the department are expected to attend the banquet. Edwards, '88, will officiate as toastmaster and Marston, '89, as historian. The committee of arrangements is composed as follows: Read and Curtis, '88; Davis, '89; Stranahan, '90; Lowe, '91.

—At the Sophomore meeting held last week, the class very properly decided that all inter-class struggles should cease for the present. From the fact that exaggerated and sensational reports concerning recent troubles between the underclasses have been circulated, which tend to place the University in a false light and injure its welfare, it was declared that the class of '90 holds the interests of the University above patriotism for class and henceforth disparages and discourages any action that might bring discredit upon Cornell. The Sophomore class deserves credit for its course, and the Freshmen also merit praise for practically though tacitly adopting the same resolution.

—A gymnastic exhibition, for the benefit of Cornell University athletics, will be given at the Armory to-morrow night, Dec. 3, at eight o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Nelligan, our efficient instructor in Physical Training. The classes which have been practicing this term in dumb-bell, club swinging and other exercises will give an exhibition of their methods; Mr. Nelligan and R. P. Clark, '91, who is an experienced pedestrian, will compete in a walking match; the best athletes in the University will perform on the trapeze, horizontal bar, flying ring, and other appliances; an interesting part of the programme will be an exhibition of scientific sparring by Mr. Nelligan and Professor Meyer, of Elmira. Let all students attend. Tickets may be procured at Finch's and Andrus & Church's,

PERSONALS.

RICHARDS, '91, spent Thanksgiving at his home in Troy.

J. B. FORAKER, '69, has been reelected Governor of Ohio.

NICHOLS, '89, enjoyed his vacation at his home in Battle Creek, Mich.

G. E. BEHRINGER, '69, is employed at the Hartwick Seminary at Otsego, N. Y.

PAYNE, '88, passed the Thanksgiving vacation at his home in Hamilton, N. Y.

ICKELHEIMER, '88, and Baskerville, '89, were present at the Yale-Harvard football game on Thanksgiving day.

EX-GOVERNOR CORNELL, Trustee of the University, spent Thanksgiving day at his mother's mansion in Ithaca.

C. W. HOPKINSON, '87, is an architect, with an office at 189 Broadway, where he would be pleased to see all Cornellians when in the city.

EXCHANGES.

The *Dartmouth* with this number increases the space used for reading matter, and will now print, each fortnight, twenty full pages of news and literary articles. This number contains several good articles; among them are noticed "The Engineer's Story," where spokes and phantom trains are said to be purely imaginary, and following it is "Uncle Sandy," a story of the Supernatural." Evidently both sides of the question are presented, and we must say in a very pleasing manner.

The railroad mania seems to have seized the college papers. We just spoke of one story on this subject, and in the *Brunonian* we find another called "An Adventure on a Railroad." We are sorry to say, however, that this is not quite as good as it should be. It is written well enough, but the subject matter is not what you would expect.

The *Occident* is a newsy little paper which comes all the way from Berkeley, California. Coming from so far it has an added interest to us. We have had occasion to take several articles relating to far western institutions from its columns, for which we wish to make acknowledgement.

We wish to most heartily second what is said in the *Williams Weekly*, under the head Editors Table, in regard to indiscriminate criticism given in the various exchange columns. What is said there is very sensible, and true, and if each paper should come to realize it, the standard of American College journals would begin to raise rapidly.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMIC OPERA.

The fame of the Grau's Opera Company had gone abroad in the land from its masterly rendition of the Mascot on Monday evening, and last evening a large audience assembled to hear Fra Diavola sung by the same troupe. The cast was a good one. Harry Wilson, in the title role, was first rate and was excellently supported by Mr. Arnold as "Lorenzo," Miss Hosmer as "Lady Allcash," Messrs. Frear and Palmer as "Beppo" and "Giacomo," Mr. Carlburg as "Lord Allcash," and Miss Aldrich as "Zialina," with the minor parts well taken. The disrobing scene was not one to cause a blush to arise on the tender cheek of the most modest bald head that graced the front row, and not one of them evinced the slightest indication of any desire to leave, for fear of any shock to their proverbial modesty.

This afternoon "The Chimes of Normandy" were well presented at the matinee performance to a good house. The attraction this evening will be the "Grand Duchess," with fifty people on the stage, the Citizens' Band being present, and to appear in "tog drill."—*Owego Record*.

This company will commence a five night's engagement at the Wilgus, Monday evening next. Popular prices, 10, 20 and 30 cents. Reserved seats at Finch's.

A NIGHT OFF.

Thursday evening the Bartram & Burbridge Comedy Co. will present "A Night Off" at the Wilgus Opera House. Of the company and play, the *N. Y. Mirror* says:

"The company is a remarkably clever one, and kept the audience convulsed with laughter. The cast is a well-chosen one, forming a harmonious combination that would be almost impossible to improve on. Besides the principals, it includes such artists as Mrs. E. A. Eberle, Kate Carlyon, Ethel Barrington, Alice Evans, G. H. Rexford, John Flood and R. Edeson."

SHEAR NONSENSE.

"Two knots an hour isn't such bad time for a clergyman," smilingly said the minister to himself, just after he had united the second couple—*The Tech*.

—A new rule has been discovered in Analytical Geometry—that the more you take of it, the less you'll know about it, and that the more you know about it, the less you'll take. This is certainly a good rule, because it works both ways.—*Colby Echo*.

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DECEIVED.

Asleep upon the bank she lay,
Purled at her feet the crystal stream;
Faint in the west, the sun's last ray,—
A farewell kiss of parting day.
Perchance of love, this maiden's dream.
A moment to the brook I list,
While gazing on her winsome face.
'Tis not enough; I do insist,
Such lips were moulded to be kissed:
I kissed them, and went on apace.

Alas! she is a sly coquette.

To-day, I heard her counting o'er
How she had caught me in her net
By simply feigning sleep, and yet—
I wish she'd feign asleep once more.

—Colby Echo.

BOOK NOTICES.

We have just received the first volumes in the series of "English History from Contemporary Writers." Published by G. P. Putnam & Sons.

THE MISRULE OF HRNEY III, W. J. Ashley; EDWARD III AND HIS WARS, W. H. Hutton. M. A.

These two books represent perhaps as well as any the demand now of the American public. The present age is too rapid to allow any but specialists to read history from primary authorities and these books are carefully written with the idea of supplying the demand arising from this. They are composed entirely of the writings of contemporaneous writers and in this have an interest of their own and at the same time give us a view of history from a standpoint to which we could never get otherwise without much historical investigation into the writings of the time.

These books are calculated to supply a long-felt need and will be well appreciated we have no doubt. They are the first of the kind published in English though Messrs. Hachette have published volumes of like value and in regard to French history in French.

Both these little books are well edited and will prove interesting reading. They are written in the quaint old fashioned style which is so attractive now and even the illustrations are for the most part of the kind peculiar to that period.

We regret that lack of space permits us from giving any detailed account of these books but we advise most heartily all interested in history and historical literature to purchase them for the series will be a valuable addition to any library. For sale by D. F. Finch.

EASY LESSONS IN SOCIALISM, by W. N. Benson.

This is a fair exposition of the doctrines of socialism and though this does not advocate anarchy we venture to predict that it will not convert many to the belief in socialism.

LULU LEWIS—A poem by John Smith, Jr.

A fairly written poem but not one that will ever become popular or famous. For sale by Robert M. Lake, Rochester, N. Y. Price 25 cents.

A MEMOIR IN THE THEORY OF NUMBERS, by Arthur S. Hathaway.

This pamphlet which is a reprint of the paper in the *American Journal of Mathematics*, has received much favorable comment. It is only one more of the

well written papers which are sent out every year by Cornell professors and which add so much to the renown of the University.

STUDIES IN PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, consisting of papers by Professors Roberts, Caldwell and Law.

In response to the repeated calls for reports of the Agricultural Station, these papers have been reprinted. These papers have been chosen as the best and are now reprinted in the hope that they may do the cause of Practical Agriculture the help which their merit deserves. For sale by Andrus & Church. Price 50 cents.

THE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Published by Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

This pamphlet consists of a letter from the publishers and the report of the exploring party sent out by them to the headwaters of the Mississippi. This expedition has done much in the cause of science by showing the errors in Glagiete's survey of the country around Lakes Itaska and Glazire. The results of the expedition are told in a concise and accurate manner while the maps complete our idea in a way that mere description could not.

No magazine that comes to our office is more appreciated than the *Outing*. In it are all sporting news and every number winter or summer contains something of interest. Now an article of special interest is the serial "Around the World on a Bicycle." All interested in athletics should buy the *Outing*.



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THE CORNELL ERA.

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The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

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F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*
T. SHANNON, '88, H. E. MILLHOLEN, '89,
C. JONES, '89, P. S. LYON, '89,
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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial column, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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NO organization in the University is more worthy of moral and financial support than the Seabury Guild. Its purpose is to look after the general health of the students and to provide proper treatment for the poor students when they are taken ill. In a large university like Cornell where the students have come from a long distance and are deprived of the care and attention of the home, a society whose object is to promote the health and comfort of the students is capable of doing much good. There are many students at Cornell who are working their way through the University and if they

become ill they are not only deprived of the means of support but are also unable to provide suitable care for themselves. It is a duty that every student owes to himself and to his fellows to maintain the general health of the student body and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. The Guild is composed of members of the Faculty and undergraduates who disburse the funds judiciously, and it is hoped that the students will interest themselves in this society and give it their financial assistance.

THERE has been much said recently in the college press about the systems of grading in vogue at the different institutions of learning. It seems to be universally customary to divide the students into three grades. The honor grade or those who have a standing of eighty per cent are frequently excused from examinations. The other two grades which constitute a large majority of the students are required to take the examinations with the hope of raising their grade. This system of marking has been in vogue here; and at times the first grade has been excused from examinations. But since the Faculty have taken the stand that they have on the honor system, to excuse a part of the students from examination and not the others, is at direct variance with the spirit which the Faculty desire to establish. The aim of the Faculty in abolishing the honor system was to promote true scholarship. No inducements to study were to be offered; the student should be actuated by the pure love of study. But with the incentive of "no examinations" before one, pernicious habits of study are formed and an abnormal development follows. This system has been practiced in mathematical branches more than in other departments. And those are the branches wherein examinations are of the greatest benefit. If a short time is spent in reviewing a subject for examination a

better systemization of the facts learned during the term is produced. It is difficult to see the connection of one part to another in studying an abstract subject but the thorough work preparatory for examination generally makes this connection clear, and the term's work is then presented as a whole.

WITH this number of the ERA the term's issue is completed, with what success we leave to our subscribers to say. We have no cause to complain of the treatment we have received from our subscribers, contributors and exchanges. We have one hundred and fifty more names on our subscription list than the ERA had last year; and we now have a larger circulation than any paper ever published at Cornell. At the beginning of the year we announced several changes in the purpose of the paper and the kind encouragement that we have received has induced us to make further effort to improve the paper. We intend to introduce several new departments next term that will enliven the paper and make it more interesting. We have tried to represent the best student thought and have mentioned some features in university life that we believed ought to be reformed. The kind words that we have received from the Alumni has led us to employ means whereby we will be able next term to give each week an alumni department. We thank those who have kindly favored us with contributions and hope that they will in the future continue to place us under obligation to them.

THE subject of the decadence of literary societies in colleges is one that calls for frequent comment and various reasons are assigned for this decline in the old time literary and debating institutions. The *Williams Weekly* in a thoughtful and discriminative editorial, discusses this vexed question and brings forward some reasons that seem about the best that have been advanced. It traces the disappearance of these societies to the fact that "new subjects of interest which have arisen within fifty years," have displaced them. That it is not due to Greek Letter Fraternities it very

clearly shows. The old time college with one course, is a thing of the past. The university of the present tends to special lines of work, and each must have its own association or society. There is now a multiplicity of interests that were unknown even twenty-five years ago. Literature, the college press, clubs, athletics, all these form fields for student activity that were unknown in the college of the past. The spectacle of two great warring bands of Delphics and Philatheans is one quite anomalous to the present state of college society. If all this is true at other colleges how much more so is it here at Cornell. One by one the old time literary societies have ceased to exist. This year for the first time the Irving has ceased to put forth a feeble effort of resuscitation and so the last of them is gone. Were we to ask the cause of this, many would dolefully say that either the Fraternities had killed them or else it was due to the dying out of all literary spirit. These may have tended to that result but there is a deeper and more logical reason, a reason that lies at the basis of our university system and reflects the spirit of the time. It is an epoch of special lines of work and research and Cornell is an embodiment of this spirit. It is safe to say that there is no institution in the country that has such a multiplicity of interests as has Cornell, and each one of these must have its organ or its association. If a man is in the Arts course he joins the Classical Association, if in History, the History and Political Science Association. And so we could name some fifteen or twenty associations. If a man wishes to present a paper he does so before the associates of his course where it will have the greatest interest. If he has a communication of general literary interest it can be offered to the college press. Finally if he wishes to debate, he has the Mock Congress which combines the two features of a good debating school and a school of practical politics. It will easily be seen that this spirit of special research tends to kill out any societies of a general nature. As long as a student has his special association to attend, he will have little inclination and less time for more general societies. It is thus ap-

parent that the Fraternities have not been the cause of the passing away of literary societies. The Fraternities have merely offered a wholly new feature to college life—namely the club system. The death of literary societies is due to the fact that college activity both intellectual and physical finds various special outlets, whereas in the college of the past it had but one, the purely literary societies.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

(Some way after Dobson.)

SCENE: A summer resort. Period: Late in Autumn.

LADY, about to depart. STUDENT, her friend by letter of introduction. JACK, mutual friend, at present abroad.

HE. (*loquitur.*)

What shall I say at parting, how
Shall I take courage to avow,
In commonplaces, cold and set,
The hope that she may not forget
These pleasant times and that we may
Perchance meet at some future day,
When time and distance will conspire
To dim these days and to inspire
Them but with memory of joys fled—
One summer gone, one season dead.
And now a mild regret, no more,
Because the present joys are o'er.
I thought she surely knew that we
Were only jesting. Let me see,
This is the place.

(*Reads.*)

"Dear Mr. A—

By change of plan we leave to-day.
I trust to see you ere I go,
And while not strictly *comme il faut*,
May I request you to await
Beside the Lower Spring at eight,
To say farewell, and so to end
A pleasant summer?—From

YOUR FRIEND."

A step! it surely must be she.
Good morning.

SHE.

I am pleased to see
You deigned to come.

HE.

Most surely I
Found it a pleasure to comply.

SHE.

My thanks, but it must be confessed
For thus to break your morning's rest
Was most unkind of me, but then
We leave the Springs to-day at ten.

HE. (*guardedly.*)

I'm grieved to learn; and so, at last,
These pleasant days of ours are past.
I only hope kind Fate may deign—

SHE. (*apprehending.*)

To grant that we may meet again?

HE. (*hurriedly.*)

I beg you think that nothing more
To my desire could be in store.

SHE.

I know the memory will survive
Of each past pleasure, walk and drive,
I feel that you have been most kind.

HE.

Accept my thanks that you could find
Your pleasure mine. (*Aside.*) But let us end.
I see which way these memories tend.

SHE. (*consulting watch.*)

We must return, for see 'tis late,
I fear that they already wait.

HE.

Before we part may I repeat
The hope that we may sometime meet?

SHE.

I beg you think naught could more please
Jack and myself than to receive
Our mutual friend.

HE. (*surprised.*)

Pray, did I hear
Aright? Yourself and Jack—I fear
I do not understand.

SHE. (*confused.*)

I thought
Jack's note of introduction brought
News of the holiday's event.
It was announced last Spring. He sent
No word you say?

HE. (*faintly.*)

No, not a word
Was hinted and I never heard.

SHE.

How very strange. I can't believe
Jack once intended to deceive.

HE.

No, surely; but here's your hotel.

SHE.

So soon? Then I must say farewell.

HE. (*recovering.*)

You will permit me to express
My wishes for your happiness.
Regards to Jack. Tell him that I
Forgive his silence, and—good-bye.

(*Alone.*)

Just like him! While I send regards
He can respond by sending—cards.
I thought that she—(*musings*) who dreamed of
Jack?

Ah, well, my duties call me back;
The place looks strangely bare and dead;
In fact the season's charm is fled.
They all take flight, so let my stay
As well as theirs, end with to-day.

—Make the best of the short vacation, and if any thoughts of what might have been arise in your mind remember the extra weeks, in Europe next summer.

THE SHAKESPEARE-BACON CONTROVERSY.

CASCADILLA COTTAGE, }
8 December, 1887. }

Editors Cornell Era :

GENTLEMEN, You ask me to write you a letter anent the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy.

Let me say, in the first place, that the question which was raised, some years ago, and which has been discussed ever since, as to the authorship of the Shakespeare Plays, is one which no more calls for an answer than a question which might be raised by some bumptious quidnunc, as to whether the Canterbury Tales were not written by John Gower, or The Faerie Queene, by Sir Walter Raleigh, or the Dunciad, by Dean Swift, or Tam O'Shanter, by some Scottish philosopher, or other.

There's not a particle of evidence to begin with, of a kind even to raise the faintest suspicion, that William Shakespeare, of Stratford-upon-Avon, gentleman, was not the author of the Plays and Poems attributed to him. The question as to the authorship of these wonderful products of dramatic genius, started with the mere assumption that a man circumstanced as was William Shakespeare, and with no scholastic training, could *not* have written the Plays; and Lord Bacon was, accordingly, selected from the many great men of the time as having the most august intellect, and, *ergo*, as being the most likely to have produced the Plays. The assumption, of course, involved the idea that great *intellectual* ability, of a signally analytic and inductive order, would, of itself, be equal to the production of works which exhibit the most signally synthetic and intuitive order of mind which has yet been known among men.

The *learning* which the Plays exhibit it has been thought impossible for a man in Shakespeare's position to have possessed. Indeed! Be it known unto you that, when the transcendent power of the Plays is considered, the learning, strictly speaking, which is secreted in them, is surprisingly little. The Plays bear more emphatic testimony than do any other masterpieces of genius, to the fact that great creative power may be triumphantly exercised *without* learning (I mean the learning of the Schools). I say, and I know what I'm talking about, that the learning in the Plays is the smallest possible. But the knowledge and the wisdom with which they are gloriously illuminated, are the greatest possible which man has yet, in his whole history, shown himself capable of possessing—just that kind of

knowledge and wisdom which Shakespeare, assuming the requisite constitutional receptivity, was most favorably circumstanced to acquire.

A notion prevails in these days of a diseased analytic consciousness that the only way to *know* in any given direction, is to make a large number of observations in that direction, and when one has, say, a flour barrel full of jottings, to turn them out on the floor, and to get down on hands and knees and sort 'em into some result!

But there is such a thing as a *direct perception of truth*; and of a kind of truth which can never be attained to by the mere grubbing and delving intellect, however great that intellect may be. This direct perception of truth is an attribute of man's spiritual nature. When a man's spiritual nature is adequately quickened, and in the requisite harmony with the constitution of things, (and there can be no artistic or creative power in any one who is not to a greater or less degree, so conditioned), he takes cognizance of the workings of nature and of the life of man, *by direct assimilation of their hidden principles*,—principles which cannot be reached through an observation, by the natural intelligence, of the phenomenal. He may thus become possessed of a knowledge, or rather wisdom, far beyond his conscious observation and objective experience. By direct assimilation of hidden principles, I mean, that assimilation which results from the response of spirit to spirit. All spirit is mutually attractive, as all matter is; and, if it be not "cabinéd, cribbéd, confinéd," but free in its activity, it goes forth to respond to all manifestations of spirit made through the phenomena of nature and of human life. It is this freedom of spiritual activity which distinguishes what we call genius from what is understood as mere talent. Genius finds its way, by its own light, where mere intellect would be lost in darkness.

In all other works of genius with which I am acquainted, I discover no such evidences of a direct perception of truth, as I discover in the works of Shakespeare. Please understand what I mean by a direct perception of truth. I mean an immediate grasp of truth, without any conscious induction or deduction. Women have this direct perception, in some respects, more than men. And every great genius has united in himself the masculine and feminine nature. And here is a remarkable fact to be noticed, in regard to Shakespeare—all the knowledge and wisdom which he was circumstanced to acquire directly from his own environment, is quite unerring: but his mere book-knowledge, wherever it appears, in his

works, is more or less incorrect. Indeed, such was the creative force of the man, that all knowledge outside of the range of his own experience, he used with a grand audacity. Of the time and place of persons, and things, and events, and customs, he appears to have been quite regardless. He knew that such great men as Galen, and Alexander, and Cato, once lived, that Galen was a celebrated physician, Alexander, a famous conquerer, and Cato (the Censor), an eminent patriot, and soldier, and statesman; but he introduces them all into one of his greatest plays—perhaps the most perfect as a work of dramatic art—*Coriolanus*! The period of the legendary *Coriolanus*, was the 5th century before Christ; his victory over the Volscians, at Corioli, being placed at 450 B. C. Alexander was born nearly 150 years later, Cato, more than 250 years later, and Galen, more than 600 years later.

The *Winter's Tale* exhibits false geography and a jolly jumble of times and events and persons. The great poet was too much occupied with his dramatic creation, to trouble himself with mere matters of scholarship. Accordingly, Bohemia is made a maritime country; Whitsun pastorals and Christian burial, and numerous other features of the Elizabethan age, are introduced into pagan times; Queen Hermione speaks, of herself as a daughter of the Emperor of Russia; her statue is represented as executed by Julio Romano, an Italian painter of the 16th century; a puritan sings psalms to hornpipes; and, to crown all, messengers are sent to consult the oracle of Apollo, at Delphi, which is represented as an island!

This lovely romantic drama, which, with all this gallimaufry, invites a rectified attitude toward the True and the Sweet, was one of the latest, if not the latest, of the poet's compositions. But it doesn't appear that his indirect knowledge improved much with years.

Such examples of jumble and anachronism abound throughout the Plays. And there is not a single Play, whatever be its time and place, which does not reflect, in every act, almost, some features of the age of Elizabeth.

Learning, indeed! If Shakespeare hadn't possessed something infinitely better than learning (and, I would add, something infinitely better than a great analytic, inductive, deductive, and classifying intellect), we should not now be enjoying such a noble dramatic heritage as we are. And if John Shakespeare had had the means to send William to Oxford or Cambridge, and William had gone through, or been driven through, the curriculum of either

of these Universities, what a misfortune it might have been to mankind! He might have been schooled in, and might afterwards have adhered to, those laws of dramatic art which, in the absence of such schooling, he rendered obsolete for all time, and, by the wonderful dramatic art which he himself developed, wrought a complete revolution in the drama.

I would say here, too, that there is nothing in the Plays to which Shakespeare could have been helped, by either of the universities in his time, so far as his creative power was concerned. That might have been seriously impaired. His scholarship would have been more correct, but a more correct scholarship would not have contributed anything to the dramatic excellence of the Plays, or to the triumphant organization which they exhibit.

If Shakespeare did not write the Plays attributed to him, certainly Lord Bacon did not write them. That Bacon was one of the most august of human intellects is freely conceded. But vast as is the range of powers exhibited in his works, there is no evidence in them that he possessed the *kind* of powers required for the composition of the Shakespeare Plays. The evidence is of the strongest kind that he was strangely deficient in such powers. His spirituality appears to have been in inverse proportion to his intellectual power. And his intellectual power was not of the creative order. In fact, intellectual power, however great, cannot be, of itself, creative. It must be united with spiritual power. Bacon's mind was signally analytic, inductive, deductive, judicial; the mind which produced the Shakespeare Plays was as signally intuitive (by reason of its spiritual temperament), and as signally synthetic, (taking in everything which was presented to it, in its completeness, and in all its relations).

It is universally admitted that the author of the Shakespeare Plays, whether that author were William Shakespeare, or Lord Bacon, or Sir Walter Raleigh, or Queen Elizabeth, was the greatest physiologist of human passion, of whom we have any record in human history. This, I say, is universally admitted. And he was not only the greatest physiologist of human passion, but the most artistic physiologist of human passion; by which I mean, that passion, in its evolution, is always presented in its relation to the constitution of things. That constitution is never violated. The power of self-assertion declines as the passion develops; and you can put your finger on the place, in any tragedy, where a great passion passes into fate, after which its subject is swept helplessly along.

Herein consists the moral proportion of the Plays, namely, that they move in harmony with the constitution of things. And this moral proportion could not have been secured by the rules of the ancients or by any other outside rules. It was secured by the artist's deep sense of the constitution of things—by his spiritual harmony with the constitution of things.

To return from this digression, what *must* this greatest physiologist of human passion have been? Certainly, I think, one who had, himself, a deeply passionate nature; one, who could sympathetically reproduce within himself all the passions which are depicted in the Plays. And if all the Plays had perished, and only the Rape of Lucrece, the Venus and Adonis, and the Sonnets, had been preserved, these works would, alone, have testified to his profoundly passionate nature. Or, if all his works had been lost, with the exception of Antony and Cleopatra, this play would have sufficiently testified to his profoundly passionate nature. The works of Francis Bacon bear as emphatic testimony to his having been the coldest of mankind. Of all the great men, of the great age of Elizabeth and James, of whom we have record, no one was more deficient in human sympathies than he. And yet this man wrote Romeo and Juliet! this man portrayed woman, in all her natural simplicity, purity, and grace! this man imagined and bodied forth, in natural speech and action, a Miranda, a Perdita, a Cordelia, a Desdemona, a Hermione! O ye immortal idiots who ask us to believe such idiotic nonsense! May Heaven, if all her hierarchy can do so, help you, if not in this world, at least in some remote future, in the next, to a realization of the pitiable condition, intellectual and spiritual, implied in your monstrous "persuasion."

I have, gentlemen, been obliged to write you this letter in a great hurry, having had but a short hour to do it in. I haven't touched on the superabundant contemporary testimony to the authorship of the Plays. This testimony I have presented in a course of lectures to my Senior Class, this term; and I think I proved the First Folio edition of the poet's works, published in 1623, to be as authentic a volume as there is in existence.

Please regard this hastily written letter but as an introduction to a further treatment of the subject, in some future letters.

I close with a sentence from Bishop Butler's "Analogy," which meets the case in hand: "If the result of examination be that there appears any, the lowest presumption, on one side, and none on the other, or a greater

presumption on one side and none on the other, though in the lowest degree greater, this determines the question."

Very truly yours,
HIRAM CORSON.

THE TEACHING OF HISTORY IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

[Presented before the H. P. S. Association by Mrs. Earl Barnes.]

There are two things which the teacher of History in the High School must ever bear in mind; one thing is—his limitation—the other, his method. His necessary but valuable limitation is that History in the High School should still be general; should give—first, a general sketch of the whole Aryan development sufficient to define our own place and genius in the trend of world-history, and second, a general sketch of our own particular development, emphasizing our national deeds and national heroes into a common stock of national glory, and clearly as may be, setting forth the tasks and tendencies of our own time and nation.

This is the first principle we must have in mind in teaching history in the High School, and it will bear to be emphasized; such a temptation is there abroad to present and demand complete, finished scholars' work on some one special point. But the information demanded of us now is still that general, common stock needed by average men; special work and special scholarship are here out of place and ruinous to proportion and clearness.

Yet the needs of the case imperatively demand that this general information be imparted by a method practical and scientific. The future citizen must be taught to deal with his historical material in its absolute reality and at first hand. All his life long, whether he reads the history of other lands and times or not, he must be dealing with his own contemporary history, and that too, in its original sources. He must form practical judgments to guide his own life from newspapers, the talk of street and shop, the actions and words of living men, the march of events, the machinery and frame work of institutions and governments.

He will have no historian at hand to do this for him; he must be his own historian, whether he is his own boot maker and house builder or not; hence, it becomes imperative that he learns to interpret historic realities independently and aright.

These, then are the demands of the time and place,—to give a general knowledge of history but to give it by that genuine historical method which brings the intelligence face to face with the historical object. Is there not some way in

which both these demands may be met? I have come to think that there is; that it is possible to accomplish it, by teaching the general through the special.

I will illustrate my meaning by two of these examples. Suppose this topic in hand is the religion of Ancient Egypt. The teacher must first ask himself, "What are the common, general facts I wish to impart?" Every man who knows anything of the religion of Ancient Egypt at all, ought to know that it was accompanied by a polytheistic nature-worship, with a strong spiritual sense of the attributes of the Divine, that it encouraged and enforced a very high type of morality, and that it emphatically taught the future existence of the soul. These are the facts; the next question to ask is, "What are the historic realities in which these facts appear?" They are the tombs, the papyri, the thousand mummies, the monumental bric-a-brac of ancient Egypt. Here your troubles are at their greatest; but call to your aid the resources of civilization, the photograph, the reproduction, the translation; make the scholar serve you. From approved versions of Egyptian texts select a few that are typical and that bear upon the necessary points. Take for instance these three, the "Hymn to the Nile," "a prayer to the Sun," and the oaths required by Osiris of the soul after death. Give your pupil these few and simple texts, as you would give specimens in a laboratory. Do not tell him what they teach; make him tell you that; but at first it is necessary to aid by a few directive questions. In this case for instance, ask, What sort of objects did the Egyptians regard as divine? Why did they seem so? What do you note of their moral code? With the text in hand it is easy for him to see that natural objects were regarded as divine, and he can further see why, when he reads in the prayer to the Sun:

"Thou Disk of the sun, thou living god, there is none other beside thee! thou givest health to the eyes . . . Creator of all beings. Thou goest up in the eastern horizon of the heaven, to dispense life to all which thou hast created,—man . . . beasts, birds, and creeping things of the earth . . . and they go to sleep when thou settest."

The same attribute of creative power appeared in the Nile when they chanted:

Hail to thee, O Nile!
Thou showest thyself in this land,
Coming in peace, giving life to Egypt:

* * * * *
Overflowing the gardens created by the Sun-god;
Giving life to all animals;
Watering the land without ceasing:

* * * * *

Shine forth, shine forth, O Nile! shine forth!
Giving life to men by his oxen;
Giving life to his oxen by the pastures!
Shine forth in glory, O Nile.

A clear impression of the moral code is gained by reading the oaths demanded of the passing soul before he could enter Elysium:

"I have not blasphemed; I have not deceived; I have not stolen; I have not slain any one treacherously; I have not been cruel to any one; I have not caused disturbance; I have not been idle; I have not been drunken; I have not issued unjust orders; I have not been indiscreetly curious; I have not multiplied words in speaking; I have struck no one; I have caused fear to no one; I have not eaten my heart through envy; I have not reviled the face of the king, nor the face of my father . . . I have not ill-used my slaves; I have not killed sacred beasts; I have not defiled the river . . . I have made it my delight to do what men command, and the gods approve. I have offered to the deities all the sacrifices that were their due; I have given bread to the hungry and drink to him that was athirst; I have clothed the naked with garments . . ."

In this way the facts may be gained. Once gained, the teacher must arrange, summarize, relate and put them in final shape for the memory to keep.

[Here Mrs. Barnes presented many other interesting illustrations.]

In some such ways as these, suiting your ways to your means, you may, even in the high school, even in a limited time, and with few accessible books, enable your pupils to gain some sense of historic realities and some power to interpret them.

LECTURES ON BIBLIOGRAPHY.

No more valuable series of lectures, comprising a short course, is offered in the University than that presented by Mr. Harris on the general subject of books and library economy. It has truly been said that the tendency of university education is "to center in the library." That the library each year plays a more important part in higher education is an undeniable fact. This being true it follows that a fair knowledge of books, and skill in using a library lies at the basis of university study. Especially is this true of any library of reference like our own. This familiarity with a library is of incalculable benefit to all who use a library. Further than this the library system with its somewhat complex system of classifications, cataloguing, etc., has rapidly developed into the magnitude of a profession and many institutions, notably Columbia, have established schools of Library Economy.

Mr. Harris has not attempted anything as extensive as this, though it is safe to say that no single course is offered that contains more

general and interesting information than does his. He begins with the earliest researches and traces the entire history of the book not as literature but as the "vehicle of literature." The history of ancient manuscripts and books is extremely interesting, and this part of the subject is treated at some length. Without attempting to give a review of the lectures, it can be stated that they trace the entire history of ancient writings and books, old inscriptions of various nations and discuss old manuscripts and ancient libraries. Then in succession, the invention of printing, books of the middle ages, what constitutes rare books, and the making of books in all the details. Finally, what is more practical, the modern book, library, methods of classification and cataloguing and how to use a library. It will thus be seen that the amount of both general and useful information compressed within this course, is enormous. The course might be supposed to be more useful, than entertaining or popular. Such is not the case. Mr. Harris makes it fascinating as well as interesting. What has much contributed to this interest is the fact that Mr. Harris has been able to illustrate all his lectures by many extremely rare and valuable books, manuscripts and bibliographical curiosities, many of which have been kindly loaned for the purpose by ex-President White. The number of listeners has increased with succeeding lectures. Many wish that these lectures might be embodied in the more permanent form of a published work.

NOTICES.

All those members of the University who intend to train for the base ball team for the coming season will please let the undersigned know for what positions they wish to try, on or before Tuesday next, Dec. 13.

W. F. RACKEMANN.

Unitarian Church. Rev. J. W. Day, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school, and Professor Oliver's class in Ethics, from 12 to 1. Subject Sunday evening: Reasonableness of Unitarian Belief. Students always welcome.

CORNELLIANA.

- Get down to labor!
- No ERA next week!
- The ERA wishes good luck to all!
- The orchestra is to be reorganized, but Mr. Curtis will be unable to lead it.
- Junior Ball committee meet to-morrow at the A. D. Phi House at 4.30 P. M.
- Remember the Military Hop on the evening of Founder's day, January 11, 1888.

—Our base ball management is hard at work with plans for a lively season in the spring.

—If you have done no work before in the term make the most of the little time remaining.

—When the students return in the winter the electric road will *probably* be ready to bring them from the station.

—The *Ithaca Journal* is authority for the statement that E. W. Prager, the dancing teacher, has a class at Sage.

—You can do away with stove and pipe also ashes and dust by the use of the new Oil Heater, at C. T. Stephen's.

—Sophomores are gently murmuring: "Ah, there, my Freshman hat, we'll steal you!" Freshmen are minus just one box of hats.

—Two very desirable rooms can be found at Miss Himrod's 23 N. Geneva St. This is a very pleasant location and a good place for students to room.

—The Fifth Avenue Opera Co., who have already given so much satisfaction present *Olivette to-night*, *Erminie* at the matinee to-morrow, and *La Grande Duchesse* to-morrow night.

—The treasury of the Athletic Association received a contribution of \$130 from the athletic exhibition. Already an entertainment of different kind is talked of for the benefit of the association.

—Lost—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, either in White 21, or Morrill 11, copies of President White's syllabus and a French play. Finder will please return to A. E. Hoyt, '88, Beta Theta Pi House.

—There were no absence last week in Junior Political Economy and the members of that class are hoping that they may be excused from examination on account of their good attendance and class work.

—The notice for Sage Chapel was omitted last week through a mistake. Dr. J. M. Taylor, D. D., President of Vassar College occupied the pulpit. He listened to Professor Schurman's lecture Monday.

—The November number of *Education* contains a review by Prof. W. S. Scarborough, LL. D., of Wilberforce University, of Professor Hale's book, "The Art of Reading Latin." It compliments the book very highly.

—Mr. Thurber wishes the announcement made that the Registrar's office will be open on registration day, Jan. 3, until after the arrival of the G. I. & S. train from Lyons. This means about 11 p. m. Register early.

—One of the library assistants was startled the other day by a call for an ethnological dictionary. The applicant explained that he wished to learn the origin of some words, and the assistant immediately gave him an etymological dictionary.

—Mr. W. D. Holmes of Avondale, Cincinnati, O., will pay the highest cash price for volumes I, V, VI, VIII, IX, of the Cornell ERA, either bound or unbound. He also offers for sale or exchange for part of the above a bound copy of volume II.

—A company is to be formed to drill for an hour Wednesday afternoons during the winter term. It is hoped to make a crack company out of this and many of the officers and best drilled men have already joined. Lieut. Van Ness intends to make the hour an illustrated lecture on the finer points of the tactics.

—The Bench and Board met at the D. K. E. House Tuesday evening to complete their organization. S. C. Balch was elected President; Leon Stern, Secretary and Treasurer; and Claude Jones, Toastmaster. As it is so late in the term no banquet will be held until the first of next term.

—Next Monday evening Leland T. Powers the famous elocutionist will give an entertainment at Library Hall under the auspices of the ladies of the Congregational Church. He has been here several times before and needs no advertising but to those who have not had the opportunity to hear him heretofore we would recommend him most highly.

—Circulars have been issued by the management of the Students' Guild, to all new students and others not on the rolls already, asking them to pledge themselves to give a fixed sum, no matter how small each term for this association. The needs and objects of this are set forth clearly and must carry conviction to any one reading it. Subscribe what you can and send the amount to Albert Haywood, who is the treasurer.

—Prof. Crane announced to the Junior French section that he would hold no examination for that section this term as the work is uncompleted as yet and he will give an examination on the two terms work in March. This is a step in the right direction and it seems to us that the University authorities will get more thorough and conscientious work from the students when the work of the term is taken as a criterion and all examinations abolished.

—The instructors who are in the habit of keeping their cider in a coal-oil can, find it rather difficult at times to discriminate between

the midnight oil and the evening reviver. The other evening, one of these gentlemen, on study bent, filled the lamp with some of the purest cider that Free Hollow can afford, all of which was greedily imbibed by the thirsty wick. Another evening, one of the instructors, deep in investigation of mediaeval lore, thought to drink to the long life of a hero of bygone days, he filled his glass to the brim from one of the cans, and quaffed an uncomfortable half-pint of kerosene.

—It is the purpose of the commandant to make a thorough reorganization of the Battalion at the beginning of the spring term, when all the men who have shown a creditable advancement in drill will be placed in companies which will compose the Battalion proper, while those who do not give evidence of progress will be members of the "instruction companies" in which the work will be more tedious and less interesting than Battalion drill. The places which the men are to occupy in the spring term must be determined by the interest which they now display in their work, and students should learn at once that their duties in the military department must be rigidly fulfilled.

—The C. U. C. A. election Monday evening for officers for the year 1888 resulted as follows: A. C. Stanclift, '89, President; J. P. Deane, '90, Vice-President; J. F. Skinner, '90, Corresponding Secretary; Miss I. M. Hill, '90, Treasurer; Professors Thurston and Tyler, C. H. Thurber, G. R. Williams, J. R. Mott, '88, A. R. Kennedy, '89, and the president *ex-officio*, trustees. President Mott presented his report for the past year and it showed great improvement and growth in the Association, which is the largest college Association in the country. It was decided to levy a tax of twenty-five cents per capita per term to establish a reading room for the benefit of students. This is to be free to all students, and will be appreciated on account of the decision of the faculty not to buy the leading papers and periodicals hereafter.

—The University athletes who volunteered to give an exhibition for the benefit of our athletic fund were greeted by a large and select audience at the gymnasium last Saturday evening. Among the audience was a large number of ladies and members of the faculty. The entertainment began with an exhibition of dumb-bell swinging, etc., by the class which has been under training in these movements during the term. The class made a showing very creditable both to its members and its instructor. Next followed some highly interesting performances on the horizontal bar by Messrs. Linth-

cum, Metzger and Thurber. Mr. Linthicum, in feats of strength and Mr. Metzger in feats of agility, excited much applause by their remarkable performances. Webster, '88, endeavored to break the Cornell record in high kicking and succeeded. He made the wonderful kick of 8 feet, 10 inches. Mr. Nelligan's exhibition of fancy club swinging was a revelation to the spectators who had not yet seen his wonderful juggling, and he was the recipient of well deserved plaudits. In an exhibition walk, Clark, '91, showed great speed and endurance. He is one of the most promising athletics at Cornell and will doubtless win many laurels for his *Alma Mater*. The wrestling match was interesting and close; it resulted in favor of Brooks, '90. In the absence of Mr. Meyer, the Elmira gentleman who was to have appeared in the next contest, Metzger, '88, sparred with Mr. Nelligan and stood up well before his experienced adversary. Johnson, of Ithaca, gave a good exhibition of tumbling and was heartily encored. Mr. Nelligan and Crane, '87, gave a very fine performance on the flying rings. The exhibition closed with a spirited contest in sparring between Chester, Law Junior, and Roess, '89. The boxers displayed a creditable knowledge of their art, and their skillful work was loudly applauded. The exhibition was a decided success in every way and netted the athletic interests of the University, a neat sum. Mr. Nelligan, Crane, '87, and Johnson, '88, were the efficient managers of the affair.

PERSONALS.

FOLLETT, '78, is a lawyer at Mariette, O.

J. S. LAWRENCE, '80, is an assayer at Pitkin Colorado.

BUCKWATER, '69, is a well known Judge of Cincinnati.

LARNED, '85, has just returned from an extended European trip.

PHIL BARNARD, '78, is in the Life Insurance business at Cincinnati.

HORR, '82, has a successful wholesale lumber business at Philadelphia, Pa.

W. D. HOLMES of Avondale, Cincinnati, has our thanks for favors conferred.

MOFFAT, '79, is Deputy Consul General of the United States, at London, Eng.

REV. DUDLEY WARD RHODES, '69, is a prominent Presiding Elder in the Southern District of Ohio.

TOMPKINS, '75, is Resident Manager, of the Guarantee company of North America, with office in New York City.

CHAMBERS, '70, who has been in Paris for several months, engaged in starting the European edition of the *New York Herald*, has returned to this country and is again at his post, as Managing Editor of the *Herald*.

CRITTENDEN, formerly '88, who has been for the past year on a surveying party of the Chicago, St. Paul, and Kansas City, R. R., has returned to the University to pursue some special studies in the Civil Engineering department.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIFTH AVE. OPERA CO.

The Fifth Ave. Opera Co. played *Erminie*, Wednesday evening, to a packed house, to-night they will give *Olivette*. They will repeat *Erminie* at the Saturday matinee and Grand Duchess Saturday night.

LELAND POWERS.

Next Monday evening, Dec. 12, Leland Powers, the impersonator, who created such a favorable impression on his former visits, will again appear under the auspices of the Congregational Church, in "The Rivals" and scenes from "Dr. Jekel and Mr. Hyde." Seats on sale after Friday morning at Finch's.

GILMORE'S BAND.

The *Globe-Democrat* says:—"Gilmore is the one word that is on everybody's tongue, the one that is heard constantly from thousands of lips during a walk through the Exposition halls. Everybody talks Gilmore, and everybody praises him and his matchless orchestra. Last night, during both concerts, but particularly at that which commences at 9 o'clock, the crowd in Music Hall was tremendous, and the way in which its every member vociferated his or her applause at the close of each number was something that must have been heard to be appreciated. Last night several of the concerted pieces were applauded and encores demanded with as much energy as was ever the case with a solo, and this fact alone shows how thoroughly the public appreciate Gilmore's superb performances."

Gilmore with his celebrated band will appear at the Wilgus Opera House Friday evening, Dec. 16. Miss Letitia Fritch, the celebrated prima donna will assist.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

—Poet, "A penny for your thoughts." Beautiful maiden, "They are not worth it." P., "What were you thinking of?" B. M., "Of your last poem."—*Bates Students*.

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Assisted by

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GEORGE H. COPP.

EXPERIENCE.

Some fellows like to write of getting left,
Of girls who flirted, and then cast them by,
Or when, love-lorn, they were of hope bereft,
But not so I.

Some fellows in jovial sort of rhyme.
About their thoughts in retrospective view
Of how they got left, such and such a time,—
I seldom do.

The reason? If for reasons you will call,
Those men, who treat such things as light as air,
Have never either loved or lost at all,
But I've *been there*—*Williams Weekly*.

BOOK NOTICES.

LYRICS IDYLS, AND ROMANCES FROM THE POETIC AND DRAMATIC WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

There is hardly a poet living who has written more than Robert Browning. Each day his writings become more popular. To the average reader, then, who cannot find time to read his seven or eight large volumes it becomes a perplexing question to know just what to read. Everyone feels that to be well informed on current literature he should read something of this master of English verse. Anyone that offers a convenient and choice selection of the beauties of Browning, does a real service for the admirers of the poet. This is what has been done. The book is a beautiful little volume and filled with the choicest selections and most famous pieces of the poet. To one who does not care to purchase the voluminous works of Browning this will be a very acceptable substitute.

SKETCH OF AMERICAN FINANCES, by John Watts Kearney. Published by G. P. Putnam & Sons. For sale by D. F. Finch.

No question in American politics is of greater importance than the financial policy of the government, especially in the treatment of the public debt and the surplus. This little book traces the history of American Finance between 1789 and 1835 and in compact form shows how the difficult financial questions of the early periods of our government were met and settled. These included the settlement of the Revolutionary War Debt, the demands on the treasury resulting from the Sinking Fund Act of 1795, the increase of public debt and financial embarrassments arising from the war of 1812, the extinguishing of the public debt and the protective tariff of that time.

This is of special interest just at present inasmuch as Congress must deal with many of these same questions in the present session.

SLAV OR SAXON, by Wm. D. Foulke. Published by G. P. Putnam & Sons. For sale by D. F. Finch.

The subject matter of this work is the pending struggle between England and Russia for supremacy in the East. The author thinks it is very soon to be decided whether the Eastern continent shall be Slav or Saxon.

He thinks that the other nations of Europe are out of the race and that the Eastern continent will be either the former or the latter. While not agreeing with him in all his statements we think the book will afford much food for reflection for the student of politics and besides give one in a small compass a good description of Russia and the Russians, as well as their history and aims.

THE BEST READING, by Lynds E. Jones. Published by G. P. Putnam & Sons. For sale by D. F. Finch. This is the third series and is a priced and classified bibliography, for easy reference, of the more important English and American publications for the five years ending Dec. 1, 1886. This book fills a long-felt want and is to ordinary publications what Poole's Index is to periodical literature. It is, to say the least, a handy book of reference and one that should be on every student's table.



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Fifty Eminent Musicians, including the Best Soloists in the musical profession, will give ONE GRAND CONCERT as above assisted by the charming soprano,

MISS LETITIA FITCH.

Admission - - - 50 and 75cts.
Reserved Seats - - - \$1.00.
Seats on sale at Finch's Book Store, Monday, Dec. 12, at 2 p.m.



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The time to make your selections is while our stock is fresh and complete. Particular attention is given to Prince Albert and Dress Suits. An early call is solicited.

MARSH & HALL,
Cor. State and Tioga Sts.

Prager's New Dancing Academy.

Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

Yours very truly,
L. DE G. BROOKES, 361 Broome St.

Specialties of the season, American Gavotte, Yorke, Skater's Waltz, New Six Step Glide, Military Schottische, Military Polka, Pendulum, and a host of other round and square dances.

Terms, \$5.00 for class lessons, including 12 lessons. Private lessons given at any time. Hall can be engaged for private parties. Germania Orchestra can be engaged for any occasion by applying to me.

Respectfully,
E. W. PRAGER.

MRS. W. S. CRITTENDEN.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

Vol. XX.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, JANUARY 6, 1888.

No. 12.

The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

T. SHANNON, '88, H. E. MILLHOLEN, '89,

C. JONES, '89, P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Single Copies, - - - - - 10 Cents.

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Extra copies can be obtained at the book-stores and newsrooms, or on application to the Business Manager.

Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

Printed by Andrus & Church, 41 East State Street.

OUR experience in foot ball with Lehigh should have taught us that we must make preparations this year if we are to have any success next. Harvard and the eastern colleges have already elected their captains and managers and it is high time that we should follow suit. Where are all the foot ball enthusiasts? A foot ball association should be formed immediately and steps taken to get into a league either with Lehigh, Lafayette and the Univ. of Pa., or with some of the smaller eastern colleges. Never before has any sport been taken up here with so much enthusiasm or re-

ceived such hearty support and now it would seem that something should be done toward a successful season another year. If a mass meeting were called, an association formed, and a manager elected, he could arrange to form a league and when the students came back next fall systematic training could be immediately begun under the direction of a trainer. Whether these suggestions are the best or not is immaterial but it must be evident to all that if we are to uphold the honor of the University next year something more than last year's spasmodic training must be had.

LAST term's examinations succeeded as usual in demonstrating to the freshmen with what earnestness the search for knowledge must be pursued at Cornell. And the Freshmen were not the only ones who were impressed by the fact, that the list of snags are exceedingly small and constantly growing smaller. The last two or three years experience in examinations here had prepared us to expect reasonably severe examinations; but when a professor tries to condition as many as possible in a subject that has been numbered among the easy courses of study, human nature cries out against the injustice. There must be some great fault somewhere either among the students or instructors when half of a class fail to get through. In previous years in this same course the number who failed was exceedingly small and it is hard for us to believe that the intelligence of the students has so lamentably deteriorated as to explain this failure. And if the object of the instructors in the course was to imbue the class with an idea of the severity of the course it seems as if the time to accomplish that object was during the term in the presentation of the subject and not at the end of the term with a too severe examination and unreasonable marking. A great deal of fault has been found by students and we can't but believe with justice. We have too much

confidence in the energy of Cornell students to believe that they have displayed so great negligence as the result of some examinations might indicate.

THE article by Professor Corson in the last ERA on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy has elicited much favorable comment from the press and especially from the former students of the University who have heard the Professor in the class room. To one who has studied the works of Shakespeare a lifetime as Professor Corson has, it seems absurd to doubt Shakespeare's authorship. And it is really a condescension on his part to answer men who have made only a very cursory study of the author and have conceived some wild and absurd theory of authorship. To show with what tenacity some people cling to the idea that a mere playwright who had not the advantages of a college education could not write the plays attributed to Shakespeare one gentleman has said that although the Professor's article proves Bacon did not write the plays, it does not prove that Shakespeare wrote them. And he further says that he believes that the plays were written by a number of Bohemian writers. Professor Corson has promised the ERA to continue the discussion; and his next article will be on the Authenticity of the First Folio.

IF the series of games that our base ball team played in the East last spring did not result in many brilliant victories, an experience and an insight into the secrets of success were obtained by which our team this year will profit. We had not learned how necessary was the thorough training that the eastern teams are given. We had had little difficulty in defeating the college teams in our own state; and our easy victories had made us inactive. And until experience taught us we were not aware to what height of perfection the intense competition in the eastern colleges had carried base ball. Nevertheless our team with unsystematic training during the winter and little practice on the field made a showing of which we are proud. Although they had credited to them

only one victory, they met only one team that was superior to them. Our prospects for a brilliant future are brighter than ever before. The interest and enthusiasm that were awakened last fall in foot ball have permeated all branches of athletics; and base ball undoubtedly has received the greatest impulse because it is thought that Cornell with her base ball team can take revenge upon the colleges that have worsted her in her first attempt at foot ball. Six of the men who played on the team last year have gone into training, and among the new aspirants for positions are some fine ball players that will materially strengthen the team. Our infield will be stronger than last year and our outfield which is always our weakest point will this year be a source of strength rather than weakness. The present management has so much enthusiasm and energy that confidence in our success this year is inspired. But systematic training in the cage and gymnasium by which alone success can be obtained should be immediately begun.

WHILE the Christian Association is beginning another year under the administration of a new corps of officers, it might be proper to ask what place in college life the Association occupies. From a small band of students holding occasional meetings we have seen the Association grow during the last three years until it numbers among its workers a third of the students in the University. A body of four hundred students with one aim and with one purpose must exert no little influence upon student life. We have had occasion before to say in the ERA that the social life at Cornell outside of the fraternities is very narrow. And the enormity of this fact can be seen when we consider that only a small minority of the students are members of the fraternities. The majority of the students then are left to themselves to form casual acquaintances at the class room and club without forming closer friendships which are occasioned by communion of sympathies and interests. But the Association, as it has become more aggressive in its work, has extended its influence and has broken up the

clanishness of the students. The spirit of the Association has been broad and liberal; and its actions have been directed by the needs of the students. When the Library Council refused to furnish the usual supply of newspapers the Association, having more confidence in the integrity of the students than the council, supplied the need; when the Association rooms became inadequate for the increased attendance, the Association determined to build a new Hall and as a result of their energy they will have the finest Hall in the land. The work that the Association has undertaken in the fields of journalism and missions has brought the students into intimate relations with each other and has given full scope to the energy of its members. We congratulate the Association upon its prosperity. We are pleased to know that it is now one of the four most prosperous college associations. It has the largest membership and will have the finest building; and the work that it is doing, as has been said, is more aggressive than any other college association. We hope that the Association will continue its good work and exert a still greater influence upon student life.

PROFESSOR CORSON'S LIBRARY.

Professor Corson's private library, though not large, numbering between three and four thousand volumes, is one of the best working libraries, of its kind, in the country.

Its main divisions are English philology and lexicography, English literature, English literary history and criticism.

The professor began several years ago to collect Anglo-Saxon books, before the study of Anglo-Saxon had made much progress; and he gathered fine copies of many works which are now hard to obtain. His Anglo-Saxon library represents the more important works described in Michel's *Bibliothèque Anglo-Saxonne* (1837), and in Petheram's *Historical Sketch of Anglo-Saxon Literature in England*, 1840; notable among which is the following now extremely rare work:

"A Testimonie of antiquitie, shewing the auncient fayth in the Church of England touching the sacrament of the body and bloude of the Lord here publikely preached, and also receaved in the Saxons tyme, above 600 yeares agoe." [Circa 1567.]

The main portion of the work is the Easter

Sermon of Ælfric, archbishop of York, who presided over that See from the year 1023 to 1051. This is the first entire work in the A. S. language and character ever printed. It was published under the direction of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, and special care of his chaplain, John Joscelyn. The object of the publication was to show that the doctrine then established was not an innovation, but a revival of the doctrine maintained by the Catholic Church in England before the time of the Norman conquest.

Prof. Corson possesses two beautiful copies of this rare work: one is from Sir Frederick Freeling's library, with his crest on the sides; the other is from the great Anglo-Saxon library, (sold some years ago,) of W. G. Medlicott, of Longmeadow, Mass. They are both, probably, as fine copies as exist of the work.

Among all the fine copies, in the library, of rare Anglo-Saxon works, the finest perhaps are those of the following: Hickes's *Thesaurus Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium*, 1705, 3 vols., large folio. The work contains many beautiful fac-similes of MSS. which have since been destroyed.

Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, Smith's edition (1722, in large folio), containing the Latin text, and King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon translation, etc. The A. S. text is in the old character, and is extremely beautiful.

There is a complete collection of Anglo-Saxon Dictionaries and Grammars, from Somner's *Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum*, 1659, and Hickes's *Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ, Mæso-Gothicæ, Islandicæ*, etc., 1689, to the present time.

Among the Gothic books, of which there is quite a large collection, there is a beautiful copy of Lye's edition (Oxford, 1750, 4 to) of the *Sacrorum Evangeliorum Versio Gothica*, ex codice Argenteo, with the Latin interpretation and annotations of Eric Benzell, Archbishop of Upsal.

Of modern English Dictionaries and Grammars, from the 16th century down, the collection is large, and the copies are, generally, in excellent condition. The editions of Bailey, folio and octavo, are numerous.

Of the English poets and dramatists, down to the end of the 18th century, those best represented in the library are Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben. Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Milton, Dryden, Pope, and Cowper. The apparatus for the study of Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton, is especially complete. There is a nice clean copy of the First Folio (pp. 1015) of Ben. Jonson's works, pub-

lished in 1616, the year of Shakespeare's death. Each play has a separate title-page, some of the title-pages being engraved. On the verso of the last leaf of "Every Man in his Humour," it is stated: "This Comœdie was first acted, in the yeere 1598. By the then L. Chamberlayne his Servants. The principal comœdi-ans were,

Will. Shakespeare,	Ric. Burbadge,
Aug. Philips,	Ioh. Hemings,
Hen. Condel,	Tho. Pope,
Will. Slye,	Chr. Beeston,
Will. Kempe,	Joh. Duke.

With the allowance of the Master of Revells."

On the verso of the last leaf of "Sejanus his Fall, it is stated: "This Tragoedie was first acted, in the yeere 1603. By the Kings Maiesties Servants. The principal Tragœdians were,

Ric. Burbadge,	Will. Shake-Speare,
Aug. Philips,	Ioh. Hemings,
Will Slye,	Hen. Condel,
Ioh. Lowin,	Alex. Cooke.

With the allowance of the Master of Revells."

A large number of Shakespeare books published within the last 25 years, are presentation copies from their several authors, chief among which are those presented by James Orchard Halliwell-Phillipps, Dr. C. M. Ingleby, Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, J. Payne Collier, Dr. F. J. Furnivall, Horace Howard Eurness, and Dr. Alexander Schmidt, author of the Shakespeare Lexicon,

Among the Milton books is a fine copy of the rare and exceedingly interesting 6th edition of the Poetical Works of John Milton, in large folio, 1695. In a note, contributed to the English "Notes and Queries," of Jan. 18, 1879, by the former owner of the volume, Osborne C. Vyse Aldis (a copy of which is pasted in the volume), he says: "The sixth edition in some respects is far more curious [than than the first, he means] for its very valuable notes . . . which form the matter of more than 300 pages folio of close print, wherein the texts of Sacred Writ, relating to the Poem, are quoted; the Parallel Places and Imitations of the most excellent Homer and Virgil, cited and compared; all the obscure parts rendered in phrases more familiar; the old and obsolete words, with their originals, explained and made easie to the English Reader. By P. H. *Φιλοποιήτης*. Paradise Lost is here found in the twelve books*, and is adorned with highly wrought sculptures: the frontispiece presenting Satan with his angels, is a marvel of light and shade. These bear

the name of M. Burgesse. "The Table," under "Three Heads of Descriptions, Similies, and Speeches," forms an appendix. This table as well as the notes appears for the first time in this edition. Who is P. H. *Φιλοποιήτης*, by whose care and labor this immense assemblage of critical notes has been prepared? It is very probable that a large portion of the notes was obtained from Milton's widow, who sold all her claims for £8 to Simmons, who again parted with them to Aylmer for £25, and who, in his turn, transferred them to Jacob Tonson, half in 1683 and half in 1690, for a considerably increased price. That Milton should not have handed to Simmons the annotations with the first edition is not surprising, when from the above extract [given in the remarks on the 1st ed. preceding these on the 6th] there was evidently a difficulty to obtain the Argument. Hence, perhaps, we may account for the first appearance of the notes with the 6th edition. However this may be, *Φιλοποιήτης* may claim all praise for their existence and his critical study.

Another notable volume among the Milton books is the edition of Milton's Paradise Lost, prepared by Richard Bentley, D. D., the great classical scholar and editor of the 18th century. After his great success in tinkering Greek and Latin texts, he set to work in his old age to tinker the text of the Paradise Lost, assuming that it swarmed with errors due to the carelessness and misapprehension, and, perhaps, presumptuousness of the amanuensis. The reader of this edition is everywhere astonished at the total want of sympathy which the learned editor exhibits with the movements of Milton's mind. The lines of John Dyer present fairly the results of the learned doctor's editorship:

"Sagacious Bentley, quick of sight,
Corrects the faults of Milton blind,
And plainly shows, how void of light
The poet's eyes, the critic's mind."

Bentley's grammatical skill was far superior to his poetic appreciation; but even in grammatical skill he shows some remarkable shortcomings. The work is altogether a great literary curiosity. It bears testimony to the fact that the keenest intellect without poetical sensitiveness may go sadly astray in passing judgement upon the highest poetry.

Disraeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature" has a very amusing chapter upon Bentley's work.

Another element of the library worthy of notice is a collection of works, German, French, and English, on Aesthetics, or the Philosophy of the Beautiful in Nature and Art.

Outside the general character of the library,

*As arranged in the 2d ed. of 1674 by a division of the 7th and 12th.

should be noticed some rare editions of the works of Spinoza, among which are two copies of the first edition of the "Tractatus Theologico-Politicus," 1670; an edition of the same, "Ab Authore longé Emendatior," cui adjunctus est Philosophia S. Scripturæ Interpres [by Louis Meyer] 1648; an anonymous English translation of the Tractatus, published in London in 1689; two copies of the "B. D. S. Opera Posthuma, 1677; one copy being large paper, and the other containing the extremely rare portrait of Spinoza, under which are the lines:

"Cui natura, Deus, rerum cui cognitus ordo,
Hoc Spinoza statu conspiciendus erat.
Expressere viri faciem, sed pingere mentem
Zeuxidis artifices non valuere manus.
Illa viget scriptis: illic sublimia tractat:
Hunc quicumque capis noscere scripta lege."

Of even less frequent appearance than any of the above, is the following work:

"Refutation des Erreurs de Benoit de Spinoza par M. De Fenelon Archevêque de Cambrai, par le P. Sami Benedictin & par M. le Comte de Boullainvilliers. Avec la vie de Spinoza, écrite par M. Jean Colerus, Ministre de l'Eglise Lutherienne de la Haye; augmentée de beaucoup de particularités tirées d'une Vie Manuscrite de ce Philosophe, faite par un de ses Amis. à Bruxelles, 1731.

We hope to give notices of other special libraries possessed by professors of the University.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN GREECE.

On of the most pleasing and profitable lectures given at Cornell last term was that of Professor D'Ooge of Michigan University, under the auspices of the Classical Association. Professor D'Ooge was the Director of the American School of Classical studies at Athens in 1886 and was in charge when the corner stone was laid for the new building of the school. The subject of the lecture was Recent Discoveries in Archaeology in Greece. The professor however, did not confine himself entirely to this but interspersed his lecture with glimpses of the modern Greek character, habits and customs.

Imagine yourself on board a steamer on a bright clear morning approaching the city of Athens. In front you see Aegina with the temple of Athena on one of its summits; to the left in the distance rises Salamis, the unconquerable, and near by it lies the little island of Psyttaleia with its light house. How sacred these places must have been to the Greeks of Athens after the overthrow of the Persians in the naval battle. Right before is the Piræus and near by it on a rock jutting out into the

sea stands the supposed tomb of Themistocles, now only a hole.

There are few things of interest at the Piræus. A ride of four miles brings you to Athens. The plain is covered with olive groves and vineyards irrigated by small channels of water from the Cephissus and the Ilyssus. Athens can boast that she has the brightest and clearest atmosphere in the world. The pillars of the Parthenon on the Acropolis are visible at a distance of forty-two miles. No wonder then that the Greeks always loved to wander about their country under such a sky. How could they help being sunny and cheerful while all nature looked upon them with everlasting smiles and gladness.

Of the modern Greeks there are less than two millions; no longer are they one in blood and language, but the bulk of the population is still Greek and the people continue to hold firm to the belief that they are the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the country. There is a marked resemblance between them and the old Athenians in customs, manners, thought, action and language. They are hospitable as of old but there prevails among them also the modern desire of knowing the whole personal history of their guests. Curiosity is great among them but the love of talking is still greater. Politics is their chief theme today as Philosophy was to the Athenians of Socrates' time. The words of Laocöon still apply to them, "timeo Danaos et dona ferentis." There are a great many spiritual descendents of the wily Odysseus.

The modern Greek is a great lover of pleasure. Exclusive of Sundays he has more than one hundred feast and fast days. A great many of these are observed by all, especially the name days. Easter is the great gala time of the year; it takes the place of the old Dionysiac festival.

The modern Greeks are a remarkably democratic people; all desire to be independent. There prevails to-day the same spirit of autonomy which in ancient times kept the people from uniting except in seasons of great danger.

The principal discoveries last year were made on the south side of the Acropolis on the sites of the temple of Asclepius, and the theatre of Dionysus. The results of the excavations at the latter place have led Dr. Dörpfeld to believe that the actors stood on the same level as the chorus and not on an elevated stage as has been generally supposed. The excavations on the Acropolis are still in progress; the work is being carefully done so that nothing may be passed over.

The principal discovery on the Acropolis was

that of a large temple between the Parthenon and the Erectheum which Dr. Dörpfeld believes was the old temple of Athena destroyed by the Persians. Others on the contrary think that the temple of Athena stood on the present site of the Parthenon, and they call this the temple of Cecrops.

The American School excavated a theatre at Sicyon which was found to be one of the very largest in Greece.

The Professor spoke of other interesting discoveries made at Epidaurus on the site of the great temple of Asclepius and at Olympia in Elis where the Olympiac festival was held.

Such lectures as this are of far more value than is usually ascribed them for they give us an insight into the inner life of the greatest leaders of civilization and art of ancient times.

PHILOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Since the last term, the University has taken a step that has unusual significance as regards classical scholarship in American colleges. This is the publication by the University of two papers on the subject of Studies in Classical Philology. One is by Professor Hale and is on the subject of the "Cum-Constructions; their History and Function." The present is the first part, the second is to be published later this year. The first part deals with criticisms on existing theories. Here Professor Hale makes an extended review of this somewhat complex subject. In the second part he will set forth his own theory.

The other paper is by Professor Wheeler and is on the subject of "Analogy and the Scope of its Application in Language." These papers are published by John Wilson & Son, who are publishers of the American Philological Journal, and who are best acquainted with this kind of work. What gives these publications a special importance is the fact that Cornell is the first University in America to publish, in an official way, the original researches of its own professors. Several universities in Germany have done so but it has been reserved for Cornell to take the lead in this matter in this country. There is a current impression abroad that the classics are held in subsiding importance at Cornell and nothing will have such a tendency to dispel this impression as such works as these Philological studies. Whether or not the University will continue the work remains to be seen; but the liberality in this matter is deserving of the highest praise. Should the work be continued it is even hoped to publish the original and advanced work of graduate students, should it be found of sufficient merit to warrant it.

NOTICES.

LOST.—Somewhere in front of the A. D. Phi House a valuable diamond ring. Finder will please return the same to Heggie's jewelry store and claim reward.

Unitarian Church, Rev. J. W. Day, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school, and Professor Oliver's class in Ethics, from 12 to 1. Students always welcome.

The Presbyterian Union will hold its next regular meeting Tuesday evening, (Jan. 10th) at half past seven o'clock. All friends are invited to come and spend an "Evening with Longfellow." The program will consist of readings from Longfellow by Professor Smith, Life of Longfellow, a paper on his works, some of his songs, and tableaux representing some of his poems.

G. DONALDSON,
Pres.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION.—There will be a special examination in French on Saturday, Jan. 14th. at 2.30 p. m., in Room 16, White Hall. To this examination will be admitted: 1. Students conditioned in First Year French (any term) prior to the Fall Term of 1887. 2. All students of any year or term, who for sufficient reasons were absent from the examination. Students intending to take examination *must* send (by mail preferred), on or before Jan. 11th to Prof. Crane their names and statement of term for which they desire to be examined. This special examination for First Year French, is rendered necessary by change in text book. After this year the usual course will be pursued in regard to conditions. T. F. CRANE.

CORNELLIANA.

The Cornell ERA will be given for the balance of the year for \$1.50. Leave subscriptions with the Business Manager, or at Andrus & Church's Bookstore.

- Git there Eli!
- Happy '88 to all!
- Again the campus is lively.
- Founder's Day next Wednesday.
- When will the new *Register* be out?
- Did the faculty grant your petition to register?
- Be sure your name appears right in the Register.
- Did you have a Merry Xmas, and a Happy New Year?
- Don't forget the Military Hop next Wednesday evening.

—Truth is stranger than fiction—to Eli Perkins.—*Josh Billings' fun.*

—Chemistry seems to have been the stumbling block with the boys.

—Several architects are at work on plans for the new Library Building.

—The lower classes should begin early to arrange for their class banquets.

—The aspirants for the positions on the crew are soon to begin training.

—Seniors, the subjects of your theses must be handed in on or before Friday, Jan. 13.

—The new mode of registration facilitated matters at the Registrar's office on Tuesday.

—The K. A. Lodge on Thursday evening of last week was the scene of a pleasant dancing party.

—Junior Ball tickets are now on sale and can be procured of any member of the committee.

—Mr. Wilson has recovered from his severe illness of last term and is again meeting his classes.

—Fire escapes and gas were the Christmas improvements at Cascadilla. Now let's have an elevator.

—Instructor P. Brun will spend the winter in California, where he will go for the benefit of his health.

—Leo forms new classes in dancing for beginners and advanced pupils to-night and to-morrow night.

—The cases of models of ancient coins from the British Museum are now hung in Professor Hale's room.

—There has not been so much dissatisfaction with marks for a long time as there was with those of last term.

—A certain department seems to be seeking to make a reputation (?) for itself and it is on a fair way to success.

—The American Association elected Eli Perkins a member at its August meeting at Columbia College, New York.

—Several changes have been made in French and German recitations which are explained in a supplementary schedule.

—The Cornell Glee Club are to give a concert here the night before the Junior Ball. They go to Owego the week before.

—Eli Perkins at Wilgus Opera House on Monday evening in his great lecture on the "Philosophy of Wit and Humor."

—If you wish to enjoy a hearty laugh see J. C. Roach as "Dan Darcy" at the Wilgus Opera House next Tuesday evening.

—Since the faculty declined to do so there seems to be an inclination on the part of many students to extend the winter vacation.

—Professor L. H. Bailey, of Michigan University, non-resident lecturer on Horticulture, began his course of lectures here Wednesday.

—The rooms of Professors Wheeler and Hale have been adorned with some beautiful and extensive casts, representing Greek and Roman types.

—Let every student aid in perpetuating the Military Hop as a feature of Cornell social life. This is an admirable method of observing Founder's Day.

—Several ladies both on the campus and in town opened their houses on New Year's Day, and many of the students took advantage of their hospitality.

—The enthusiasm always shown by Lieutenant Van Ness in his department is contagious, as the large number enlisted for volunteer drill this term proves.

—The Faculty held a special meeting on Wednesday and took action upon a large number of petitions from students, mostly relating to changes in registration.

—During the vacation, Ithaca was very gay socially and the students who remained here on account of the short vacation, were not so sorry, after all, that they could not visit their homes.

—Tickets for the Military Hop next Wednesday evening may be obtained from any of the following gentlemen: Lieut. Van Ness, Messrs. Chamberlain, Read, Blood, Edwards and Jones.

—The number of students dropped from the University this year on account of falling below the standard at the examinations, was proportionally smaller than the number dropped last year.

—Congratulations to the two Seniors who were married during the holidays. Too bad for them that the vacation wasn't longer. Even we, who didn't get married, found the recess short enough.

—Professors M. C. Tyler, H. S. White and B. G. Smith have been appointed as the representatives from the faculty on the committee which will make the preliminary arrangements for starting the *Cornell Magazine*.

—A very pleasant party of young people danced the old year out and the new year in at the Alpha Delta Phi chapter house. A number of other social events made the Holidays joyous for those who spent them in Ithaca.

—Who has not heard of Eli Perkins, the great philosopher and humorist? He will deliver one of his characteristic lectures next Monday evening at Wilgus Opera House. Seats now on sale at Finch's. Admission fifty cents.

—In view of the limited opportunity the students have of keeping informed on current topics, since the removal of the papers, would it not be well to bulletin important news so that students would not be ignorant of such events as European wars, etc.?

—It is to be hoped that President Cleveland and his charming wife will find it convenient to accept the invitation of the Trustees to attend our coming Commencement. The invitation was delivered to the President last week by Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell.

—Next Tuesday evening J. C. Roach will present "Dan Darcy" at Wilgus Opera House under the management of J. M. Hill. Mr. Roach has won an enviable reputation in personating the generous, impulsive witty Irishman and, in this play, is said to be at his best. He should be accorded a hearty reception.

—Professor Hale has been invited to deliver an address before the Schoolmasters' Club in New York City, on the subject of "Methods of Education in Latin." Professor Hale has accepted, and goes to New York to speak on the evening of the 14th of the present month.

—The reception given on Dec. 9 by Professor and Mrs. Thurston to the students of Sibley College was in every respect a success, and will doubtless be a landmark in the course of many a Sibley man whose social recreations are few and far between. The students all have a warm place in their hearts for the kind Professor and his wife.

—Equipments were issued on Wednesday to the volunteers who will drill once a week during the winter company. One company is composed of Sophomores and the other of Freshmen. This drill promises to be highly interesting and instructive as every one participating elects the work and enters into it with ambition and spirit.

—An evidence of the excellence of the instruction given in Professor Wait's Cascadilla School, is the fact that the professor has architect Miller at work on plans for a new building for his accommodation. His present rooms

have become too small. The new building is to be located above Heustis St., a short distance from Cascadilla Pond.

—There seems to be much disappointment over the removal of the daily papers from the Library. It should be understood that the executive committee and not the library authorities do this. While it is pleasant to have the papers on file, a little consideration will show that a library is not the best place for them. There was usually more or less talking around them. It is to be hoped that a reading room will soon be established.

—The Executive Council of our new Experiment Station met a short time ago and adopted a complete report. In this the council recommends that of the \$15000 appropriated, \$4,750 be used for supplies and the remaining \$10,250 be reserved for salaries. The Director of the station is to have under him one assistant in each of the following departments: Experimental botany, experimental horticulture, veterinary science, experimental entomology, and two assistants each in experimental agriculture and chemical analysis. A pamphlet giving full particulars is in course of preparation and will be circulated through the state.

—The Cornell University Christian Association has added the following list of periodicals to their reading room, and invites all students to make use of them: *Dailies*, Ithaca Journal; New York Post, Tribune and World; Boston Post; Philadelphia Times; Rochester Democrat; Buffalo Express; Syracuse Standard and Utica Herald. *Weeklies*, Chicago Inter-Ocean, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Louisville Courier-Journal, New Orleans Picayune, Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Boston Advertiser, Detroit Free Press. *Illustrated Papers*, Harper's Weekly, Judge, Puck, and Life. *Monthlies*, Harper's Century, Scribner's, Atlantic, and English Illustrated Magazine.

—Not only one of the rare dramatic treats, but also one of the important social events of the season will be the first appearance in Ithaca next Wednesday evening of Miss Maude Banks, daughter of Gen. N. P. Banks, ex-Governor of Massachusetts and ex-speaker of the National House of Representatives, in her own adaptation of Schiller's famous drama Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. Of all the society ladies who have recently adopted the stage, probably Miss Banks is the most worthy and the one most likely to succeed. She has youth, beauty and talent, her play is upon a subject poetically grand, and her production of it complete in every way. The *Detroit Free Press* of Dec. 23, 1887, says "Next to the

Booth and Barrett performances, Miss Banks, Joan of Arc is the most interesting and valuable dramatic contribution of the season." No advance in prices will be made for Miss Banks, engagement, and the sale of seats will open at Finch's Bookstore three days in advance.

PERSONALS.

SEVERAL professors "received" New Year's. BOYNTON, '87, was in town during the holidays.

A. C. BURNETT, formerly '88, is back again and will go into the Law School.

LIEUT. W. P. VAN NISS gave a reception during the Christmas holidays.

F. S. FIELDER, '89 and W. S. Kilmer, '90, have returned to the University.

W. D. Holmes, '81, spent Tuesday with friends of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

MISS SCHAEFFER of Wells, daughter of the former Dean, has been visiting friends in town.

MR. BURR sailed for Europe before Christmas in company with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Barnes.

MR. MURPHY, instructor in Mathematics last year is now a Professor in the Kansas State University.

MISS BAKER and Miss Hills of Vassar were the guests of Miss Thurston during the Christmas vacation.

L. F. PSOTTA, '88, starts for Europe shortly. The Editor-in-chief of the *Sun* spent the holidays in the metropolis.

F. S. FIELDER, '89, has returned to the University to go on with his class. He will resume his place on the ERA.

PROF. AND MRS. FUERTES have been called to New Brunswick, N. J., on account of the dangerous illness of her father.

EX-PRES. WHITE will spend this term at Johns Hopkins delivering a course of lectures to the students of that institution.

PROF. S. J. BRUN has been obliged, on account of ill health to give up his position for the present. He will spend the rest of the winter in California.

A. H. WASHBURNE, '89, has left the University for this term to accompany Ex-Pres. White as private secretary while he is lecturing at John Hopkins.

PROF. CRANE lectures Fridays to the Sophomore French class in place of the regular composition exercise which is omitted on account of the ill health of Instructor P. Brunn.

INSTRUCTOR NELLIGAN is detained at home by the serious illness of his mother but the work will go on as usual and the assignment of sections will be found in the schedule.

W. F. RACKEMAN, '89, will not return to the University this term. He has accepted a position in a railroad office in Boston. Base ball matters will miss Mr. Rackeman's enthusiasm.

PROF. H. S. WILLIAMS, our genial Dean has been made one of the Vice Presidents of the American Society of Naturalists; Professor Osborne was recently elected an honorary member of the New York State Association of Architects. At the next meeting of the Association, to be held at Syracuse, Feb. 8, he will read a paper on "The training of an architect." Thus do our professors make themselves felt outside the limits of the campus.

EXCHANGES.

During the vacation such a number of exchanges had accumulated that we have been fairly snowed under; and up to time of going to press we have been unable to do more than glance at a small number; therefore we are not as yet up to date in knowledge of what is going on about us.

The *Lake Forest University Stentor*, a monthly literary paper, contains an article called "An Episode in Baiae" which is interesting, and we think commendable. The scene of this little story is laid at Baiae, a summer resort of wealthy Roman citizens, in the year 160 A. D. The descriptions are good, the dialogue spirited, and the whole reminds one of Lytton or Chas. Kingsley.

The Supplement of the *University Herald* of Syracuse, contains a history of the university, and six full page engravings of the buildings.

The *Amherst Literary Monthly* reflects great credit upon its editors and we wish that more time was at our disposal to go over some of its articles and bring before our readers some of its interesting parts.

We might say similar things of the *Hamilton Review*, although that paper is of quite a different style. Both are excellent in their different ways.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

An amusing occurrence at the Ithaca Hotel cost a local youth with an inquisitive turn of mind several dollars worth of refreshments last Wednesday morning. Sitting quietly in the reading room a ministerial looking gentleman, smooth shaven, and wearing spectacles, a high choker and white cravat, was perusing a New York newspaper when the previous youth in question, who had been gazing at him intently for some time took the liberty to address him as follows: "I beg pardon, sir, but are you not the Rev. William Singley from Peoria, Ills.? An expression of amazement mingled with a broad good-natured

smile took possession of the stranger's features, who in the most gentlemanly manner replied by saying it was not the first time that his calling had been mistaken and every time any one had made so bold to question him, the boys engaged themselves at his expense. The hint was quite sufficient and I who had enjoyed the incident was invited to join them. Instead of being a clergyman the gentleman proved to be a representative of J. M. Hill, that famous theatrical manager who, besides operating the Union Square Theatre in New York, controls several of the best attractions on the road. Joseph W. Frankel, whom we afterward learned was the name of the visitor, said he was here for the purpose of arranging the details for the appearance, at the Wilgus Opera House next Tuesday night, of Manager Hills latest and most successful venture in the person of James C. Roach, who will present his new Irish-American play of Dan Darcy. Mr. Frankel entertained us pleasantly for an hour or more regarding his chief enterprises, but was most enthusiastic in speaking of Mr. Roach and his play. I have personally known Mr. Roach for many years, he said, as one of the best story tellers ever listened to, he was always one of the most typical Bohemians and managed to derive a good income from his witty writings for newspapers. The first achievement which made him famous was the play he wrote for Scanlan, the comedian, called "Shane ne Lawn." Dan Darcy portrays a character unlike the conventional Irishman seen for so many years. He is a warm-hearted, genial, good-natured Celt with all the humorous and splendid qualities of a well to do middle aged gentleman. Mr. Roach invests the character with a charm that is as peculiar as it is delightful. I tell you said Mr. Frankel, he is a refreshing person to any audience, for you never saw a real genuine Irishman until you have seen his performance, his principle power of attraction is his naturalness, why he don't appear to act at all and yet is forcible and his play is simply a poem. It is replete with intense heart interest and abounds with that delicious wholesome wit, humor and repartee of which there is so little in modern plays. Why the press in different cities where Mr. Roach has appeared have gone into raptures over the performance, still we put a few of the elaborate notices given and here Mr. Frankel showed newspapers among which was a copy of the Boston Herald, containing nearly a column of unstinted praise. I feel as though I am boring you, continued the talker, but my interest in the actor and his play is so strong it seems almost impossible for me to think of other matters. All I have to say is that J. M. Hill's past record should be a sufficient guarantee that the entertainment will be of a high order for you must remember that it was Mr. Hill who gave to the stage such distinguished talent as Margaret Mather and Denman Thompson and therefore he would not attempt at this time to injure his excellent reputation by offering an attraction lacking the merits to win popular esteem. We bring with Mr. Roach a company of exceeding excellence, accompanied by a brass band and orchestra of twelve pieces and will do everything to insure such an impression as will warrant a good many return dates. I am glad Mr. Wilgus is so thoroughly warmed up concerning the forthcoming event, well he knows something about J. M. Hill and no wonder. Well I suppose you are now perfectly satisfied that my calling is somewhat removed from that of preaching the Gospel, but if I continue much longer I am afraid our friend who made the mistake will say that I have mistaken my

calling and should have been some sort of a preacher. We lingered a while longer and wrestled with a number of subjects until our entertainer was warned that train time was approaching. STROLLER.

STRONG WORDS.—That Eli Perkins is a success as a humorous and philosophical lecturer none who have heard him can doubt, and it is with pleasure that the *Tribune* proclaims his excellencies. Mr. Perkins separates wit from humor, and shows that while humor is the plain faithful portrayal of the truth, wit is higher and more admirable as it is the blossom of humor through the creative genius of the mind. In his word-pictures Mr. Perkins is vivid and true, and in his mirth-provoking climaxes he has no superior. He gives the most natural and convincing illustrations of the various causes of laughter, from the tiresome syllogism of ancient humorists to the clean-cut conundrum and startling paradox of the present day. Those who go to hear Mr. Perkins may expect to hear a lecture which is not only humorous and witty, but which is filled with solid, irrefutable argument and original illustrations. His answer to Ingersoll is too good for criticism. It must be heard to be enjoyed.—*Bismarck Tribune*.

THEOLOGY IN BERE A.—A Methodist Sunday-school teacher in Berea, where Eli Perkins was billed to lecture under the auspices of Baldwin University, was examining his Sunday-school class. Among others he asked his class this question :

"What did Samuel say to Eli?"

No answer was given for a moment, then a sweet little girl spoke up and said :

"I know."

"Well," said the teacher, "what did Samuel say?"

"He said, 'get there, Eli!'" was the prompt reply. —*Cleveland Leader*.

Eli Perkins (Melville D. Landon, A. M.,) will lecture at Wilgus Opera House Monday, Jan. 9, 1888. Subject, "Philosophy of Wit and Humor." General admission 35 cents. Admission with reserved seat, 50 cents. Seats now on sale at Finch's book store.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

—"What kind of boys go to heaven?" asked the Sunday School superintendent.

"Dead boys," yelled the youngest member of the infant class.—*Jordon (N. Y.) Times*.

A WARNING.

—Once I was a happy college man,
No cares oppressed my mind,
I ran up bills as I went along,
And left them far behind.

My livery bills I quite forgot,
My tailor's bills as well,
When asked how much I owed my chum,
I never quite could tell.

Alas! Alas! now all is changed,
Altho' I fume and fret,
Those wretched bills I once ran up
I never can forget.

They're with me while the daylight lasts
They haunt me in my sleep,
Their horrid presence fills my mind,
Tho' rapt in slumbers deep.

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GEORGE H. COPP.

I'm now a wretched college man,
Thus with my cares beset,
No longer trifles slip my mind,
I've taken of *Loisette*.

—*Williams Weekly*.

THE CHIP BASKET.

—A man, inspecting lodgings, said
To the girl who showed him round,
"You're to be let with them, my maid,
"I suppose?" She blushed, then frowned.

And 'neath her look he seemed to quake,
As she, with chilling tone,
Replied, "Kind sir, you quite mistake,
I'm to be LET ALONE!"—*Ex.*

Teacher (to Johnnie). "If I add three fives and two fours together what result do I have?"
Johnnie Whistletop (absently): "A full house."

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

I had ventured a kiss,
Just an instant of bliss,
Made bold from the flash of her eyes,
'Twas rashness, 'tis true,
And its perils I knew,
But man never knows till he tries.

—*Yale Record*.

—MacGlew: "Miss Smith, allow me to introduce some Scotch friends. Mr. Hugh Donald, Mr. Hugh, Mr. McHugh, Mr. Hugh McHugh-Hugh, and Mr. Hugh-Hugh, Mr. Macgreggor Hugh—"

Miss Smith: "Whew!"
Faints and falls.

UNDERSTOOD.

[A companion to "Misunderstood," in the Century.]

He was surprised at my nay, but I'm sure I looked yea:

How provoking men are when they're going away.
I know I was pretty—why did he delay?

He was surprised at my nay, but I'm sure I looked yea.

Some men are so dense—but 'twas different next day,

When I shyly said yes as he was going away.
The horrid wretch! What did he say?

"Last night you declined; now it's my turn for nay."—*Lampoon*.

His arm crept timidly 'round her waist,
Till a pin destroyed his glee;
But the maiden said, with never a blush,
I pinned my affections in thee.

—*Texas Siftings*.

BOOK NOTICES.

ELOCUTION FOR ADVANCED PUPILS, by JOHY MURRAY. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. For sale by D. F. Finch. Price \$1.00.

This is a hand-book of elocution intended more for those who have but little time to study and who wish to work alone, rather than for instruction under an instructor. It is compact, concise, and to the point, and for those for whom it is intended there is no better. The chapters on monotony and on emphasis are especially good. "Commencement Oratory" is also

well treated, and if some of our commencement speakers would apply these remarks to themselves, we should have better commencements in the future.

POETRY AND PHILOSOPHY OF GOETHE. Edited by Marion V. Dudley. Published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.50.

This book comprises the lectures and extempore discussions before the Milwaukee Literary School in August, 1886, in which men and women of ability and reputation participated. The volume includes thirteen lectures, all of which contain invaluable information on subjects relating to the life and works of the great master of German literature. No field of study offers an opportunity for pleasant and profitable research greater than that which is comprised in the scope of this book, and its readers will derive both pleasure and profit from every page. To all students of the highest literature and philosophy, and especially to admirers of Goethe, the volume is one of genuine interest. Among the contributors are Professor W. T. Hewitt, of Cornell, and Professor F. B. Sanborn, formerly of the same institution. We recommend the book as a valuable contribution to a favorite field of literature, and agree with an able critic who has said, "To read it is of itself a culture."

The following books have been received and will be reviewed in subsequent numbers of the ERA:

Benjamin Franklin, by J. B. McMaster, New York; Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

English History, by D. H. Montgomery, Boston; Ginn & Co.

Hours with Men and Books, by Wm. Mathews, Chicago; S. C. Griggs & Co.



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Prager's New Dancing Academy.

Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarnio Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

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F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

T. SHANNON, '88, F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89, P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial column, the exchange column, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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IN the light of the official statement by the President in Tuesday's *Sun* it seems that we were wrongly informed as to the state of affairs implied in our editorial, last week, on Last Term's Examinations. We based our remarks on the prevailing reports about the severity and fatal consequences of the examinations. It appears that the disaster was greatly exaggerated; and we take pleasure in setting matters aright. The President says: "A careful examination of the official report furnishes the most amazing evidence of the incorrectness of the prevailing impression."

WE publish in this issue a second article by Professor Corson on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, devoted chiefly to the dedicatees of the first Folio edition of Shakespeare's Plays, the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Montgomery. The next article will be devoted to the dedicators, John Heminge and Henry Condell; and the next to the Commendatory Verses prefixed, and their several authors. These articles are designed to show the unquestionable authenticity of the First Folio, the testimony to that authenticity being abundant and incontrovertible. We would call attention to the great range of Shakespearian bibliography, and on the language-shaping of the plays as a chronological test. During this term and the next he will lecture on the dramatic action, and motive, and the *mise en scène*, of about twenty plays, representing the early, middle, and late periods of the poet's workmanship. In addition to the lectures, there is a course of study, which will extend through the year, of Shakespeare's English, based on the three Roman plays, Coriolanus, Julius Caesar, and Antony and Cleopatra, and on the Winter's Tale. Regarded as a study of language, merely, this is an extremely valuable course; and its value is much enhanced by the various kinds of collateral instruction which is imparted by the Professor. The University can certainly claim to have the completest course of Shakespearian study in the country; and the prizes now attached to the course, that offered by Mrs. A. S. Barnes, and that by "The New Shakespere Society" of London, must do much toward stimulating the study of Shakespeare, among the students.

WHEN college friends meet in after life and recall the college days that are past, it is not the brilliant translation of Horace, nor the successful experiment in Chemistry nor the excellent workmanship in the shop that is asso-

ciated with the pleasantest memories. No one will hesitate to say that the regular routine work of the University is of the first importance; but still there are other phases of college life that are important and that should receive the moral support of the students and professors. There may be in the American college a tendency to give too much attention to athletics. In reading some college papers one is sometimes given the impression that athletics is of supreme importance. But because the line is not clearly drawn beyond which athletics must not venture and because there may be instance wherein scholarship may have suffered from too much enthusiasm in college sports there is no reason why a professor should denounce any branch of athletics as pernicious. The sports upon the field and water that one recalls in after life with so much pleasure occupy too large a place in college life to be so lightly considered. How we won the Childs' Cup upon the Schuylkill and the base ball pennant upon the diamond, will be pleasant incidents to relate around the fireside in after life. We have won many brilliant victories in athletics. But we have now reached a turning point in our course. We are about to seek new fields of conquest. The enthusiastic support of the whole University is required to make such a surety.

THE SHAKESPEARE-BACON CONTROVERSY.

II.

THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE FIRST FOLIO.

Lady Bab.—Did you never read Shikspur?

Mrs. Kitty.—Shikspur? Shikspur? Who wrote it?
Garrick's High Life Below Stairs.

No more authentic volume was published in the first quarter of the 17th century than the First Folio edition of the Plays of Shakespeare, which bears the following title:

"Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, & Tragedies. Published according to the True Originall Copies. London. Printed by Isaac Iaggard, and Ed. Blount. 1623."

The colophon reads: "Printed at the Charges of W. Jaggard, Ed. Blount, I. Smithweke, and W. Aspley, 1623."

On the title page, on a rectangular ground, measuring 7.5x6.3 inches, is a portrait of the Poet, under which, on the left-hand side, is the

inscription, "Martin Droeshout sculpsit London." Droeshout was a Dutch artist, resident, at the time, in London. He engraved portraits of George Chapman (for his translation of Homer), John Fox, the martyrologist, John Howson, Bishop of Oxford, afterward Bishop of Durham, Richard Elton, Lord Montjoy Blount, William Fairfax, who fell at the siege of Frankendale, in 1621, and other distinguished persons of the time. (See 3d Var. ed. of Shakespeare, 1821, vol. 2, p. 514.)

Droeshout may never have seen Shakespeare, and may have had to work after some poor sketch or painting, in the possession of Shakespeare's family, or, which is more likely (as the costume is evidently theatrical, even to the hair, which has the appearance of a peruke), after some daub which had been hanging in the tiring-room of the theatre, representing Shakespeare in one of his impersonations, possibly, as has been suggested, Old Knowell, in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour." Be that as it may, the portrait must have been a passably good likeness, or Ben Jonson, his most intimate friend, would hardly have allowed his lines "To the Reader" respecting it, to face the title-page, especially, too, as there must have been hundreds of people in London, at the time, to whom Shakespeare's face had been familiar. But all which concerns our present purpose is, that the portrait is not a "sell," but, unquestionably, an authentic, a *bona-fide* portrait, done by an engraver of whose work numerous other specimens exist, and testified to by a life-long friend, and that friend one of the most prominent of the poets and dramatists of the time, and exceedingly jealous of his own reputation.

Ben Jonson's lines 'To the Reader' are familiar to everybody who reads:

"This figure, that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut;
Wherein the Grauer had a strife
With Nature, to out-doo the life.
O, could he but haue drawne his wit
As well in brasse, as he hath hit
His face; the Print would then surpasse
All, that was ever writ in brasse.
But, since he cannot, Reader, looke
Not on his Picture, but his Booke.—B. I."

A large allowance must of course be made for conventional extravagance of phrase, in such cases. Similar compliments to engravers were not uncommon at the time. See notes to the Lines, in "Shakespeare's Centurie of Praise; . . . By C. M. Ingleby, LL. D. Second edition, . . . by Lucy Toulmin Smith," pp. 141, 142. But the important thing is the high tribute involved in the Lines, to the Poet's "wit."

Though it is outside of our present purpose, one thing must be said, in defence of Droeshout, as an engraver, namely, that, judging from other portraits which exist, engraved by him, especially those of Fairfax and Bishop Howson, this of Shakespeare, as we have it in the First Folio, does not do him (the engraver) justice, evidence existing that the plate on which the portrait was engraved, was tampered with before it was used for printing the portrait as it appears in the First Folio. That evidence is afforded by a proof-impression now among the Shakespearean rarities, drawings, and engravings, possessed by James Orchard Halliwell-Phillipps, Esq., F. R. S., at Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton, England, "that quaint wigwam on the Sussex Downs which has the honour of sheltering more record and artistic evidences connected with the personal history of the Great Dramatist than are to be found in any other of the World's libraries." Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps has privately printed a Calendar of these rarities, "For Special Circulation and for Presents only." I have had the privilege of examining the above-mentioned proof-impression, and can testify to the superior delicacy and softness of the work to that exhibited by the portrait as it appears in all existing copies of the First Folio. The late F. W. Fairholt, F. S. A., in his description, given in the Calendar, of this proof-impression, minutely contrasts it with the Folio engraving, and explains how by cross-hatching and coarse dotting, the artistic merit of the plate was seriously impaired; and the late Mr. William Smith, Director of the National Portrait Gallery, the highest authority on early engraving, after a careful examination of the proof-impression, gives it as his opinion, that "on what is technically termed proving the plate, it was thought that much of the work was so delicate as not to allow of a sufficient number of impressions being printed. Droeshout might probably have refused to spoil his work, and it was retouched by an inferior and coarser engraver."

Sed hæc hactenus. My theme is the authenticity of the First Folio.

Following the title-leaf, is the Dedication, "To the most noble and incomparable paire of brethren. William Earle of Pembroke, &c. Lord Chamberlaine to the Kings most Excellent Maiesty. and Philip Earle of Montgomery, &c. Gentleman of his Maiesties Bed-Chamber. Both Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and our singular good Lords."

It may be assumed, as a matter of course, that the privilege of dedicating the Work to

two noblemen of such exalted rank and station as were the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Montgomery, had first to be solicited and secured by the dedicators, John Heminge and Henry Condell. It would have been a piece of unexampled audacity, in those days, for two actors to dedicate the Work to them without express permission. And it is evident from the Dedication itself, that the privilege was granted by them, not so much on account of the honor (although they no doubt esteemed it such), which the Dedication would do them, as by reason of their personal interest in Shakespeare, and of their admiration of his Plays.

From what we know of one of the dedicatees, the Earl of Pembroke, as a liberal patron of literature and the drama, and of their representatives, it may be presumed, that he generously aided in the enterprise, which must have been attended with large expense. The publication of such a magnificent volume, in those days, when there was no general reading public, and no book trade, in its present meaning, was a great undertaking, and could have been possible only with noble patronage.

The knowledge we have of these two noblemen, is abundant and entirely authentic. Anthony à Wood says of them, in his "Athenæ Oxonienses.—An exact history of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the most Antient and Famous University of Oxford, from 15 Hen. VII, A. D. 1500, to the Author's death in Nov. 1695," "William Herbert, son and heir of Hen. Earl of Pembroke was born at Wilton in Wilts, 8 Apr. 1580, became a nobleman of New Coll. in Lent Term 1592, aged 13, continued there about two years, succeeded his father in his honours 1601, made Knight of the Garter 1 Jac. I. and Governour of Portsmouth six years after. In 1626 he was unanimously elected Chancellor of this University [Oxford], being a great patron of learning, and about that time was made Lord Steward of the Kings Household. He was not only a great favourer of learned and ingenious men, but was himself learned, and endowed to admiration with a poetical geny, as by those amorous and not inelegant aires and poems of his composition doth evidently appear; some of which had musical notes set to them by Hen. Lawes* and Nich. Lanear. All that he hath extant, were published with this title :

*The leading musical composer of the time. He composed the music for Milton's *Comus*, and performed the combined characters of the Spirit and the shepherd Thyrsis, in that drama; was one of the court-musicians to K. Charles the First.

Poems written by William Earl of Pembroke, etc., many of which are answered by way of repartee, by Sir. Benj. Rudyard, with other poems written by them occasionally and apart. Lond. 1660. Oct. He died suddenly in his house called Baynard's Castle in London, on the tenth of Apr. in sixteen hundred and thirty. . . whereupon his body was buried in the Cath. Ch. at Salisbury near to that of his Father. See more of him in the *Fasti*, among the Creations, an. 1605. He had a younger brother named Philip, who was also a nobleman of New Coll. at the same time with his brother, was afterwards created Earl of Montgomery, and upon the death of his brother William, succeeded in the title of Pembroke. . . . He also turned rebel* when the Civil Wars began in 1642, was one of the Council of State by Oliver's appointment after K. Ch. I. was beheaded, . . .

He also was Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in 1648. Pembroke College was named after the Earl of Pembroke. He presented to the Bodleian Library, 242 Greek manuscripts which he had bought in Italy.

In the *Fasti Oxonienses* appended to the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, the Earl of Pembroke is represented as "the very picture and *viva effigies* of Nobility, a person truly generous, a singular lover of learning and the professors thereof, and therefore by the Academians elected their Chancellor some years after this. . . . His person was rather majestic than elegant, and his presence, whether quiet or in motion, was full of stately gravity. His mind was purely heroic, often stout, but never disloyal, and so vehement an opponent of the Spaniard, that when that match fell under consideration in the latter end of the reign of K. Jam. I. he would sometimes rouse to the trepidation† of that King, yet kept in favour still; for His Majesty knew plain dealing (as a jewel in all men so) was in a Privy-Counsellor an ornamental duty; and the same true heartedness commended him to K. Ch. I."

These two noblemen were nephews of Sir Philip Sidney, their mother being Mary Sidney, Sir Philip's sister, who married Henry, 2d Earl of Pembroke, in 1576. For her Sir Philip wrote his "Arcadia." She composed an "Elegy on Sir Philip Sidney," and a "Pastoral Dialogue in Praise of Astraea" (Queen Elizabeth). She was a Hebrew scholar, and translated a number of the Psalms into English verse, and also certain works from the French.

*Wood was a hot Royalist.

†Ham-L'estrage in his Hist. of the reign of K. Ch. I. under the year 1630.

She died in 1621. For a further account of her, see Rose's Biographical Dictionary. She was the subject of Ben Jonson's celebrated epitaph:

"Underneath this sable* hearse
Lies the subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother.
Death, ere thou hast slain another,
Learn'd † and fair and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee."

Lord Clarendon gives a noble portrait of the Earl of Pembroke, in his "History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England:":

"William, Earl of Pembroke was next, a man of another mould and making [than the Earl of Arundel], and of another fame and reputation with all men, being the most universally beloved and esteemed of any man of that age; and having a great office in the court, he made the court itself better esteemed, and more revered in the country. And as he had a great number of friends of the best men, so no man had ever the confidence to avow himself to be his enemy. . . . He was master of a great fortune from his ancestors, and had a great addition by his wife, . . . but all served not his expense, which was only limited by his great mind, and occasions to use it nobly.

He lived many years about the court, before in it; and never by it; being rather regarded and esteemed by King James, than loved and favoured. After the foul fall of the earl of Somerset, he was made lord Chamberlain of the King's house, more for the Court's sake than his own; and the Court appeared with the more lustre, because he had the government of that province. As he spent and lived upon his own fortune, so he stood upon his own feet, without any other support than of his proper virtue and merit; and lived towards the favourites with that decency, as would not suffer them to censure or reproach his master's judgment and election, but as with men of his own rank. He was exceedingly beloved in the court, because he never desired to get that for himself, which others laboured for, but was still ready to promote the pretences of worthy men. And he was equally celebrated in the country, for having received no obligations from the court which might corrupt or sway his affections and judgment; so that all who were displeased and unsatisfied in the court, were always inclined to put themselves under his banner, if he would have admitted them; and yet he did not so reject them, as to make them choose another shelter, but so far suffered them to depend on him, that he could restrain

* V. R., "marble." † V. R., "wise."

them from breaking out beyond private resentments and murmurs.

He was a great lover of his country, and of the religion and justice, which he believed could only support it; and his friendships were only with men of those principles. And as his conversation was most with men of the most pregnant parts and understanding, so towards any such, who needed support or encouragements, though unknown, if fairly recommended to him, he was very liberal. Sure never man was planted in a court, that was fitter for that soil, or brought better qualities with him to purify that air."

See also Lodge's "Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain," Bohn's ed., vol. 3, pp. 257--266.

The poet Daniel inscribed to the Earl of Pembroke, in 1601, his prose work, "A Defence of Rhyme." We learn from this work that Daniel pursued the study of history and poetry under the patronage of the Pembroke family, he having been brought up at Wilton, the family seat, and to the same family he appears to have been indebted for a university education.

Ben Jonson dedicated his "Catiline his Conspiracy," in the First Folio edition of his Works, 1616, to the Earl of Pembroke, in words which reflect the character of both the dedicator and the dedicatee:

"To the Great Example of Honor, and Vertue, the most noble William, Earle of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlaine, etc. My Lord, In so thick, and darke an ignorance, as now almost covers the age, I crave leave to stand neare your light: and, by that, to bee read. Posteritie may pay your benefit the honor, & thanks: when it shall know, that you dare, in these jig-given times, to countenance a legitimate Poeme. I must call it so, against all noise of opinion: from whose crude, and ayrie reports, I appeale, to that great and singular faculty of iudgement in your Lordship, able to vindicate truth from error. It is the first (of this race) that ever I dedicated to any person, and had I not thought it the best, it should have bene taught a lesse ambition. Now, it approacheth your censure [i. e., judgment] cheerfully, and with the same assurance, that innocency would appeare before a magistrate.

Your Lo. most faithfull
honoror,

BEN IONSON."

Jonson also dedicated his "Epigrammes," in the First Folio edition of his works, to the Earl of Pembroke.

In Chapman's translation of Homer, there is

a sonnet addressed to the Earl of Pembroke, in the following words: "To the learned, and most noble patron of learning, the Earl of Pembroke, etc. [Against the two Enemies of Humanity and Religion (Ignorance and Impiety) the awak't spirit of the most knowing and divine Homer calls, to attendance of our Heroical Prince, the most honoured and incorruptible heroë, the Earl of Pembroke, &c.]

The sonnet ends with the line, "Pure are those streams that these times cannot trouble," which reflects the reputation which the Earl universally enjoyed.

As shown by Charles Armitage Brown, in his "Shakespeare's Autobiographical Poems, being his Sonnets clearly developed," etc., there is "every probability short of certainty," that by the "Mr. W. H." to whom the first edition of the Sonnets (1609) is dedicated, as their "onlie begetter," (that is, the Sonnets were born of him,*) was meant William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. The judicial Henry Hallam remarks thereupon, in his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe," "This hypothesis is not strictly proved, but sufficiently so, in my opinion, to demand our assent."

Shakespeare's "sugred Sonnets among his private friends," are alluded to by Francis Meres, in his "Palladis Tamia," published in 1598. If these "sugred sonnets" were the same, or generally the same, as those published in 1609, it is, therefore, not unlikely, that the friendship of Poet and Patron must have extended over a period of twenty years.

The Dedication of the First Folio, it is plain to see, is not the ordinary, conventional, adulatory, meaningless dedication of the time, which was as often solicited by the dedicatee, who was short of honors, as by the dedicator, who was short of funds; but that so distinguished had been the favor shown to Shakespeare by the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Montgomery, and such had been their estimation of his Plays, and such was their pre-eminence (especially that of the Earl of Pembroke) as liberal patrons of literature and the drama, that, in the words of the Dedication, "the Volume asked to be theirs." What significant words (or are they merely words without any significance?) are the following, from the Dedication: "*But since your L. L. have bene pleas'd to thinke these trifles some-thing, heeretofore; and HAVE PROSEQUUTED BOTH THEM, AND THEIR AUTHOR LIVING, WITH SO MUCH FAVOUR: we hope, that (they out-living him,*

* "Yet be most proud of that which I compile, whose influence is thine and born of thee." Sonnet 78.

and he not having the fate, common with some, to be executor to his owne writings) you will use the like indulgence toward them, YOU HAVE DONE UNTO THEIR PARENT. There is a great difference, whether any Booke choose his Patrones, or finde them: This hath done both. For, so much were your L. L. likings of the severall parts, when they were acted, as before they were published, the Volume ask'd to be yours. We have but collected them, and done an office to the dead, to procure his Orphanes, Guardians; without ambition either of selfe-profit, or fame: only to keepe the memory of so worthy a Friend, & Fellow alive, as was our SHAKESPEARE, by humble offer of his playes, to your most noble patronage."

The Pembrokes were of the best stock in England; and no other noble family of the time sustained more intimate relations with, and favored more liberally, literature and the drama, and their representatives, nor was better acquainted with all the literary and dramatic circumstances of the time. The Earl of Pembroke certainly knew more about the man Shakespeare and the authorship of the Shakespeare Plays, than William Henry Smith, Delia Bacon, Nathaniel Holmes, Ignatius Donnelly, and other "unfortunate souls that trace them in their line," all of whom belong to a class of minds characterized by Dr. Ingleby: "Mix up" he says, "a quantity of matters relevant and irrelevant, and those minds will eliminate from the instrument of reasoning every point on which the reasoning ought to turn, and then proceed to exercise their constitutional perversity on the residue."

If the Earl of Pembroke had had any doubt as to Shakespeare's being the veritable author of the Plays, he was not the man to accept the dedication of them as Shakespeare's, nor to allow the statement in the Dedication that he and his brother Philip, had "*prosequuted both them and their Authour living, with so much favour.*" Again. No other author of the time knew the man Shakespeare better, sustained more intimate relations with him, nor was better acquainted with all the literary and dramatic circumstances of the time, than Ben Jonson. And if he had had any doubt, induced by the faintest whisper of suspicion in the dramatic world, as to whether Shakespeare were the veritable author of the Plays, he was the unlikeliest man in all England to lend his name, and authority, to a work of questionable authorship. We know the personal character of Ben Jonson better, perhaps, than we know that of any other man of the time. His character is to us as distinct as that of his

great namesake of the 18th century. Both were characterized by a rough (I was going to say, brutal) honesty; both showed no quarter to shams; both had marvellous good opinions of themselves; and both were chary of their praises of others.

The next paper will be devoted to the dedicators, John Heminge and Henry Condell (of whom we have entirely authentic knowledge, and plenty of it, for our purpose), and to their Address "To the great Variety of Readers."

HIRAM CORSON.

FOUNDER'S DAY.

The authorities of the University were unusually fortunate this year in their preparations for the commemoration of Founder's Day, and the only misfortune to regret is that the day was so intensely cold and stormy that many were obliged to stay away, who would otherwise have been present. Delegations from the University officials of administration and instruction and from the different classes were ready at ten o'clock to take their places in the line which was formed shortly after, under the direction of Lieut. Van Ness, the chief marshal. The procession marched through the Memorial Chapel, passing through the eastern entrance, and reverently by the tomb of Ezra Cornell. Wreaths of flowers, carried by the marshals, were placed at the foot of the tomb, as tokens of the everlasting love and esteem which we hold for our illustrious founder whose last resting place is within the walls of the great university which bears his name. As the procession passed out of the chapel, grave music was discoursed on the organ; then the line of march was resumed and continued to the Armory where the exercises took place.

After singing by the Cornell Glee Club and prayer by Rev. C. M. Tyler, President Adams introduced the speaker of the day with the remark that Professor Schurman had gained such a wide reputation as an orator and thinker, that an extended introduction was really unnecessary. Professor Schurman was unfortunately suffering from a severe cold and was obliged to keep his voice in check to endure the strain of a long address, but even with this inconvenience, the marks of the finished orator were plainly visible and the argument presented was too strong to admit detraction by an unfortunate hoarseness in delivery. The address was eminently logical and of a scope to comprehend fully the scholarly argument which was so clearly and ably established.

Professor Schurman prefaced his address by a touching tribute to the memory of the found-

der, and drew a faithful picture of our noble benefactor's life of sacred devotion to mankind and self-regardless ministrations which he carried to the verge of desperate fortune; and he explained the appropriateness of the subject to the occasion by suggesting that as last year the pathos of our founder's struggles had been so ably presented, it seemed fitting that we should, this year, calmly consider the ends for which he battled and the ideal which he hoped to realize in the establishment of Cornell University.

The address began with sketches of the educational systems of past civilizations, and the evolution from the most primitive ideas of education in the savage mind to the broader development of modern times was clearly defined. The speaker dwelt upon the different traits which marked the ancient methods in China, India and Egypt and remarked the tradition of exclusiveness that was obtained in those civilizations, and was broken afterwards by the influence of Christianity. He next showed the characteristics of educational institutions in Greece and Rome, contrasting the love for music and gymnastics in the former with the cold utilitarianism of the latter. After drawing these historical sketches and thus presenting the early ideals of education which prevailed, the influence of ancient methods upon later development was shown, and the speaker was drawn to the point of characterizing the leading features of the present age. The modern tendency is to embody in church and state, the idea of liberty, equality and fraternity of men, and this idea has been completely embodied only on this North American continent. Professor Schurman thus logically came to the leading question and continued as follows:

We have a people's government and a people's church. Have we a people's university? If so, how is it constituted?

After what I have just said, we shall not find it difficult to answer this question. If the modern university is to reflect the spirit of the age, it must, like the modern State, recognize no distinctions of class or caste. Every human being will come before it with the same infinite and inviolable personality. All will have the same claims upon it. *Universality*, therefore, is the first mark of such a university. There is no class, or no individual, to whom its doors are not open. And this is what distinguishes it from the educational institutions of all former ages. They were intended for certain select portions of the people; the majority were excluded from them. Take the most brilliant of these ancient systems, the Athenian. It excluded slaves, who formed four-fifths of the population of Attica; it excluded women, half the remaining one-fifth, and of the small residue, the larger portion were practically excluded by the heavy cost entailed. *Exclusiveness* was the badge

of ancient education. The modern university must know no limits but humanity.

But the most significant characteristic has yet to be mentioned. If nothing were required in a people's university but open doors to all, then examples of it might be found, though not in the ancient world, in every civilized country of modern times. But there is another requisite and a very important one. The curriculum must be as varied as the wants of the people. And of how many of the great universities of the world, can this, I would ask, be claimed? They care for theology, for law, for medicine, for the humanities, and, to some extent, for the sciences of nature. But though it has been so assumed for some hundred of years, I venture to assert that mankind is not constituted by the minister, the lawyer, the doctor, and the master of arts, not even if you throw in a new-fangled bachelor of science. Here is the point at which the inherited ideal of education needs modification. It was excellent for an age that knew of a scientific basis for the professions of the classes, but of none for the occupations of the masses. But the day of the people has at last arrived. A revolution has taken place in the character of their employments. The introduction of machinery has devolved upon nature what was formerly left to the uneducated and almost instinctive activity of the multitude. But to avail ourselves of the power of nature we must know her operations and her laws. Consequently the industrial pursuits of the present day are as much dependent upon scientific knowledge as medicine or law. Of course, not every manual laborer needs or can have this knowledge. One may attend to a machine without understanding the principles of its construction or operation. And there still remain many varieties of work to which machinery has not been applied. Nevertheless it is, broadly speaking, true that the industries of the people have in those modern times been organized upon a new basis. Man has enlisted in his service the powers of nature. And if, since the foundation of Salerno, universities have been dedicated to the investigation of nature, with a view to providing a remedy for human diseases, they now assuredly need a fuller consecration to the same service for the additional purpose of rendering more available to our miserable race those natural powers and operations by which the works of man are effected and the life of man sustained.

The fact is we do not discern the signs of the times or as evolutionists say, we are not adjusted to our environment. I sometimes think we never do get adjusted until it is too late, until the environment has changed or we are on the eve of quitting it. At any rate we are slow to adapt ourselves to new conditions, and slower still to recognize that the conditions are new. They change so gradually and imperceptibly that, as Darwin says of geological formations, they are not noticed till the slow hand of time has marked the close of one epoch and the opening of another. We are in the full stream of modern tendencies; and yet our university ideals belong for the most part to a period anterior to the inventions of printing, gun-powder, the mariner's compass and the telescope and to the vast geographical and astronomical discoveries, which with those inventions, form the beginnings of our modern civilization. The divorce between the universities and the activities of life is astounding. Who would ever suspect from examination of a university curriculum, that man's

dominion over nature was, after his own freedom, the greatest gain and the most characteristic feature of our age? Yet, in truth, it is with us that the kingdom of man has come. The poetic vision of Shakespeare, the prophetic aspiration of Bacon, first attain in this age their realization; yet in how many universities in which the *Tempest* and the *Novum Organum* are read, do you find any recognition of those potent arts whose magic they celebrate?

To be perfectly open, we are, in spite of our professed democracy, still aristocratic in university matters. We think there are some subjects too common for university instruction. But a people's university, if it is true to the spirit of our age, must hold all subjects equally respectable and provide instruction in all alike. Least of all can it afford to omit those industrial arts which lie at the foundation of our modern life. But with them it must include every interest of the people which admits of scientific treatment. The masses and the classes must both be represented. Or rather, such a university can recognize no such distinction, for the objects of every occupation must be esteemed equally significant. The analysis of soils is as important as the analysis of literature. The steam engine is as sacred as Greek. Philosophy is not more venerable than road-making. A house is as rational as the geometry it embodies. We must no longer dream that the little section of knowledge we cultivate is the holy of holies. Every atom of the universe is equally worthy of regard.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole
Whose body nature is and God the soul.

The spirit which sets up distinctions is that which of old separated the Greeks from the Barbarians and the Jews from the Gentiles. Would to heaven we might once more see the sky open and a great sheet let down to earth with all manner of things therein, and hear again the voice speaking a second time and saying, "What God hath cleansed, that call thou not common." In God's universe there is nothing common or unclean and whatever is known about it must have a place in the curriculum of a people's university.

Here then are two characteristics of a people's university. In contradistinction to the ideal of the ancient world—of India, Egypt, Greece, &c.—it proclaims that every person has the same right to knowledge. And in opposition to the general practice of the modern world, it proclaims the equal worth of every subject of study. The first of these propositions, no American at least, will call in question. The second I consider equally true. But in case the considerations already adduced do not carry to your minds the evidence and the conviction I claim for them, it may be well to show that the second proposition is a necessary consequence of the first. For when you have once granted the inviolable rights of every human person, you cannot take the needs of one soul as norm for another. The curiosity of one mind may direct itself upon languages, of another upon machinery. But if Sanskrit finds one man, sets him thinking, and develops his power, and opens to him a storehouse of information, and if the steam engine does the same for another man and brings him a livelihood as well, it is mere priggishness to call the one man educated and the other uneducated. The only reason of our doing so is that we are the slaves of a system of education which, though admirable for its day, is not comprehensive enough for the new conditions of this latest age of the world's

progress. We profess to accept the modern principle of individualism, but in our educational theories we are still bound to oligarchy if not to despotism. Here, however, the people are wiser than their official spokesmen. The practical sense of the community has long since recognized that a man may be as truly educated in business or in the workshop as in the laboratory or the seminary. And the people's university must rest upon this indubitable insight. Its curriculum must embrace the inventions of our own day, the sciences of the moderns, the learning of the ancients,—in a word, everything capable of theoretic consideration, everything in which the mind of man is rationally interested. Such a programme would also have a fine moral influence. Instead of puffing us up with conceit, and leading us to disparage those who have not taken a bachelor's degree, it would be a perpetual reminder of the limits of our attainments, and of the variety of human interests, and it could scarcely fail to deepen our idea of that Infinite Mind in whom are contained all those treasures of wisdom and knowledge which man strives to apprehend in broken and disconnected fragments.

Hegel was charged with constructing a political philosophy for the express purpose of justifying the constitution of Prussia. And it may be suspected that in my *à priori* deduction of a people's university I had my eye on Cornell. Now I will say that Cornell is the only institution which, so far as I know has attempted to embody the principles here laid down in the constitution of a university. But I must protest I have reached these principles by independent reasoning. And I willingly leave it with you to determine how far the arguments are valid by which I have sought to deduce the constitution of an ideal university from the general spirit of our age and the particular conditions of our modern life and culture.

Our problem is now solved. We set out to determine the constitutive idea of this University. We seemed to digress into a discussion of a people's university. But we have found the two are the same. When Ezra Cornell founded an institution where any person could find instruction in any subject, he founded a university of the people—a university demanded by the democratic ideas of modern times, yet a university so broad that, while it is just to the present, it ignores nothing of the past, and is capable of expanding to the requirements of all that the future has in store for our race.

* * * * *

One remark more and I have done. In another year Cornell University will have come of age, and I trust the event will be worthily celebrated. It will then fall to the historian—and no one can write that history but the distinguished first president who so largely made it—to trace the development of your *alma mater* throughout all the varied phases of her adolescence. There may be disappointments and failures to chronicle, for

... a man's reach should exceed his grasp,
Or what's a heaven for?

Yet these shortcomings apart, and they are common to every history, it will be a record of such wonderful growth, such many-sided and brilliant achievement as has no parallel, I believe, in the educational annals of our race. This retrospect will not fail to arouse hope and engender extravagant expectations of the future. And it will be altogether fitting on

that occasion that you give yourselves up to the enthusiasm which the picture is calculated to strike in the coldest heart. That will be time to feel confidence and to exult in it, not to analyze its grounds. Good grounds, however, there are; and under other circumstances it were desirable you should cast about for them. But that the ecstasy of that high hour may not be sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought, let me here anticipate, and, on a Founder's Day devoted to more sober inquiries, assure you that the unparallel prosperity of our university has been owing to the character of its constitutive ideal to that principle of universality, and equality which it is the undying fame of Ezra Cornell to have conceived and here first applied to education almost at the very time the nation was receiving a fresh consecration to it from the priestly lips of Lincoln on the hallowed field of Gettysburg; and let me further tell you (and these are the last words by which I would seek to attune you to that coming celebration) that our confidence in the future of Cornell University is due to an ineradicable conviction, attested by the whole spirit and drift of the modern world, that under God, education of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

MILITARY HOP.

The first military hop of the season has come and gone, and was a brilliant success. Very informal, it was also very enjoyable both to the dancers and to the spectators. The decorations consisted of many flowers and plants on the platform and of two stands of arms at the west end of the armory supporting the colors of the Cornell battalion. What added most to the picturesqueness of the scene was that most of the officers appeared in their uniforms which contrasted very prettily with the conventional evening dress by the other gentlemen and the varied costumes of the ladies. The Germania orchestra furnished the music and gave fair satisfaction though some fault was found with the time. The neat dance orders contained the list of twelve regular dances, and five "extras" were added before the orchestra played "Home Sweet Home" at twelve o'clock. At this hop there were not a dozen gentlemen to one lady as is customary, and more strangers and town people present made it appear more like one of the balls. Lack of space prevents our giving a detailed account or list of those there but suffice it to say that every one present wished that these informal affairs came oftener.

—The joint committee from the faculty and students for the selection of editors for the new *Magazine* met yesterday afternoon, and after consultation and canvassing the different candidates, the following men were declared elected: H. C. Beauchamp, E. B. Barnes, E. S. Potter, H. E. Wise, A. E. Hoyt.

—Class banquet next.

WOODFORD ORATION SUBJECTS.

The Professor of Rhetoric has furnished to the ERA the following subjects for Woodford orations, suggested by the heads of some of the departments:

Wordsworth's Political "Apostasy."

Carlyle as a Historical Painter.

Conscientiousness in Politics.

Manifest Destiny and Manifest Duty.

The Lesson of Gladstone's Career.

The Youth of the Republic and their Duty.

The Statesman and the Politician.

The American Civil Service Prior to 1829.

The Principles of Stability in our National Constitution.

The Political Character of Aaron Burr.

The Negro Soldier in the War of the Rebellion.

The Heroism of the Naturalist.

A student choosing any of the above subjects can start to write upon it without any further notice. Students choosing any other subjects must first submit the subject to Professor Brainard G. Smith.

CORNELLIANA.

—Wednesday

—Founder's Day,

—H-o-o-l-i-i-d-a-a-y.

—How do you feel since the hop?

—The Sophomore class have decided to have their banquet on February 3rd.

—Those who failed to hear Dr. Schurman's address Wednesday, missed it.

—The Architects and Civil Engineers take Economic Geology under Mr. Kemp in their Sophomore year instead of their Junior year.

—Professor Fuertes who has been in New York for several days returned Thursday morning. Mr. Wing took his sections during his absence.

—The alphabetical list came out Monday, and the names of several students who were late in returning and consequently registering were omitted.

—Sibley Juniors are becoming dissatisfied with the loose way in which their drawing is conducted. Some systematic and convenient arrangement could and should be made.

—On Founder's Day the Glee Club "peeped" for the first time this year. They show marked improvement. A concert may be looked for soon. This should be well patronized by the students, as a consciousness of sympathy and support goes far towards insuring the success of such an organization.

—During Mr. Brun's absence Professor Crane and Mr. Langdon will take some of his work. Several changes have been made in the arrangement of the work in the department.

—Dr. Shurman will conduct a class in Bible study during the remainder of the year. The first meeting will be held next Sunday evening in the Botanical Lecture Room, at 7.30 o'clock.

—Last Sunday's *Elmira Telegram* contained descriptions and four wood-cuts showing the class hats worn at the University. Evidently football awakened a lively interest in Cornell at Elmira.

—On Tuesday afternoon from four to seven Professor and Mrs. S. G. Williams and Miss Hubbel received their friends to the number of three hundred or more. A very pleasant time was reported.

—Jan. 13, the Armenian New Year Day, the first issue of the *Armenian Semi-Monthly Magazine* in this country will be published in West Hoboken, N. J. Our Armenian student A. G. Asdekian is elected as associate editor.

—At the Presbyterian Union Tuesday evening Professor Smith read some selections, a tableau from the Courtship of Miles Standish was given, a life of Longfellow, an essay on his works, and songs from some of his poems were presented.

—A large increase may be noticed in the number of photographs of Cornell crews and general athletes in the Gym. This is due to the generosity of Commodore Psotta, who has donated his private collection of these photographs to the University.

—At the Sophomore meeting on Tuesday a committee was appointed to receive nominations for banquet officers, the election being today. The president was empowered to appoint a secret banquet committee of five. A committee of eight was appointed to see about singing at the banquet.

—Will S. Rising, who played here in "Starlight" given by the Jarbeau company, is an Ohio boy and one of the very few Americans who have succeeded in making a reputation abroad. He is a native of Lancaster, Ohio, where his family are wealthy and highly esteemed. He was educated at the O. W. University at Delaware, Ohio. He soon, however followed a taste he had early acquired for the stage. His father gave him a liberal musical education in New York and afterwards sent him to Italy. Since his debut at Naples some years ago his many friends throughout Ohio have followed with pleasure his operatic successes in Italy, Paris and London. The Phil-

adelphia papers pronounce him one of the most popular men in the profession, sought after by club men and greatly admired by the ladies.

—This year the manner of selecting contestants for the '86 Memorial Prize is to be left entirely in the hands of Professor Smith. His selection will be based on the work done by the students. Twelve speakers will be chosen from those who take the Junior work in Elocution, and who are registered up in full standing as Juniors. The Woodford orators, too, are to be chosen in a different manner from that of past years. Instead of reading his oration before a committee, each man hands in his production, written with a type writer, signed with a fictitious name, and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing his real name and non de plume. The orations will then be read by a committee from the Faculty and six chosen. Professor Smith will soon publish a list of suggested subjects, but no one will be obliged to confine himself to that list.

PERSONALS.

ROBT. BOYD, Jr, '90, is at his home, Hyde Park, Ill.

J. A. REA, '69, has a government position at Bismarck, Dak.

MISS A. W. FOSTER, '73, is teaching in the Boston High School.

MISS GRACE W. SOPER, '82, is on the editorial staff of the *Boston Journal*.

GERTRUDE W. VAN PELT, M. D., '81, is in Paris pursuing her medical studies.

MISS EDITH BRADFORD, of Cambridge, Mass., has our thanks for personals.

SEVERAL Wells College students were in town Wednesday on their way to college.

O. M. EIDLITZ, '81, is the Junior member of the firm of Marc Eidlitz & Son, New York.

MR. AND MRS. R. H. WILES, '74 and '75, respectively, have returned to Freeport, Ill., after two years spent in Washington.

RYAN, '87, is in town calibrating some instruments that he is using in the West. He is going to Merrill from here to test an electric light plant.

C. E. REEVES, '71, after eight years in the newspaper business, as editor and correspondent, has accepted a professorship in Spokene College, Spokene Falls, Washington Ter. He still remains a bachelor.

MARRIED.

At the home of the bride's father in Hornellsville, N. Y., MISS ALICE CONE, formerly '89, and MR. L. A. BEST, '88. Mrs. Best will return to the University next year and complete her course.

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The only office where you can actually have sensitive

Teeth Filled Without Pain.

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AMUSEMENTS.

The Wilgus Opera House will be occupied by the Baldwin-Melville combination all next week and Saturday matinee. During their engagement the management will give away a number of elegant and lasting souvenirs and at the Saturday matinee a number of large dolls for the little folks. A select repertoire will be given and the amusement loving public can rest assured of a week of enjoyment during the engagement of the above company. Popular prices will prevail all the week. No extra charge for reserved seats at Finch's bookstore.

BOOK NOTICES.

REMARKS ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF VERTEBRATA. By Professor B. G. Wilder.

We have received a copy of this paper, which was read at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at New York, Aug. 12, 1887 and was published in October's *American Naturalist*. In this contribution to scientific literature, Professor Wilder offers some pertinent and valuable suggestions which cannot fail to be of great benefit in classification of vertebrata. We commend the paper to all who are interested in the work of which it treats.

THE DIPNOAN BRAIN. By Professor B. G. Wilder.

This paper was read before the National Academy of Sciences, April 22, 1887, and published in the *American Naturalist* for June, 1887. It is a very able exposition by Professor Wilder, of the subject treated. The author has been long an acknowledged authority in his particular branch of study, and this paper is a welcome addition to his previous contributions toward the advancement of Science.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IN AMERICAN MEN OF LETTERS. By John Bach McMaster. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Among the young men who are giving life and vitality to American literature McMaster is one of the most promising. As the author of a History of the United States he gained a reputation of being a charming writer if not an historian of unchallenged authenticity. There may be many passages in his history wherein he departs from the dignity and polish of a historian; but these faults of his style, if they may be so called, have been carefully eliminated from his *Life of Franklin*. The place that Franklin occupies in literature is not generally known. Even McMaster finds it difficult to determine what place should be allotted to him. He left no great work by which posterity will remember him. And yet no man was more active with the pen than Franklin. The words of Poor Richard were at one time in every one's mouth; but now like Hudibras, Poor Richard has only a historical significance. McMaster places him among that giant race of pamphleteers and essayists most of whom went before the war of Independence. For his style Franklin is indebted to Addison, whom he imitated and whose beauties he has at times equalled.

The public is greatly indebted to McMaster for the deftness and skill with which he has accomplished his difficult undertaking. The people know too little about the minds that have shaped their destiny

and have given their literature its distinctive character. And in this work before us will be found as much entertainment as in a novel with the nobler influence of a great character in human history. For a series of works like the American Men of Letters the literary world is grateful.

"MEN, PLACES AND THINGS," by William Mathews, LL. D. Published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

Among college students, Mr. Mathews' last book will be assured a welcome reception by the mere fact that it is the production of the man who wrote "Getting on in the World."

A glance at the table of contents of his "Men, Places and Things," showing such attractive subjects as "The Weaknesses of Great Men," "The Queen of Watering Places," "The advantages of Ugliness," "The Extremes of Dress," "The Philosophy of Hand Writing," etc., gives promise of a rare treat to the thoughtful reader. Nor is the expectation disappointed; each one of the twenty-eight essays is full of pith and point, replete with fresh facts, and stimulative of the reader's best thought.

The chapter on "The Weaknesses of Great Men" will be read with especial relish by the student, whose knowledge of great men has been mainly confined to the momentous facts of their lives, while their whims and fancies, their everyday manners and petty faults have been passed by as unimportant.



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NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

Vol. XX.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, JANUARY 20, 1888.

No. 14.

The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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IT is a matter of regret to the ERA Board that Mr. Shannon's time is so fully occupied this term that he is obliged to sever his connection with the Board. Mr. Millholen, to whose fine literary taste the ERA has been greatly indebted, has resigned his position in favor of Mr. Fielder, who, on account of absence from the University, was obliged to give up last term the position to which he had been elected by his class.

WE congratulate the Christian Association upon its excellent Reading Room. Much commonsense and liberality have been shown in the selection of periodicals; and as a result the papers that best represent different sentiments and sections of the country can be found there. The college world, however, has not been very well represented; but hereafter the ERA will place its exchanges at the disposal of the Association. With the college papers that represent the leading American and Foreign Institutions the Association Reading Room will be complete in the variety and supply of periodicals that it gives to its visitors.

THREE weeks from to-night will occur the annual Junior Promenade at the Armory. This has become of late years a fixed event in social life at Cornell and students are looking forward with anticipation of a most enjoyable occasion on the evening of the tenth of February. The success attending the recent Military Hop is encouraging as indicating an increased interest this year in social matters and seems to insure hearty support for the coming ball. The committee of arrangements began early last term to make preparations, and are thus enabled to give careful attention to every detail. Past experience seldom fails to furnish useful lessons and those in charge of this year's ball expect to profit by what the experience in former years has taught. An effort is being made to avoid everything that has been unsatisfactory heretofore and to improve upon previous successes in every possible respect. It only remains for all who wish to advance the social interests of Cornell to lend a willing and hearty support to the approaching event and success is assured. The number of students has largely increased this year and it has been presumed that there will be an increase more than proportional, in the number who

will attend the Junior Promenade. On this assumption the committee has acted, and has made such arrangements as insure a more brilliant affair than has occurred any previous winter. It is expected that the Junior class especially will contribute as largely as possible to add another glorious victory to their long, unbroken record. Every member of '89 should look upon the ball as being of personal interest to himself. Not only the Juniors but also every member of the University should aid in furthering the success of the occasion. We bespeak for '89 a more brilliant Junior Promenade than has ever yet been held at Cornell.

THE communication regarding a Liberal Association in another column is worthy of more than passing notice. The great questions of "Separation of Church and State," "Religion in the Public School," "Taxation of Church Property" and the Labor Problem" all demand attention, and, without doubt, the rising generation will be called on to settle all or part of them at the ballot-box. For the benefit of those who might be inclined to be skeptical on this point we give below an extract from an article on the "American Anti-Slavery Society" in the *N. Y. Daily News*, May, 1855, in which the writer calls the members of that society "an abolition conclave of fiends" and goes on to say "one side of this circle of fiends were, like Moloch, for open war against the Union and the Constitution. The constitution was to be trodden under foot as a polluted thing, and the union assailed by their Tartarean fire and violence. Garrison was the leader of this savage, violent form of parricide, Garrison the English emissary, and who came hither with Thompson to play a more mischievous part than Arbutnot and Ambrister, the English spies that Jackson hung in Florida. . . . "We pity and despise them; the fiends that follow Garrison will not destroy the paradise of this Union. They dash themselves in vain, foaming in their impotent rage, against the breakwater of the constitution." In view of the change wrought out during the ten years following the appearance of that article, would

it be surprising if the next ten years should see as great changes in the direction of the questions suggested above? No fair-minded person will deny that a change is necessary, or that a free and open discussion of the matter will be beneficial. If the existing laws are right let them be enforced, if they are not right the public should be made aware of the fact in order that new and better measures may be provided. As the college student of to-day is to be the politician and statesman of the future he, more than any one else, should be perfectly familiar with these questions.

THE fire at Professor Wait's, Friday evening, was the first misfortune of the kind that has occurred on the campus for a number of years; and it brings up for our thoughtful consideration, a question that, until now, may not have been deemed pressing, namely, what would be done, what could be done in case of a serious fire on the campus? We are outside the corporation limits, and the Ithaca Fire Department is, therefore under no obligations to us. Even if they should be willing to come to our aid, they are far away, and at a slippery time it would be almost impossible to drag their heavy engine up the hill. In the University buildings the appliances for the extinguishment of fire are very few and very inadequate; and not many of the students, we venture, know where even these few are to be found. Suppose the Library building should take fire; could any means, now at our command, prevent the complete destruction of both library and museum? Suppose Sage College or Cascadilla should take fire; what systematic measures could be taken, in the midst of the excitement, to save the lives and the property of the inmates? It may be asked: "What is to be done? Our buildings are not fire-proof and never will be; Babcock extinguishers by the score, and hand grenades by the gross would be scarcely more effectual than the paltry half dozen that are now scattered about the campus, nobody knows where." There is no doubt but the question is a hard one to answer satisfactorily. The University surely owes to

itself some better means of protection from fire than it now possesses. What the authorities will do, is for themselves to decide. We think there ought at least to be a first class fire engine on the campus. But cannot the students do something? An organized fire brigade, composed of two companies, one to man the engine and fight the flames, the other to remove and protect property, would certainly be able to accomplish much. Perhaps someone has a better plan. Our columns are open to him. Let us hear it. The ERA offers these observations in the hope that some active steps may be taken in matter that has been neglected too long already.

TROUBADOUR SONG.

(From Peire Rogier.)

Right good my song must needs appear
 What season of my love I sing—
 How could I weakly sing my dear?
 For churl is none so lowly bred
 Shall speak with her one word or two
 But lo! his rude ways turn polite.
 Then know ye well when best I write
 I gain my good verse from my Sweet.

My thoughts are ever on my fere,
 How should I care for lesser thing?
 Her only, her would I revere
 And serve with hand and heart and heal,
 All days and ways her pleasance do.
 From birth to death my one delight,
 My boon, my glory, purpose, might,
 Is but my passion for my Sweet.

Well might my pride be without peer
 To think I took such lofty spring,
 Plucked at the blossom of the sphere;
 Supreme is she: the truth is said,
 And jealous carpers I beshrew:
 They spat their lies from very spite.
 What boots? My joy was at its height—
 I knew the glory of my Sweet.

Dear dame, how is my fate severe!
 How frequent woes my spirit wring!
 Life glooms since thou art not anear.
 Yet though, alas! thy serf is fled,
 His heart and soul to thee were true;
 They would not deign in any plight
 To leave their palace exquisite,
 And still bide in thy bosom, Sweet.

Then though for thy sake cowards sear
 My life with flout and scoff, no fling
 Of froward fate in many a year
 Shall see thy faithful liegeman led
 Another lesser love to sue;
 After thine eyes the bliss were slight,
 The shame and loss deep, infinite;
 For all my good is in thee, Sweet.

G. A. RUYTER.

THE NEW MECHANOCRACY.

A quarter of a century ago in our land among other questions there was decided on the battle-field the question of the individual liberty and political equality of man. The combatants laid down their arms and victor and vanquished shook hands across the grave of the dead issue. To-day the conquered have learned to see the narrow basis of their former conservatism, frankly admit that they were in error and enlist their sympathies and service in the humanitarian course of their old-time foes. To-day the conquerors, if they are wise and tolerant and charitable, admire the heroic spirit of these admissions and say no more of the conflict which brought them about on one of the errors which justified the conflict. But not all men are wise and tolerant and charitable. And so we still have the occasional revolting spectacle of the "bloody shirt," of men of the gallinaceous species who cannot suppress their insolent and everlasting *coquerico*, men who in twenty-five years have not slept off the intoxication of victory and who would fain dress up in vulnerable rags for the target of their maudlin tongues the skeleton of an issue buried long ago. But the issue is dead for all that, irresuscitably dead.

This is only one conflict, and one illustration. But its attendant circumstances and consequent phenomena have had their precedent in every strife, political, religious, scholastic, that the world has witnessed, and no doubt will have their parallel till the dawn of the saint's millenium.

Another issue is dead to-day—when shall we see it buried? For hundreds of years in the realm of modern education the humanities have held undisputed sway. In the institutions of learning, from Heidelberg to Harvard and from Harvard to Hoosierville Academy, the contents of the curriculum have been made up solely from the field of the so-called liberal arts. These are but trite sayings that have been dinned into the ears of our younger generation until we are weary. Yet even while we have been assailed by these clamors of discontent arising from the ranks of the excluded and the unjustly-discriminated-against, the revolution has come and the revolutionists are triumphant. There remains only to apportion the spoil, to readjust the boundaries, and to lay down the principles of the new *regime*. The representatives of the mechanical sciences and the champions of the industrial arts have come to us one by one and said: "We believe in democracy and not oligarchy. You have ruled alone long enough; give us a share of the kingdom."

And with our own weapons of logic and professed liberalism they have wrested from us the coveted territory.

What are the respective attitudes of the parties now? Behold anew the old self-repetition of history. We have submitted with a good grace—how could we contend against logic? We have cheerfully yielded every point contested in the name of universality and non-discrimination—how could we of the "liberal" arts endure the charge of exclusiveness? But in spite of our courtesy we are met too often with the same old lack of charity and tolerance. We acknowledge it is not all undeserved if there be such a virtue as retaliation, for we too have been guilty. We have sheltered exclusiveness under the name of liberality and intolerance under the name of conservatism. But we have required only to be shown our inconsistency and our hand was ready with the remedy. Shall we have no credit for this? It may be that here and there can still be found some fossilized conservative who cannot relax his stony hold upon the tenets of his narrow creed. But such we repudiate. The world has gone by them; they will have to perish in their hard faith among their familiar and adored gods, for they cannot acknowledge error and will never learn how to accept defeat.

Let us be understood. We, who write, are the defeated, classic to the marrow and core of our faith, and we shall abide by our religion still. While we have yielded to the aggressives their rights one by one, we retain our proportionate share of the all-consecrated field and declare that upon its bounds they shall not intrench. Only we no longer maintain that ours is the only faith. We view with no jealous eye our opponents' exaltation. We welcome them to our side and extend them the hand of fraternal sympathy and hearty cooperation. But we have a complaint to make at last—a new complaint, not the old one of our intolerant days when we thought our rights were being infringed upon, when we raised our voice against the fancied profanation of our sacred ground by unhallowed feet. No, that is past. But we complain now, on the one hand, that this is not suffered to go by as past, that our ears must still be continually assailed with the charge of that intolerance which we have long since acknowledged and laid aside, and, on the other hand, that there are not wanting in the other party signs of intolerance as bitter as ever our own was in our most conservative days.

Do we know whereof we speak? We have seen neither of these points raised before. But no one will attempt to deny the truth of the

first. Every speech, essay, or editorial comment that touches upon the subject contains the same old arguments, the same old charges against the devotees of Greek and kindred studies, until we are weary of this endless repetition. Cannot people read the signs of the times? The innovators have gained their desired foothold—time will do the rest. Will the croakers never see that they are contending against a man of straw? The strife is over; we, the conquered, acknowledge it. The issue is dead; let us bury it in peace.

As for the other point, if there is any doubter let him go among the students of our own University, for there is no better place. He will find the students of languages, philosophy, history, imbibing the spirit of their co-laborers in the mechanical and scientific departments and even borrowing from them their methods of independent investigation and mathematical accuracy. Besides such tacit approval of the more practical branches of education the literary student will speak in terms of commendation if not of actual enthusiasm of those branches, though they are nothing to him personally. And we have lately had before us the spectacle of a professor, who betrayed by his very address that he was conversant with philosophy from Aristotle to Hegel and with poetry from Homer to Browning, lauding to the skies those industrial and mechanical pursuits which only a short time ago were considered beneath the dignity of a gentleman. But, on the other hand, the average student engaged in those pursuits will be found to have only contempt and ridicule for everything that is not eminently practical in its entire scope and application. Because he can bring no appreciation to Greek, he can rise to no comprehension of a place for it among human wants and needs. And you cannot argue with him because he cannot understand that philosophic breadth of view which finds a place and approbation for everything under the sun, and he will construe every argument you may bring in support of your favorite pursuit as an indirect argument against his own. Whether it be altogether attributable to this narrowness of comprehension or in part to a natural overweening pride in the position to which he has been so newly elevated, the facts remain the same. Make of them what you can.

There is but one course left for us, and that is, rather than return in despair to the errors of our fathers, to abide in the spirit of toleration to which we flatter ourselves we have at last attained. After all, these results that we see are but natural and might have been expected. The inborn tendencies which lead a

man to cultivate the more spiritual rather than the more material pursuits, will lead him at the same time to that philosophic catholicism which finds nothing whatever unworthy of its regard. It might be invidious to draw the contrast. But the truth remains—and we say it in no derogatory spirit—that the anvil had music for Pindar's ear, though the choral ode has none for the blacksmith. Dante saw poetry in the needle and thread of the tailor, but many a tailor will never find poetry in Dante's stars.

COMO.

THE PROFESSORS ON COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

During the last week the ERA sent letters to several members of the Faculty asking for an expression of their opinion on college athletics. There has been a vague impression among the students that the Faculty did not approve of college athletics. This sentiment was caused by rumors that have been circulated some of which have found their way into print. It was reported that through the influence of several professors the authorities withdrew their offer of an Athletic Ground. And at the beginning of this term this feeling received another impulse when it was ascertained that a number of our best athletes had been dropped from their course.

Believing that if the Professors did really disapprove of college athletics, they must be influenced by some powerful reason, the ERA addressed to them letters and has received several replies. The letters speak for themselves. We will record next week the opinions of other professors whose replies we have not space enough to print this week.

Editors of the Era :

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your inquiry I would say that there is no department of the University which on the whole gives me greater satisfaction than that of physical culture. Its organization seems to me especially fortunate; and I attribute to the regularly prescribed exercise of the first and second years, in very large measure, at least, the remarkably good health that prevails among our students. I think, therefore the trustees were wise in going farther than the trustees of any other university have gone and taking even from the general funds of the institution the amount necessary to establish a well equipped gymnasium. With the facilities here offered, I am not sure that either professor or student can have a good excuse for not keeping himself in good physical condition.

It is probable that the best results of physical exercise will never reveal themselves without the assistance of physical sports: I therefore give my hearty approval to those athletic exhibitions and contests which are the natural accompaniment and outcome of work in the gymnasium. I believe they conduce to a higher type of manliness, as well as to the prevalence of that general good order in which we all take so much satisfaction.

I am, however, opposed to intemperance of any kind. The person who gives all his mind to his cravat is not likely to be well dressed; so the student who devotes himself intemperately to athletics is likely to fail of the object for which he came to the University. The purpose of all athletics should be the most perfect physical condition; and neither reason nor experience goes to show that perfect physical condition is injurious to the highest grades of scholarship. I am glad to think that with very rare exceptions our students are able not to forget their minds in the care of their bodies. The highest type of student is the one who does all his work, whether in the laboratory or on the crew, whether in his study or on the ball ground with the most conscientious devotion to the task befell him. For these reasons I hold that athletics ought, (in reasonable ways, of course,) to be encouraged.

C. K. ADAMS.

Editors of the Era :

GENTLEMEN, In reply to yours of the 14th asking my views relating to athletics in colleges, I would say:—

I approve most heartily of every proper form of athletics and of gymnastic training, and believe, with the old Greeks, that it is as essential to manhood and citizenship to have a sound and vigorous body as a sound and vigorous mind. I would place this form of training in the regular curriculum precisely as I would the sciences, the literatures and the arts; giving to each such a position as shall, by experience, be proven best in view of our aim of developing a symmetrical and useful and capable mind and body. I believe it to be the object of a true education to develop and train the faculties of the one side quite as carefully as those of the other. Plato seems to me to be right in proposing music and gymnastics for the development of soul and body, as well as science and the languages to train the intellect. If choice must be made, give the boy education in "speaking the truth and riding a horse" even if he cannot at the same time be given a knowledge, varied and profound, of

contemporary human knowledge. But we should seek, most certainly, so far as is practicable, in all cases, to fit the man—or the woman—to perform "justly, wisely, and magnanimously all the offices" as Milton puts it, "of peace or wars," so far as they may be expected to come to the individual in view. A "complete and generous education" includes the education and care of the body, quite as much as of the brain.

Every great educator, from the time of the Greeks to the present, has insisted on this principle, and only the dullard and the routinist settle down into the monotonous parrotry and pedantry of the typical older schools, without protest. I would put gymnastics into the curriculum of every college, and would make a physical examination as prominent a part of the preliminary examinations as are now those in the preparatory studies. A man unprepared, physically, to do heavy work in college, in consequence of physical weakness, should be rejected as conscientiously as one unprepared in grammar or algebra. Such a course would insure more attention to this matter in the lower schools, and would give far more probability, later, of securing the "mind of the sage in the body of the athlete." It is in this respect that the governmental technical schools at West Point and Annapolis have a very decided advantage over other institutions of higher education.

There is unquestionably, however, reasonable doubt whether "athletics," as practiced in the competitions and contests between colleges, particularly, are of advantage to the contestants, as a rule. Many men have been ruined for life, not simply by loss of knowledge and scholarship, but by actual physical disability consequent upon overtraining or overexertion. It is possible that the balance is still in favor of their support; it is certainly better that a man should now and then be killed by athletics than that many should be spoiled for all that makes life worth living, by conversion into bookworms purely, and by the destruction of every talent which makes the successful man of business and the active citizen. There is no reason, though, why the golden principle of moderation should not be carried into this, as well as into any other of the student's occupations. The true principle should be to encourage systematic and regular work in athletics; restrain the enthusiasts and keep them within reasonable bounds; allow neither pressure of studies to prevent the promotion of athletics nor the athletic games and exercises to destroy scholarship. Shut the bookworm,

the scholar of narrow tendencies, away from his books at times; cut short the athletic career of the man who cannot otherwise decently keep up his work as a scholar; send the student into the gymnasium for regular and carefully prescribed training; drop the man out of his classes who gives so much time to athletics that he cannot at least fairly well keep up with it. I would honor the athlete as I would the scholar; and I would most honor him who best endeavors to make himself athlete and scholar. There is, if any, but one greater crime, on the part of educators, than that of allowing a student to drone himself into dyspepsia and nerve exhaustion over his books; that is to permit a young man to ruin his whole life by neglect of, or bad habits of, study during the only period of life in which the opportunity comes to him. Teach him to work hard and to play and to rest properly, and with equal care and conscientiousness, and so make a wise and useful man, and a good and patriotic citizen of him.

Very respectfully yours,
R. H. THURSTON.

To the Editors of the Cornell Era:

On page 16 of the "*Register*," the official announcement of the University, it is distinctly implied that the provisions for "physical training and development" are made in order that students may be sounder in body than they otherwise might be, and may thus employ their minds to better advantage for their own sake and for the credit of the institution.

It is nowhere intimated that these facilities are, or that any others may be, given in order that individuals, groups, classes or details from the University at large, may be enabled to prepare for *contests* of any kind, in or out of college. Attention is called to the above, to show that the burden of proof to the contrary rests entirely with those who hold that the welfare of the University depends upon concessions by the Faculty and contributions by the students for the sake of a semi-professional athleticism.

It may be inferred that, in my mind, there are "athletics and athletics." It is to be feared that all do not draw the distinctions with any practical clearness, and that the community suffers from this particular form of "the great bad."

I wish that every student, without distinction of sex, might be something of an athlete, and even shine somewhat brightly in some one direction. I should like a weekly, or at least a monthly competition between individuals, either merely as such or as representing differ-

ent natural groups, modes of work or preparation. After a few years of this sort of athletics, broad in scope, and generous in spirit, I believe there would be a manifest improvement in our health and scholarship; there might be many like our twice-elected Fellow, Summers, to exemplify the rigor with which the Faculty habitually "discourage" athletes.

Very different, as it seems to me, are the conditions and effects of that kind of athleticism which pits class against class and college against college. Aside from the wholly artificial and non-significant nature of those assemblages, races and match-games seem to foster undesirable sentiments and actions, and almost inevitably interfere with regular mental work; it is probable that each year there are many who wish, too late, that they had made different use of the time, money or strength which thoughtlessness or importunity had led them to devote to class or college contests.

What compensating good results from intercollegiate athletics? The "crews" and "teams" embrace perhaps fifty out of our thousand students. Admitting, for the sake of argument, what is far from proven, that "training" is conducive to real and permanent health, *it affects directly only five per cent of the whole number of students* and those, too, who are already exceptionally sound and strong, leaving the vast majority to the dubious privileges of supplying money—and noise.

The apparent claims of this form of athleticism are thus reduced to two, viz., (1) that certain students "gifted with an uncontrollable exuberance of energy" are thereby "kept out of mischief," and (2) that the institution is "advertised" by its victories and even by its honorable defeats.

As to the first claim, whatever may be said of other institutions, it may fairly be questioned whether this University was founded for persons who cannot direct their powers into orderly channels.

It is equally doubtful whether those who are attracted mainly by the reverberations of the "Cornell yell," contribute materially to the excellence of our scholarship or behavior.

Were it conceivable that intercollegiate champions or their backers should ever constitute a majority of our Trustees or Faculty, the logical apotheosis of a recently expressed view would require that each matriculant should agree to be assessed regularly for the support of certain persons who might perhaps be retained *pro forma* upon our rolls but from whom should be asked no more intellectu-

al effort than was expected of the gladiators at Rome; *a ludo ad ludicrum*.

To sum up: The Faculty may wisely facilitate exhibitions of individual strength and skill, but should make no official provision for intercollegiate or class contests. The students would do well to take an active part in the former and should be willing to pay for entertainments which they wish to attend as spectators only; but each should reserve the right to determine where *his* time and *his* money will do the most good, and hesitate long before investing either in enterprises which are very gratuitously assumed to be essential to the "glory of Cornell." BURT G. WILDER.

Jan. 17, 1888.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES OF SOME OF OUR PROFESSORS.

Apropos to the description of the various private libraries of Cornell professors now being published in the ERA, we present below a summary of the number of volumes, as well as the general character of the works, of some of the more important libraries of the various professors. This summary is a duplicate report to be published in an early number of the *Library Journal*, and was kindly furnished the ERA by the University librarian. The largest private library of all, ex-President White's, is not included, since it has often been described and has been incorporated in the University Library.

- President C. K. Adams, 2,000 vols. General History.
- Professor J. H. Comstock, 700 vols. Entomology.
- Professor H. Corson, 4,000 vols. Anglo-Saxon, English Philology, English Poetry and Drama, Literary History and Criticism.
- Professor T. F. Crane, 2,000 vols. Mediæval and Italian Folklore.
- Professor S. H. Gage, 500 vols. Microscopy, Histology and Physiology.
- Professor E. A. Fuertes, 1,500 vols. Engineering (especially Hydraulics).
- Professor R. H. Thurston, 3,000 vols. Mechanics and Engineering.
- Professor M. C. Tyler, 3,000 vols. American History and Literature.
- Professor B. I. Wheeler, 2,000 vols. Greek Dialects and Comparative Philology.
- Professor H. S. White, 3,000 vols. Histories of German Literature, Walther v. d. Vogelweide.
- Professor B. G. Wilder, 1,500 vols. Comparative Anatomy (especially of the Brain).
- Professor S. G. Williams, 2,000 vols. Geology and Education.

The Outing published an article in the January number on football. It was written by R. M. Hodge of Princeton and is to be followed by one by J. H. Sears of Harvard and a third by Walter Camp of Yale.

A "GENERAL HEATING SYSTEM" FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

The growth of the University has been so continuous of late years that the authorities have been compelled, recently, to consider seriously the best ways of heating so extensive an establishment and so many large buildings. The present method of heating by means of separate small house-boilers is inconvenient, expensive, and troublesome, not to say dangerous. The amount of fuel used now approaches 2000 tons a year, and, when the buildings already projected are completed, will exceed that figure considerably if some better system is not adopted.

A committee was appointed by the Trustees, some time since to study the problem, consisting of Mr. Geo. R. Williams, Chairman, Mr. H. W. Sage, the President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Thurston, the Director of Sibley College. After giving much thought to the subject, consulting with experts and authorities, and estimating the relative costs and economies of the various known systems, it has been concluded to adopt the Holly and Emery system, such as is illustrated by the work of the New York Company and the plans put down in many smaller towns by the Lockport Company.

The boilers, 450 horse-power at first and probably 600 horse-power later,—will be placed at the Sibley College and the steam will be brought from them through long lines of pipe of from ten inches to five inches in diameter, from that point to the gymnasium, branch service pipes of smaller size leading off on either side, as required, to the various University buildings. The very considerable amount of expansion and contraction, with varying temperatures, which ordinarily produce serious difficulties in the application of such methods of extended distribution of steam over long lines and broad tracts of territory, are here provided against by the use of "variators," ingenious contrivances described by Mr. Emery in his lecture in the Sibley College course of last year in which device all such changes of dimensions are compensated without strain on the pipes or injury to the connections. No "expansion joints," the older arrangements for meeting this difficulty, and which are always more or less troublesome, are to be used. The steam is condensed in the heating systems of pipe, inside the buildings taking steam, and the water of condensation is cooled in "cooling boxes" and then discharged into the sewers, instead of being taken back to the boilers through a second set of costly pipes. The heat is so thor-

oughly utilized that it does not pay to put in return-pipes to save what remains. The work will begin at once on the indoor portion of the contract, and the street mains will be put in after the frost leaves the ground in the spring. These mains are protected against loss of heat by being carried through great logs and covered by non-conducting coverings of hair-felt, mineral wool, or other equally efficient material. It is expected that ten pounds pressure will give all the flow needed to send the stream the whole length of the campus, and that the waste of heat will not be five per cent. The cost of fuel will be reduced, by the more economical boilers to be adopted and by the adoption of cheap grades of coal, to one half that of the same amount of heating by the existing method.

It is also thought that the adoption of the central system of heating may facilitate and greatly cheapen the use of a similarly general system of electric lighting, in the not distant future, as the exhaust of 200 horse-power steam engines which would be needed can be utilized in the heating pipes, and thus the cost of steam-power reduced to a merely nominal amount.

COMMUNICATION.

Editors of the Era :

Cornell has a C. A. and a Seabury Guild, a Methodist Alliance, a Presbyterian Union, a Catholic Union and numerous other organizations of a similar character, all of which are very well in their way. It is a fact, however, that a majority of the students belong to none of these, and this fact would seem to show the need of a Liberal Club which would promote discussion of the important religious and political questions of the day. Many of our towns and villages have such organizations and their good effect on the mental and moral faculties of their members is worthy of notice. Let someone set the ball rolling. LOGUS.

NOTICES.

Unitarian Church, Rev. J. W. Day, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school, and Professor Oliver's class in Ethics, from 12 to 1. The subject for Sunday evening will be: The Transient and Permanent in Preaching. Students always welcome.

Miss Helen Shafer has been elected president of Wellesley College, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the marriage of Alice E. Freeman. Miss Shafer is a graduate of Oberlin and has been for several years Professor of Mathematics at Wellesley.

CORNELLIANA.

—Subscriptions for the ERA are due.

—For clothing of any kind, call on Perry & Co.

—The *Register* will be ready in about two weeks.

—McIntosh, opposite the P. O. is the place for a quiet game of billiards.

—Friday seemed to be a great day for class meetings. At the Senior meeting on that day Evans was selected class photographer.

—A "practical phrenologist" has been feeling the bumps of the students this week and marking out the best profession for them to follow. He charged so much a "feel."

—A meeting of all Seniors, who have ever attended any other college, will be held Saturday evening, at 7.30, at the Beta Theta Pi House, for the purpose of forming an Exiles' club.

—Professor Osborne has recently accepted the appointment of American correspondent on the staff of "La Construction Moderne," a well known architectural journal published in Paris.

—We are indebted to C. I. Hood & Co. for an artistic calander for 1888. It is one of the handsomest calanders out and copies may be had by sending six cents in stamps to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

—At the Freshman class meeting on Tuesday last, a style of hat known as the Clarke hat was adopted. Sometime next week, as a large number have been ordered, it is expected this head gear will give additional beauty to the campus.

—There will be a meeting in the Botanical Lecture Room next Sunday, Jan. 22 at 2.30 p. m. for the purpose of forming a League for progressive temperance work. All students interested in the temperance movement are most urgently requested to attend.

—At the first meeting of the volunteer companies that are to drill during the winter the following officers were selected: Sophomore company, Capt. W. W. Read; 1st Lieut. H. A. Anderson; 2nd Lieut. D. Upton. Freshman company, Capt. J. H. Edwards; 1st Lieut. J. E. Rice; 2nd Lieut. A. B. Trowbridge.

—The newly elected editorial board of the incipient *Cornell Literary Magazine* have chosen Mr. Edward Everett Hale Jr., to be their editor-in-chief and Mr. A. E. Metzger, '88, business manager. The ERA welcomes this new magazine into the little coterie of Cornell publications, and urges every student to give it his earnest, hearty support.

—The concert by the Choral Club next Friday evening should be well attended by the students. All those who enjoy fine chorus singing should not miss the opportunity. There are about forty voices in the club, including the famous Ithaca Quartet. In the second part of the programme some pleasing and laughable songs will be rendered.

—President Cleveland has honored the University by accepting the Trustees' invitation to attend our coming commencement; and the class of '88 is to be congratulated that so distinguished a guest is to be present at its graduating festivities. We sincerely hope that no official duties will come up at that time to prevent the President from being with us.

—The election of banquet officers by the Sophomore class resulted as follows: C. J. Shearn, toastmaster; D. Upton, orator; K. F. Rupert, prophet; H. B. Crissey, historian; W. N. Smith, poet. A secret banquet committee has been appointed by the president, and on Feb. 3rd, in Elmira, will probably be held the largest and we hope the most successful class banquet on record at Cornell.

—In our editorial last week on Shakespearian study the sentence beginning: "We would call etc." should have read as follows: We would call attention to the great range of Shakespearian study, in the University, this year. Last term Professor Corson gave an extended course of lectures on Shakespearian bibliography, and on the language-shaping of the Plays as a chronological test.

—The men who are to train for the ball nine met at the gymnasium Friday. They will train in the rink Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons at two o'clock; and Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the gymnasium at five. Twenty-one men, including five of last years nine, started in. It is rumored that nine of these are trying for the position of pitcher, and two for that of catcher. A better nine than we have ever had before will be selected.

—Professor Crane has the honor of the subject of the first and leading article of this week's issue of the *W. N. Critic*. The subject of the article is "Prof. Crane's Studies in Folk-Lore." The article itself pays a deservedly high tribute to Professor Crane's literary work and to his researches in the interesting subject of folk-lore in which he has traced many American legends to their variants in other nations. The *Open Court* also contains numerous allusions to his work in three leading articles.

—Through the generosity of Mrs. A. S. Barnes, the students have another prize to com-

pete for. The prize will be sixty dollars, and will be given annually to that student of the University who shall write "the best essay on some subject connected with the plays of Shakespeare." Competitors must also pass a satisfactory examination on the general Shakespeare work of the year. To the student passing the best examination on this work will be awarded the prize offered by the New Shakespeare Society of London. It consists of several of the valuable publications of the society.

—On Friday evening last, the University clock struck seven, and did not stop. As the bell kept clanging, it suggested an alarm of fire; and such indeed it proved. A fire had broken out in Professor Wait's house. Starting in a clothes press in the girls room, at the southeast corner of the house, it had burned its way through the ceiling up into the attic, and was there confined as the slate roof did not allow the flames to burst out. The fire was extinguished without much difficulty, but not until nearly all the furniture had been removed from the first and second floors. It was all over in an hour and professors and students who had worked so well departed. House and furniture were both fully insured. Although the house was not much burned considerable damage was done, walls smoked, carpets soaked, china broken, etc., etc. Yet it might have been worse. We congratulate the professor that the damage was no greater.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The *Brunonian* has its last number illustrated.

The *Columbia Spectator* has a "bureau of information."

The Williams College buildings are to be lighted by electricity.

Keefe of the New Yorks will train the Amherst nine this winter.

The guitar and mandolin club of Harvard is over run with engagements.

Within five months Harvard has received gifts aggregating \$3,000,000.

Senator Ingalls, the President of the Senate, is a graduate of Williams College.

The young ladies in Columbia have formed a literary society, the "Palladosia."

Seward, pitcher for the Athletics of Philadelphia, will train the Williams nine.

The number of colleges in the United States increases at the rate of fifteen each year.

Articles of incorporation of the New York Delta Upsilon Club were filed on Dec. 14th, 1887.

The University of Pennsylvania intends to send an exploring expedition to ancient Babylon, under the direction of Dr. John P. Peters.

Amherst now gives over \$1,000 in prizes annually, an increase of \$200 over last year; the income from \$180,000 is given in scholarships.

AMUSEMENTS.

LITTLE TYCOON.

Next Tuesday evening, Jan. 24th, will be given at the Wilgus Opera House, under the personal management and direction of the author, Willard Spenser's "Little Tycoon." Our music lovers may be assured of a pleasant evening. The *Plainfield News* says:

"The first performance of the 'Little Tycoon' under the personal management and direction of its author and composer, Mr. Willard Spenser, was given here to-night at Stillman Music Hall to a crowded house. The audience contained representatives of Plainfield's best society. An instant and unqualified success was scored, and the audience received the members of the company enthusiastically. The costumes were the richest and most elaborate ever seen on the Music Hall stage. The scenery and stage setting were triumphs of artistic effect. Miss Ada Glasca, of Cincinnati made her debut upon the operatic stage in this opera, making a decided and pronounced hit as Violet. She has a powerful voice of great compass which she uses with taste and skill. Miss Hattie Arnold, as Miss Hurricane, and R. M. Dunbar, as Rufus Ready, captured the honors of the evening. Messrs. Lennox as Knickerbocker, and Edward Everett, as Lord Dolphin, were cordially received. The chorus was the best ever heard here, as the parts were admirably balanced. A carload of Philadelphia people came on by special train to witness the performance. Thirty Japanese artists from H. C. Park & Co., New York were also present."

The sale of seats will begin at Finch's at 2 p. m., Saturday, Jan. 21.

CHORAL CLUB.

The "Choral Club" of Ithaca, a chorus composed of the best talent of the city, who have been practicing for the past year under the instruction of Professor McKenney, will give a concert in Wilgus Opera House, Friday evening, Jan. 27th, presenting Romberg's beautiful cantata "The Lay of the Bell" and a mixed programme of chorus and solos.

Reserved seats will be on sale at Finch's bookstore Wednesday morning.

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If you have a sensitive tooth that needs attention, GIVE IT A TRIAL, and judging from the experience of others who have tried it in the past, you will have no cause for regret.

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Assisted by

W. M. NORWOOD, D. D. S.,

GEORGE H. COPP.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

—She was walking in church, up the aisle,
Dressed all in Redfern's latest staisle;
But her brother looked blue
When she entered the pew
And sat down on his new London taisle.

—Trinity School Record.

—Fair Luna has the silver wing;
Saturn, a ring of flame,
The sun has got no ring at all,
But gets there just the same. —Ex.

—The jockey's horse has feet of speed,
Maud S. has feet of fame;
The student's horse has none at all,
But it gets there just the same. —Ex.

A striking tale—the whale's.

Country stiles are cut crossway.

Bowled robbery—cheating at ten-pins.

The dentist pulls what he doesn't plant.

A pair of suspenders—two executioners.

Dutchmen are but boys of larger growth.

There's many a grip on the midnight nip.

With lovers every day is a read letter day.

"Toronto Grip" says reporters are men of note.

Striking a balance is not a breach of the peace.

If a ship arrives in port a second late they dock it.

"A chiel's amang ye, takin' notes."—The pickpocket.

A man is a bad egg when the best of him is on the outside.

How to get rich—live on air and sleep on a clothes line.

Sweet are the uses of advertisements.—"Mrs. Partington."

Gloves last the longest with the lady who has a diamond ring.

A man with a big nose isn't always handsome, but he's nobby.

—"Papa, raise the blind, won't you?" languidly requested Maud, as the growing gloom settled heavily over the ninety-seventh page of *Armand, the Terrible*.

Papa was snoring mildly, but he managed to grunt: "On a queen high? D'y'e take me for a chump?" and the tired spirit was again wafted into glorious dreamland.—*Binghamton Republican*.

BOOK NOTICES.

HOME SANITATION, A MANUAL FOR HOUSEKEEPERS. By the Sanitary Science Club of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. Published by Ticknor and Company, Boston. Price fifty cents.

It is seldom as yet that we have the chance to recognize the books of old Cornell students, but one of the editors of this concise handbook of Sanitation is Miss Alla W. Foster, a graduate of Cornell. The

book represents the practical experience of the editors for several years and "the questions have been practically tested by the members of the club" and hence the results can be taken as conclusive. Drainage and plumbing, ventilation, heating and other sanitary questions are discussed and good advice given in connection with each. It is a very complete exposition of the subject in a small space.

NATURAL LAW IN THE BUSINESS WORLD. By Henry Wood. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Economic problems have been so generally discussed recently that this book comprising a series of essays on different economic questions written from the stand point of the business man, will be very acceptable. He endeavors to prove the fallacies of the Socialistic and George doctrines and to make plain the present situation of the labor questions. We would quote one sentence showing to some degree his attitude. "There can be no active antagonism between different wheels of the same machine, without disastrous results to all. The true ideal of society is a complete and rounded unity, but this unity is made up of variety; and, like the different parts of a vast mechanism, this variety must be harmonious." Though at times he may seem antagonistic to the laborer in his discussion yet he is not so "but only against the abuses and evils which masquerade under its banner." It should be read by those at all interested in the labor question and by Knights of Labor especially.



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PERFECT FITTING

garments are unequaled by any in the trade. We carry an elegant line of Imported Cloths, which we make to order in the very latest styles, on short notice, and to suit the most fastidious.

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We guarantee all our work in every particular, and no garments allowed to leave the house unless perfectly satisfactory to the customer.

The time to make your selections is while our stock is fresh and complete. Particular attention is given to Prince Albert and Dress Suits. An early call is solicited.

MARSH & HALL,
Cor. State and Tioga Sts.

Prager's New Dancing Academy.

Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

Yours very truly, L. DEG. BROOKES, 361 Broome St.

Specialties of the season, American Gavotte, Yorke, Skater's Waltz, New Six Step Glide, Military Schottische, Military Polka, Pendulum, and a host of other round and square dances.

Terms, \$5.00 for class lessons, including 12 lessons. Private lessons given at any time. Hall can be engaged for private parties. Germania Orchestra can be engaged for any occasion by applying to me. Respectfully, E. W. PRAGER.

MRS. W. S. CRITTENDEN.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

Vol. XX.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, JANUARY 27, 1888.

No. 15.

The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

TERMS:

Per Annum, in advance, - - - \$2.50.
Single Copies, - - - 10 Cents.

Subscriptions taken at Andrus & Church's, where receipts can be obtained.

Extra copies can be obtained at the book-stores and newsrooms, or on application to the Business Manager.

Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

Printed by Andrus & Church, 41 East State Street.

NOW is the time for Juniors to write or draw for the *Cornellian*. This is distinctively a class publication and the Juniors owe it a hearty support. The board cannot get up a good *Cornellian* alone and it depends on the support they receive whether '89's *Cornellian* will be simply "an illustrated *Register*" or a publication which will do honor to the University. College annuals always have a wide circulation and every well-wisher of Cornell

expects ours to compare favorably with the publications of other colleges. Let every student do what he can and then the *Cornellian* will be a success. But unless you have at least tried to do something for it do not criticize it if it does not sparkle with wit as you would like to see it.

THE lowerclassmen are busy with the preparation for the banquets of their respective classes. The Sophomores will gather round the festal board at the Osborne House, Auburn, next Friday evening, and the Freshmen will gather together for the purpose of making havoc over a tempting menu, at a place and time which they prefer, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, to keep religiously secret. These are occasions which promise great enjoyment to the participants and no lowerclassman should fail to be present at his class reunion and banquet, for in after years, there are no brighter reminiscences than those of such gatherings, when books are laid away for a short time and everyone exerts himself to have a royal good time. It is customary, in view of the approach of these annual events, for those who can speak from experience, to give some good advice to the younger classes. We refrain from expatiating at length on what should or should not be done, feeling sure that those in charge of the arrangements will give careful attention to their work and will solicit advice when they are in need of it. One thing we urge each class to do,—eat its own banquet. Nothing, to the Sophomore, accustomed to the wily ways of the Ithaca landlady, is more toothsome than a good Freshman banquet, and even a Freshman can furnish storage for Sophomore food, if he is given the chance to do so. Doubtless many schemes will be under way and it behooves the prominent lowerclassmen to be careful lest they linger in some deep, dark wood while their classes enjoy the feasts. Enforced

absence is not generally pleasant, and we urge every Sophomore and Freshman to buy a ticket for his class banquet and then be sure to use it.

ALL the arrangements have been progressing steadily for the Junior Promenade which takes place on the evening of the tenth of February. It is the purpose of the committee to make decided improvements in all the features, which will insure that the ball will be the most brilliant ever given by a class at Cornell. Since the number of students in the University has so largely increased this year, the committee has felt justified in making a larger outlay than usual in the expectation that it would be balanced by an unusually large return. No student or other person who can possibly be present, should miss what promises to be a grand affair. One of the best orchestras in the state has been engaged; an expert in the art of decoration will transform the armory into an ideal dancing hall; those participating will be furnished with the handsomest programmes ever seen at Cornell; one of the most experienced caterers in the state, who has never yet officiated at a Cornell ball, will provide for the substantial entertainment in a way which will agreeably astonish those who know how unsatisfactory this feature of our balls often happens to be. All in all, the occasion promises to outdo all former efforts in a similar direction. After such preparations, the students should show their hearty appreciation of the work which the committee has done for their pleasure, and attend in goodly numbers. No money can be cleared on account of the unusually heavy expenses, and great dependence has been placed upon the students who should give their hearty support in order to insure against financial loss. Tickets are now in the hands of the committee and at the book stores. It will be a great aid to the committee if these tickets can be disposed of at once. Let all unite in rendering substantial aid and the Junior Promenade of this winter will go on the annals of Cornell's social history as a most brilliant success in every particular.

IN these days when everybody writes, when not to have produced a book or not to have made a "cast at a magazine" is the exception, not the rule, when everyone from the school girl to the college president must voice that which is in him, when in fact there is so vast an amount of printed matter produced and so very, very little literature, the question of acquiring a good style is of primary importance. Especially is this true of college students who may be said to be in the formative period of their literary development. To all such nothing can be more fascinating and entertaining than an essay by one of the greatest living masters of English prose, Robert Louis Stevenson, in which he states how he worked to acquire a good style. He, like many others who have achieved literary distinction, did his first work for the college press. His remarks therefore will have an interest and suggestiveness for all college men as one who did for himself what others can at least aim toward doing—the acquisition of a polished literary style. Very briefly he made a careful study of certain masters of style and then set himself to imitate these carefully and faithfully. The imitation let it be understood was conscious. From all these there was finally evolved a style, that partook of all nor yet, in no marked degree, of anyone, a kind of literary composite. While we think that in this delightful autobiographical sketch, Mr. Stevenson is disposed to give too much credit to the results of such a self-imposed course for perfecting himself and, naturally, too little to his native genius of mind, yet what he has to say on the subject is deserving of much consideration on the part of the student. In these days of universal composition, when writers seem to give all their attention to what they shall say and not to how they shall say it, when so very few of our prose writers give any heed to delicately turned phrases and nice, choice words, it is at least worth while to observe some of the rules of Mr. Stevenson. No doubt a careful imitation of the great masters of style until one is strong enough to cast aside such an imitation would have a beneficial effect. Very few of course

can achieve the success of Mr. Stevenson but such a course of self training would be beneficial to all who would impose it upon themselves. To borrow a thought from Mr. G. W. Smalley in regard to Mr. Stevenson, there would be more producing literature rather than what is not literature.

THE COMPROMISE OF 1850.

When the framers of the Constitution undertook their work they had as one of their obstacles the question of slavery. Granting that it was out of harmony with the theory of this government, it nevertheless existed. Among the essential conditions to the organization of the Federal Government were the compromise clauses on this question. Had it not been agreed that fugitive slaves should be returned to their owners; that a negro should count as three-fifths of a man in the apportionment of the slave states and that the African slave trade should be secured for a period of twenty years, the Federal Constitution would not have been passed.

The next violent agitation over slavery was in 1819, when Missouri applied for admission into the Union as a slave state. The ferment was allayed by the famous Missouri compromise forbidding slavery north of 36° 30', except in Missouri, in the territory acquired by the Louisiana purchase.

For the next twenty years the question slumbered, but within that time the Abolition party grew up. Acutely trained in politics and ethics, this party began an unceasing war against the whole institution of slavery. They demanded its total abolition.

The annexation of Texas with the territory acquired from Mexico, furnished a broad field for the future agitation of the question, when the time should come for forming that territory into states. In 1849 the discovery of gold in California and the phenomenal increase of the population in that country, hastened the dread controversy. In December, 1849, California applied for admission into the Union, as a free state.

Intense excitement prevailed throughout the country. For three weeks the House was unable to elect a speaker. The message of President Taylor recommended the admission of California with the constitution that she presented. The recommendation was bitterly re-

ceived by the South. The North heralded it with joy. Threats of disunion were common in the South. Calhoun attempted to form a "distinctly southern party." Many cool-headed southerners had regretfully concluded that disunion was necessary to save slavery. Every southern legislature, but one, (Kentucky,) had denounced the exclusion of slavery as a violation of southern rights. Every northern legislature had endorsed the Wilmot Proviso.

Such was the attitude of the north and south when Clay took his seat in the Senate, December, 1849. On March 31st, 1842, he had bid what he supposed was a final farewell to that body. After his defeat for the nomination for the Presidency in 1844, he had, as was generally supposed and as he himself thought, permanently retired from public life. But in the great crisis now at hand the people seemed to look to the venerable statesman to save them from themselves. Especially did the people of Kentucky have faith in his powers. Under these circumstances he was returned to the Senate.

It is plain that Clay was eminently fitted to act the part of a compromiser between the contending sections. Thirty years before he had been the "zealous sponsor" of the Missouri compromise. He was now an old man of seventy-three years. Ambition no longer thrilled his enfeebled limbs. For a half century he had been the idol of his people. He had left for history the record of a most brilliant career. The South was proud of him as a southern man. The North looked upon him with unfeigned admiration. His influence throughout the country was immense. Surely he, if any man, could hope to still the turmoil. Coming from a southern state, a slave owner and a life-long champion of southern interests, though known to be opposed to the extension of slavery, the south regarded him as a patriot and statesman. To the north his opposition to slavery, being a southern man, made him doubly popular. He had been heartily in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. Such was his relative position toward the two sections of the country.

The nation was fortunate even in its adversity. If it had a great danger to overcome and a great problem to solve, it had great men to meet the emergency. Never before or since has there been a Senate of so much weight of character and commanding ability. Indeed Alexander Stephens² goes so far as to declare

¹ Blaine, "Twenty Years of Congress." Vol. I., Chap. I., page 1.

² Blaine, Vol. I., p. 21.

¹ Schurz, Life of Clay, Vol. II., p. 320.

² War between the States, Vol. II, p. 198.

that "it was the grandest intellectual constellation—moral qualities and all considered—which was ever beheld in the Political Firmament of this or any other country." Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton, Cass, King, Bell, Phelps, Houston, Downs, Soulé, Hamlin, of the older statesmen were there. Of the younger class there was Douglas, Jefferson Davis, Chase, Seward, Hunter, Mason, Hale, Henry S. Foote, all men well known in American History.

"To this Senate Clay, on January 29, 1850, unfolded his 'comprehensive scheme of adjustment.'" It was embodied in a series of eight resolutions as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That California with suitable boundaries ought upon her application, to be admitted as one of the states of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

2. *Resolved*, That as slavery does not exist by law and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law either for its introduction into or exclusion from any part of the said territory; and that appropriate territorial governments ought to be established by Congress in all of the said territory, not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed state of California, without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

3. *Resolved*, That the western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexico, thence with that line eastwardly, and so continuing in the same direction to the line as established between the United States and Spain, excluding any portion of New Mexico, whether lying on the east or west of that river.

4. *Resolved*, That it be proposed to the State of Texas that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and *bona fide* public debt that state contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties on foreign imports were pledged by the said state to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of \$——, in consideration of the said duties so pledged having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having thence forward become payable to the United States; and up-

on the condition also that the said State of Texas, shall by some solemn and authentic act of her Legislature, or of a convention, relinquish to the United States any claim it has to any part of New Mexico.

5. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

6. *But Resolved*, That it is expedient to prohibit within the District the slave-trade, in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia.

7. *Resolved*, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the Constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any other State or Territory in the Union.

8. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slave holding States; but that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one to another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

Although Mr. Clay asked that the resolutions be considered carefully before Senators entered into debate, so distasteful were they to the pro-slavery men that a furious debate was begun at once. The southern democrats and many southern whigs could see nothing but defeat in the compromise.

They were opposed to the admission of California because that destroyed the political equilibrium between the North and South. They did not concede that slavery did not exist in the territory acquired from Mexico, but insisted that the line of the Missouri compromise should be extended to the Pacific. They would not agree to cutting down the territory claimed by Texas because Texas was a slave state and any other states formed out of her territory would accordingly be slave states. They would not admit that it was expedient or inexpedient to abolish slavery, or the slave trade, in the District of Columbia, with or without the consent of Maryland, because that would concede that Congress had a right to legislate on slavery in the District, which they utterly denied.

They claim it was no advantage to them for Congress to affirm that it had no power to prohibit the trade of slaves between the slave holding states, because Congress had no authority

¹Schurz, Life of Clay. Vol. II. p. 329.

²Congressional Globe, Vol. XXII., p. 115.

whatever over that question. In fact the only point they saw in the whole set of resolutions which was at all favorable to the South, was a provision for a more stringent enforcement of the fugitive slave law, or in other words the enforcement of one of the cardinal points in the Constitution.

The most radical anti-slavery men in the North were also opposed to the resolutions on the ground that they abrogated the Wilmot Proviso, and Seward made an additional argument against all compromise, said he, "I am opposed to any such compromise in any and all forms which it has been proposed, because . . . I think all legislature compromises radically wrong and essentially vicious."

President Taylor opposed the resolutions because he demanded California's right to immediate admission into the Union without any such compromise. Webster agreed partially with Clay, but took exception to his manner of dealing with Texas.

It will thus be seen that the resolutions were destined to undergo a severe struggle. In the protracted debate that followed their proposal, the Senate became divided into three distinct factions. The Compromise men led by Clay. The Pro-slavery men led by Davis. The radical anti-slavery men led by Seward and Chase.

On April 18th, the whole subject was referred to a select committee of thirteen of which Clay was chairman. The committee was composed of some of the foremost men in the Senate.

On May 8th, this committee submitted a report consisting of three bills and an elaborate argument.

The first of these bills provided for the admission of California, the organization of territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, without any restrictions as to slavery, and a proposition to Texas of a northern and western boundary with a compensation in money.

This was the famous "Omnibus bill," so dubbed by Benton on account of the multiplicity of its subjects. The many measures included therein seemed to threaten death to each other. There were Senators who were willing to vote for the admission of California, but not for territorial governments without the exclusion of slavery. There were those, following the lead of President Taylor, who would not vote for California to be admitted in any combination, and there were those who were willing to provide territorial government but who

did not favor the Texan boundary. Still another obstacle to the bill was, that there were those who were radically opposed to legislative compromises in any shape.

A furious debate sprung up which lasted until July 31st, when the bill was passed. But it had been so amended that of the original provisions there was nothing left, save one, providing for a territorial government of Utah. The great compromise evidently had failed.

On the next day Clay made a patriotic speech in the Senate and then worn out and broken in health retired to Newport for a season of rest. He believed the compromise had been defeated. But in his absence the expedient of dividing the measures of the Omnibus bill into separate bills, was tried and proved successful. One by one they passed the Senate until when Clay returned to Washington the latter part of August, the compromise had been passed substantially as he had proposed it.

The second of the bills reported by the committee of thirteen, provided for the capture and delivery of fugitive slaves. The third prohibited the introduction of slaves from adjacent states into the District of Columbia for sale or to be placed in custody for subsequent sale and transportation. The first of the two latter bills was passed easily but the second elicited a long debate. It too, however, finally became a law.

Such was the struggle and final triumph of the Great Compromise of 1850. The gist of the whole thing was, as stated by Clay himself, that the North should forbear from insisting upon the application of the Wilmot proviso to Utah and New Mexico, and that the South should forbear from insisting upon the express introduction of slavery into those territories. The other measures were "only feathers to fly the arrow."

From the time of the introduction of the resolution into the Senate January 29th, 1850, until Clay made his final speech on them on July 22nd, about six months afterwards, the aged statesman had debated and championed his "plan of adjustment" nearly every day of the session.

From January 29th to September 17th, when the District of Columbia bill finally passed, a period of nearly nine months, almost the whole time and energy of that great Senate was consumed by this famous compromise. During that time every senator had made a speech upon one or more phases of the subject. A majority of the most prominent of the senators had made many speeches upon the com-

¹Senate Speech, March 11, 1850, See Congressional Globe, Vol. XXII. Pt. I.

²Schurz Life of Clay, Vol. I, p. 346.

³Lalor, Vol. I p. 553.

promise, and spent on it the best fruits of their intellect and experience.

Nor was the long debate devoid of the spirit of tragedy. Calhoun had appeared in the senate too weak to speak, but for the sake of hearing his last great manifesto read in opposition to the measures. He died four weeks later with the compromise resolutions preying on his mind and haunting his death-bed.

Webster in dealing with the plan had exposed sentiments which, in the eyes of many, were dark spots upon his glorious record as a patriot and statesman; sentiments which alienated many of his life-long friends and lost for him a hold on the popular affection which he never regained.

Clay had exerted in behalf of the compromise the crowning effort of his long and brilliant career. On it he had expended the full power of his eloquence and the most heroic effort of his strength and manhood.

What was the true import of that memorable plan? What did it settle? It served only as truce between the North and South. Its advantage was that it gave the North time to increase in population and resources until its strength was overwhelming, and until Abraham Lincoln was in the Presidential chair. It settled nothing. In it were "seeds of deepest conflict" and over the very questions which it sought to settle, the nation, ten years later, was involved in fratricidal war.

W. H. ROBINSON, JR.

THE PROFESSORS ON COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Editors of the Era:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your circular on the proper attitude of the professors and students to athletics, I shall only say that it seems to me that athletics are indispensable to the complete training of youths. That they deserve, therefore, the fullest sympathy of all the members of the University aiming at complete training; that their claims rest, not only on abstract views of the physiological needs of man, but on the practical demonstration furnished by the Greeks, on a broad national scale, of their efficiency as means to a harmonious development of all the powers; and that their only danger in modern times proceeds from a tendency (not, I am glad to say, universal or necessary) to carry them to excess, and thus to violate that principle of moderation—*μηδὲν ἄγαν*—on which the sound instincts of the athletic Greeks fixed as the fundamental condition of all good discipline and of all healthy life.

For athletics, as conducted here, I have nothing but sympathy and good wishes.

J. G. SCHURMAN.

Editors of the Era:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of the 14th I would say that in my opinion athletic contests are a benefit, not only to the participants, but to the whole University. Unless we have a well organized ball nine, crew, and athletic team, interest in these sports will certainly die out among the students. Something must be radically wrong if this University, with its great numbers, including a large proportion of graduates of other colleges, does not stand in the first rank in all branches of athletics. The policy of the President and Faculty in regard to leave of absence to those taking part in intercollegiate contests has always been liberal, and I hope will be no less so in the future.

I need not say that the plan of showing special favor to athletes in examinations, as urged by one of the college papers a few days ago, is hardly likely to be seriously considered. I believe that athletes are, as a class, at least equal in scholarship and in manliness to their fellow-students, and that they would be the last to ask for special clemency.

The Trustees have shown their appreciation of the athletic interests of the University in many substantial ways, as our gymnasium, with its equipment and teaching force, the ball ground on the campus, etc., abundantly testify.

The only obstacle to success in athletics is the extraordinary apathy of the whole student body. A determined effort should be made to overcome this, and to lead every student not only to contribute liberally to defray necessary expenses, but also to be ready to throw up his hat and shout till he is hoarse, whenever the representatives of Cornell, on the water or on the diamond, need the encouragement of his voice. Yours very truly,

SPENCER B. NEWBURY.

Editors of the Era:

It is, I believe, universally recognized that a healthy physical organization is an essential condition of the completest intellectual success, and almost as generally recognized that physical training must be ungrudgingly conceded its place as a constituent element of a college curriculum. These points need no discussion. The question which really demands discussion is, To what extent may the college encourage the development of specialists in this newly installed department of athletics?

We encourage specialization in other departments; shall we not in this? The standard of excellence in other departments is known to be raised by the presence of brilliant scholars, and, in this belief, fellowships and scholarships are offered as attractions. The standard of athletics will be equally raised by the presence of eminent athletes. Ought they not also to be subsidized? Ought not their attainments in this field to be viewed even as in some measure counterbalancing deficiencies in other fields?

The parallel is, in the first place, hardly a complete one. Our college courses do not contemplate any preparation for muscular pre-eminence,—in the logging-camp, on the police force, or in the prize-ring,—as they do contemplate a preparation for intellectual, spiritual and manly pre-eminence in all the various occupations of life. Yet, even if the comparison were to be pressed, it must be remembered that we do not condone a positive deficiency in one of our departments of study, whatever the brilliancy in another.

But surely, if we are to have inter-collegiate competitions in athletic sports, we must have athletic specialists. Whatever may be theoretically thinkable, this is to-day practically unavoidable. It is well known that many condemn the entire system and idea of inter-collegiate competition, and some would even go so far as to deprecate all forms of athletic competition, whether between individuals for a record, or between clubs for a game. They would substitute peaceful and placid games of "rotation" for ball matches, and leave individual effort to the purely rational stimulus of perceived advantage. As the world is, however, at present constituted, we do not live by pure reason alone,—nor "bread a'one." The bald fact is, that the best effort of a man is called out under the stress of necessity and in the heat of competition. I believe in the propriety of recording base hits and fielding averages, just as I do in the entire propriety of a well-regulated marking-system, and so long as mankind persists in being humanly constituted, I shall believe in the desirability of match-games and other forms of athletic competition. Mankind in its sanctified state will probably take the necessary exercise of its own accord.

The common argument that our competitive sports benefit but a small proportion of our students is fallacious. The crews and the nines and the champions not only set a standard of work, but the interest in their training and their competitions brings an influx of zeal to the athletic work of the laity.

The influence of college sports upon the character of the individual participating in them is a question that cannot escape consideration. It is a question that everyone will answer according to the fortuities of his own personal observations. Circumstances will vary, of course, according to time and place. Occasionally it may be noticed that a man receives injury from the associations formed, but the general result of my own observation is emphatically favorable to athletics. In fact, if I should allow my own observation to suggest specific recommendations, it would especially commend athletics to the attention of candidates for the Christian ministry.

Intercollegiate contests tend undoubtedly to the cultivation of what is known as "college spirit." There is nothing like them for promptness and thoroughness of effect. But is "college spirit" a *desideratum* in our day? We are aware that many prominent educators seriously question the *raison d'être* of any such academic virtue, and urge that the scholar's fealty should know no other shrine than that of his science. But there are also those who would deny patriotism a place among the virtues, and class it as a phase of selfishness and view it as a bar to the free spirit of humanitarian interest.

While admitting there are bounds beyond which a virtue may become a vice, I still confess to the earnest belief that it is good to have loved—one's friend, one's home, one's fatherland, and is *some* part of a liberal education to have loved one's *alma mater*.

Still, if the maintenance of college spirit were the sole object of inter-collegiate sports, I would not commend them; nor, if inter-collegiate sports were the sole object of college athletics, would I commend those.

It may be inferred from what I have said, that I am not opposed to inter-collegiate contests when kept within proper limits, nor to the encouragement of some specialization in athletics, so long as such encouragement shall not condone positive deficiency in other college work.

BENJ. IDE WHEELER.

Editors of the Era:

DEAR SIRS:—You ask for an expression of my opinion regarding the attitude of professors and students toward college athletics. I think that the former body should encourage the sports cheerfully within due limits, and that the latter body would do well to share in them freely and to maintain them when necessary by liberal contributions, both as undergraduates and as graduates. It is understood that the University has thus far not received many

concrete benefactions from its alumni, if we except the gift of their very admirable records in after life. It seems highly proper that the care and support of at least the athletic interests should be largely in their hands.

With reference to the article in the Cornell *Sun* for Jan. 9, 1888, entitled "Faculty vs. Athletics," I fail to see any very cogent reasons in cases of poor scholarship for discriminating in favor of those engaged in athletics. Certainly they should not be discriminated against; but there are other classes of students, too, meriting quite as much indulgence. The safe and just course would be to deal with all impartially. I should suppose, indeed that anyone with a healthy spirit of independence would feel a trifle abashed at receiving such favors. My impression is, however, that the men engaged in athletics as a rule do not stand in need of this somewhat demoralizing inducement. A participation in the sports ought to tone one up better for his University work. If he fall behind in that, is he not really devoting too much time to his training, or unwilling to encroach upon the leisure which after all an aspirant for high athletic triumphs may not fairly expect to enjoy. But even for such the amount of time actually expended throughout the year in rational training need not be excessive, while on the other hand my feeling is that the general and moderate participation of large numbers of students in athletic exercise is of far greater consequence than the preparation of a few successful specialists, pleasant as the latter distinction may be. But might not both aims be readily attained? It is not here the place the discuss this question at length, but to those who have watched with any interest the progress and development of athletics at Cornell during the last dozen years, the article above referred to fails to distinguish the real difficulties in the case. But let us not forget that our primary object here is really our University work. It may be a fine thing to be eminent as a sporting college, and such repute may attract some students. It is equally fine to be famed for the solidity of our intellectual achievements.

Among athletic contests, however, I desire to record my individual opinion in deprecation of the game of football, in which I have been able to discover no form of exercise which may not be gained quite as satisfactorily in other pastimes less objectionable. A game 'indeed' in which the personal encounter is indirect yet inevitable cannot be kept free from irregular and serious accident and even occasional brutality. Where the personal encounter is direct,

as in wrestling, boxing and fencing, this objection does not obtain. In such cases there is at least a fair and preconcerted give and take.

Submitting these views, which are of course entirely personal and private.

I remain, yours very truly,

H. S. WHITE.

Editors of the Era :

GENTLEMEN:—In answer to your inquiries as to what should be the attitude of the Faculty and students towards athletics, I am sure I can freely say that the professors should look upon all legitimate college sports with kindly feelings and sympathetic good-will, not only in remembrance of the pleasures of their own college lives, but also on physical, moral and intellectual grounds. I am very sure that such are the facts at Cornell. Cornell students, who enjoy personal liberty, and the benefits of a quasi-self-government, in a greater degree than students of any other college, should so conduct themselves in all matters, that they may not forfeit the trust that the Faculty feels in the good sense of its student body. I think, therefore, that the attitude of our students should be to reform any questionable practices that may exist in this connection, by the development of wholesome public feeling, and coöperation with other colleges; so as to make these contests useful and pleasurable exercises, above reproach, not only in appearance, but in fact, and remembering that the reputation of their *alma mater* is necessarily involved in all their public acts in a very conspicuous manner.

Very sincerely yours,

E. A. FUERTES.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
ASSOCIATION.

The members of the University who failed to attend the H. P. S. Association, Wednesday evening, missed one of the most interesting meetings that the Association has held. Mr. Ford presented a very able paper on "Herodotus as an Historian." Mr. Robinson's paper, which we give in full in another part of the paper, was on "The Compromise of 1850."

Mr. Spencer's paper was upon "Our First Protective Tariff." In introduction he showed the difference between the policy of Protection as shown in the tariff of 1816, and the previous policy of the government. Next a short bibliography was given for questions connected with this tariff, and he then proceeded to the origin of the bill. "Early in the war of 1812, an act was passed by Congress doubling the

duties on merchandise. After the close of the war, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed by Congress to report 'a tariff proper to be imposed' on the various imports. The Secretary of the Treasury at this time was Dallar, of Philadelphia, and it was with him that the bill originated which with slight changes became the tariff act of 1816."

He then showed that though the report of Dallar was submitted to a committee, of which a member from South Carolina was chairman, yet that this committee reduced the duties proposed by Dallar wherever they changed them, and that it was nonsense to charge that the South originated the bill.

A brief description of the bill was then given. He showed that many duties were increased, but that "the one feature of the bill which gave it the distinct protective character and which distinguishes this act from all preceding it, was the introduction of the minimum principle."

This principle was then described and its later developments noted. "It is commonly said to have originated with a Massachusetts manufacturer who was at Washington at the time, (not as a congressman), and who is said to have aided greatly in the passage of the act."

The discussion of the bill in the house was next taken up. "At first little opposition was made to the principle of the bill. Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, all avowed their friendliness to protection, though Webster aided in modifying certain features of this act." Some considerations were then offered as to the cause of their lack of opposition. "As the bill progressed, however, its tendency became more evident to the agriculturist of the south and the merchant of the east."

"But the East was more interested in manufactures than in commerce hence only ten of her forty-one votes in the House were cast against the bill. This shows the falsity of the charge that the East was at first opposed to protection. The main opposition then came from the South. Thirty-nine of the fifty-one votes against it came from this section. This does not support the statement that the South at first supported the system."

A brief description of the bill as passed was then given. The curious circumstance was noted that wool, the import of which was very trifling at this time, was by mistake left among the unenumerated articles in the engrossed bill and hence subject to 15 % duty though Congress had passed an amendment making the duty but 7½ %.

The article closed with a brief review of the means by which the protectionists attained the extreme protection of 1828 and a description of the final overthrow of the policy in 1833, "nor was it forever ever fully regained until the larger portion of our agricultural states were excluded from our national legislation by the civil war."

NOTICES.

Lectures on the brain, course No 4. Those who wish to take this course in the spring term will please send their names to Professor Wilder on slips or postal cards on or before Monday, Jan. 30th.

Owing to the delay in announcing the conditions and subjects for the Woodford Prize Contest the date on which orations must be handed in has been extended to April 6, the first Friday in the spring term.

The Methodist Episcopal Alliance will hold its next meeting to-morrow (Saturday) evening in the Association room, beginning at 8 o'clock. An interesting and profitable programme has been arranged. All are invited.

Unitarian Church, Rev. J. W. Day, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School, and Professor Oliver's class in Ethics, from 12 to 1. The subject for Sunday evening will be: Chrysostom, Bishop of Constantinople. Students always welcome.

CORNELLIANA.

—There's no snow on "Our Jennie."

—Have you seen the Junior ball invitations?

—Get to work on your contribution to the *Cornellian*.

—"Our Jennie" did not appear last night as advertised. Snowed in.

—At the next meeting of the H. P. S. Association the President's message will be discussed.

—An elementary edition of the O. W. J. Algebra, designed for academies and high schools is contemplated by the Mathematical Faculty.

—A discount of 20 per cent will be given on *Dress Suits* for the next 15 days, at Marsh & Hall's, Merchant Tailors, corner State and Tioga Sts.

—A reception was given by the ladies of Sage Wednesday evening with dancing as its principal feature. The occasion was, as is always the case, an enjoyable one.

—Professors Van Vleck and Cleaves will give the Sibley Juniors and others interested a series of lectures on Draughtsmen's Technique to be delivered every Friday at 11 a. m.

—Students should not forget Dr. Schurman's Bible class, which meets Sunday evenings in the Botanical Lecture room. Last Sabbath the attendance was double that of the week before.

—Last week the Sage Sophomores held a banquet, completely outwitting their Freshman sisters. Everything passed off most happily. Now let the masculine element of '90 look to it that their banquet is as successful.

—Our Glee Club is to give the first concert of the year at Owego, next Wednesday evening Feb. 1. Success to them. They deserve it, for by a careful selection of music, and constant practice they have prepared an entertainment well worth listening to.

—There seems to be a regular banquet epidemic among the students. The last victims are the law students. They are talking up a great feast at Elmira to which Gov. Hill and distinguished Elmira lawyers are to be invited. Our own law professors are also to be present.

—The ERA can but express its sorrow at the announcement that, since no one has been found among our body of students to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Mr. Curtis as leader of the University orchestra, that organization, for this year at least, must cease to be.

—Miss Jennie Yeamans has arrived and will positively appear at Wilgus Opera House, Saturday Jan. 28th, in two grand performances of "Our Jennie." Matinee at 2.30, evening at 8 p. m. Tickets sold for either performance. Secure your seats at Finch's for there will be a rush.

—Someone wants a Liberal Club organized here for the free discussion of religious and political questions. A good idea. Such a club would be a success if it did not degenerate into a scoffers' society whose members sought not truth, but an opportunity to air their notions.

—The latest example of Sophomoric enterprise appeared yesterday afternoon in the form of minutes of the Freshman meeting to arrange banquet matters. "Carefully edited by one who was there and furnished with copious notes." Published for private circulation among the class of Ninety-"won." This little pamphlet is a novelty in its line, it will be treasured by Sophomores as a proof of the versatility of '90's genius, and sneered at by Freshmen as a monument of Sophomoric freshness.

—The Sophomores have decided to banquet at the Osborne House, Auburn, on the evening of Friday, Feb. 3. They go and return

by special train. There will undoubtedly be a large turnout. We are told to expect something extra fine in the way of menu cards, and a menu that is in every way worthy of the cards. Mr. Pratt has kindly consented to hold the Saturday prelin in Physics on Wednesday and Thursday at 11. So there seems nothing to hinder '90 from having a fine banquet unless the as yet harmless Freshmen should surprise us all by breaking it up.

—The Freshmen held a banquet meeting Tuesday. They tried to keep their deliberations secret, but some of the always advantageous Sophs. claim to have "been there" and to know what was done. The banquet committee reported that preparations were proceeding rapidly though no definite arrangements had as yet been made. They were supported by the class in a decision not to furnish liquor at the banquet. Messrs. Lovell, Emerick, Gorham, E. B. Bentley and Lomax were appointed a committee to canvass the class and learn how many will attend the banquet. The challenge of '90 to a tug-of-war at the coming athletic sports was then taken up, accepted, and Messrs. R. P. Clarke, Benedict, Bierbaumch and Yawger appointed to arrange preliminaries for the contest.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOBART GLEE CLUB.

The Hobart College Glee Club will give a Concert of college songs and solos at Wilgus Opera House Thursday evening, Feb. 2. The Auburn *Despatch* has the following good words for the boys: "A select and appreciative audience was present at the Academy of Music last evening to enjoy the excellent programme rendered by the Hobart College Glee Club. The style of music given by these gentlemen is an exemplification of all that is possible in harmony and a perfect rendition of a difficult form of vocal music. The various selections elicited continued applause especially the college chants and typical songs set to bright vivacious music. The quartettes by Messrs. Moreland, Jewell, Pegram and German, were well received, also the tenor solo by Frank German, and "Bavarian Yodle" by E. W. Jewell. Altogether the Hobart Glee Club is one of the best in the country and last evening's performance was conceded to be one of the musical events of this season in Auburn."

SHEAR NONSENSE.

—A Latin Professor noticing an unnatural swelling in the face of a scholar in class:—"Quid est Hoc?" The scholar replied:—"Hoc est quid."

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H. D. HATCH.

THE YOUTH'S REQUEST.

Barber spare that moustache,
Touch not a single hair!
It's cost me lots of cash,
I want to keep it there.
'Twas Dame Nature's hardest task
To grow that shadow there,
Such again I could not ask,
'Twere more than she could bear.

A pretty blue eyed maid
Has toyed around that spot;
She would be much dismayed,
Then you shall harm it not.
"You look so like a man,"
She says with gleeful air.
Then think you that I can
Find e'en one hair to spare?

Each of the jealous youth
Would find his greatest joy,
If thou shouldst hap, forsooth,
Make me again a boy.
I ne'er again could stand
The gibes and cruel jeer
I received at every hand
When this did first appear.

I've tried the skill and art
Of barbers all in town,
Each tried to make it start
Then wouldst thou cut that down?
Move, then, thy blade with care,
Be careful of each end,
For I'll not lose a hair
Whilst I've a dime to spend.

—The Polytechnic.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ART OF CONVERSATION, by J. P. Mahoffy. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. Price 75 cents. For sale by D. F. Finch.

The author treats this rather strange subject in a logical and direct way and has analyzed it well. After an exhaustive introduction, he makes two general divisions: the manner, and the matter of conversation. The manner of conversation depends on subjective conditions, which are physical, mental or moral, and objective conditions. As regards the matter, he takes up the mere topics and afterward the manner of handling them. This book contains in small compass an elaborate treatment of this subject in which all must be interested, for every one must in some way or another acquire the art if he goes into society at all.

THE LEADING FACTS OF ENGLISH HISTORY. By D. H. Montgomery. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston.

Another book has been added to the long list of works on the History of England. Besides the many comprehensive histories which have been published, innumerable short treatises and analyses have appeared, the object of which is to set forth more boldly the leading facts without obscuring them by unnecessary dwelling upon minor details. To the latter class of works belongs the new book whose title is given above, but it has so many admirable qualities which are presented for the first time in this field of literature, that it deserves a leading place in historical

libraries. Its title well conveys the content of the book and explains what the scope is intended to be. Mr. Montgomery, from careful observation and study during several years of residence in England, was well prepared to undertake the difficult task of selection of important points for his work. He used the best authorities, and used them to the greatest advantage; in the preface he gives his reason for the appearance of the book, by explaining that it is an attempt to present the leading facts of English History in a manner that may illustrate the great law of national growth, in the light thrown upon it by the foremost English historians. Writers of history cannot create, and, at most, if they discover nothing new to present to the world, they must solicit popular favor, by their superior presentation of what has already been established. Where rearrangement is better arrangement, as is the case with this book, it is evident that the new book fills a need. Mr. Montgomery's work is admirably done; the manner of presentation is clear; the leading facts are brought out in such a forcible way that they stand in leading positions. The arrangement is a marked improvement over a great majority of works of a similar nature. Some features which commend themselves to the reader are the large number of well-executed maps, the table of principle dates, the chart showing the descent of English sovereigns, the very complete list of books in this department of history, and the statistics for England and the United States for 1887. The book is convenient in size, and in appearance reflects great credit upon the publishers.



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Prager's New Dancing Academy.

Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarino Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

Yours very truly, L. DE G. BROOKES, 351 Broome St.

Specialties of the season, American Gavotte, Yorke, Skater's Waltz, New Six Step Glide, Military Schottische, Military Polka, Pendulum, and a host of other round and square dances.

Terms, \$5.00 for class lessons, including 12 lessons. Private lessons given at any time. Hall can be engaged for private parties. Germania Orchestra can be engaged for any occasion by applying to me. Respectfully, E. W. PRAGER.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

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EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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THE postponement of the time when the Woodford's are due must necessitate a corresponding postponement in the contest. The selections cannot be made by the Faculty now before the 16th of April. Last year the prize was awarded before that date. The contestants after they are chosen ought to have at least a month to prepare for the contest. This delay would bring the contest so near the end

of the year why would it not be well to postpone the contest a little longer still and have it sometime during commencement week? The event coming when it does in the middle of the spring term does not create much interest. There is a notable lack of enthusiasm in regard to this prize. The students treat it with apathy; and the faculty appear sometimes as if it were a burden of which they would like to rid themselves. It looks as if it were put in the beginning of the spring term because it would be less in the way there than at any other time. If the prize is ever to be to Cornell what prizes are to other colleges, not a grind but a pleasant event, different arrangements should be employed in the future. A committee of judges from the faculty does not give universal satisfaction. And it is a duty that the professors would willingly relinquish. If the contest were postponed until commencement judges could be obtained who would not be acquainted with any of the men and who would be unbiased. And moreover it would add great interest to the graduation exercises. '88 wants the most brilliant commencement; why not have the Woodford contest at that time?

A PASSING visit at the Gymnasium will convince any one of the treat in gymnastic performances to be expected next March. The late encouragement received in the columns of this paper from our most prominent professors has done its good work in urging on all honest athletes to do faithful work. We have now for the first time had placed before us the true relation of the faculty to athletics. They have clearly shown us their ideal student and to this ideal, extremists must turn their efforts. It is not the mind, nor the body they wish to educate but the *man* and he must not be divided. The greatest loss any person or any people can sustain is that of their childhood;

so long as the child survives in the man he is living, but when this is gone he is no better than a mummy-case. When we scorn the body it revenges itself on the mind; only a healthy, vigorous frame can hold a healthy, vigorous mind. One of the proposed plans is a physical examination for entrance to the University. This is an admirable system and if strictly enforced would bring a great change in the results of the work done in the class room. Nor would we stop here. We would carry athletics in the broader field of political life and declare that no man should be eligible to office who could not prove that he had enjoyed hearty exercise at least once a day for two months previous to his election. Bad legislation, cruel criticism, savage rejoinders in debate depend more on bad digestion than on any other cause. Almost every time bad digestion arises from an overworked brain and underworked body. The athletic exhibition last term has made thoughtful minds predict the new order of things. We now expect to see lines of thorough drilled students, all showing good physical development and keeping the attention of the audience by exercises that may be described by grace and accuracy instead of surprise and amazement. Along with this change we hope to see more varied exercises. The program could well be interspersed with fantastic wand and club exercises, pyramid building and the like in which more of the student body can take part. With all these facts before us may we not hope to attend a winter meeting of and by a larger number of students than ever before?

THE remarks that have recently appeared in the Boston *Globe* on Modern Journalism can be read with profit by college journalists. We do not mean to imply that all the evils of Modern Journalism can be seen cropping out in the college press. But college journalists are only human beings and are subject to some of the temptations that influence professional journalists. The remarks that we refer to were in the form of letters that were received by the *Globe*

in answer to questions regarding the state of Modern Journalism. The prevailing sentiment of these letters was that the tone of the press was low. The one virtue that they have the least of is veracity. We do not think that the tone of the college press is low. When we take in consideration the lack of experience in journalism and also in the affairs of the world that characterize most college men, we are surprised at the few errors committed by the college press. The tone is moral and intellectual. The college press is sometimes, of course, unfortunate in the information that it imparts. But it is very seldom that there is any willful misrepresentation. The public press is a business enterprise and is subject to the laws of competition and of supply and demand. The evils of these laws can be seen in Modern Journalism. There are very few college papers that are conducted as if they were money-making ventures. They are not any way. The college press does not have the advantages nor the evils attending the severe competition in the business world. There is a lack of enterprise in the college press. The college press although often being obliged to employ admonitions, seldom sinks into the use of scurrility. The college press may not be so spicy and sensational as the public press; it may not have all the excellencies of professional journalism; but it is pretty certain that it has still less of the evils. The college press will approach nearer to the ideal than the public press. One of the *Globe* letters contains the following picture of an ideal journal which all college papers might aim to realize:

"The ideal journal's statements of fact will never be colored by prejudice, passion, bombast or humor (so called,) but will be rigorously exact, and will be expressed in simple, clear, compact and agreeable English. Its comments on current events will be animated by a steady purpose to say the right thing in the right way at the right moment, and will be characterized by accurate and independent thought, sound sense, good English and good manners. It will never treat opponents with discourtesy, or friends with flattery, and will never sacrifice principle to party, sentiment, to self-interest, or to personal feeling in any way."

THE SEARCH.

Like a child longing for the Father's face,
I sought my Maker's will in Nature's laws;
But Nature chilled my heart with cheerless space,
And Science saddened with a cold First Cause.

The History of our Hope I read again,
The record of the well-beloved Son.
What answer to my longing made He, when
He walked in Palestine—the Perfect One?

"Blessed the pure in heart," I read,
"For they shall see God." Sweet rebuke and wise!
No wonder that we find Him not! I said,
Light's self is darkness to sin-blinded eyes.

Our Father! Number us with those
Redeemed by Christ, whose spirits shall unfold
Pure petals of the radiant white rose
That Dante dreamed of—God its heart of gold!
—MAY PRESTON.

 THE DEPARTMENT OF ROMANCE
LANGUAGES.

In no way is the reputation of the University so widely extended as by the books written by Cornell professors, and no one has done more in this way than Professor Crane whose literary works have gained him a national reputation. Through his good management, his department has been brought from a state of confusion incident to its formation into the present efficiency.

The department, as originally organized, gave instruction only in French although Spanish and Italian were taught as early as 1870 by Professor Crane, who in 1872 was made Professor of Spanish and Italian. When Professor Russel resigned in 1881, Professor Crane was placed in his present position. Formerly only two instructors were necessary but now the Dean and three assistants are overworked to give the required instruction. This great increase is due partly to the important action of the faculty in requiring a year of French from the students in Arts, but more particularly to the increased numbers in the University.

Special provision is made for the students who have passed the entrance examination in Latin by which they do five hours work in three. This experiment has in the main been successful for, by separating the students in this way, the wants of each class have been considered and the progress during the last three years has been greater than ever before. A very important change has been made this year in the introduction of Whitney's French Grammar. A much clearer, more exact and methodical text-book than any used heretofore.

Students in all courses finish the entire grammar and read about three hundred pages of

French during the first year. Technical men will hereafter devote at least one term to the reading of French more or less technical in its nature.

The work of the second year, not required of men in technical courses, is devoted exclusively to literature, literary history, and some attempt is made to give students practice in writing French and to make them familiar with spoken French. The object of the present course is to make students acquainted with modern French literature in its relations to the earlier literature of France. During the present term owing to the absence of Mr. Brun the one hour composition class has been used by Professor Crane for an interesting course of lectures on the French Drama and French Language.

The Junior-Senior work consists of two courses; one on recent French literature, and one on the literature of the seventeenth century. A course in French philology and mediæval literature of France is always offered; although this year, owing to a conflict of hours, it could not be given. In general the course in French is so arranged that the student has opportunity to study every period of French literature from the earliest times to the present day.

As compared with the German department the weakness in the department of Romance Languages is in the number and variety of the advanced courses. This is due partly to the crowding of work which prevents their being given and partly to the fact that the interest in French in this country is not so great as in German. Provision should be made for courses in French history and more time should be devoted to the study of recent French.

In addition to the above courses special work has been done this present year in French Philology in connection with the fellowship. Also three hours of seminary work are done in connection with French and Italian Philology, one of which is devoted to lectures on Mediæval literature.

Instruction in Spanish and Italian has been given in the University from the very beginning and there are two courses each extending over two years. Since 1886 Mr. Langdon, a native of Italy, has had the beginning class in Italian, and Professor Crane takes charge of the advanced work. Considerable progress is made in the study of these languages, considering the demands on the time of the instructors, and such advanced works as Dante, Cervantes and Calderon are carefully studied.

Everything considered, this is one of the most efficient departments in the University,

and when the requisite number of instructors are procured we may expect to see it the finest department of Romance Languages in the country.

GEORGE W. SCHUYLER.

In the death of George W. Schuyler, which occurred on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 1, Cornell University loses one of its staunchest friends and one who, from the date of its foundation until the present time, has been one of its trustees. Mr. Schuyler was born at Stillwater, Saratoga County, February 2, 1810. He first attended school in Ithaca. Subsequently he went to the University of the City of New York where he graduated in the class of '37. He first studied theology but afterwards engaged in business in Ithaca where his home has been ever since. He was elected treasurer of New York State, Nov. 3, 1863, and served for two years. He was appointed superintendent of the Banking Department, on Jan. 3, 1866 and served until Feb. 14, 1870. He was a member of the Assembly of 1875, and was chairman of its committee on Banks and Banking. He held many other prominent positions of public trust, among them Auditor of the Canal Department for over four years. Without following in detail his political career, it may be said that his activity in the days of the Know Nothings gives to his life almost an element of romance. At one time a man was pursued into his store which was almost demolished in Mr. Schuyler's efforts to save his life. He followed the fortunes of Horace Greeley and since that time he has been identified with the Democratic party. He married, in 1839, Matilda Scribner.

He has throughout his long life been prominently identified with the interests of Ithaca and no citizen has occupied a higher place of honor and esteem than he. He was the author of a valuable volume, entitled, "Colonial New York." What gives an interest to his life for students is the intimate relations he has sustained to our University, of which since its foundation he has been continuously a trustee.

Mr. Schuyler leaves a widow and four children, two daughters and two sons. Both the latter are well known to Cornell students; one Walter, who two years ago had charge of our Military Department, and the other, Eugene, who has attained high distinction as a diplomat and an historian.

—The Freshman class was honored by a short visit from Judge Boardman Tuesday evening. He came into the Hall to see the decorations and the fun.

THE SOPHOMORE BANQUET.

THE LARGEST, THE BEST, THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF SOPHOMORIC BANQUETS.

From the time that Father Adam took up his abode in the Garden of Eden (and this was several years ago, 'tis said) his children have been constantly improving in every possible, and sometimes impossible, manner and direction. And with the outer world so with that of the college. Two years ago, '88 held what was then thought to be the best Sophomore banquet, which it was possible to have; last year '89 tried to make the occasion still more glorious; but this year the palm must be yielded to '90, for she has not only equalled but excelled all previous efforts and has set a standard which future classes for many years at least will try in vain to attain.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Sophomores began to assemble at the Ithaca Hotel, with Cornell and Class colors floating to the breeze, which was enthusiastically stirred by repeated Cornell yells and polyglot slogans. It was a happy crowd, and everyone seemed just in the humor to make the day one which should always cling to memory as one of the brightest of the college course. Shortly before three o'clock the procession formed with a gaily caparisoned band at the head, and to the strains of merry music, Ninety took up its march to the depot undisturbed by the Freshmen who seemed to have crawled into their retreats for the time being. One hundred and forty-five men were in the line, which was led by a few Seniors who accompanied their young friends, probably to add dignity to the occasion, but more probably to taste of the sweets of Sophomore life which had been so pleasant to themselves. The trip to Auburn was delightful. Throughout the journey merry-making was in order, and the ride was enlivened by songs and yells that gave people to understand, along the line, that '90 of Cornell was "getting there."

The special train made the trip to Auburn in good time, stopping at Cayuga only to change engines. A pretty sight greeted the Sophs at Cayuga. The foot of the lake was entirely frozen over, and on its smooth surface scores of many young people were sleigh-riding to the tune of jingling bells.

Auburn is a somewhat sleepy town; there is no university there, and the gloom of the city is greatly enhanced by the sombre walls of her great prison that frown down upon the incoming voyager. However, in their march to the Osborne House, the men of '90, by their sturdy shouts, waked to vigorous life the enthusiasm

that was lying latent in the denizens "of the loveliest village of the plain."

The Osborne House offered its lively guests the best of accommodations, and the greetings of mine host were most cordial and his efforts to please most earnest and successful. It was nearly eleven o'clock before the banqueters assembled in their beautiful hall.

The banquet committee had promised the class a menu card worthy of the occasion. But when the beautiful card was placed before each one at the table, a cry of admiration arose. The card was in the form of a book, bound laterally with delicate light blue ribbon, stamped on the back with the mahogany seal with '90 in monogram. The book was of three sheets of embossed vellum. In the corner of each page was a very unique and appropriate design, photo-engraved. On the outside cover was a very pretty design in mahogany. It consisted of a laurel branch with leaves and flowers. Upon the leaves were depicted the various victories which Ninety had gained. Upon one leaf could be seen her brawny men holding aloft a cane; upon another a symbolism of the tug of war with the significant phrase "4 tugs out of 6;" upon the third leaf a ball and bats with the matchless score of "23 to 3." In beautiful characters were engraved the "Class of '90" and their inspiring cry, Rah! Rah! Rah! Non-aginta!

If any one had mistrusted that the ingenuity of the committee had been expended upon the artistic, he was certainly wrong. When he turned the first page he found a literary program more excellent than is often the fortune of a class to enjoy at a banquet. Every production that was presented to the class showed much care and thought; still they were not labored nor dull but very appropriate for the occasion. When Mr. Ford arose to announce the orator of the evening, the class, that he has guided with so much skill and diplomacy in the recent exciting events, manifested with cordial applause their appreciation of his enterprise.

At the mention of Mr. Upton's name round and round of applause arose. The class had not known Mr. Upton as an orator. But in this character he upheld the reputation which he has gained for doing nothing by halves. He had taken for his subject, Manliness. And as his ideal met the approval of the class they were not loth to show their appreciation. We give a few extracts below:

Near the rocky coast of the Aegean in one of the passes leading from Thessaly into central Greece the traveler in ancient times was wont to stop and ponder before a small rude stone bearing the inscription:

Go tell the Spartans thou who passest by
That here obedient to their laws we lie.

History does not recall that these buried here were wealthy men. She does not record their culture or their polish; but from that time to this, down the long corridors of time the Muses of Heroism have sung to every generation that this little band opposing their breasts as a wall between their homes and Xerxes' myriads were manly men.

I admire that grand old hero Luther, declaring that he would go to Worms "though the devils be as thick as house tiles." I love to think of that noble spirit which, burdened with the responsibility of a civil war, yet had the calm integrity and loyalty to principle, even in the face of open enemies to write, that four million souls ground down in servitude should stand up and be men.

Amid and above the buzz of wheels, the whir of spindles, the rattle of traffic, the clinking of miner's pick and shovel, there has lately arisen a voice not wont to be heard in our land and not in accordance with the principles of the founders of our national life. It is the voice of the oppressed, the voice which has been forced from honest men by those who would deprive them of everything but a fair living; indeed, they seem to begrudge them life itself. A fortune gained by honest means is a right heritage to an honest man but a fortune allowed to be ground from the comforts from the homes, from the lives of honest but poor laboring men is a blot upon the freedom of this nation.

Let us be true to our principles of justice be loyal to our country and manly to our fellowmen. Let us remember that we are the keepers of America's honor, and when we shall yield the trust to other hands may it be unsullied by acts of ours, but cleansed from the stains which now we must recognize. May she be in truth as she has been, America, the just, free, honored America, the home of loyal, patriotic, manly men.

After the applause had subsided with which the oration was greeted the President introduced the historian who had been an eye witness of all and, it is surmised, a participator in many of the events which he related. The many bright hits that he made kept the hall in laughter until he had finished. We wish we could have appended a longer extract.

Eli Perkins remarks that History is the biggest of all lies. Well Eli has written some history and—he judges—wisely, perhaps. But he did hold a level head when he observed that history is too dignified to be accurate. When it becomes so conventional it loses life and reality. Now in the history of '90 I shall try not to lose the best part of all, the spirit of class life and college life.

About a year ago the first chapter in the history of '90 was written. It is a solid basis for a long story—a serial of intense interest. It seemed to promise a narrative full of life and movement, a record of achievement and success. This year is added what I think we may call our sensational chapter.

About this time the Freshman election occurred. The first move on our part was to cabbage the Freshman

ballots. They discovered this at the last moment and rushed down town for new ones. When they returned it was announced that "the confounded Sophomores have stolen our ballot box." At last they began balloting and with our assistance soon had a big vote polled. However, they showed themselves so inexperienced in running an election that it was deemed expedient for a committee of our "broad shouldered men" to go down to the polls and count their votes. They failed to appreciate our generosity and acted so childishly about it that it became necessary to take the ballot box right away from them. This conduct on our part was rude, we will admit, but it really was a matter of duty and '90 men never shirk their duties.

Next day occurred the base ball match with matchless (?) XCI. It was not till our shrewd director Davis began to manage affairs that '90's base ball talent was developed. He trained the men for all they were worth, and selected a nine that we think can out play the whole University. I remember the game well. I came up the hill with a Junior, a member of the alleged class of '89. The game was just beginning, the Freshmen going to bat. A very unpretentious looking person appeared in the box. He had taken off his coat but had not troubled himself to remove collar or necktie. The Juniors and Freshmen derided his appearance. "Who is that fellow?" said my friend, "his name is Landers" I replied trying to look discouraged. "Can he pitch any?" "Not much, he is only a sort of change pitcher, but we have three other first class men for that place." Just then the subject of our talk sent in a sample of his celebrated colored twist. The Juniors looked way down towards the Cascadilla gorge to see where the ball was knocked. But it didn't leave the bat—or rather it left the bat by a foot and a half and Herrick who was "awfully rattled" managed to catch it. Again the ball was sent leisurely through and again only a mad whack at the air—the third time with the same results and ditto the fourth. The next man batted a foul, but with this exception not a Freshman bat in the first two innings touched one of those pretty little fraudulent curves. In the next inning the Freshmen managed to get one solitary lonesome score. About now our men began to quit playing off and they spat on their hands and waded in and in one inning they made 7 scores, and the next 3, and the next 7 again and then 4 more and so on until there was not a Freshman in Tompkins county who thought his class could play ball a little bit.

It may be that when we are out into the world we shall think these past sports only boys play, but I hope it will be only because we are still boys. I like in that genial college poem of Holmes, "The Boys"—those lines:

"Yes we're boys, always playing with tongue or with pen,

And I sometimes have asked, shall we ever be men?
Shall we always be youthful, and laughing and gay?"

I trust it will be thus with the '90 boys, but this I leave to our prophet—the historian of the future.

Following the historian, the president called on the '90 glee club for '90's class song. The glee club is composed of Messrs. Mitchell, Barker, Trowbridge, Felton, Wagner, Eidlitz, W. N. Smith and Abbot. They sang a song, the words of which were written and the music

arranged by W. N. Smith. Below is the first stanza:

Classmates, lift your joyful voices
In our Alma Mater's praise;
In her lofty halls of learning
Ringing choruses we'll raise.
Never shall we lose remembrance
Of the place we love so well,
Of the happy years we're spending,
In thy classic courts, Cornell."

The President then introduced Mr. W. N. Smith as the poet. Mr. Smith had departed from the customary form and method of class poems. He thought the occasion was worthy of an epic in hexameter verse. As he immortalized the ninety braves in his poem the banqueters loudly applauded. Below are a few of the witty sayings of the bard:

Classmates of Ninety around our festive table assembled
Listen to the inspired effusion your poet has written.
He would discard, for once the the usual method of rhyming;
He would take for his pattern the ancient classical poets,
Homer, for instance, or Virgil—those bards who sang of their heroes,
In hexameters noble and strong, as suited the subject.
And as this poem, like theirs, will be handed down to our children,
For generations to come, your poet concluded to write it
Like those epics of old; to recount in hexameter verses,

Then on a tug of war, a base ball game, and a boat race
Staked the Freshies their hopes, and thought this time they would fix us.

Less than twenty-four hours it took to settle the question.—
Monday night, clear round the rink did our boys pull the Freshmen.

While over all triumphantly floated the banners of '90.

Tuesday, at sunset, the fate of '91 was decided.
Alas for the boasts of the Freshmen! O where was that "Andover pitcher"

Where was the Freshman Hutton, that nondescript, red-headed batter?

Where was the *Freshman class*, when the fatal contest was ended?

Vanished into thin air was that class of vain glorious braggarts.

Canes were not for the Freshmen yet. 'Twas crutches they needed.

A few nights after, the country round was illumined by '90.

Ninety-one's picture came next. The fates were down on the Freshmen

"Cornell's Gory Field," in the *N. Y. Times*, for example.

And the *World* with its "Battle among the Tombs" was another.

What did all this mean? Perhaps some Freshmen can tell us.

Learned us here of O. W. J., that Freshman poetic
Has conclusively proved, *he* thinks, by pure mathe-
matics

Ninety-one to be equal, in magnitude, to four hun-
dred!

Calculus does better than this, and don't you forget
it.

Take this function of XCI. Differentiate. Answer:—
Less than half ninety-one bold Sophs are '91's equal.
What can be plainer than this? Oh, freshy, I guess
you were busted.

Thus runs the epic of Ninety, Oh, class of the "poly
glot slogan"

Which so often has loudly proclaimed victorious '90.
Long may the halls of Cornell resound to the sound of
your voices

And when has ended our college career and we seek
occupations

Far and wide in the world around, remote from each
other,

Every man will uphold the honor of class and of
college;

Forth from our ranks shall spring great men. O
classmates beloved,

Make yourselves leaders in life as now at Cornell you
are doing,

Make the world to resound with Rah! Rah! Rah!
Nonaginta!

President Ford next introduced Mr. Rubert,
the Prophet. The prophecy was excellent and
caused the utmost enthusiasm. It pictured, in
rhyme, the future of many prominent mem-
bers of '90, and truth and poetry went hand in
hand, he spoke as follows:

"When Calchas, when Cassandra foretold the fates,
when Delphi and Dodona answered words of prophecy
to suppliant Greeks, those words of awful warning
inspired by heaven rolled forth in thundering hexa-
meters. The horoscope of the middle ages told in
rhyme a successful or a disappointed life. No seer is
here to-night, no reverberating hexameters will lift
these dishes, no horoscope in verse be cast; but if
the magic spell of Epic, Grecian, Mediaeval prophe-
cy has wrought upon my anxious mind and made to
run in ragged rhyme that which I have to say, 'tis
this excuse I have.

Ford the president, queller of confusions
Very diplomatic he, very famous shall he be
Writing resolutions.

Seymour who changeth the "aspect" of freshmen,
A bill poster will become,
While Bernheisel manufactures his horns
That of noise make considerable some.
The stalwart irrepressible mule slugging Upton,
That terrifies all the cops
Will ever be a through express
And he won't make many stops.

Benton too, the impatient one, who's always
"Gittin a grindin"

Will die young, the good die young,
But I can't tell where you'll find him.

Crissey too, who writes a few
And saves his pail of paste
Through keyholes will crawl and "minutes" re-
call,

To satiate editorial taste.
And Shelly who dodges half backs
And rushes between horses' heels

In '94 will referee be, between the "Cornells and
Yales."

Just here in the prophecy a freshman president
was brought to my door, since then everything has
been prose.

And when room T, the old tower, the campus, and
Cayuga are but cherished memories "Nonaginta" with
the old time ring of victory will be a magic tie of
friendship.

The prophecy was followed by the songs of
the classes by the glee club. The hits on '89
and '91 were particularly good and were
loudly applauded.

After the class had been given this literary
feast, the inner man was ministered to. The
banquet that was now served was certainly in
every respect the most elaborate that any class
ever sat down to. The following is the menu:

MENU.

Hûîtres.

Potage.

Bisque de Tomate.

Hors d'Ouvres.

Radis.

Céleri.

Pommes d'Amour.

Poisson.

Saumon du Kennebeck, Sauce Verte,

Pommes de Terre, à la Duchesse.

Relevé.

Filet de Bœuf, Pique aux Champignons.

Haricots Verts.

Entrées.

Chapons Farcis aux Maroons.

Petits pois à l'Anglais,

Selle de Venaison, à l'Chasseur.

Asperges à la Creme.

PUNCH ROMAIN.

Rôti.

Caille sur Rôtie. Froid.

Terrines de Foie-gras. Salade de Laitue.

Entremets Sucres.

Le Pudding au Prune, à l'Anglaise.

Petits Fours.

Crème Napolitaine.

Fromage.

Fruits.

Café.

While the courses were being served, Presi-
dent Ford arose and stated that the awarding
of prizes was in order. They were awarded as
follows: W. S. Young received a mustard seed
for being the "biggest eater;" Benton, a bible
as the best "Y. M. C. A. man;" Clephane, a
potato masher as the "Would-be Masher;"
Sheldon, a hatchet as the "bloodiest Soph;"
Ling, a horn as the "Biggest Blower;" Kil-
mer, a faucet as "Theodore's Pet;" Upton, a
mace as the "Policeman's Pet;" Goetter, a
bottle of catsup as the "Slowest Man;"
Rubert, a bell as "Freshman boarding-house
keeper;" Bailey, '69, a box of cigarettes as the
"Biggest Liar."

The banquet hall presented a very pretty ap-
pearance. The tables were arranged in the

form of a parallelogram and ornamented with beautiful flowers and potted calla lilies and pyramids of fruit. The walls and chandeliers were festooned with wreaths of evergreens. In the center of the hall were beautiful tropical plants which gave a very luxurious aspect to the hall. What added no little to the ornamentation of the room were samples of Freshmen hats arranged with very pleasing effect upon the walls.

The tables were now cleared and President Ford in a neat speech introduced the Toast Master, Mr. Shearn, who proposed the following toasts which were responded to in a very happy manner.

- Class of '90, John Ford
 "No pent up Utica contracts your powers,
 But the whole boundless continent is yours."
 Alma Mater, G. H. Dutcher.
 "Dear as the light that visits these sad eyes,
 Dear as the ruddy drops that warm my heart."
 Faculty, John Deane.
 "We are not in the roll of common men."
 Class of '88, C. D. Gregg.
 "We have not the love of *greatness*,
 But the love of the love of *greatness*."
 The Ladies, H. W. Wilkinson.
 "O, woman, thou wert fashioned to beguile,
 So have all *sages* said—all poets sung."
 Class of '91, L. L. Landers
 "Hush little, little Freshies, don't you cry,
 You'll be Sophomores, by and by."
 Cornell's First Eight, W. Stranahan.
 "What will come, and must come, will come
 well."
 Freshman Hats, W. A. Schmidt.
 "Stolen sweets are always sweeter,
 Stolen kisses much completer,
 Stolen looks are nice in chapels,
 Stolen, stolen be your samples."
 College Press, H. P. Broughton.
 "The pen became a clarion,"
 Foot-Ball, J. H. Sheldon.
 "We must have bloody noses and cracked
 crowns, and pass them current too."
 Glee Club, C. M. Mack
 "In notes, by distance made more sweet."
 23-3, T. S. Holmes.
 Freshman Chorus:
 "We grieved, we sighed, we wept:
 We never blushed before."
 The Festal Board, R. L. Gifford.
 "Joys too exquisite to last,
 And yet more exquisite when past."

Impromptu speeches were given by Sibley, '84, for the *Auburn Dispatch*, Heller, '88 for the *Sun*, Smith, '88, for the *ERA*, and Johnson, '88, for Julia.

After the last toast had been given the hands of the clock pointed to quarter past five, and the boys adjourned to the lobby, with three

cheers for "mine host," and then, after singing "Alma Mater," scattered themselves over the town until train time. At quarter of seven their three special cars were thrown open, and the tiredest and happiest lot of Sophs in existence rushed in, took their seats, and were off for home.

Too much praise cannot be given Messrs. Averill & Gregory, proprietors of the Osborne House, for the excellent arrangements and the fine service provided for the class.

The chief praise, however, is due Messrs. Morrison, Callan, Ford, Shearn, Williams, Frost, the banquet committee, for, to their untiring efforts and ever watchful care, ninety owes the honor of having the largest, the jolliest, the most successful banquet ever held by a Sophomore class.

NOTES ON THE BANQUET.

"We want Mary."

"What's the matter with the Fairies?"

Bailey was requested to "go off the earth."

"What time do you get through this evening, dear?"

The Auburn dailies give extended notice of the banquet.

C. I. and J. C. Avery, '83, were at the banquet a short time.

"You have an hour and a half before the large tent opens."

Lord, Taylor, Heller, Johnson, Gilman and Smith represented '88.

The carnival at the ice rink attracted many of the boys early in the evening.

Not only the dining hall but also the waitresses were decorated with Cornell and Ninety colors.

THE NON-RESIDENT LECTURER IN LAW FOR NEXT WEEK.

The Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, of the New York City Bar, one of the non-resident lecturers in the School of Law, will give a course of lectures before the members of the School and others who may desire to attend, beginning Monday the 6th instant, on "*The relation of the States to the United States Under the Constitution*." These lectures will be given in the Botanical Lecture Room, Sage College, at 2.30 p. m. each day until the course is complete. The course will consist of five lectures. Although the lectures are designed primarily for law students, yet it is believed that students in History and Political Science will find much in them that will be of interest, and they are cordially invited to be present.

CORNELLIANA.

- '89.
- '89's Junior.
- Next Friday.
- Junior Promenade.
- Let there be a large attendance.
- Next Friday night is the JUNIOR.
- Help the Ball Committee by buying your tickets early.
- The banquets are now over and the next event is the Junior Ball.
- The *Cornellian* of '87 wanted. Address box 1720, Ithaca, N. Y.
- Small, thin, voice at the Freshman banquet: "Pass the bottle down here, please."
- Twenty-five more were present at the Freshman banquet than at any previous one.
- Ten cents a copy will be paid by Andrus & Church for copies of No. 11 of this year's ERA.
- In order to give an account of the Junior Ball our next number will come out on Saturday.
- All University duties were suspended on Saturday, the day of the burial of Hon. G. W. Schuyler.
- We take great pleasure in presenting to our readers an *accurate* account of the Sophomore banquet.
- Just received at Marsh & Hall's a full line of Spring suitings and pant goods in all the new shades.
- If you do not wish to dance at the Junior Ball, buy a spectator's ticket, the sight is well worth thrice the price charged, which is a nominal sum.
- Our friends appreciated our labor in getting out the "Banquet Extra" and showed their appreciation by purchasing over six hundred copies.
- Popular prices, 10, 20 and 30 cents with no extra for reserved seats will prevail for Miss Ethel Tucker's engagement at the Opera House next week.
- The address delivered by Professor Schurman on Founder's day has been printed in pamphlet form by the University and may be had at either of the book stores.
- The announcement that two prominent Sophomores were in durance vile for disturbing the banquet and the peace, called forth hearty shouts of joy from the Freshmen.
- One of the young instructors brought a smile to the faces of his class when, in quoting

a passage from the Bible, he said, "Job, the oldest book in the *New Testament*."

—One of the most interesting meetings of the H. & P. S. Association will be next Wednesday evening, when the President's Message will be discussed by Messrs. Huffcut and Elliot.

—Professor to Sibley Junior, "By what other name is this process called." Junior, "I don't know." Prof. "The pneumatic." Junior, "I don't know as I ever heard it called by that name." Prof. "Its in the book, sir." Wilt of J.

—Buy your ticket at once for the Junior Promenade. The Armory next Friday evening will be the scene of the most brilliant social event Cornell has ever known. Let all students lend their support to make this a memorable occasion.

—The Mermaid held its first symposium at the "Gasthaus zur Germania" last Monday evening. Previous to the symposium a business meeting was held and the following new members chosen: Register, A. L., Register, Curtis, Chamberlain, Menocal, J. J. McComb, E. E. McComb. An election of officers was then held: W. B. Smith, President; W. Fitch Treasurer and Secretary; E. E. Soulé, Toastmaster.

—Three of the most important events of the college year come very close together, the Freshman and Sophomore banquets and the Junior ball. The class of '91 nobly patronized their first social event; last night the Sophomores re-established their claim to the possession of unanimity in all class matters. Now let the Juniors, and all others (for the Junior ball is a University as well as a class affair) support the Junior Promenade to a man; then all can settle down when Lent comes with delightful recollections of the pleasures they have enjoyed, and with the comfortable consciousness of class obligations discharged.

—Two more men from the Sophomore class were made eligible, last Wednesday evening, for membership to that convict club which is to be formed here soon. Mr. W. H. Powell was arrested for giving the Cornell yell on the streets, and Mr. D. Upton for nothing in particular, as far as can be gathered, the charge being that he was a leader of those in the streets, while the Freshmen made merry. Both were released on \$200 bail and their examination set down for Wednesday afternoon. On appearing for examination Mr. Upton was discharged, and at the request of Professor Collin Mr. Powell's sentence was suspended thirty days.

—The Freshmen assembled, Monday, in room T like an army on the eve of battle. Spirited speeches were made by the president and prominent members of the class; words of encouragement were listened to from several Juniors, and much enthusiasm was aroused. The statement that President Adams was not indebted to Freshmen for his information regarding the abduction of the Freshman president, was received with deafening applause. The hope was generally expressed that the powers that be would not lower the University to the level of a boys boarding school by interfering in the underclassmen's petty squabbles.

—Wednesday evening as the toastmaster of the Sophomore class, Mr. Shearn, was coiffing down over Cascadilla bridge to get his supper at the Cascadilla building, a daring attempt was made by the Freshmen to carry him off. The scheme was to put him into a closed hack and drive to catch one of the evening trains and so get him safely out of town. It was very cleverly frustrated however. Mr. Shearn went down to supper before the hack arrived, and while the Freshmen were waiting outside for him with the hack some Sophomores went into supper who "smelt a rat." A group of them gathered near the East Hill house and at a whistle from one of them the hack drove up there, when half a dozen piled in and told the driver to whip up, which he did supposing that the man who was to be kidnapped was within. When he discovered his mistake it was too late to do anything more.

—The Glee Club, of twenty-four members with the whistler, Mr. Kolb, left Ithaca Wednesday at 12.20 for Owego to make their debut. Arriving in Owego they were surprised to find that no posters had been put up, no notices put in the papers, and no arrangements made for the concert. The blame must be laid on the shoulders of the manager of the Opera House. The Club proceeded at once to procure a four-in-hand and do the town. With a red and white flag waving, large posters covering the front and back of the sleigh, and a gong ringing they tried hard to dispose of the seats. The concert itself was a grand success. The house was fairly well filled in spite of the want of advertising, and the various choruses, solos, quartets etc., were well rendered. The Club showed careful and conscientious work. A concert will be given at Wilgus Opera House on Thursday evening and some new and pleasing songs are expected. Let all students attend and help support one of the most worthy of its many organizations.

—We have another serious coasting accident to chronicle this week. About half past seven on the evening of the Freshman banquet, Mr. John Wilkinson, '89, and a half a dozen other students were going down the State street hill on a large pair of bobs; it was quite dark, and their speed was terrific. Suddenly a horse and cutter loomed up in front of them, out of the darkness; and before either party could turn aside, the bobs struck the cutter with such force as to separate it entirely from the shafts. All were violently thrown off the sled, but Mr. Wilkinson was the only one injured. He was picked up insensible, but soon recovered consciousness, was helped into a neighboring house, and Dr. Kirkendall summoned. The injured man was taken to his rooms in Cascadilla, where an examination revealed several bad bruises about the forehead, face and right ear. No bones were broken. The reaction from the shock was safely passed, and the doctor now expresses confidence that all danger of brain trouble is over. It will be some time however before Mr. Wilkinson will be able to be out.

PERSONALS.

BOYNTON, '87, is at Balston, Mass.

S. M. STEVENS, Woodford orator of '85, was in town last week.

CHAPMAN, '86, is superintendent of the Summit, N. J., Public Schools.

DR. CHAS. E. ATWOOD was chosen fourth asst. physician of the Utica Insane Asylum.

DR. CHAS. G. WAGNER, '80, has been chosen second asst. physician for the Utica Insane Asylum.

REV. J. M. CHASE, '72, has started a home and day school for girls at Vallejo, Cal. The school is called the "Irma."

BOTH Drs. Wagner and Atwood attribute their success in their profession to the instruction received in Dr. Wilder's laboratory.

DR. R. W. McCLELLING, '82, graduated at the Hohnemann Medical College of Phila., in '84, and has since been endeavoring to reduce the death rate in Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. H. BAKER, '86, came East on R. R. business and stopped off a few days. He is at Seattle, Wash., Ter. We extend our congratulations to him if rumor speaks truly.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Yale has a Prohibition paper.

Many college papers issued a Christmas number.

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GEO. H. COPP.

H. D. HATCH.

The fraternities at Delaware, O., hold a panhellenic banquet each year.

There are thirty-nine candidates in training for the Freshman crew at Harvard.

The *Campus* of Allegheny College is publishing a history of college fraternities.

One hundred and forty-seven men dropped Harvard last June after the examinations.

The sum of \$74.43 was collected at Yale for the college postman just before Christmas.

There is an advance of five per cent. in college attendance in the United States this year.

Ann Arbor students have opened the campaign for 1888 by forming a Republican club.

Yale's new library building will cost \$135,000, given by Hon. S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn.

The Dramatic Club of Ann Arbor will produce "The Mystic Bell of Ronquerolles," on February 4th.

Eighty-five thousand English and 119,000 American books have been imported in Japan during the past year.

The students of Ann Arbor have started a fund for a gymnasium. \$600 has been given by six subscribers to the fund.

Columbia has abolished the marking system and the students are now striving to have attendance at Chapel made voluntary.

The Senior class at Columbia are considering the question of founding an annual prize for a Junior oratorical contest as a memorial.

The Freshmen and Sophomores of McGill College had a fight during a lecture, as to which class should have the front seats.

Governor Foraker, while lately addressing a body of students, said: "I would rather be a Sophomore in college than Governor of Ohio."

Cornell supports more students' organization than any other college in existence. At present poker clubs are the rage in that classic institution.—*Ex.*

To secure a more perfect knowledge of Shakespeare, twenty students at Johns Hopkins acted as "supes" in Booth & Barrett's performance in Baltimore.

AMUSEMENTS.

Commencing Monday, Feb. 6, Miss Ethel Tucker will open a week's engagement at the Wilgus with "Queenena." We clip the following extract from the *Patterson Guardian*:

"As predicted in advance, the production of Mr. Tillotson's "Queenena" at the People's Theatre proves a signal success from the very

start. Despite the bad weather, the opening of the engagement last night was to a large audience, who gave Miss Tucker and her talented company a welcome so enthusiastic that it amounted to an ovation. Evidently the young actress was remembered by her Paterson admirers of some months ago with pleasure, for no sooner had Miss Tucker appeared before the footlights than round after round of applause was given in recognition, and there were frequently repetitions throughout the performance. And she fully deserves the popularity won by a conscientious training and exertion at her remarkable histrionic powers, which find important auxiliaries in her charming face and figure and a natural grace, forming together a stage presence without which even the highest talent would lose a portion of its effect. The audience was in full sympathy with "Queen" from the rise to the fall of the curtain, and full houses are assured for the balance of the week. Four-year-old George Loane, in the character of "Little Eddie," is also a prime favorite. The scenery is very fine, and the costumes are elegant.



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The time to make your selections is while our stock is fresh and complete. Particular attention is given to Prince Albert and Dress Suits. An early call is solicited.

MARSH & HALL,
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Prager's New Dancing Academy.

Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

Yours very truly, L. DEG. BROOKES, 361 Broome St.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

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No. 17.

The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

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THE *Register* which the students have been expecting for some time has now been issued. Enough of them for general distribution, however, has not yet been received. There is no striking departure from the contents of last year's edition. The old cover with the seal of the University has been abandoned; and a neat unique cover has taken its place. It bears this phrase alone: "Cornell University Register 1887-88." It does not contain as many pages as did the one last year; but the pages

are wider and not quite so long. One change that strikes one at first is that the optional students in each class are for the first time classified by themselves. The Senior class has only two optionals; the Freshmen have one hundred and two. This is the first *Register* in which the School of Law makes its appearance; and it takes its place among the older courses with that ease and dignity which are becoming to Jurisprudence. All Cornellians ought to be proud of the auspicious opening of this new department. The changes in the *Register* we think are made for the better. It certainly presents a more cheerful appearance than the old ones.

THE University is given a broader culture and a more scholarly spirit with every new department that is added to the college curriculum. The law school has been established only a short time and is to a certain extent isolated; however, it has already begun to exert its influence upon the University life. The lectures by Hon. B. F. Thurston on the "Law of Patents" and by Hon. D. H. Chamberlain on the "Relation of the States to the United States under the Constitution," were interesting and profitable, not only to the law students, but also to the other members of the University. It is these opportunities to hear representative men in the different professions of life that makes the University valuable. There are many questions upon which everyone should be conversant, many problems which every student, as a citizen, should understand whether or not these questions are considered in his particular course of study. So each student whether in a course of arts, philosophy, science or law has the benefit of the culture and learning of the whole University. Here he has an occasional opportunity to get outside of his own course into the broader field of universal knowledge.

OUR readers will have a chance on Tuesday evening next to listen to a Cornell man who has made a name for himself as a popular writer and lecturer on Astronomy. On the evening of the 14th of this month Mr. Garrett P. Serviss, the Secretary of the American Astronomical Society, is to lecture in the regular course of the Young Men's Christian Association of this village, and the ERA feels justified in saying that it's well worth while to hear him talk about other worlds than ours, and to see the remarkably picturesque and impressive stereoptican views with which he illustrates his lectures. It's the very romance of astronomy as treated by Mr. Serviss: the popular side of the great science. Mr. Serviss graduated in 1872 with the first "through class," and is a loyal alumnus of our University. As a writer in his particular department he is more widely quoted than any other of to-day, with the exception possibly of Mr. Proctor. Just now the *Popular Science Monthly* is publishing a series of papers by Mr. Serviss, called "Astronomy through an opera glass." Major Pond, who was the agent of Henry Ward Beecher, and of Mr. Mathew Arnold, and of others of like repute says that Mr. Serviss as a lecturer in his department is easily first. He is an orator as well as a scholar.

BESIDES the Thanksgiving recess, the only two holidays that are allotted to us during the college year are Founder's Day and Washington's Birthday. The former is in honor of the Founder of our University; the latter in honor of one who was instrumental in founding our national government. We celebrate Founder's Day with appropriate exercises. The ideas for which our institution is a monument are impressed, that day, upon our minds. We are given a glimpse of the noble purpose and self-sacrifice that actuated our Founder. We are made better men and more earnest students. We become more loyal to our Alma Mater. Why would not exercises of a similar nature be appropriate upon the Washington's Birthday? Can the ideals which the founders of our national government had before them be

too forcibly or too often impressed upon our minds? The attention and interest with which every one listened to Professor Schurman's address on last Founder's Day is sufficient proof that the students gladly welcome and appreciate a holiday spent in that way. It is much better than idling away one's time. The libraries and laboratories are always closed upon holidays; so the amusements and pleasures are limited as much as possible. We would like to see some member of the Faculty who is capable do for the Nation what Professor Schurman did for the University. Then the holiday which we have in honor of Washington would be to us more than a "day off to lounge."

THE committees that have in charge the finances of our college athletics have always found difficulty in securing, by subscription, the desired amount of money. There is a certain class of men who are able and willing to give freely; but there is another class who are poor and proud and who will not give anything because they are unable to give us as much as their neighbors. In other institutions various schemes are employed by means of which money is raised. Some colleges give theatricals, the proceeds of which go to the athletic fund. Our alumni do not take any interest in our athletics; or at least do not manifest their interest with financial support. So the students must depend upon themselves; and make use of their own ingenuity to increase their fund. Cornell never needed money more than at present. If we send out an eight oared crew next spring a good sum will be needed. The theatricals that the students have presented here were successful and showed more than ordinary talent. There are a number of students that have had considerable experience in amateur acting. All of these would be willing and able to give such a project their attention. If it were desired a program could be arranged that would present a variety. A program consisting of two orations, two declamations, an occasional song from the Glee Club and some short, light comedy would make a very pleasant entertainment. And, besides, a

large sum could be realized. Students would aid such a project when they would not put their names upon a subscription book. If the proper authorities would take these suggestions into careful consideration we believe some plan could be made by which the athletic fund could be increased.

TRANSLATIONS.

SONNET.

[*DuBellay, 1525-1560.*]

If this our life is shorter than a day
 In th' Ever, if the years that roll astern
 Chase far our days without hope of return,
 If perishable born are all things aye,
 What drest thou, my soul imprisoned, say!
 Wherefore likes thee the dark here (I would learn),
 If for the flight into more clear sojourn
 Thy shoulders droop with well-plumed wings' array?
 There is the good that every soul desires,
 There the repose whereto the world aspires,
 There, too, is love; there pleasure still in store:
 There thou, my soul, to highest heaven led,
 Shalt recognize th' Ideal of goodlihead
 Of Beauty e'en in this world I adore.

REGNIER'S EPITAPH.

[*Regnier, 1573-1613.*]

I went through life without a care,
 Merrily strolling here and there,
 Following Nature's every whim;
 And I can nowise say nor see
 Why Death e'er deigned to think of me,
 Who never deigned to think of him.

G. A. RUYTER.

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF THE VETO
 POWER.

According to the most generally accepted theory, there must be three distinct functions, or organs of government. The Legislative department is necessary for the enactment of laws; the department of justice serves to interpret these laws; and the Executive department fulfils the office of enforcing them. These three functions of government are essentially independent, although, in order to their most successful operation, it is desirable that each act as a check upon the other, thus insuring that laws be made, construed and executed wisely and with the greatest possible justice to the people whom they affect.

The founders of our government endeavored to preserve the independence of the three departments in as great degree as possible, and consequently placed few checks upon them. Some of the checks which seemed necessary were the power of the Supreme Court to set aside laws which it holds to be unconstitutional; the authority of the Senate to try cases of

impeachment, and the veto power of the President.

"Veto" is a Latin verb signifying "I forbid," and, in political parlance, means the act by which the executive refuses to sanction a law passed by the legislature. This power was first exercised by the tribunes of the people of Rome, who could thus invalidate the decrees of the Senate. The veto power has been an important feature in the constitutions of governments ever since the time of its origin in Rome. In some countries, as in Sweden and Holland, the veto is absolute; while, in others, as in France and the United States, it may be over-ruled. In most governments, it is a power which is seldom exercised. In England, although the sovereign has the privilege of a veto, no parliamentary act has been refused executive sanction since 1707. In the United States probably more frequently than in any other country, at the present time, legislative acts fail to receive the President's signature.

The royal governors of the colonies had the power to negative legislation of the colonial assemblies, and this power, as it was exercised, impeded law-making. It has been charged that, under the proprietary government of Pennsylvania, the governor was accustomed to use his right of veto for the purpose of extorting money, and it was necessary that orders on the Treasury should be presented to the governor with bills to be signed. This corruption of a political right was advanced as an argument in the convention of 1787, against the proposition to give the President the Constitutional privilege to negative measures proceeding from the legislative branch of the federal government.

Many of the delegates in this memorable convention favored the theory that the President should have the authority of absolute veto, presenting, as their greatest argument, the historical fact that such a privilege had been very rarely exercised in Great Britain. This extreme centralization of power was strongly opposed by a majority of the convention, and various plans were suggested. Finally, the proposition of Mr. Madison, that the President should have the power of veto and that this negative could be overruled by a vote of two-thirds of each House was adopted.

The purpose of vesting in the President the right to nullify proceedings of Congress, was not to provide a means for the Executive department of the government to encroach upon the powers of the Legislative department; and when the President exercises his prerogative from purely partisan motives or even from personal political opinion, it is a serious question

whether he is not over-stepping the limits of his authority. It seems almost impossible that one man should have an opinion more equitable and acceptable than that of a majority of competent legislators, and it might be construed as a display of arrogance, that one man should exercise his privilege of overweighing, by his individual opinion, what is presented to him as the judgment and will of the people.

In exercising the veto power, the best plan would doubtless be to limit vetoes to acts which may be held as unconstitutional, or which, on account of hasty legislation, may contain unintentional blunders. The power is such a difficult one to wield wisely, that, in most cases, it is much better that it be wielded not at all. By taking excessive advantage of his privilege, the President apparently displays distrust in the Legislative branch of government. He thus may often crush with his single will, the desire and opinion of the people, expressed by their representatives; and in so doing, oppose one of the first principles of our republican government: the principle that the people are supreme.

B. B. B.

STRASSBURG LETTER.

The following extracts from a letter recently received from Professor Dudley, dated Strassburg, Jan. 23, 1888, will doubtless be of interest to many Cornellians:

"After leaving London I came here for a short time, about Sept. 1st, then went to Munich and into Switzerland. I returned here at the opening of the Semester with full intention of working here during its continuance. I was influenced by the facts of Professor De Bary's preëminence and the superiority of his laboratory to most others in Germany. I found Professor De Bary prostrated by illness and a recent surgical operation, but being assured that he would be able to resume oversight of his laboratory in a month, and finding his colleague, Professor Zacharias, very agreeable and a promising instructor, I decided to remain, notwithstanding I was at one time on the point of going to Leipzig or Berlin. Professor De Bary was able to come into his laboratory for a few weeks, but I soon learned that his trouble was cancer, and was therefore not surprised to learn of symptoms of its return in December. After more or less suffering, the poor man yielded at last to the disease and exhaustion caused by it, and breathed his last on Thursday at 3 p. m.

Yesterday, (Sunday,) under a dark sky and

in the midst of frequent rains, a long procession of students, professors, friends, former as well as present pupils, escorted his remains, on foot, after the German custom, to the Königshofen cemetery outside the city walls, an hour's journey from the Botanical Institute, —his late residence and laboratory. The procession was accompanied by a band of musicians—another German funeral custom—which played dirges at frequent intervals. The bells of the great cathedral and of the Protestant churches were tolled. Perhaps no man was held in higher esteem in the University than Professor De Bary. He had been the teacher of the best part of the botanical investigators now living. He was only fifty-seven, and his death is the greatest pity.

Strange as it may seem, I have been able to get no news from Dr. Gray since the first rumors of his illness, neither have any of the botanists here. The New York paper which I take has been silent in regard to him, except a short notice of his illness. But as a letter from Farlow said his case was hopeless, and word came to De Bary, indirectly from Watson and Sargent, with the same news, I have completely, though with the greatest reluctance, despaired of his recovery. The science could not have lost two more valuable men than the above.

My own work has been fairly satisfactory, though the results have come slowly. I ought to be contented as I had not planned to accomplish any original work during the single Semester. There is a little controversy going on which involves the stability of the present theory of cell division in certain of the lower plants, especially the essential substance concerned in such divisions. I have been testing the work of one of the opponents of the present theory, experimenting at the same time on certain little known reagents of the different substances in the living protoplasm of the cell. One reagent has proved particularly valuable in relation to my work, and I have been enabled—chiefly by following Professor Zacharias's suggestions—to fix its results permanently, which before had been quite ephemeral."

—At the next meeting of the History and Political Science Association, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, there will be a debate on the question: "*Resolved*, That the tariff policy laid down in the President's message is wise and expedient." Mr. Elliott and Mr. O'Toole have the affirmative and Mr. Huffcut and Mr. Thurber the negative. The association meets in Professor Tyler's lecture room.

ON THE ST. JOHNS.

Slowly we sail up the mystical river,
 Magic with moonlight, somber with shade;
 Stirred by the night wind the tall grasses shiver,
 Of their own trembling shadows afraid!

And we find not *one* but three rivers flowing
 In the dim midnight down to the sea
 Two of them dark, and one of gold showing
 Where the steps of the silver moon shall be.

At our approach by the pathway golden
 Sentinel cypress on either hand
 Start out from the forest so weird and olden,
 Guarding the gate to a lovely land.

Shielding fair Florida! Shy forest maiden,
 Blue-eyed lakes laughing through moss-veiled pine;
 Slender, sun-kissed fingers with flowers laden
 Have you room for homage? Here is mine!

MAY PRESTON.

THE JUNIOR BALL.

The class of '89 last night sustained its well-earned reputation for making a brilliant success of everything it undertakes. From the entrance of this class at Cornell until the present time, its record has been one of unbroken victories in the many and different contests and undertakings which it has met thus far in the college course. Last evening, the Junior promenade was a glorious climax to the gay season of parties and festivities which the near approach of Lent will soon bring to a close. In every respect the ball given by '89 can be said to surpass all previous Junior balls, and can fairly be deemed the great social success of the winter in Ithaca.

The Armory was yesterday given into the hands of the competent and experienced decorator, Mr. Buckbee, who transformed it into an ideal dancing hall. This large hall probably never appeared to better advantage, and the trimmings reflect great credit upon Mr. Buckbee and his assistants. Shields with devices of unique pattern, and armor-pieces arranged with taste, graced the walls; festooned from the iron frame-work above were large bands of red and white drapings and the flags which testify to Cornell's victories in athletics. Just behind the stage the large Armory flag was draped and smaller flags and banners were hung in the alcoves of the ceiling. In front of the screen which separated the refreshment hall from the dancing floor, the decorations were particularly pleasing. Two large stars were suspended here and with them twined a large "'89." The crossed flags and stacks of muskets were very appropriate and gave enough of a military appearance to indicate the use of the building, and the eagle above the entrance symbolized the victory which '89 achieved.

The music furnished by the Dickinson-Beman orchestra of 14 pieces, was the best ever given at a Cornell ball, and its pleasing renditions of well-selected music added infinitely to the success of the promenade. Before the dancing, an enjoyable concert was given. The refreshments showed a marked improvement over previous efforts in this important respect, and Mr. Owens, Utica's well-known caterer, cannot receive too much praise for the admirable manner in which he fulfilled his part of the entertainment. The lunch was served from a large, handsomely decorated table in the centre of the refreshment hall. The programmes, which were furnished by Tiffany, were models of artistic design. The covers were of white satin with neat etchings and "Cornell University, 1888" in raised letters on the face. The order of dances was as follows:

1. Waltz "Auf Wiedersehen," . . . Bailey
 2. Galop "Cordon Rouge," . . . Diller
 3. Waltz "Gasperone," . . . Millocker
 4. Lanciers "Bryn Mawr," . . . Hosfeld
 5. Waltz "La Manola," . . . Waldtenfel
 6. Polka "Amaranth," . . . Stasny
 7. Lanciers "Gipsy Baron," . . . Strauss
 8. Waltz "Fedora," . . . Bucalossi
 9. Waltz "Bird of Passage," . . . Faust
 10. Lanciers "College Songs," . . . Tobani
 11. Waltz "In the New Home," . . . Kela Bela
 12. Waltz "Duchess of Mona," . . . Nicholson
 13. Waltz "La Gitana," . . . Bucalossi
 14. Lanciers "Erminie," . . . Jacobowski
 15. Waltz "Artist Life," . . . Strauss
 16. Polka "Erei Jolly," . . . Schleppegiell
 17. Waltz "Medley," . . . Ross
 18. Lanciers "Tuxedo," . . . Moses
 19. Waltz "Love Songs," . . . Faust
 20. Galop "Daylight," . . . Auerbach
 21. Waltz "In Love for One Day," . . . Godfrey
 22. Waltz "Donan Weller," . . . Ivanorici
- Four extras.

The ladies who composed the Reception Committee were Mrs. A. M. Prentiss, Mrs. W. H. Sage, Mrs. J. G. Schurman, Mrs. R. H. Thurston, Mrs. W. P. Van Ness, Mrs. H. S. White, Mrs. E. L. Williams. Among those present were, from the Faculty: Professor and Mrs. Schurman, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Ness, Professor and Mrs. Thurston, Professor and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Williams, Professor and Mrs. Comstock, Professor Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Henckles, Mr. Hodder, Mr. Vedder, C. H. Thurber. From Ithaca: Hon. H. W. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Bostwick, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. J. C. Gauntlett, Mrs. Stowell, Maj. Tyler, Mrs. H. S. Williams, Mrs. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Carter, C. H.

Esty, W. H. Storms, E. Ellis, Misses King, Slack, Lawrence, Stevens, Cummings, Swan, Jacks, Hubbell, Foster, Dodd, Crocker, Boughton, Jackson, McCormick. From Sage: Misses Marx, Rogers, Moon, Snow, Kerr, Lamson, Cosed, Brett, Colt, Boulton, Langly, Edwards, Whittlemore, Barrett. Post Graduates: Sheble, Crane, Powell, St. John.

From Eighty-eight: Payne, Reynolds, A. L. Register, S. C. Regisger, Tansley, Wise, Andrews, Barnes, DeBarros, Fitch, Ickelheimer, W. B. Smith, Brooks, A. S. White, Blood Etnyre, J. M. Taylor, Acker and Johnson. From Eighty-nine: Kolb, Gardner, Durland, Millholen, Lyon, Drown, Baldwin, Balch, Brewer, L. H. Parker, Fielder, Curtis, Nichols, Murphy, H. Mack, Shepard, Adler, McFarland, Shinaman, Wakeman, Jones, Ogden, J. S. Parker, Stern and Treman. From Ninety: Hulbert, Howell, Tousey, Trowbridge, Mack, Gifford, Kilmer, Gregg, Graves, Hagerman, F. G. Fisher, Averill, Barber. From Ninety-one: Ogden, Van Husen, Hall, Easton, Sheldon, Sanger, Russell. From the Law School: McCann, Chrisman, Ross, Sudduth, McCall.

From out of town: Miss Morgan, Aurora; Miss King, Brooklyn; Mrs. Merriman, Hartford; Miss Clary, Auburn; Miss Mumford, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Miss Timon, Binghamton; Miss Tuttle, North Elmira; Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Ayres, Misses Pettitt, Reid, Bender, Ayres, Bachman, Satterlee, Rawson, Babcock, Bryan, and McNeil, Elmira; Mrs. Helmer, and the Misses Daniels, Lockport; Misses Chace and Cartright, Rochester; Miss Beven, Chicago; Miss Packard, Syracuse; Miss Griffin, Danbury, Conn.; Misses Russell and Hyatt, Penn Yan; Miss Richardson, Hornellsvills; Mrs. Bennett; Mrs. Bennett and Miss Barney, Philadelphia; Miss Hosie, Detroit; Miss Meyer, San Francisco; Mrs. Williams, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Brooklyn; Mrs. Partridge and Miss Whipple, Knoxville; Misses Dodge and Lemon, Waverly; Mrs. Russell, Albany; Miss Moon, Newport; Mrs. Munger and the Misses Munger, Canandaigua; Miss Young, Owego; G. L. Fielder, formerly '89, Geneseo; J. M. Woodward, formerly '88, Lockport; H. M. Beardsley, '86, Elmira; G. R. Baldwin, Lehigh, '88; E. S. Isham, formerly '90, Dunkirk; A. H. Hiscock, '82.

The committee of arrangements consisted of the following Juniors: C. E. Shinaman, B. R. Wakeman, C. Jones, H. N. Ogden, J. S. Palmer, W. F. Rackemann, L. Stern, C. E. Treman.

Syracuse is opposed to joining a base ball league which Cornell is in.

PROFESSOR SCHURMAN'S BOOK IN ENGLAND.

The last number of *Nature*, one of the best scientific papers in England, contains a review by Professor Ramenes F. R. S. of Professor Schurman's work, "The Ethical Import of Darwinism." Professor Ramenes, while connected with Cambridge University, formed an intimate friendship with Mr. Darwin. Mr. Darwin on his demise left to Professor Ramenes several of his manuscripts; and ever since, the Professor has been an active member and champion of the Darwinian school. It will be gratifying to all Cornellians to learn what so eminent a man has to say of our Professor's work. We have given a few extracts from the review:

In ethics, however, he is strong; and in our opinion has produced one of the best defences of the intuitional side which has appeared since the publication of the "Descent of Man." But now, suppose that a man is not only a Darwinian but also an ethical philosopher what is he to make of Professor Schurman's conclusion that it is a gratuitous assumption which our exponents of evolutionary ethics make, when they decline to allow more than a merely relative value to morality? Surely such a man must feel that the burden of proof here lies with the intuitionists. It is they who affirm a supernatural quality of the moral sense, over and above the natural origin of it which (as agreed) the Darwinian has explained; therefore it is for *them* to show that *their* assumption of the *absolute* value of morality is other than gratuitous. . . . Nevertheless, although we thus deem Professor Schurman's essay a failure in its argument against the mechanical interpretation of conscience it is otherwise an able contribution to the literature of Ethics; and anyone who is already an intuitionist may properly accept the work as proving that there is nothing in Darwinism, *per se*, which can be logically regarded as inimical to his theory.

CORNELL GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

The Glee Club was met Thursday evening by a large audience of students and towns people. It was evident from the first that the boys had their complete good will as was shown by the frequent and hearty outbursts of applause that greeted their efforts. Of a program of seventeen selections, eleven were encored and half of these encored twice over. These demonstrations of appreciation were well deserved. Constant drill had improved their singing, and the program was full of those bright and taking selections that constitute the charm of College glee club concerts.

Mr. Kolb's whistling was wonderful, and delighted the audience beyond measure. Mr. McComb's inimitable mannerisms called forth shouts of laughter. He was called back again and again until he had to tell a story to appease his hearers.

The Cornell String Quartette, in this its first appearance was a great success. That beautiful selection from Hayden, Op. 3, No. 5, was finely rendered. Their next appearance with the club will be looked forward to with pleasure. Mr. Preston made a great hit in his impersonation of Solomon Levi. While the club were called out several times in "Bohunkus." Here came in the cutest thing in the whole concert. The last verse ends with,

Josephus he to Heaven went
Bohunkus to——

Just as they came to the last word seven of the boys performed "about face" with military precision and there, upon their backs were placards spelling the word Cornell in large letters.

Other attractive features of the program could be mentioned did space permit. We congratulate the club on their success, and hope they may go right on winning laurels for themselves.

The following is the programme :

PART FIRST.

1. To the Bravest, Molering.
2. The Owl and the Pussy Cat,
3. Lullaby, Erminie.
Zither with Guitar accompaniment, MESSRS.
NEWBERRY AND NICHOLS.
4. Solomon Levi, Cor. Songs.
MR. PRESTON AND THE CLUB.
5. Evening Song, Buck.
MESSRS. NICHOLS, ROBERTSON, DUNCAN AND
DE BARROS.
6. Whistling Solo, Selected.
MR. KOLB.
7. Serenade, Camp.
MR. ACKER AND THE CLUB.
8. "Angemineah," Cor. Songs.
MR. MCCOMB AND THE CLUB.

PART SECOND.

1. "George Washington," Cor. Songs.
2. "Over the Banister," Cor. Songs.
MR. NEWBERRY AND THE CLUB.
3. Cornell String Quartette—Op. 3, No. 5, Hayden.
- I. Presto. II. Andante. II. Menuetto. IV. Schertzando
MESSRS. CURTISS, NICHOLS, PSOTTA, THOMAS.
4. Funiculi Funicula, Dezza.
MR. FRENCH AND THE CLUB.
5. Babies on our Block,
MR. MCCOMB AND THE CLUB.
6. Whistling Solo, Selected.
MR. KOLB.
7. Bohunkus,
8. The Pope,
9. Alma Mater,

Dr. Patton is elected President of Princeton.

PROF. WM. STEBBINS BARNARD.

By the death of Prof. William Stebbins Barnard, on the 13th of November, in his thirty-ninth year, American Science has lost a biological investigator and teacher of unusual ability, training, and originality.

After a year at the University of Michigan, he entered Cornell University at its opening in 1868. While a student he paid special attention to Natural History, and was selected by the late Prof. Chas. Fred. Hartt to assist in his expedition to Brazil. In that country Dr. Barnard made important explorations and collections, and some of his specimens are in the museum of Cornell University. After graduating in 1871, he spent two years under the best teachers in Germany, and on taking the degree of Ph. D. at Jena, in 1873, received from Haeckel a personal certificate that in his studies he had "shown the highest degree of excellence." Returning to Cornell, he made many observations and drawings of the Protozoa, on which group he gave courses of lectures at the University, at the Anderson School on Penikese Island, in the summer of 1874, and at the summer schools in Normal and Peoria, Ill., in 1885. From 1876 to 1878 he was professor of natural science in the Oska-loosa (Iowa) Normal School, and then for two years gave at Cornell University the instruction in entomology and invertebrate zoology during the absence of Prof. J. H. Comstock as United States entomologist. Under Professor Comstock's successor he became an assistant in the entomological division of the Bureau of Agriculture, and during the following five years made valuable observations upon destructive insects, and devised several appliances for spraying insecticides upon the cotton-worm and other forms; his apparatus and experiments are described in the department reports and bulletins, and were highly commended by the chief of the division.—*American Naturalist*.

COMMUNICATION.

Editors of the Era :

SIR—The New York *World* of February 4th closes an editorial on college jokes in general, and Cornell humor in particular, as follows: "Cornell must be a nest of mad young wags. If they do not laugh at each other, outsiders certainly smile at them—with a difference." Some weeks ago the New York *Sun*, in one of the caustic editorials for which it is famous, referred to the newspaper notoriety given to the silly and hackneyed acts of the "fresh" element of the Sophomore and Freshmen classes at Cornell as "a public exposure of bob-veal."

The same paper, in its issue of February 5th, says: "The great and already famous and beneficently expanding University at Ithaca was founded on new lines, and with broad innovations upon the old boys-school style of 'college.'" Its youngest undergraduates should be ashamed to copy the traditional vituperations now given up in the more advanced of the old-school colleges. Cornell is a great University. It is disgraceful that any of its students should act like a delegation of unruly bull-calves."

Permit me, as an alumnus and well-wisher of the University, to protest against the ambitious young journalist, who is making a great institution ridiculous by perpetuating the folly of the callow class, to which he evidently belongs, in the columns of the Metropolitan press. The Cornellians who are humiliated by the newspaper comments on recent occurrences at Ithaca, can make allowances for the ebullition of youthful spirits which inspired the "jokes," and, blushing mindful of certain episodes in their own college careers, can even forgive the jokers; but they unanimously condemn the self-complaisant idiot who persists in holding up his idiocy for the admiration of the public.

Let the correspondent of the *Sun*, and other New York papers, be annihilated.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY C. SOMMERS, '81.

OBITUARY.

A feeling of sorrow spread over the Ithaca friends of the Rev. Alfred E. Goodnough, when they learned on Friday that he was dead. He had been for several years the pastor of the First Unitarian Church of this City until he received a call last spring to the Church of the Saviour, at Brooklyn. Mr. Goodnough while he was in Ithaca gained many friends among the students who admired the cultured gentleman and Christian, and revered the broadminded and deep thinker. They now lament his sad death. He was considered one of the most talented and promising young men in the pulpit. And in his demise the Church loses one of its most conscientious and arduous workers. A memorial service for Mr. Goodnough will be held Sunday afternoon at half past three in the Unitarian Church. All the friends of the deceased are invited to attend. The Brooklyn *Eagle* speaks as follows of Mr. Goodnough:

The Rev. Alfred E. Goodnough, pastor of the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont street, Monroe place, died at his residence 153 Amity street, yesterday afternoon. He was a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Harvard.

He studied for the Unitarian ministry, and his first call was to Bridgewater, Mass., whence he went to Brockton, near Boston. After preaching at the latter place for some time he received and accepted a call from Ithaca, this state, where he was very successful and much admired by the students of Cornell University. During the past summer he accepted a call to the Church of the Saviour, the pulpit of which was made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. A. A. Putnam. He was installed last October by the Rev. Drs. Farley and Putnam, each of whom had served the Church for more than twenty years. The Rev. Robert Collyer preached the installation sermon. It was not long after Mr. Goodnough's arrival in this city when he was taken down with malaria. Dr. J. A. McCorkle, his attending physician, brought him round all right. Mr. Goodnough occupied his pulpit only three times after his recovery, when he was attacked with pneumonia. A week ago last Sunday notice of the pastor's illness was read from the Church desk, and Dr. McCorkle arose, stating that his patient would be well and about in a few days. Hopes of his entire recovery were entertained up to three days ago, when the inevitable was looked for. Mr. Goodnough left a wife and one child, and his age was 33. The funeral services will take place at the Church of Our Saviour, corner Monroe place and Pierrepont street, Sunday, February 12, at 2.30 p. m.

CORNELLIANA.

- '89
- Had a very fine
- Junior Promenade,
- The finest yet given at Cornell.
- A fresh line of 25 and 50 cent neckwear just opened at Marsh & Hall's.
- Instructor Nelligan has been giving his Gym class illustrated lectures in sparring this week.
- Thermometer 16° below zero yesterday morning on the campus. "I froze my ears. Did you?"
- Fifteen cents will be paid for No. 13 of Vol. XIX (Jan. 14, 1887) of ERA at Andrus & Church.
- The Sophomores who were indefinitely suspended for abducting the Freshman President have been reinstated by the Faculty.
- Seats for the Sol Smith Russell engagement are selling rapidly at Finch's and the chances that there will be a rush at the Wilgus are first-class.

—Mr. Russell is to be seen in the popular play of "Bewitched," which has made a genuine success, and is filling the largest theatres wherever presented.

—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, the Presbyterian Union will meet for the purpose of holding its annual election of officers, and for the transaction of other important business.

—The bust of President White in the library stands facing the great front door, and the door is kept closed. Why don't they turn the bust around, so it can be seen, from the inside?

—The Cornell chapter of Phi Delta Theta held their second anniversary banquet on Saturday evening last. Guests were present from Michigan, Ohio, and Syracuse University.

—The Farmer's Institute will be held in Ithaca on Feb. 16th, 17th and 18th. President Adams and Professors Roberts, Comstock, Caldwell and Prentiss deliver addresses before the Institute.

—The Cornell Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi gave a brilliant ball Wednesday evening. Their handsome house was beautifully decorated and everything was present to make the evening a delightful one.

—After the Glee Club concert Thursday evening, the K. A.'s had a dancing party in honor of the young ladies who are here from abroad to attend the Junior ball. The occasion was one of great pleasure.

—A full description with numerous illustrations of the Sibley College course of exercises in pattern-making appears in a current number of *Carpentry and Building*. The work done in that shop is very favorably spoken of by practical men.

—It is hoped that not few but many will be interested in the following announcement: "The *Cornellian* Board have decided to leave the competition for cover design open for two weeks longer; that is until Feb. 20." Here is a chance for architects, engineers and other skilled draughtsmen to show what they can do.

—Found after the Junior ball: One square white cassimere shawl; one plain white hemstitch handkerchief; one embroidered hemstitch handkerchief; one linen lawn hemstitch handkerchief, B. hand embroidered in corner; linen lawn handkerchief, embroidered edge; one plain handkerchief, with red border. May be obtained from any of the Committee.

—At least one class president has reason to feel that his labors in the interest of his class are not unappreciated. The Sophomores have presented to their president, Mr. Ford, a beau-

tiful silk banner. On one side is "90" in white letters on a crimson ground; and on the other the letters C.U. in monogram. This handsome banner was designed by Mr. J. E. Rice, '90. It is a fitting tribute to Mr. Ford's success as a leader of what is ever a hard thing to deal with, a sophomore class.

—The first number of the *Cornell Magazine* is to be published early next term. It is the desire of the Board of Editors to receive as many contributions as may be, that the University may be fairly represented in this new experiment. As the next Board of Editors is to be chosen from the class of '89 it is especially desirable that the Juniors should give evidence of their ability in the line of magazine articles. Contributions may be directed to the Editor-in-chief, Mr. Edward E. Hale, Jr.; or handed to any member of the Board.

—The Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, the non-resident lecturer in the school of law has delivered during the week a course of lectures on the "Relations of the State to the United States under the Constitution." Mr. Chamberlain was attorney general of the state of South Carolina during the years '68-'72; was governor of South Carolina during the years '74-'77, and for several years past has been a prominent member of the New York city bar. Although the course of lectures was prepared expressly for the law students, the course has been attended both by the students and professors in the other courses.

—Someone asks us if we can translate this Latin sentence: "Quis crudis enim lectres alba et spiratus." Of course we can: "Who ran for the read, white and blew," which being interpreted is: Hurrah for the red, white and blue. This reminds us of a joke Professor Corson quoted the other day in his Junior English Lit. class. "Dean Swift and the grandfather of Sheridan," said he, "carried on for several years a correspondence consisting entirely of Latin words which by a trick of interpretation could be given an English meaning. This is an example. One of them after inviting the other to dinner asked him what he wanted to eat that day. The reply was: "Apud in is ali de si re," a puddin' is all I desire."

—The resolutions that the Sophomore class adopted Tuesday concerning the action of the faculty in suspending five of their men for stealing the freshman president, are full of common sense. They recognize the Faculty's action to be reasonable and just; state that the students did not realize the gravity of their offence;

call attention to the high character and excellent scholarship of the unfortunates; admit that such acts of disorder are injurious to the reputation of the University, and declare that the class hold the interest of the University above all considerations of class spirit. It is then resolved on condition that the suspended students be immediately reinstated, that the members of the class pledge themselves "not to interfere with the personal liberty of any student in the future" and to use their influence, especially upon next year's Freshman class, to prevent others from so doing.

PERSONALS.

DITMARS, '84, is practicing law at Geneva, N. Y.

H. M. BEARDSLEY, '86, was in town for the Junior.

GROVE, '77, is Surgeon to the Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.

B. W. SNOW, '85, fellow, '86, is studying physics at Göttingen.

J. L. MEAD, '77, has left Eustis and is growing oranges successfully at Latacharta, Florida.

J. L. BARNES, M. D., '81, is Assistant Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.

WM. C. McARTHUR, is the Junior member of the law firm of Artrobus & McArthur, Burlington, Iowa.

G. F. WEBER, '87, is attending Medical lectures at the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons.

H. P. DEFOREST, '84, has been appointed instructor in Histology in the Columbian Medical College at Washington.

G. L. FIELDER, '89, of last year's crew, came back to Cornell for the Junior Ball. Couldn't miss '89's ball, you know.

C. H. DuBOIS, '72 is editor and proprietor of the *Saturday Evening Spectator* of Minneapolis, the leading weekly of the Northwest.

RUGGLES, '90, is slowly recovering from an injury to his knee, received some three weeks ago while coasting. He is still confined to the house.

A. L. ALDRICH, '84, has recently made a trip to the Arctic ocean on a whaler and intends writing a book about it. He is on the *Springfield Republican*.

R. H. LOCKWOOD, '73, is President of "The Lockwood Mortgage Company" of Anthony, Kansas. This company has done a business of \$2,000,000 since its organization.

HERRIOTT, last year special in Architecture, has received one of the first prizes offered by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for best plans of school houses.

P. W. AYRES, '84, has the Fellowship in History in the Johns Hopkins University this year. During the past year he delivered a course of lectures on Mediaeval History at that institution which were well received.

A New Haven paper says, "Frank R. Luckey of Poughkeepsie, a Senior in the Yale Divinity School, has been elected Pastor of the Humphrey's St. Congregational Church of this city. He was formerly a New York actor." Mr. Luckey was a Cornell man of the class of '82, and an ERA editor.

MARRIED.

Robert T. Hill, '86, to Miss Jennie J. Robinson, A. B., (Smith) P. G. '85-'86, at Ware, Mass., Dec. 28, 1887.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Coëducation has been abolished at Adelbert College.

There are eight Greek letter fraternities at Union. The Psi Upsilon had its birth there in 1833.

The Oberlin authorities permit young men and women to skate together, but riding together in term time is strictly forbidden.

A JUNIOR'S FATE.

(Cornell Version.)

There was a Junior, young and tall, lived up on East Hill's side,
His love of fame was very high, his cash was at low tide.

The daughter of a learned Prof., who was so straight and slim,
Lived over in the other block right opposite of him.

It was a student, young and tall, who saw a lovely maid,

Upon a moonlight evening, a sitting in the shade.
He saw her wave her handkerchief as much as if to say,

I am wide awake you Junior tall, and all the folks away.

Then up arose that student tall, and to himself, says he

I guess that I will douse the glim, for fear that folks should see,

I learned it in Prof. H-fic-t's class, that for to kiss his dear,

Leander roamed abroad at night, so I will try right here.

And he has left his boarding house, (that realm of classic dream,)

And he has crossed the narrow street, all in the moonlight gleam.

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GEO. H. COPP.

H. D. HATCH.

Oh, there were kisses sweet as dew and words as soft as rain ;
But he has heard her father's step and back he speeds again.

Out spoke that learned father then "Oh, what was that, my daughter?"

"'Twas nothing but the murmurings, Sir, of Cascadilla's water."

"And what is that, pray tell me love, that hurries off so fast?"

"'Tis some kidnapping Sophomore, that's been a stealing past."

Outspoke that grave and reverend Prof. "I swear by yonder moon,
I'll after that bad Sophomore, and fix the fellow soon."

Down fell that pretty innocent, as falls a snow white lamb,
Her hair dropped round her pallid cheeks, like seaweed on a clam.

Alas, for those two loving ones, she waked not from her swoon,
And heart disease had finished him before another moon.

But yet their fate was not so hard, as this might seem to prove,
These two are not as yet defunct, they're only dead—in love.

AMUSEMENTS.

SOL. SMITH RUSSELL.

We are pleased to announce that on Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, the famous comedian Mr. Sol. Smith Russell, will appear in this city. In the line of what may properly be classified as refined comedy, Sol Smith Russell has no superior in this country. All those who have seen him know that his impersonations are somewhat marvelous. Long ago he won his way to a deservedly high place in the genuine admiration of the American public. A more remarkably many-sided man than Sol Smith Russell could hardly be imagined. He has more head than a company of actors usually number. No other man can now be recalled who has in so complete development the faculty of metamorphosis. Work of so true a ring and fine a quality as his does not pall; it grows with acquaintance, and Mr. Russell has the good fortune to be longed for. Many will be glad to learn of the coming of this truly great artist.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

—A Western young lady has given her pet goat the beautiful title of "Oleomargarine," because it will never come to butt her.

—"After all," said the baker, as he walked home from an astronomical lecture, "after all, the world is only a big turnover."

—"Bedad, now," says Patrick, dressing for a party, "and I'll not be able to git on these boots till I've worn thim a toime or two."

—It comes o'sudden like, just as the congregation have finished singing "Salvation's free," to have the preacher announce that "the collection will now be taken up."

—An Illinois chap, in describing a Western tornado says, "a white dog, while attempting to weather the gale, was caught with his mouth open, and turned completely inside out."

—A Connecticut farmer recently jumped into a well because his wife ran him into debt. He found, however, that he could not keep his head above water any better after he got there.

—"Has this cookery-book any pictures?" asked a young lady while making a purchase. "I'm afraid not," said the man of books. "Why!" exclaimed the witty maiden, "what's the use of telling us how to cook a dinner if you give us no plates?"

A subscriber for years being sad in arrears,

Still neglected his bill for to pay,
To the editor said: "Unless I am dead,
I shall pay you on Christmas day."

The time flew by, and the debtor was shy,
But the editor thought what he said;

In his paper next week the truth he did speak
And announced his subscriber as dead!

—Orient.



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We guarantee all our work in every particular, and no garments allowed to leave the house unless *perfectly satisfactory* to the customer.

The time to make your selections is while our stock is fresh and complete. Particular attention is given to Prince Albert and Dress Suits. An early call is solicited.

MARSH & HALL,
Cor. State and Tioga Sts.

Prager's New Dancing Academy.

Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

Yours very truly,
L. DE G. BROOKES, 361 Broome St.
Specialties of the season, American Gavotte, Yorke, Skater's Waltz, New Six Step Glide, Military Schottische, Military Polka, Pendulum, and a host of other round and square dances.

Terms, \$5.00 for class lessons, including 12 lessons. Private lessons given at any time. Hall can be engaged for private parties. Germania Orchestra can be engaged for any occasion by applying to me.
Respectfully,
E. W. PRAGER.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

Vol. XX.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, FEBRUARY 17, 1888.

No. 18.

The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

TERMS:

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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THE Class of '89 is to be congratulated upon the grand success which the Junior Promenade proved to be. From the complete arrangements which had been made, it was an assured success in every particular before the night of the ball, except that the committee feared that a financial loss would be incurred. Junior Balls as a rule do not make money, last year being the first time in a long while that a balance remained over all expenses. This year, there was reasonable hope of meeting all

expenses, and more than this would have been accomplished if an unexpected action had not been taken by a certain few students who, in showing their disapprobation of the action of an individual, denied their support to the committee which had done them no injustice whatever and had fair grounds for expecting their aid in making the ball a success. It is generally conceded that these students were entitled to a representative upon the committee, but it is also generally conceded that they took the wrong method of retaliating. Fortunately, the Ball was successful in every respect, financially and otherwise, which should be a matter of hearty congratulation to the Junior Class.

LAST Wednesday evening the Glee Club demonstrated that Cornell has some very good singers. The concert was one of which every student should be proud. Every effort tending to increase the interest of the student body in college music should be encouraged. If there is one thing that suffers more than another from the absence of dormitories it is singing of college songs. Very few outside of the fraternities gather together to sing unless it is at a banquet or other class affair, and at such occasions the lack of practice is clearly shown by the discord. All this explains why Cornell with a thousand students has more difficulty in forming a good glee club than smaller colleges like Amherst and Princeton. In nearly all other colleges there is daily chapel services accompanied by singing. So it is very easy to discover a good voice. Here we have to wait until some one presents himself as a candidate. If a man with an excellent voice were too modest to push himself forward his ability would go unrecognized. If the students learned the college songs and practiced them together, we could have a glee club in a few years that would rival any college club in the country. As long as only half a dozen men

apply for positions as first tenors, we will be placed at a disadvantage. However our club deserves praise for its success and we feel assured that its next appearance will be more perfect and successful.

IN looking over the classified (if that term may be used) list of students in the last register, some reflections are called forth which, while satisfactory and highly gratifying as regards numbers, are not extremely so in certain other respects. We have a Senior class of a few over a hundred with two optionals and a Freshman class of three hundred and fifty, of which number over a hundred are not able to register in any regular course. While we are glad to see so large entering classes, yet we think that it is not a healthful condition of affairs when year after year the Freshman class outnumbered the Senior by more than three to one. That the classes should be more stable more nearly equal in numbers through the four years is greatly to be desired. Either many are not fitted to enter or the University is extremely severe during the first two years. Doubtless both reasons contribute to this condition of affairs. But there is one other fact brought to light that cannot so readily be explained away. Out of three hundred and fifty Freshmen there are over one hundred that are not registered in any course. Now if there were but a single Latin course there would be an apology in admitting students under conditions. But having as we do all manner of courses, some entirely without the classics, it would naturally be expected that if students could not enter one they could another regular course. As a matter of fact there is no high school in the state that ought not to be able to fit a student for the course in Science, let us say. An entrance requiring four years at Andover or its equivalent is not required. And yet under these comparatively easy conditions we have more than a hundred who cannot or do not wish to register in a regular course. If they are able to enter at all it would seem that they would be able to enter some one of the regular courses. At some institutions as Yale

and Harvard we find that the Senior and Freshman classes vary but slightly. This it must be confessed, is much more desirable. We are aware that it is the policy of the University to give all an opportunity, under easier entrance examinations, to acquire a college education and then to make up by severe work during the four years for the easier entrance; while it is the policy of Harvard to make the entrance examination severer and the undergraduate work easier. We are free to confess that we think our policy more that of "A people's University." Yet a medium course would be desirable, a more equal division of the four classes, a more healthful condition; and to this end we trust the University will tend.

SEVERAL years ago in a mass meeting of the students the constitution which prescribes the present methods of electing the editors of the ERA was adopted. Every Board of editors that has been elected since the adoption of that constitution has expressed an opinion against these methods. Every election that is held exemplifies the abuses of the system. And every volume of the ERA shows that the highest standard of college journalism can not be realized with these methods. Every one knows that all the editors are elected by the two upper classes. Even if the classes always elected the men who were considered to be the best; what means have the classes of knowing who the best writers are? In other institutions there are prizes in declamation, essays and orations in every year during one's course. In such colleges it is an easy matter to tell who the best writers are. But at Cornell how are the students to know what men are best qualified to occupy positions upon the papers? We have no contest in orations or essays until the Senior year. Who then should be elected? The scholarship men? They are men of ability but not necessarily good spicy writers. They may not be the ones who would care to spend the requisite amount of time upon the paper. Then shall we elect the men who show off the best at underclass banquets; This is not a good test; although in the class

banquet is sown the seeds of popularity which bears fruit afterwards in the shape of class offices. The best men are not always upon the program at class banquets; and the one that makes the most witty and popular speech is not always the one who will make the best and hardest worker upon a newspaper. All that has been said indicates that were every class to use its best judgment in electing editors there is no means of knowing who the best men are. All men do not have an equal chance. Or to put it in another manner men who would like to get on the ERA have no way to show that they are qualified for the place. Now when we take into consideration the intrigues and wire pulling that enter into our class elections it needs not the force of our opinion to emphasize the fact that ability and merit are still less probable to be the qualifications that determine ones election to these responsible positions. In this state of affairs men of ability who would like to compete for positions upon the papers, if merit were the sole test, will not enter into a contest with class politicians at the polls when they know that popular men but of mediocre ability are elected over much better men at every election. We believe that the constitution should be changed so that every man would have an equal chance in competing for this honor. Cornell is about the only institution that still clings to this old custom of electing editors. And of all institutions in the country Cornell is best constituted to show the evils of this system. In other institutions the students compete for positions upon the papers by contributions to the paper. The retiring board is made the judges of the merits of these contributions; because from their experience they should best know what the qualifications of an editor should be. We have not expressed ourselves in this manner because we think the ERA this year is suffering severely on account of this system. If the ERA is better this year than it has been before it is in spite of the system and because the editors spend their time upon the paper at the expense of their work upon the hill. We do not believe that there is a cornel-

lian who would not like to see the papers improved. If the methods of publication which the constitution prescribes are wrong, then let us amend the constitution.

THE LETTERS OF HEINE.

The paper quivers with a painful life—
 Pulsating agony in every line!
 And is this all, oh Heine? We divine
 A deeper purpose than a blind, sad strife,
 With fate and God. We find these letters rife
 With passionate derision—yet they shine
 With love of liberty, and clear and fine
 Ever a noble scorn, like a keen knife
 Cuts through pretense and pompous ignorance.
 And though a casual and careless glance
 Marks but the scoffer's cynic mask, and sighs
 Over a wasted mind and blighted heart;
 To more discerning, sympathetic eyes
 One of Truth's sharpest scimitars thou art!
 MAY PRESTON.

*ENGLISH SOCIETY IN THE TIME OF
 ADDISON.*

During the quarter of a century immediately after the Restoration in which Addison passed the early part of his life English Society was characterized by the laxity of its morals and the corruption of its literary taste. The civil wars from which the country had just emerged had left society in an unsettled and unorganized state. Our sovereign had been beheaded and another driven into exile. The established church had been overthrown by Presbyterianism and had been again reinstated. These revolutionary changes in civil and church government had emphasised class distinctions and revolutionized opinions upon questions of politics, customs and literature.

The court party whose licentious and foreign character had been engrafted into it by Charles II lost little of its love of luxury and debauchery until the Revolution of 1688 destroyed many of the royal prerogatives. Instead of applying its energies to forward the weal of the nation, the court only aimed to mitigate that *ennui* which idleness and listlessness are apt to engender. The immoral and superficial manners of French were imitated in a bungling manner and passed current as refinement in English Society.

All vitality of the established church had been destroyed. The Puritans during the ascendancy of the Long Parliament had forced upon the country such a system of inhuman religion and moral fanaticism that the tendency now was to rush to the other extreme. To gain the favor of the court it was necessary for a man to declare himself either an atheist or a debauchee. The clergy dared not speak their

minds against these practices for fear that their old rivals the Puritans would gain favor with the Court. As a body the clergy were little respected. They were made the butt of all satires. It is not surprising that Addison should have preferred that such men should read the sermons of some eminent divine rather than inflict their own maudlin productions upon him.

The court still held tenaciously to the old principle of absolutism and was too indolent to perceive that these principles could not be reconciled with the democratic tendencies of the time. The rising party of radicals violently opposed this principle and rushed as unreasonably into the other extreme—republican fanaticism. No custom was too dear, no tradition too much honored to be exempted from their career of demolition.

Here were two classes that took opposite sides upon every question of politics, religion and literature. What one liked the other hated. If one was given too much to morbid asceticism; the other clung as closely to its mock conventionalty.

But between these two classes was the unorganized body of Englishmen who shunned alike the licentiousness and worn out principles of the Court and the stern formality and fanaticism of the puritanic Radicals. They were Englishmen in whom were embodied the traditions of their country; men who loved English institutions and still were not blind to the necessity of social reform. They believed in the soundness of the fundamental ideas of English society and government; but they were unable to bring into harmony the discordant elements of society.

The town and county too were in opposition. The moneyed interests of one were antagonistic to the landed interests of the other. With a slow coach as the only means of traveling the country gentlemen seldom received news from town; and still less seldom went to town. So the country gentlemen were slow in assimilating new ideas and were only ready to adopt a new custom as it was going out of vogue in the town. They were ignorant and boorish and sought amusement in the bottle and the chase, occasionally varying their sport by ducking a witch in a pond. In one number of the *Spectator*, Addison describes a country gentleman as one "who has neither manners enough to be rational; education enough for a Justice of the Peace; nor wit enough to distinguish fine conversation from the yelping of dogs."

The stage, too, exhibited the depths of immorality into which society had plunged. The delicacy and chastity of true womanhood which

the Elizabethan dramas portray were now entirely disregarded. It was not an uncommon occurrence for the spectators to show with jeers their disapproval of a drama which exhibited a moral tone; while they would loudly applaud every indecency. The masterpiece of obscenity was preserved for the Epilogue which was always recited by a female character. If the stage portrays the spirit of the times womanhood could have been regarded with very little respect.

Such was the chaotic state of society in the time of Addison. It presented many phases perplexing to the man of letters and to the statesman. To bring unity out of this confused mass and to harmonize all its discordant elements required no ordinary genius. Addison possessed those qualities which enabled him to reconcile "wit and virtue after a long and disastrous separation during which wit had been led astray by profligacy and virtue by fanaticism."

THE SOCIALISM OF RODBERTUS.

By E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D. LL. D.

Dr. Andrews delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Socialism of Rodbertus" before the students of Cornell University this Friday afternoon. He took an active part in the late Rebellion and was made Captain of the Artillery. He entered Brown University, soon after the war, in '66 and graduated in '70. Since he graduated from college he has held several responsible positions in educational institutions. At first he was President of Denison University in Ohio. From this institution he was called to a professorship in Newton Theological Seminary.

But the bent of the Doctor's mind was toward historical and economical pursuits. When Dr. Diman Professor of history and political economy at Brown died, Dr. Andrews was invited to fill the vacancy. For several years he studied in Germany paying especial attention to German political economy. Since the professor began his work at Brown, about six years ago, he has gained a wide reputation as an able scholar and an original thinker upon economic questions.

We give below an abstract of Dr. Andrews' lecture on the Socialism of Rodbertus.

After mentioning some reasons for discussing socialism at present, the speaker suggested why Rodbertus' socialism should be discussed rather than that of Marx or Bakunin.

(1). Rodbertus is no leveller, but proposes to maintain, under his socialism, individual liberty absolutely intact and even promoted.

(2). Although he misexpounds intellectual labor, he does not ignore it or intentionally slight it, as is done by the vulgar socialists.

(3). Rodbertus is far the ablest of all the socialistic philosophers.

(4). He means to be in no sense a communist, Nihilist, or Anarchist, as the followers of Marx seem to be rapidly becoming.

After giving a brief sketch of Rodbertus' life and work, the speaker offered a resumé of his impeachment of Economic Society, as at present constituted. Rodbertus charges (1) that, at present many men are rich entirely apart from economic merit, as gamblers, stock gamblers and the like. (2) That droves of men are poor without the slightest economic demerit; and that this is so by economic law, so long as *laissez-faire* prevails. (3). That even were this not so, the wage system, by itself, is sufficient to condemn the present economic order; because it makes man a servant to his fellow man. (4) That our old-fashioned economic regime involves the most wasteful cross-purposes in production, because of the business man's necessary ignorance of his competitor's output; business being to a great extent, a game of hazard, and crises at brief intervals being absolutely inevitable. (5). That idle wealth exists in painfully great abundance, under the encouragement of the present system. (6). That this system fosters all sorts of fraud and villany in industrial life. (7). That our freedom, as well as our economic weal is menaced by the increasing power of great corporations and trusts and by the massing of capital in unscrupulous hands.

Rodbertus proposes for the cure of the foregoing evils, two sweeping measures:

I. The State shall own and administer, as the sole and universal *entrepreneur*, both land and great capital.

II. All labor, of every kind shall be paid for and the prices of all things fixed in labor-time-money, or certificates of labor.

You work; are paid the exact amount of labor-time tickets. Wishing to purchase, you are given, at any of the State's bazars, goods, whose cost, in labor-time, precisely equals the time required by you to earn the tickets given in payment. According to Rodbertus, there are the following felicitous results from the working of his scheme: crises recur no more, since supply and demand are exactly equal. Cross-purposes in production are done away with. Everyone has work who wishes it, and that without becoming a servant to his fellow. Corporations, the Stock Exchange, and the evils connected with both cease. Money and

its fluctuations are things of the past. The full benefit of monopolies is realized, and redounds to the good of the entire community.

Criticising this scheme, the speaker admitted that there was much truth in Rodbertus's charges against the present economic system; but argued to show that there was absolutely no hope from his suggestion of remedy. The argument was of necessity somewhat technical, going to prove the total impossibility, with or without the scheme of labor-time-money, of making cost the rule of value or price.

The speaker then proceeded to suggest what seemed to him a better way toward economic reform, without essential departure from the individual-initiative system of economics.

"There are" he said, "processes at work already, in conjunction with the system of free industry, and many of them growing out of this, which, taken together, are full of hope:— (1). Co-operation is to increase its scope which will lessen the intensity of crises and lift the level of wages. (2). Competition profits are in process of inevitable fall, and will soon be so low that, when received it will be certain they have been earned, in other words, economic merit is at the basis of them. (3). Interest is likewise going down, making idle wealth less and less a possibility. (4). Thinking is in progress, destined to remove all those fluctuations in money value, which now do so much harm. (5). The wasteful clash of interests in business is certain to be lessened, and finally prevented at least as far as socialism would be able to affect this, by government statistics as to demand and by "Trust" regulation as to the output of individual concerns—the "Trust" system in this, deserving credit which it has not received. (6). Great and unsuspected felicity is to come to society by improvements in taxation. (7). Even the big corporation and the Trust will not prove incorrigible. There is an evil and dangerous side to the Trust, but it is not beyond the reach of public opinion and of law.

THE COURSE IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

Nearing now the end of my second year in Prof. Tyler's lecture room, I begin for the first time to realize measurably the scope and excellence of the course of study offered by the chair in American History. The other day I heard a student remark: "You see, 'Tyler,' while he gives us light from his own exhaustive research, does what is for more valuable: he teaches us how to study, inculcates the true historical instinct, makes students of us." The present merit of this course is that it makes

doers, organizers, and not merely transient receptacles of the brilliantly wrought out theories of the instructor or of the epigrammatic conclusions resulting from his own work. That the *Seminary* work subserves this end goes without saying. The *Seminary* courses constitute the successful laboratories of the department. Still they are but accessory to the lectures and the lecturer's personality. Here, too, the primary concern is to make students. The minute and exhaustive character of the lectures, their skillful grouping of facts so as to make the presentation comparative and to give it perspective, their logical and progressive structure, their accuracy of statement—a working bibliography of every subject being subjoined—all combine to make them ever present, implanted models of historical workmanship. The lecturer's vigorous, lucid style—his cautions and illustrations ever seeking to give clearness and point—his impartial judgment, forcible conclusions, and above all his unvarying humor, honesty and fearlessness, constitute in him an embodiment of a historical worker in the best sense.

As to scope, the course aims to investigate only those periods and problems which are not to be found specifically and thoroughly presented in books. The great mass of authenticated history is eliminated as such. That can be secured by private reading, if indeed it be not already familiar in the main. Text books are not disdained when of use—as *Doyle* is used on *Colonial History*, and *Von Holst* on the *Constitution*. One could hardly take the successive courses: *Prehistoric America*, *Colonization and Charters*, *Colonial Life*, *Social and Political Institutions*, *The American Revolution*, *Constitution Forming*, *Constitutional Law*, *Presidential Administration*,—philosophically, not narratively, presented—without becoming in a measure an intelligent student of our Nation's past.

With Professor Tyler American History begins at the beginning. The first course deals deliberately with the theories of American antiquity as connected with race theories and the origin of man, and in the study of discovery claims so numerous and remote as to make the Mound Builders seem a modern race and the voyages of Norsemen recent events. At the same time the true merit and importance of Columbus' discovery is the more thoroughly accentuated. The "unveiling of the Continent" a skillful grouping of facts is a sub-topic. In the next course Massachusetts and Virginia studied comparatively, form the centre-piece of the subject: *Settlement and Colonization*, although

rapid sketches of other colonies are not omitted. A general survey of the various foreign colonizations is given first as a ground work. This *centerpiece* study develops into a most exhaustive and valuable study of Colonial Charters.

The organizing spirit of the lecturer is nowhere better employed than in the 3rd course. Here we for the first time meet our ancestors in flesh and blood; their manners, customs and institutions, with a few masterly strokes, become a reality. Under a topical treatment the political and social institutions of the time—dress, family, colleges, professions, town, county, travel, caste, government—are portrayed with fidelity, their essence and spirit caught and held up to view. To insure a solid filling of facts an outline is required from *Doyle* (of Freeman's Historical Series). The succeeding course concludes the first year's work, in an elaborate, comprehensive review of that struggle which gave us birth—*The American Revolution*. Here we begin a most healthy process of unlearning. Preconceptions are revised and prejudices set aside. We see, for instance, the *Stamp Act* in its true light—that of a mere incident in the swell of causes having origin a century and more back; that Tories were just and honorable men—having constitutional right and reasonable expediency on their side; that all parties scouted *independence* up to the beginning of '76; that the "patriots" were not always patriotic; that the French were, as a nation, not in sympathy with the latter; finally we rate none the less—because more understandingly—the practical hard-headedness and partizanship of the men who precipitated the struggle and, cradling the infant Republic, accomplished the fateful result. Scientific research and reasoning insight puts all in a new light, wherein, be it noted, the student may at least begin to use his own faculties.

The fall term of the Senior year is given entirely to the investigation of The First State Constitutions, the Confederation, and the Constitution: its origin, formation, adoption, and the later additions. Parallel with the lectures is required a careful mastery of *Von Holst's* American Constitutional Law—the latter extending through two terms. The final course occupying the last two terms is an extended topical discussion of *Presidential Administrations*—from Washington's to Harrison's exhaustively, and thence to the Civil War, in a rapid sketch.

The work of the Junior Seminary runs parallel to the lectures of that year. The Senior Seminary devotes the year to a period just becoming history—*The War for the Union*;

Causes, Progress, and Reconstruction. Each member having been assigned a topic, goes to the primary sources, and reporting on his progress each week, produces a thesis which is the result of a term's research on the given topic.

Such, from rapid recollection is a brief, bare outline of the scope and character of the course in American History at Cornell. C. C. C.

THE FRESHMAN LADIES' FEAST.

The Sage maidens of '89, started the custom of having a ladies' class banquet, and this has now become an institution. Early in the present term the ladies of '90 held a feast without the knowledge of their sisters in '91. The tables were nicely turned on them Tuesday evening, when about thirty Sage Freshmen, with Mrs. Derkheim as chaperone held high revel at Cascadilla Dining Hall.

The gentlemen of the class had sent their respects in the form of a floral piece on a high standard. On one side was the word SAGE upon a dark background, and on the other the figures '91 in purple flowers on a ground of white.

The literary exercises consisted of a poem by Miss Taintor and a prophesy by Miss Moon, both of which were very bright and full of good hits.

Miss Hebard as Mistress of the Feast, presided over the toasts which were as follows :

TOASTS.

- '89, M. Cosad.
"There is divinity in odd numbers,
Either in nativity, chance, or death."
- Our Fairy, J. Martin.
"If to her share some female errors fall,
Look on her face and you'll forget 'em all."
- The Van(qu)ishing Sophs, L. Edwards.
"Retire: the world shut out; thy thoughts
Call home; imagination's airy wing repress.
A Daniel come to judgment; yea, a Daniel."
- The Still Run, C. L. Van Vleet.
"Wisely and slowly; they stumble
Who run fast."
- The C. G., E. Lang.
"A thing of beauty is a joy forever; its loveliness
Increases; it will never pass into nothingness."
- X. C. I. E. Davis.
"The daintiest last to make
The end most sweet."

The toasts were interspersed by songs with-in and without, as some of the musical Freshmen displayed their gallantry in a serenade.

The marked success of this banquet was due to the care and pains of Misses Anthony, Bisbee, Moon and Edwards, to whom the details of its arrangements were entrusted.

THE CORNELL MAGAZINE.

The following *prospectus* of the Cornell Magazine will be sent to students, alumni and friends of the University. The editors have spared no efforts since their election to make a success of the venture placed in their hands by the student body.

We propose, on the 15th of April next, to publish the first number of *The Cornell Magazine*, a periodical to be issued monthly throughout the college year.

The design of the Magazine is (1) to furnish an opportunity for the expression of the best student thought on matters of literature and questions of the day; (2) to gather together information in regard to the Alumni throughout the country and to gain from them expression of such opinions as may be of interest to the Alumni and the College generally; and (3) to publish such articles by members of the Faculty as might appear with more propriety in a magazine of this character than elsewhere.

To accomplish this end the Faculty and students of Cornell have coöperated in the election of a Board of Editors on which the Faculty is represented as well as the Senior class.

This is a new experiment in college journalism. We shall use our best endeavors to justify the confidence placed in us and to make it a successful one.

The Magazine will have 40 pages of reading matter the size of this sheet. Two numbers will be issued during the remainder of the college year and seven next year, making up the first volume of nine numbers. Afterward nine numbers will be issued each year. The subscription has been placed at \$2.00 per volume. The two numbers to be published this year will be sent to any address for fifty cents.

We respectfully ask your assistance in the work we have taken in hand, being convinced that without the hearty coöperation of Faculty, Alumni, and Students, the Magazine cannot prove a complete success.

- EDWARD EVERETT HALE, JR.
Editor-in-Chief,
- E. B. BARNES,
- H. C. BEAUCHAMP,
- A. E. HOYT,
- E. S. POTTER,
- H. E. WISE,

A. E. METZGER, Business Manager.
P. O. Box 2054, Ithaca N. Y.

A professor having asked his class to write a paper on "The Results of Laziness," a certain bright youth handed in as his essay a blank sheet of paper.

REGISTER NOTES.

About two hundred more students this year than last.

The course in Arts is larger this year than ever before.

The Law School has 54 students, the School of Pharmacy 4.

The Register has a new style of cover "neat but not gaudy"

All the state scholarships and all the University scholarships are filled this year for the first time.

'88 will be the largest class that ever graduated from the University and '91, the largest that ever entered it. The former numbers 111, the latter 350.

More than half the students are residents of this state, but almost every state and territory in the Union is represented, as well as Canada, Japan, Brazil, Cuba, England, France, Germany, Nicaragua, Porto Rico and Turkey.

This year the optional students of each class are given a place by themselves. This optional course seems to be very popular. It contains the largest number of students 157, Mechanical Engineering comes next with 136, then the others in the following order: Civil Engineering 111, Electrical Engineering 83, Letters 80, Philosophy 67, Art 60, Science 59, Architecture 55, Agriculture 33, Chemistry 8, Medical Preparatory 8, Industrial Art 1. Total 1022.

For further notes see the Register.

NOTICES.

—There will be a regular meeting of the Cornell Catholic Union at 3 p. m. Sunday. All members are requested to be present.

—Dr. Andrews will lecture again Saturday morning at 12, on the following subject: "An Honest Dollar, with a possible solution of the Silver Question."

—All members of the University who desire to compete for events at the Winter Meeting must hand their names to Dr. Hitchcock or Mr. Nelligan, before February 25th.

—Unitarian Church, Rev. J. W. Day, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School, and Professor Oliver's class in Ethics, from 12 to 1. Subject Sunday evening: Savanarola, the Reformer. Students always welcome.

—SOCIALE AND SALE.—The ladies of the Unitarian Church will hold a sale of aprons, sun caps and candies at the Church parlors, Tuesday afternoon and evening, Feb. 21. The

sale will begin at 3 o'clock. SUPPER will be served from 6 to 9 o'clock at twenty-five cents. Home-made candies on sale. Admission 5 cents.

CORNELLIANA.

—1022

—Students

—In the University.

—So says the new Register.

—Just ten per cent of these are ladies.

—The new Register was the University's valentine to the students.

—Spring Suitings, Pantings and Fancy Vestings arriving daily at Marsh & Halls.

—Professor H. S. White will give an exhibition of lantern slide views of the period of the Thirty Year's War, on next Tuesday.

—"And now," sighs the student, "I can have no more fun: Balls and banquets are over, and Lent has begun."

—Washington's birthday, Wednesday next, is to be observed at Cornell for the first time. An address will be delivered in the armory by President Adams during the morning and the Glee Club will sing several appropriate selections.

—The Electrical Engineers contemplate reorganizing their association, a meeting being called this afternoon for that purpose. The working of the Association has been unsatisfactory for some time and it is hoped that some better plans may be devised.

—Monday afternoon a student was leaning out of the window of his room on Seneca street catching snowballs thrown to him from below, when he was seized by an attack of vertigo and fell headlong to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, striking on his head and shoulders on a stone walk. Strange to say no bones were broken and the man though pretty badly shaken up is on the road to recovery.

—The lecture this afternoon in the Physical Lecture room promises to be very interesting. Dr. E. B. Andrews of Brown University is a man amply fitted to make his subject "The Socialism of Rodbertus" one of absorbing interest. He is a graduate of Brown, where he occupies the chair of History and Political Science, and is an old friend of Profs. Schurman and Wheeler at whose house he will stay while in Ithaca.

—The History and Political Science Association met Wednesday evening in the Botanical Lecture Room. The subject for discussion was the President's message. Messrs. Elliot

and O'Toole, '88, spoke in favor of it and Messrs. Huffcut and Thurber against. President Adams addressed the meeting but took no decided stand either way and Professor Tuttle criticised the tariff as is now stands. After closing remarks by Messrs. Elliot and Huffcut on their respective sides the Association adjourned.

—The meeting of the Classical Association last evening was a pleasant and profitable one. Mr. Lindquist read some "Recent Archaeological news" mentioning some interesting information in regard to the Latin reduplication of the perfect; Miss Lawrence presented a paper on "Public Readings in Rome," Mr. Kellogg '91, very pleasingly recited selections from the anacreontics. A motion was carried to find a smaller room. The meeting was then adjourned.

—Mr. Serviss' lecture Tuesday evening, was well attended. He illustrated his theme with lantern slides which better enabled the audience to understand the great truths concerning the universe. Mr. Serviss dealt some pretty hard blows upon Ignatius Donnelly's theory which is given in a book entitled, "Ragarok or Fire and Gravel." Mr. Donnelly disbelieves the glacier theory of coating the earth's surface with drift and soil. He tries to account for these phenomena by supposing that the earth passed through the tail of a comet. Mr. Serviss clings to the glacier theory. Mr. Donnelly must have a pretty hard opinion of Cornellians. Professor Corson has dealt him some stunning blows on the Shakespeare-Bacon question; and Mr. Serviss explodes his astronomical theory.

—The Cornell Alumni Association of Western New York held a very enjoyable dinner at Buffalo last Saturday. The following eminent Cornellians responded to toasts: J. F. Gluck, '74, on behalf of "The Trustees;" the Hon. D. H. McMillan, '73, gave reminiscences of "Early Days at Cornell;" W. H. Ely, '78, of Niagara Falls, spoke of "Cornell in Politics;" Henry Altman, '73, responded to "Cornell in Business," and E. L. Parker, '74, to "Cornell at the Bar." At the conclusion of the toasts the following association officers were elected for 1888: President, C. C. Wood, '74; vice president, Eugene Cary, '78; secretary, A. C. Good, '85; treasurer, W. B. Hoyt, '80. Executive Committee, James F. Gluck, '74; W. C. Ely, '78; S. A. Simons, '79; D. J. Matteson, '84; H. H. Seymour, '71. Committee on State Scholarship—Francis Looney, '76; E. L. Parker, '71; F. G. Raichle, '86.

—Winter Meeting, March 3d.

PERSONALS.

SEWARD L. BOWMAN, '81, is now at Youngstown, O.

P. J. Partenheimer '76 is here to attend his fathers funeral.

Rev. Albert Osborn, '72, has charge of a church at Buffalo, N. Y.

GILBERT D. HARRIS is an asst. on the Geological Survey of Arkansas.

J. M. Woodward formerly '89 and E. S. Isham formerly '90 were in town last week.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, '74, editor and proprietor of the *Rio News* of Rio de Janeiro, is now at Montevideo.

M. H. Goodkind, '87, is now a commercial traveler in the interest of Fecheimer & Goodkind, Broadway, N. Y.

W. R. Lazenby, '74, professor of Botany at the Ohio State University, has received the degree of Master of Scientific Agriculture.

THE Columbus O. *Dispatch* of a recent date published the portrait and biography of the ex-president of the Board of Trade of that city, E. O. Randall, '74.

DR. F. W. SIMMONDS, '75, Professor of Geology and Biology in the University of Arkansas is doing the geology of Washington County, Ark., for the State Geological Survey.

T. L. Brunk, '86, is Adjunct professor of Botany and Horticulture at the Texas State Agricultural and Mechanical College and will probably be given a full professorship within a year.

MISS MAY PRESTON, Ph. D., '80, a well known and popular contributor to many eastern and western papers, is preparing and has ready for press a volume of plays, several of which have been successfully presented by amateurs. She is now at Preston Place, Centralia, Kansas, and will have a hearty welcome for any Cornellians who may pass that way.

MARRIED.

At Worcester, Mass., Feb. 2, '88, Charles David White, C. U. '86, to Mary Elizabeth Houghton, C. U. special '85-86. Mr. White is employed in the National Museum and after the ceremony he returned to Washington which will be their future home.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The Dramatic Club of Michigan University presented recently the eccentric melo-drama "The Mystic Bells of Ponguerolles."

The young ladies of Middletown have availed themselves of the prerogatives of Leap-year and the consequence is much fun for the Wesleyan boys.

A new two-mile rowing course is to be surveyed by Harvard this winter, and will be laid out between the new Charles river bridge and the present Brookline bridge.

The Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London has presented a petition to the Queen and Privy Council, praying for the establishment of such a body.

General dissatisfaction is expressed at Hobart with the action taken in regard to J. F. Dwyer, '89, the pitcher, at the late base-ball convention at Syracuse. There is talk of withdrawing from the league.

The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania is the oldest institution in the world for the purpose of training women for the medical profession. It was incorporated March 11, 1850, with the same powers as were given to the Franklin Medical College of Philadelphia, incorporated January 24, 1846.—*University.*

Columbia expects a good nine next year, a new feature of which will be that most of its members will be chosen from the Arts and Mines. It is believed that as long as Columbia depends for player on graduates of other colleges, so long will she have a nine on which she cannot put much dependence in case of adverse luck.

Vassar College is to be presented with all the publications of Harper Brothers on American History. Mr James Harper was a Trustee of Vassar, and was always deeply interested in her welfare. This gift is for a memorial to him. An alcove in the library is to be set apart for these books. Very good work is done at Vassar in all departments of History.

A MOST interesting and valuable discovery was made lately in Saida (Sidon) while digging a well. At a depth of ten meters the workmen came upon a huge burial vault containing sixteen large sarcophagi. These are in the form of Greek temples, two meters high, of the greatest beauty and in the purest of Greek art. The material used is the finest white marble. On the two sides of the temples are twelve Ionic columns. Between these, in raised work, are graceful female forms showing the greatest grief upon their countenances. No precious metals were found, which leads to the supposition that the vault had been entered at some time previous and despoiled of its treasures. The sarcophagi have been taken to Constantinople and deposited in the Museum of Antiquities.—*University.*

Two coöperative schemes have lately come to light at Amherst. The first one to appear is conducted by two Freshmen, and is called "The Amherst College Supply Company." The other has the somewhat more stately name of "The Amherst Coöperative Society," and is managed by a board of directors from the three lower classes. Each offers a discount on goods purchased of stated dealers to holders of its own tickets, which are good for one year.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

A MUTUAL MISTAKE.

The curtain dropped ; the play was done,
And forth into the cold, dark night
Nat made his way. There was no moon,
And every star was hid from sight.

"The time has come when I must cease
In bonds of love to mope and pine ;
I'll sue my darling for release
By asking her if she'll be mine."

Dark was the night, yet in the gloom
He saw (for true love never naps)
Her form through that thick darkness loom,
Protected well by many wraps.

He took her arm ; no word they spoke,
And through the now deserted streets
Their course with measured step they took.
How weak he is ! how his heart beats !

He put his arm about her waist,
His reeling brain all in a whirl.
Closer and closer still he pressed,
She nestled there, the darling girl !

His trembling lips scarce had the power
To frame a syllable of love.
At length in tones than whispers lower
He said to her, "Be mine, my dove."

And like the rippling mountain rill
Her voice, as she replied to Nat ;
"An' is it marry yez I will ?
Yer bet yer loife, me darlint Pat !"

—*Orient.*

He had lent his stylographic pen to direct an envelope. She: "Oh, doesn't it write beautifully? I declare, I'm in love with the pen." He: "I'm in love with the holder." She saw the "point."

"A DISTANT BUT NOT FORGOTTEN FRIEND."

To him whose ever skillful hand
Makes melody on silver string,
Whose heart my wail will understand—
To him I sing.

Despair is raging in my breast,
Tears to my eyes unbidden start :
My heart is full of wild unrest—
My aching heart !

Thou cruel marplot, Circumstance,
What pleasures hast thou barred me from !

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Assisted by

W. M. NORWOOD, D. D. S.,

GEO. H. COPP.

H. D. HATCH.

We two were plighted for a dance
At last month's Prom.

I have been cheated and betrayed,
But I'll have swift redress, and true;
Saint Valentine will lend his aid,—
It's Leap Year, too!

—Yale Record.

BOOK NOTICES.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE MIDDLE AGES, from the Battle of Adrianople to the Death of Charlemagne (A. D.) 378-811, written by Ephraim Emerton, Professor of History in Harvard University, will be published in April 1888, by Ginn & Company.

This work aims to give, in simple, narrative form, an account of the settlement of the Germanic peoples on Roman soil, the gradual rise of the Frankish supremacy, the growth of the Christian Church and its expression in the monastic life and in the Roman Papacy, and finally the culmination of all in the Empire of Charlemagne.

The text will be supplemented by maps, lists of works for reference, accounts of the contemporaneous material on which the narrative is based, and suggestions to teachers upon topics and methods of special study.

OUTING.—

The March number of *Outing*, that well known illustrated magazine of Recreation, Travel and Adventure, will contain an article on American College Football, by Richard Morse Hodge of Princeton College; it is richly illustrated, and treats the game exhaustively. In the same number Stevens continues, "Around the World on a Bicycle;" Captain Blackwell writes Reminiscences of Irish Sport; another article appears on Big Game Hunting in the Wild West, by the late General Marcy; Frank Asa Mitchell writes on My Luck with Trout; and besides these handsomely illustrated and well written contributions, a number of popular writers contribute short articles on droll experiences and strange adventures that make a bit of interesting reading, and stamp the March *Outing* as the best yet published. Buy it of your news dealer for 25 cents, or send your subscription to 140 Nassau St., New York.

The Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the managers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens are of more than ordinary interest to Cornell students. The unique organization and aim of the School, our acquaintance with Dr. Waldstein and Professor D'Ooge, two of its Directors, and the fact that Cornell is one of the supporting colleges and Professor Hale a member of the Managing Committee, all unite to bind Cornell to her distant sister.

But those who are specially interested in the classical studies, will find the report not only pleasant, but valuable reading. There is in every part reference to work and study in places of which they have been compelled to learn at a distance. Athens, Elensie, Sicyon, the Pryx, and the Parthenon become more real in the words of those who actually see and feel them. Not least valuable is the appendix, containing what is usually included in the catalogues of American colleges. Friends of classical study may obtain the report free of charge by addressing the Secretary of the Managing Committee, Thomas W. Ludlow, Yonkers, N. Y.

MIÑON, a tale of love and intrigue. By Frederick W. Pearson. Welles Publishing Co., New York City.

This is a volume in the Elite library which is very similar to the Lovell and Munro libraries. It is a very interesting novel though it sometimes borders on the sensational. The story opens in Montreal with an account of a tragedy which had baffled the police. The author then takes you back two years and relates the story of which the tragedy is the climax. His delineations of passion are especially fine, notably in the interviews between Momeny and Rodeaux, and Rodeaux and Miñon. The plot is so well worked out that the reader's attention is held throughout. We shall expect it to have a large sale.

THE SECOND SON, By M. O. W. Oliphant and T. B. Aldrich. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price \$1.50.

It is a story of English country life and reminds one of Bulwer's "My Novel" in many respects. It is written in an easy, flowing style, and interest never lags. The first few chapters are devoted to a description of home life at the Manor and thereafter the main incidents of the plot centre around the "Second Son" and his efforts to help his elder brother against the scapegrace of the family, the youngest. Taken all in all it is a charming story and deserves a place in literature which few modern novels attain. It should be in every library for such books are at the same time interesting and instructive.



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Prager's New Dancing Academy.

Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

Vol. XX.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, FEBRUARY 24, 1888.

No. 19.

The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89, P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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IS the lecture system as at present conducted a success? No. The vast majority of students go to lectures, take a few notes and do their best to forget them until just before examination or before some quiz. Then they brush up such points as they think they will be questioned upon. If any student be asked what subjects he remembers most of after he has ceased to study them, he will unquestionably say those in which he had to recite. We are not in favor of returning to the old system

of text-book work entirely but it seems as if the present system might be vastly improved. If for example a few minutes of each day were devoted to a quiz on past lectures or if the weekly quiz took the place of the much dreaded term examinations the student might be benefited in that he would review more thoroughly each week. As it is now too many students finish college carrying away very little practical knowledge. Cramping is almost a necessary evil under the present system for but few look far enough ahead to appreciate the benefits to be derived from a steady application during the term. This is a question which should be considered thoroughly and if it is as it appears, something ought to be done to remedy it. Cornell has shown her progressive spirit before and here is an opportunity to display more of it.

IN his last annual report of Harvard, President Eliot takes rather strong grounds against intercollegiate contests. The "hysterical demonstration" of joy at victories, the time that such contests take, as well as other attendant evils are set forth by him. He concludes that if such contests cannot be wholly done away with, they may at least be reduced to a minimum. The *Post* takes the matter up and says, abolish intercollegiate contests altogether. Such outspoken sentiments will naturally arouse the college press. The ERA had about determined to turn its columns upon this self constituted censor of all things not strictly in accordance with its own fastidious taste, from politics to college athletics, when we were anticipated by that delicate, yet keen salient, *Life*. One of the arguments used against athletics was that they decreased the intellectual activity of the college. In answering this, *Life* makes Cornell the recipient of some attentions which, while amusing, nevertheless contain some truth and show that *Life*

is not ignorant of the anomalous athletic condition of affairs at the "great university." We quote :

"The idea of a great American university without a crew, a ball nine and foot ball eleven, ready to compete with such organizations in rival universities, is novel, and the *Post* deserves some credit for thinking of such a thing. But if it could see its ideal university it would be disappointed. Cornell, for instance, an institution perched on the high bank of Cayuga Lake, not far from the Alma Mater of the President's wife, is so much greater than any of its neighbors that its intercollegiate contests are tame, uninteresting and harmless. Are the undergraduates of this great university on this account less childish or more intellectual than their fellows ?

Alas, no ! Any one who reads the papers can testify that the men of Ithaca seem to distance all competition in their zeal for inane tomfoolery. When pegtops and marbles are sarcastically dealt out to Harvard and Yale, Cornell must have a rattle and a yellow dog."

No, *Life*, we are but mortal. Not even the nearness to Aurora with the spell that still haunts it of Mrs. Cleveland, not even the refining influence of our own fair representatives of Sage, could quite restrain our "hysterical demonstrations" when we once upon a time defeated the representatives of your University, Columbia, when they came up to see the farmers. Since we don't have the opportunity of expending our activity in defeating the Eastern colleges, as we are quite sure we could do, it is but natural that this ebullition of spirits should vent itself in certain innocent internal diversion. And then, *Life*, you must remember that Harvard is very old and should be dignified. We are very young yet—not even of age. If "marbles" and tops are dealt out to staid Harvard, we feel quite reconciled to the "yellow dog."

IT may seem very strange to the students that every Board of editors should insist upon a change in the constitution of the ERA. The editors have looked at the workings of the system from within and from without. They know what they are talking about because their opinions are based upon their own experience. Such an unanimity of opinion among those

who are best qualified to know the faults of the system should be given due consideration. The logical way for one to proceed who desires to arrive at the solution of the problem is to ask what the evils of the present system are. If it can be established that there are faults in this constitution ; that under it there is no inducement for literary work ; that by it the literary spirit of the University is deadened ; then there may be some excuse for considering some other methods that have been adopted by the best college journals. In our editorial last week we showed that at Cornell the class has no way of knowing who the men are who are best qualified to serve upon the paper. What ought to be the test when a new Board is selected, merit or popularity ? What is the test now ? It certainly is not merit. Every man has to run the gauntlet of a wire pulling election, where any man whatever his ability may be defeated by one much less able although more popular. Men are elected upon the Board who have had very little experience in literary work and much less experience in the literary work peculiar to journalism. At the institutions, where the elective system is successful, will be found the literary societies and the prize contests both of which stimulate literary effort and bring the able men into prominence. At such institutions if a man has any taste for literary work if he is persuasive in argument and expresses himself in terse elegant English, he has many opportunities to show what he can do, and with the knowledge that in contests and debates he has an equal chance with his fellows. No such state of affairs exists at Cornell. A man is not distinguished here because of the cogency of his reasoning power, nor the beauty of his language nor the superiority of his literary taste ; but because he anchored on the tug-of-war and was most effectual in a rush. These latter qualities are admirable in their place but they do not qualify a man for a position upon a paper. We do not mean to say that our athletes are not literary men. We only say that they may be inferior men in what capacitates a man for newspaper work and yet they possess under the present

system, that popularity which best qualifies a man for successfully running the gauntlet of a class election. The present system does not encourage literary work, does not as it ought heighten the appreciation for literary ability. Elevate the office and you will get able men to fill it. When it means something to be upon the ERA Board the men best qualified for the honor will seek the office. The ERA is not now in the true sense of the word a representative paper of the students; and has not been under the present system. We mean by a representative paper, one upon which the best thought and ability of the student body is devoted to its success. Under a competitive system the opinion of the best men in the University would find their way into the columns of the paper and not merely the ideas of only two or three men. It has been said that the ERA will never be a complete success until the editors can be able to refuse articles and not be compelled to publish an article just to fill space. The editors now seldom receive contributions from the students and on account of the large amount of labor that is required to write the whole paper many departments are weak. These are some of the faults of the present system. These are the disadvantages under which every Board must work. There is a system, adopted by the best college journals which would eradicate the faults that the present system tends to perpetuate. Wherever the competitive system is employed the best men are chosen. If the amendment were adopted that was proposed at the mass meeting Wednesday, the Board would be made up of men who had had a year's experience in writing for the paper. This healthy competition would arouse an interest in literary work which at present is not regarded with its proper appreciation. And one argument more which carries with it great weight is that the editors of the ERA are averse to the present system and in favor of competitive methods.

—Our foot-ball enthusiasts will find a well written article on their favorite sport in the March *Outing*.

RETROSPECTIVE

OF THE DEDICATION OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, SEPT.
'68.

We met perchance, on college hill,
My comrade and myself,
Two pretty little winsome maids;
The one a perfect elf:—
The other by "Flirtation" was afflicted,
Whose wiles as yet I'd not become addicted;
But having read her catechism o'er
I taxed at once my memory yet in store
With her instructions.

Suffice it that e're long we knew,
Without an introduction,
The pretty maids and their abode,
With positive instruction
To "call this evening as *ma mere*,
With Pa will go the joys to share
Of banquet, dance, and music's swell,
In honor of our great Cornell
The public's benefactor."

We called, and ah! I could but rue
My comrade's quick selection
In taking to himself the one
I thought so near perfection.
The evening passed in jolity,
The morning came, but still were we
As loth as when we first did meet
To part—our meeting was so sweet,
But "Pa" was soon approaching.*

The months rolled on. A year had passed
Without an altercation.

My course then changed, and I had naught
Of them, but retrospection.

My comrade then a wayward youth,
Who'd westward gone to try, forsooth,
What fortune was in frontier life,
Returned, took to himself a wife,
And lives I hear contented.

Of me? why I am married too:
Have children on my knee
The same as the "Flirtation" girl
It took all night to see.

E'en now when joined in baby-plays
I often think of College days
Of "sitting out" the town boys, glum,
Of base ball, boating, and such fun
As you boys now are having. '72.

* And the way we got out of the back door, over the back fence, and through the cemetery to the "Casca-dilla," (room 81) was a caution!

ANCIENT AND MODERN ESTIMATE
OF HERODOTUS.

How the ancients regarded the history of Herodotus cannot be learned with certainty. According to a well-known story in Lucian, Herodotus after having completed his work, recited it at the great Olympian festival. Lucian says that the effect was immediate and complete, and the delighted audience gave the names of the nine Muses to the nine books into which the work was divided, and the celebrity of the writer at once became so great as to eclipse even that of the victors in the games.

From this account it would seem as if Herodotus won fame at a single bound. Lucian, however, has been notorious for his total disregard for authority, and this story is held by modern critics as at least doubtful, if not absolutely untrue. Indeed there is much evidence to show that the work of Herodotus rose slowly in popular favor.

For a hundred years after his history was completed, with the exception of Aristotle who flourished a half century after him, no writer is known to have so much as even mentioned his name, or otherwise to have betrayed a knowledge of his existence. Aristotle speaks of him disparagingly. He says, "The fishermen too, tell the same simple and foolish story about the conception of fishes which Herodotus, the story teller related." He was also accused by other later Greek authors of accepting bribes. Josephus says, after mentioning objections of other Greek writers, "All agreed in denouncing the bad faith of Herodotus." Cicero in his work on divination has the following. "Why should I think Herodotus more veracious than Ennius? Is the one less full of fiction respecting Croesus than the other respecting Pyrrus?"

Although the ancients were far from flattering in their estimate of Herodotus, modern critics have been more just toward him. Many of the accounts given by Herodotus of foreign lands, that were treated with ridicule by the ancients, have been verified in later times, and as a consequence, Herodotus has come more to be regarded as a truthful historian.

Rawlinson says of him, "He has also been taxed more generally, and in modern no less than ancient times, with showing undue favors towards the Athenians. But the charges evaporate with the calumnies of which they are the complement, and a reference to his work shows that he had no unfriendly feeling toward either nation."

Professor A. H. Sayce, of Queen's College, Oxford, who edited the first three books of Herodotus, thus attacks him, "He pilfered freely and without any acknowledgement; he assumed a knowledge he did not possess; he professed to derive information from personal experience and eye witnesses which really came from the same source he seeks to disparage and supercede; he lays claim to extensive travels which are mythical as those of the early philosophers; and he introduces narratives or relates particular versions of a story, not because they are supported by good authority, but because they suited the turn of his mind, and fitted into the general tenor of his work."

Macaulay is lavish of his praises of Herodo-

tus, as the following taken from his essay on History will show. Of the romantic historians Herodotus is the earliest and best. His animation, his simplehearted tenderness, his wonderful talent for description and dialogue, and the pure sweet flow of his language place him at the head of narrators. He reminds us of a delightful child. There is a grace beyond the reach of affectation in his awkwardness, a malice in his innocence, an intelligence in his nonsense, an insinuating eloquence in his lisp. We know of no writer that wakes such interest for himself and his book in the heart of the reader."

De Quincy is still more flattering. The extract is from an article on Herodotus in *Blackwood's Magazine*. "Herodotus ought least of all to be classed among historians; this is but a secondary title for him, he deserves to be rated as the leader amongst philosophical poly-histors."

But the questions are endless which grow out of Herodotus. Pliny's *Natural History* has been usually thought the greatest treasure-house of ancient learning. But we hold that Herodotus furnishes by much the largest basis for vast commentaries revealing the archæologies of the human race; whilst as the earliest of prose writers he justifies his majestic station as a brotherly assessor on the same throne with Homer."

Herodotus has been criticized by modern critics as well as ancient writers, but the value of his work as a literary production has never been questioned. Lucian speaks of his style thus: "O that I were in a condition to resemble Herodotus if only in some measure! I by no means say in all his gifts, but only in some single point, as for instance the beauty of his language or its harmony; or the natural and peculiar grace of the Ionic dialect, or the fullness of thought or by whatever name those thousand beauties are called which to the despair of his imitators are united in him."

Modern critics are no less flattering. The modern estimate of his style may be summed up in the words of Dohlman. "That which charms the reader of Herodotus is that child-like simplicity of heart which is ever the companion of an incorruptable love of truth, and that happy and winning style which cannot be attained by any art or pathetic excitement, and is found only where manners are true to nature; for while other pleasing discourses of men roll along like torrents, and noisily hurry through their short existence, the silver stream of his words flows on without concern, sure of its immortal source, everywhere pure and transpar-

ent, whether it be shallow or deep, and, the fear of ridicule which sways the whole world affects not the sublime simplicity of his mind."

PRESIDENT ADAMS'S ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON AND THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

It was but a small audience that assembled to listen to President Adams' address, on Washington's birthday, but those who were there were treated to a masterly presentation of the early history of higher education in this country, and Washington's relation to it.

The Glee Club opened the exercises with "My Country, 'Tis of thee," and closed them with "Alma Mater."

We can give only a few extracts from the President's address. It has, however, been published in pamphlet form, and we would recommend the students to procure it, and give it a careful perusal.

Many persons even among students of American history are not perfectly acquainted with what Washington did, and desired to do in the interests of education. Yet it is a fact that for about a quarter of a century he stood at the head of the already respectable college of William and Mary, and that he received from this college the license to practice the vocation, which for several years he followed. This license though it was not of the precise form of a degree, yet it entitled him to be regarded as in some sense an alumnus of that venerable institution.

"The characteristics and organization of Colonial education of the higher grade," were then considered; the history of the three unsuccessful attempts to establish higher institutions of learning in Virginia, prior to the founding of the College of William and Mary in 1692, was briefly traced; and the reasons given why this college was from the first a success.

One element of weakness, however, impaired the usefulness of this institution, even in colonial days, and after the Revolution caused its downfall. It had been established as a college of the Church of England, and, as time went on it became more and more narrowly sectarian. Efforts to modify the charter in the interests of greater liberality were unsuccessful, and a plentiful crop of other colleges, representing different religious denominations, sprang into a feeble existence. The separation of Church from State under the Constitution threw upon every denomination the direction of its own affairs pertaining not only to religion, but also to education. This brought about a chaos of educational individualism which has not yet been entirely reduced to order. Such was the situa-

tion, such the tendencies, at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Of a very few who saw the need of more general and systematic provisions for higher education, Jefferson and Washington are the only ones worthy of note.

The speaker then outlined Jefferson's plans for the reorganization of education within the State of Virginia, and his chimerical scheme for transplanting one of the European universities to the soil of the United States.

Washington, though he did not approve of Jefferson's plan, strongly favored the idea of a National University, and, in 1794, announced his purpose of contributing to the endowment of such an institution. The Legislature of Virginia had appropriated a generous gift in acknowledgement of his distinguished services in behalf of the State. This he accepted, on condition that he might be permitted to devote the sum to the benefit of some public institution.

"The view which I have endeavored to present to you, doubtless, seems not a very cheerful or inspiring one; but we do well to remember that it is the function of History to warn as well as to encourage. Nor ought we to dwell too much upon the shadows of the picture. Surely it has its encouragements for us who are assembled here to-day. If we are not a national university, in the sense contemplated by Washington, we yet have some of the most important characteristics of such an institution. Not only do we owe our material prosperity to the joint bounty of national and private generosity but we bring together students from all parts of the country, and thus accomplish, in some slight measure, at least, one of the most important of the objects which Washington had at heart. We have come together here from thirty-seven of the States of the Union, and from ten of the countries beyond the national bounds. And yet, whether we, as teachers and students, have come from the forests and the snows of Main, or from the plains and the sunshine of Texas; whether we have been attracted hither from the lofty banks of the Columbia, or from the sunny borders of the Gulf; whether we have left our native skies in Britain, or in Germany, or in Spain, or in South America, or in the Provinces of Canada, or in the isles of the Pacific; whether our eyes first saw the light in the valleys of "far Cathay," or on the heights looking out upon

"Seas that flame with occidental gold,"

we are all drawn nearer to the coveted "brotherhood of man," and, may I not say, are in some manner inspired with a common desire, a common purpose, and a common love. In one

sense, at least, we are even more than a national university.

"And so it is with a few of the other universities of the land. At last, after nearly a hundred years have passed away a few of our institutions are attempting, though it must be admitted in a somewhat feeble and halting way, to do the work of real universities. Within the past two or three decades, the higher education for the first time in the history of the country has been making a genuine and well directed effort to do something of that work which Washington would have provided for from the first. Though the means at the disposal of even the most favored of our universities is small in comparison with the demands laid upon them, and though for this reason the work done must be limited in variety and extent, in comparison with what is accomplished in the old world, yet it is a source of no small satisfaction to know that we are at last attempting, though in quite other ways, to correct the mistake that was made in neglecting the urgent advice of the Father of his Country. This tendency is surely the highest tribute the Higher Education can pay to the memory of Washington."

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOLOGNA

INVITES CORNELL TO SEND DELEGATES TO HER EIGHT HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY.

The University of Bologna celebrates on the twelfth of June next the eighth centenary of its existence, and it is an event of historic import touched with something of romantic interest when this venerable and famous institution, whose very beginnings are significant of the first fresh life of the Italian renaissance, sends its greetings across the sea and bids Cornell to its feast.

The date, the condition, the purposes of our foundation,—even the minutest details are matters of recent and reliable history; on a certain day, with a certain plan, under certain sponsorship, Cornell sprang into existence. The origin of the University of Bologna is veiled in obscurity,—perhaps it had no definite origin. More probably it was a gradual development out of the ancient school of "arts," the local gymnasium. With it even the *idea* of a university came only as the result of a slow process of development; while Cornell could avail itself from the very start of the accumulated experience and wisdom of all that had been before it.

Though the University of Bologna received its first official recognition in the letters of "privilege" issued by Frederick Barbarossa, in 1158, it is certain that lectures in Roman law

had been held in the previous century, and had already brought a considerable body of students together from different parts of Europe. Other faculties were added from time to time, a medical, then a theological and a philosophical faculty, but Bologna's peculiar fame is associated with its faculties of law and medicine. At the beginning of the thirteenth century it is reported to have had 10,000 students, and even higher figures are given for a later date.

In response to the courteous invitation which is given below in full, the faculty of Cornell has elected as its delegates Professor T. F. Crane and Dr. Eugene Schuyler, formerly university lecturer on international law and diplomacy. These appointments will be universally recognized as eminently fit, that of Professor Crane, in view of his wide and international reputation as a scholar, and that of Dr. Schuyler in consideration of his extensive acquaintance with Italy and Italians, and his wide reputation as a Diplomat. We append full copies of the invitation and the reply.

RECTOR

UNIVERSITATIS LITTERARUM ET ARTIUM BONONIENSIS AMPLISSIMO SENATUI UNIVERSITATIS CORNELL.

S. D.

Universitatis nostrae Senatus adstante cuncto Doctorum ordine statuit, ut saecularia octava anno proximo pridie Idus Iunias agerentur. Nam etsi huius Universitatis, quae ab exiguis profecta initiis paulatim crevit, annus diesque natalis nulla satis certa ratione demonstrari potest, tamen communis haec est opinio eruditorum, quae constat ex annalium, monumentis, iam inde ab exeunte saeculo XI post Christum natum publice traditam esse in hac urbe iuris Romani disciplinam, qua primum tenebris mediae aetatis, quam vocant, discussis quaedam quasi lux sapientiae ac libertatis gentibus et nationibus affulsit, ex eisque tamquam incunabilis progrediente aetate hanc aliam studiorum parentem exstitisse.

Quo vero antiquae matris memoria maiorem dignitate renovaretur, placuit eidem Senatui, ut indictae feriae saeculares maxima Doctorum frequentia et lectissimorum ingeniorum splendore non modo Italiae sed etiam ceterum gentium celebrarentur.

Itaque Senatus nomine vos, viri amplissimi et doctissime, et collegas vestros in partem laetitiae nostrae vocamus rogamusque, ut, quod vestro commodo fieri possit, unum pluresve legatos ad nos mittatis, qui praestituta die festis sollemnibus intersint.

Magna quidem in spe sumus, vos pro humanitate vestra singulari nostraque vel officiorum

vel studiorum necessitudine et coniunctione hanc invitationem benevolis animis esse accepturos. Quod si ita fiet, valde nobis gratum erit, si, simulatque legatum vel legatos decreveritis, nos fueritis per litteras certiores.

Quod superest, vobis, viri amplissimi et doctissimi, atque Universitati vestrae laborum studiorumque vestrorum fructus uberes et diuturnos bonaque omnia exoptamus.

D. Idibus Decembr. MDCCCLXXXVII Bononia
JOHANNES CAPELLINI.

RECTOR

UNIVERSITATIS CORNELLIANAE

AMPLISSIMO SENATUI UNIVERSITATIS BONONIENSIS
S. D.

Quod vobis, viri ornatissimi, placuit ut indictae feriae saeculares Universitatis Bononiensis non modo lectissimorum Italiae ingeniorum splendore sed etiam praesentia atque societate doctorum ex ceteris gentibus virorum celebrarentur, quodque nos participes voluistis facere laetitiae vestrae, Senatus noster Academicus pleno consessu Thomam Fredericum Crane, Artium Magistrum, et Eugenium Schuyler, Legum Doctorem, viros eruditos, delegit qui, litteris ad vos praestituta die rite redditis, Universitati vestrae orbis antiqui inter antiquissimas nostrae nomine orbis novi inter minimas natu ex animo gratulentur.

Et iam ante votis petimus, id quod nostris verbis legati coram vobis petent, ut gratia Dei Universitati inclutae Bononiensi sic adsit ut ea in tempore futuro eidem cui in tempore praeterito auxilia salutisque mortalibus usque ad finem sit.

D. a. d. VIII Kal. Mart. CIOIDLXXXVIII.

CAROLUS K. ADAMS.

DEATH OF TRUSTEE A. S. BARNES.

Less than a month ago the death of Trustee Geo. W. Schuyler was announced through our columns; and to-day we are obliged to chronicle the decease of another of our trustees, Mr. A. S. Barnes.

To the world at large, Mr. Barnes was known as a publisher of text-books so uniformly excellent, that his publisher's card upon a book was a guarantee of its worth. To us he was known as one of Cornell's most intelligent and judicious trustees, and one of her most liberal benefactors. Barnes Hall, which is now in progress of erecting for the use of the Y. M. C. A. will stand as a monument to his wise generosity and keep green his memory in the hearts of students; while his estimable wife, will be held in pleasant recollection, in connection with "The Mrs. A. S. Barnes Shakespear Prize."

We append a sketch of Mr. Barnes' life taken from the New York *Times* of Feb. 18th.

After an illness extending over five months Alfred S. Barnes, the publisher, died at 11 o'clock last night at his residence, 815 St. Mark's-avenue, Brooklyn. All his family were gathered about his bedside, but the dying man could recognize none of them. He had been gradually failing during the past week, and on Thursday night sank into a comatose state, from which he was never aroused. Mr. Barnes's trouble was a cirrhosis of the liver, and at no time has his physician thought that he had chance of recovery. In fact four months ago, it was thought he could not live a week. Careful nursing and a strong constitution prolonged his life until yesterday.

Mr. Barnes was the head of the famous publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Co., this city, was born at New Haven, Jan. 28, 1817, of good old New England stock. His entire business life had been passed in the book publishing trade. At the age of 16 he secured a position as clerk with D. F. Robinson & Co. publishers, of Hartford, Conn., at the modest salary of \$30 per annum and his board. The firm removed to New York in 1835. Three years later young Barnes returned to Hartford where, in 1838, he associated himself with Prof. Charles Davies, the well-known American mathematician, in founding the firm of A. S. Barnes & Co., and his success in selling the earliest editions of Davies's mathematical works proved the foundation of his fortune. At those days school-book agents were unknown, and the young publishers, in private conveyance or stage coach, traveled about the country canvassing teachers for the introduction of Davies's books and Mrs. Willard's histories.

In 1840 Mr. Barnes opened a bookstore in Philadelphia, and two years later the manufacturing establishment was also transferred to that city. In 1855 the entire establishment was permanently settled in this city, and very soon afterward the firm formed the plan of publishing a full and complete series of school books, embracing every department of elementary and advanced education, and which it named "The National Series of Standard School Books." Although the firm has published the music books used in most of the churches, and occasionally has sent forth works of a general character, it has almost exclusively confined itself to the publication of school books.

Mr. Barnes retired from the active management of the firm in 1880, since which time the business has been conducted under the same style by his sons.

In 1841 Mr. Barnes was married to Miss Harriet E. Burr, daughter of Gen. Timothy

Burr of Rochester, N. Y., five sons and five daughters still living, resulting from the union. Mrs. Barnes died in 1881, and in 1883 he married a second time, his wife surviving him. Mr. Barnes was a Director in the Hanover National Bank, Home Fire Insurance Company, and other large business companies. He took an active part in Christian work, being President of the Brooklyn City Mission Society, and connected with many other charitable and educational organizations, to which he gave liberally, the Faith Home in Brooklyn receiving \$25,000, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Cornell University \$40,000 from his hands. He was among those who called the Rev. Dr. Storrs to the Church of the Pilgrims, and later was a member of the Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn. In Politics Mr. Barnes was Republican, though he had at times seen fit to support good and able candidates of the opposite party.

THE WINTER ATHLETIC MEETING.

The Winter Meeting that is to be held next Saturday evening, March 3d, promises to be the most interesting athletic meeting ever held at Cornell. The Athletic Instructor, assisted by the Council, has spared no pains to introduce new features and make the usual contests of strength and skill interesting and exciting. The aggressive spirit and push that have characterized the athletic management this year have permeated the athletes in the University and inspired them to more than usual effort. As a natural consequence, several "dark horses" have made their appearance and will surprise the friends of the favorites at the meeting. The Freshmen are developing some fine athletes. Mr. McCoord has shown wonderful speed recently in walking; and the endurance and ease which he shows have attracted no little admiration.

The Council have offered very pretty badges as prizes for the various events. The '88 Junior Ball Badge will be given, to be held for a year, to the winner of the most first prizes.

The fire companies in the city will compete in a tug-of-war contest for a very valuable badge, offered by the Council.

It now remains, to make the meeting an unprecedented success, for ever athlete to enter the various contests. A number of good athletes are always tempted to remain out of contests for fear they will not make a good showing. You will never make good athletes until you are used to competitive contests. If you do not win the prize the first time you try, the experience you will have gained will aid you next

year. Every man who has shown any skill at all, should enter the contests.

It is hardly necessary to urge the students to attend the meeting. It will be of so much interest to every one, that a very large attendance will be present. The Freshmen and Sophomores will turn out *en masse* to encourage their tug-of-war teams. Seats will be reserved for the Sage ladies, a large number of whom will attend. Every one should be present to see several new athletes that have shown great skill and that will represent Cornell next spring in the Intercollegiate contests.

MASS MEETING.

After the President's address on Wednesday a mass meeting of the students was held in the Armory to consider a proposed amendment to the constitution of the ERA. The following is the amendment introduced by Mr. Gilman of the ERA Board.

AMENDMENT TO ART. II.

SEC. I. The Board shall consist of seven members, three Seniors and four Juniors. In the spring term, preceding the year for which they are to serve, two Juniors and four Sophomores shall be elected to the Board by the retiring Board, upon the basis of the merit of their contributions to the paper.

SEC. II. These six members shall elect their business manager, making the Board of seven editors.

In introducing the amendment Mr. Gilman set forth some of the faults of the present system, and showed that there had been an unanimity of opinion in the ERA Boards for several years averse to the elective system and favorable to the competitive methods. The editors feel that the ERA will be handicapped as long as a Board of editors, inexperienced in literary work, manage the paper every year. After other faults of the present system had been shown Mr. Gilman showed how the competitive system had been adopted by the best college journals and that it aroused a literary spirit by healthy competition among the students.

The meeting was then addressed by other students. Mr. Mott did not commit himself as averse to or favoring the Amendment; but considering both sides, declared himself unable without further consideration to express a definite opinion. Mr. E. E. Hale, Jr., in addressing the meeting, said that at Harvard the retiring Board of editors always chose their successors and that this system worked admirably.

Several gentlemen opposed the Amendment among whom were Mr. Upton and Mr. Ford.

Mr. Ford in a very patriotic and eloquent speech said that the competitive system was not in harmony with our system of government; and believed that the students were responsible for the opinions expressed in the papers.

There was an opinion that more consideration should be given such an important measure and it was determined to postpone definite action upon the Amendment until some future time. The meeting then adjourned. Mr. Metzger '88 was chairman of the meeting.

JUNIOR DECLAMATION.

To-morrow (Saturday) morning at 11 o'clock, in room 16, White Hall, members of the Junior Class in Elocution are to show what they can do as declaimers. Although those that speak are supposed to be candidates for places at the '86 Memorial Prize Contest, still the speaking to-morrow is not competitive; the chief object of the meeting being to give the three divisions of the class a chance to meet all together, and face more than the ordinary Class-room audience. A general invitation is extended to all interested in hearing the Juniors speak.

CORNELLIANA.

- "Who was—"
- Amend *the* constitution.
- Who borrowed the watch?
- "Bohning" is approaching.
- Another term is nearly ended.
- The *Crank* for February is out.
- The Juniors "spout" to-morrow.
- Junior Essays are due next Thursday.
- Examinations three weeks from to-day.
- The Undine Club held a meeting at the Alpha Delta Phi House Wednesday afternoon.
- Again the wheel has revolved and this time the name of H. C. Bronson '89 appears as the next *Sun* editor.
- Instructor Pratt has lectured to the sections in Physics this week during the absence of Professor Nichols.
- Commodore Spotta announces that the Columbia crew want to row Cornell's first eight. Let the good work go on.
- The Junior essayists meet Professor B. G. Smith to-day in White Hall, No. 16, to receive their essays and make arrangements for the next one.
- President Adams's address on "Washington and Higher Education" has been printed in pamphlet form and can be obtained at the bookstores at a nominal price.

—Voltaire's *Mérose* from the Clarendon Press and which is to be used by Prof. Crane's Junior French section has been received and can be obtained at the bookstores.

—Professor Andrew's lectures last week were well attended and listened to very attentively. His theory on the solution of the silver question if not a true one at least was very plausible.

—The Camera Club, one of the newest of our many organizations is in a very flourishing condition. Their regular meeting was held Saturday evening and several interesting papers were read.

—The treasurer of the Student's Guild will receive subscriptions at the Business Office Tuesday next from nine to ten o'clock. This is an organization worthy of the best support of the student body.

—The Cornell Congress will meet Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in Deming Hall over 21 East State, 3rd floor. The debate on the Pension Bill will be continued, and the Bill on Education will probably be taken up.

—F. L. Chrisman, Ph. B., will lecture at the Zion M. E. Church, Tuesday evening on "An Evening in Europe." Professor Moler will manage the stereopticon views. This is one of a series of lectures for the benefit of the pastor.

—The Faculty took a step last Friday which they have been considering for some time and which certainly is in the right direction. They decided not to receive Regents' pass cards in entrance but Regents' diplomas will be taken as heretofore.

—*Captain* Walter S. Schuyler is in town. On account of his promotion he is no longer eligible to the office of Commandant of the battalion for which his many friends will be sorry but all unite in congratulating him on his well earned promotion.

—One week from to-morrow evening, the Winter meeting takes place and it should be liberally patronized. Students who cannot afford to subscribe to the Athletic fund can buy one or more tickets and help the sending out of the eight and ball nine. If every student were to go a neat sum might be realized and those in training much encouraged.

—An exciting billiard tournament was commenced Saturday and finished early this week. Thos. Dougherty offered a fine cue to the winner of the tournament and picked out six of the best players to play for it. Messrs. Newbery, Taylor, Wise, Nichols, White and Ickelheimer contested and the result was Taylor winner, with Nichols a close second.

—Wednesday evening, the second Military Hop of the year was held and though not as well attended as its predecessors, yet considering the disadvantages of time and short notice it was a great success. It was given at the request of the President and several of the officers. At the conclusion of the exercises in the morning, the armory was soon cleared and put in readiness for the evening's gaiety. But little attempt at decoration was made though a few flowers from the University conservatory were made use of here and there. The music was furnished by the Germania Orchestra and twenty couple enjoyed it thoroughly. Programmes similar to those used heretofore were used. Among those present were Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Townsend, of Philadelphia, Lieut. W. P. Van Ness, Prof. and Mrs. A. N. Prentiss, Prof. H. S. White, Prof. and Mrs. Hale, Misses Ball Benham, Edwards, Gilbert, Lamsen, Marx, Robbins, Whittemore, Whitney, the Misses Christiance, the Misses Linn, Misses Boughton, Hyde, Kimball, Lawrence, Tichenor, Wilgus, Weller; Messrs. Averill, Clephane, Green, Johnson, Hildebrant, Benedict, Sheble, Menocal, Read, Barber, Parshall, Millholen, Russell, Rodriguez, Dillenbeck, Shapleigh, Sherman, Lauman, Van Heusen, Register and Prof. Ashmore, of Union College. The affair was very successful every way except financially.

PERSONALS.

H. M. LOVELL, class president of '87 was in town last Saturday.

It is stated that Prof. Flagg has resigned his professorship, and that he will go to California next year, to take charge of a school.

CORNELL is represented by three authors—perhaps more—in the February number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, Andrew D. White, Garrett P. Serviss and Robt. T. Morris.

MR. E. H. SARGENT, on Monday last, delivered before the class in Vertebrate Zoology, a very interesting lecture upon "Tunicates." Tuesday he took charge of the Practicum upon the same subject. Mr. Sargent will lecture again next Monday Feb. 27, upon "The Affinities of Tunicates with Vertebrates."

J. H. PRATT, Jr., Ph. D., our Instructor in Physics has an interesting and scholarly paper in the current number of *The American Journal of Science*, entitled, "Experiments with the Capillary Electrometer of Lippmann." This paper is a part of the thesis, offered by Mr. Pratt, at Yale University, for his Doctor's degree.

AMUSEMENTS.

MORA.

The Comedy Sunbeam Mora supported by Fred Williams "Birds of a Feather" will commence a week's engagement at Wilgus Opera House, next Monday Feb 27th, in a repertoire of standard comedies. Monday evening the New England comedy drama entitled "Dad's Girl" will be produced of which the Auburn *Dispatch* says:

"One of the largest audiences of the season assembled at the Academy of Music last evening to see the charming little actress, Mora, in the peculiarly fascinating drama entitled, "Dad's Girl." She is winsome, petite and strongly adapted to the title role which she interpreted with a finished art and simple grace that won the heartiest plaudits of every spectator. The appellation "Little Sunbeam," is certainly not misapplied to her for she is truly one of the brightest and most clever actresses who have visited Auburn this season. She scored a triumph last night and firmly fixed herself in the good graces of her audience. She will appear to-night in "Fire Fly."

CHARLES DICKENS READINGS.

Wednesday evening, March, 7th, Charles Dickens will give a reading in the Opera House. From the *N. Y. Tribune* of Saturday, Jan. 21, we take the following:

The first of the series of three Friday afternoon readings to be given by Charles Dickens before his departure for the Pacific coast, took place at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large and demonstrative audience, which by its frequent responses to the reader's "points" left him little room to doubt its appreciation of his successful efforts. The programme was one that gave Mr. Dickens' wide opportunities, ranging from tragedy to the lightest comedy. His well-chosen selections from "David Copperfield" included the quaint and quiet picture of Peggotty's quarters by the shore, the pathetically humorous courtship and housekeeping of David and Dora, the anxious wanderings of the faithful old sailor in search of his Little Emily, concluding with the strong description of the storm that broke over Yarmouth and cast up on the beach the body of the villain, Steerforth. Mr. Dickens' dramatic rendering of this storm scene—its forecasting, brewing, bursting, and its destructive work—was finely dramatic, and his power, manifested rather by intelligent reading than by physical effort, was heartily recognized in the applause that followed it.

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W. M. NORWOOD, D. D. S.,

GEO. H. COPP.

H. D. HATCH.

From this to the chipper conversation of the frolicsome, though in the presence of his landlady subdued, "Bob Sawyer," was a transition indeed, but a not unwelcome one. The clear indication of character in the delivery of the small talk around the young sawbones' festive board, showed that Mr. Dickens had studied from living models the several varieties of the cockney. The genial "Mr. Pickwick," too, made his appearance, and seemed to beam benignantly through Mr. Dickens' glasses on the departing audience.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

THE BRAVE LOVER.

(Modern Greek.)

—In that quarter, just there in that street,
An old man and his wife live at present
With a daughter so lovely and sweet
And a cur whose growl is most unpleasant.

If the mother would go underground
And be buried along with the father,
And if someone would poison the hound,
I would marry the little one. Rather!

—Oxford Review.

—In Geology. Prof.—"The stick-insects of this period, gentlemen, had no wings at all—" Class (interrupting in chorus)—"But they got there just the same."—Brunonian.

—There was a young girl at DePauw
Got mashed on a student of Lauw;
She always cried "Cæsar"
When he tried to sqesar,
And smashed him right under the jaw.—Ex.

—To register the heat or cold
Thermometers are daily sold,
With numbers in relief right bold,
That readily they may be told,
They're graduated by degrees.

Students hope for that time when,
(It happens to some college men),
They're registered with ink and pen
Upon the college books, and then
They're graduated by degrees.

There are people every day,
Who surpass the common clay,
Yet slowly chances it that they,
Are credited, and hence we say,
They're graduated by degrees.—Ex.

—I'll open'er. I'll break'er. I'll smash'er.
I'll bust'er. Sure. The limit. I'll have to do
the act. In reference to a John-pot the foregoing
expressions may be confidently employed
by those who now and then, ever and anon,
dally with the "pips."

—There was a young lady of Bicester,
And a man came behind her and kicester,
When she said: "How you dare!"
He replied: "I declare,
In the dark I took you for your sicester."—Ex.

—Adolphus has just folded his arms about her. "Why," asked she, "am I like a well-made book?" He gave it up. "Because I am bound in calf." The "binding" was hastily torn off.

LEAP YEAR.

—I loved her, and she knew it well,
But she was bright and skillful,
And to keep me in her magic spell,
She oft was coy and willful.

She took me to a leap year dance,
Whereat I was glad and joyful,
To gain revenge there came a chance,
I took it, being bad and sinful.

We promenaded up and down the hall,
Alas, my shoe became untied;
" 'Tis leap year, now," I said before them all,
As soon as it I spied.

"Pray tie it up for me," I sweetly said,
And gazed me blandly round,
She started, blushed, turned red,
Then did it, sans a sound.

—History Professor: "Mr. Litelbranes, how did Cæsar die?" Mr. L.: "Oh—er, too many Roman punches, I believe."

—A ride, and by my side
A lass to me so dear.
Next day the bill I pay;
Alas! to me so dear.



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The time to make your selections is while our stock is fresh and complete. Particular attention is given to Prince Albert and Dress Suits. An early call is solicited.

MARSH & HALL,
Cor. State and Tioga Sts.

Prager's New Dancing Academy.

Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

Yours very truly,
L. DE G. BROOKES, 361 Broome St.
Specialties of the season, American Gavotte, Yorke, Skater's Waltz, New Six Step Glide, Military Schottische, Military Polka, Pendulum, and a host of other round and square dances.

Terms, \$5.00 for class lessons, including 12 lessons. Private lessons given at any time. Hall can be engaged for private parties. Germania Orchestra can be engaged for any occasion by applying to me.
Respectfully,
E. W. PRAGER.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

Vol. XX.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, MARCH 2, 1888.

No. 20.

The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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WHY will students not remember that reference books in the Library are placed there for the convenience of all and are not to be taken out except for use? It too often happens when a professor has selected certain books to be used by the members of his classes, that some one will draw out all of them and keep all lying idle except the one he is using while the remainder of the class sit around and look on with envious eyes waiting their turn. If a little common sense were used in this

matter, there would be much annoyance saved, for it is not pleasant to wait two hours in the Library for a chance to study.

IN another column is a notice of a fair by the Ladies Association for the benefit of the Homeopathic College and Free Hospital of New York. At this fair an eight oared shell, given by E. Waters & Son, is to be voted to the most popular College. How would it be for the Cornell students when in New York on the Engineers excursion, or when there, attending the Alumni dinner, to go to the fair in force and see if Cornell could not get her much needed eight in this way? The boat is to be first class and the rigging will be made by the manufacturers to suit the crew. If a sufficient number of students, with enough enthusiasm were to go there, no doubt the alumni could be aroused and would aid us in securing the boat.

ALMOST two terms are past and we have as yet made no call on subscribers for their subscriptions, but the publisher's bills are now due and we hope the subscriptions will be paid as soon as possible, that we may meet these bills. No statements will be sent out but it is expected that each subscriber will consider this and the notice in the *Cornelliana* as a notice intended for him and will give it his earliest attention. It is the custom among all college papers to demand the subscription in advance, or, at latest, some time in the fall term, and to increase the subscription to those who do not pay then; we have taken neither of these courses and we therefore think we have a right to expect that each subscriber will get his receipt, if not this coming week, at least before the end of this term.

WE extend our best wishes for the success of the Winter Athletic Meeting, and hope that a large crowd will be out to encourage and inspire our athletes. They have had several

months of indoor training: to-morrow evening we shall see the result of it. We can guarantee, in this behalf, an entertainment worthy of the University they represent. Come in then, students, professors, and towns people, and fill the armory to overflowing. This meeting ought to swell the coffers of the athletic council very perceptibly. Some students do not feel able to make a contribution to athletics; but surely no one can say he cannot spare the small amount charged for admission to-morrow evening. A thousand students, then, would make the "gate-receipts" \$350 from this source alone. Can't we make them that amount? Three hundred and fifty dollars in the athletic treasury, and who would feel the drain?

THE memorial window to Mary Bartlett Hill, of the class of '90, whose life of so much promise to herself and to us all found such a sad and sudden end here among us just at the close of the last college year, has been ordered and will be ready for dedication at Commencement season. It will be a companion-piece to the exquisite "St. Elizabeth of Hungary" already erected to the memory of Margaret Hicks Volkmann. The subject chosen for it is, "St. Florence Nightingale." The scene lies in the wretched ward of an army hospital, through whose open window gleam in the background the gilded domes and minarets of Turkish Scutari. In the foreground, above the cot of a wounded English soldier, bends a slender figure, her delicate features touched with a sympathy and hope that mirror themselves even in the war-worn face of the veteran, as he partially rises to receive the nourishment she brings. Behind her, a fellow nurse, cordial in hand, awaits her instructions. Beside the cot, at our right, broods a convalescent Turk, his grim visage half losing its fierceness beneath the sunlight of her presence; while from the background behind him crowds forward another battered English face, rapt with attention at her kindly words. Beneath the group is the simple inscription, "St. Florence Nightingale;" and at the base of the window we read, "To the Memory of Mary

Bartlett Hill, 1868-1887, this window is erected by her classmates and fellow-students." We trust that the University authorities will heartily welcome the beautiful gift. Its makers, Messrs. Cox & Co., of London, to whose delicate workmanship is due also the St. Elizabeth, are said to be entering with great interest into the novel design, and report much kindly comment in their own circles upon a departure so new in the annals of sainthood.

THE editors of the *Cornellian* tell us that matter for our annual is coming in very slowly, and that unless the students "brace up" the publication of it will have to be deferred, as it was last year. Soon we shall hear the question repeated and re-repeated, "when is the *Cornellian* coming out?" And if it does not appear duly, the Board will be blamed. Now, we all know, if we only stop to think a moment, that seven editors cannot manufacture a creditable annual. It must be the product of the wit and wisdom of a large number. To be a representative publication, it must be the result of the cudgelling of many brains, the scratching of many pens, the sharpening of much wit and many pencils. Nor are the Juniors alone responsible for its success or failure. Though published by the Junior class, the *Cornellian* is, in the broadest sense, a university publication. It goes to all the important colleges in the country, and is subjected to a critical comparison with other college annuals. It goes to our alumni, and is shown by them to men who are deciding where to go to college; exerting upon them, we assert, an influence stronger than that of any other college publication. Every student therefore, who feels a deep interest in his Alma Mater—and who does not?—should make the success of the *Cornellian* a matter of personal responsibility. If we want our annual to be something more than a university directory and book of statistics, we must all do something to help bring it up to our ideal. Juniors, you ought to need no urging to contribute; Sophomores, especially those who want to get on the Board next year, now is the time to show what you can do.

Seniors, and Freshmen, you know that the editors solicit your aid. What is to be done, "t'were well it were done quickly." Let every one get to work, and let us make of this year's *Cornellian* a grand success.

TRANSLATIONS FROM CATULLUS.

Carmen XXXI.—To Sirmio.

Fair Sirmio,
No spot can show
A greater beauty, softer glow.
No land can vie
With you, the eye
Of Neptune's isles, where'er they lie.
Whether they brave
Great ocean's wave,
Or inland waters softly lave.
With joy once more,
My wanderings o'er,
Uprears to view thy longed for shore.
As in a dream
Methinks I seem
To see this land of wooded stream;
For scarce a day,
Since far away,
I sailed from where Bythia lay.
What greater bliss
Is there than this,
That men at last should cares dismiss,
When all joys sate,
What boon more great
To mortals doth vouchsafe kind fate.
Than, wanderings past,
O'er oceans vast,
We come to home and friends at last.
And this alone
Can men atone,
For all past dangers undergone.
Hail, lovely isle
Hail, and beguile
Thy master, with thy varied smile.
Let Lydian lake
The joy partake,
And all its waves in laughter break.

Carmen XLV.—On Acme and Septimius.

Thus spake Septimius holding fast
His Acme, "if while life shall last,
I love thee not with love most deep,
And shall not such love ever keep—
Am not still bent on loving thee
Through all the years that are to be,
Alone in India's scorching heat,
May I a grim eyed Lion meet."
At this Love sneezed, while at the left before
Now at the right the sneeze approval bore.

But Acme bending back her head,
Kissed his love drunken eyes, and said
With rosy lips, "my life, my own,
Let us e'er serve this lord alone.
Responsive to your speech, I feel
Through all the depths of being steal
A glow more tender, that doth fill
My soul with keener, deeper thrill."

At this Love sneezed, while at the left before
Now at the right the sneeze approval bore.

With omen fair sped on their way,
Love holds them in a mutual sway.
Septimius prefers her smile
To Syria or to Britain's isle.
And faithful Acme, fonder grown,
To bring him pleasure finds her own.
Were any happier mortals ever seen,
Or could love's auspices be more serene?

Carmen LI.—To Lesbia.

Like to a god he seems to me,
Nay, greater than a good to be,
Who, sitting opposite to thee,
Beholds thy face;
And hears thy rippling laughter sound,
Unhappy me! no speech is found,
I sit with soul and senses bound
At all thy grace.

As soon as I upon thee gaze,
Such spell holds feelings in amaze,
That I can scarcely eyes upraise;
Nor speech is mine.
A flame flows through me subtle, light,
My ears resound, dim grows my sight,
And now my eyes are veiled in night,
Such charms are thine.

H. E. MILLHOLEN.

FIAT JUSTITIA; RUAT CÆLUM!*

The recent panic in the State Assembly over the condition of the stone vaults which span the chamber in which that body holds its sessions, has again attracted public attention to what Governor Robinson once referred to as "The Great Public Calamity"—the State Capitol at Albany.

The full significance of the tangled state into which the various interests connected with the building have managed to become involved, and especially the real structural condition of Assembly Chamber itself, can only be appreciated after a glance, at least, at the history of the undertaking from the beginning. In 1865, the legislature, having somewhat outgrown its quarters in the old State House, appropriated the, at that time, extravagant sum of \$4,000,000 for the erection of a new building; excusing such a lavish expenditure of the public funds by the assertion that the old building was of very mean and shabby appearance, and altogether unworthy of the dignity of the Empire State.

Mr. Thomas Fuller, a Canadian architect of some experience in the construction of public buildings, was commissioned to prepare the plans and the work was duly proceeded with; but the original idea having been expanded from time to time during the progress of the work, with corresponding additions to the

*We translate, for the benefit of the mechanocracy: "let law making go on; though the ceiling fall!"

original appropriation, a more economically minded legislature called a halt in 1875, and set about an investigation of the accounts; with the result that Mr. Fuller was relieved from any further responsibility in the matter. For the purpose of carrying forward the work a commission of three was appointed, consisting of Mr. Richardson, of Boston, Mr. Eidlitz, of New York, as architects, and Mr. Olmstead the eminent landscape gardener, who was to deal with the grounds and approaches.

Messrs. Eidlitz and Richardson divided up, to their own satisfaction, the architectural work; and, among other things, the treatment of the Assembly Chamber fell to the share of the former. Mr. Eidlitz has been trained rather in the school of German Gothic, and he at once determined to seize upon the opportunity of distinguishing himself by the erection of a magnificent groined stone vault, of unusually wide span. It is to this passion for carrying out a pet idea, to which Mr. Eidlitz yielded—and that, too, in the face of circumstances which should have caused him to weigh very carefully the results—that we must look for the origin of most of the subsequent trouble.

Mr. Fuller's building had progressed as far as the level of the second floor, and was designed in the Renaissance style. His successors determined to change the style, and adopted a method based upon Romanesque motives, which, while some attempt was made to harmonize it with Mr. Fuller's work, yet presents a marked and altogether incongruous contrast. It should be remembered too, that mediæval architecture as most highly developed, was really based upon the vault as a motive—buildings then being practically designed from the roof downwards. So that we may reasonably say of a fourteenth century cathedral, for instance, with its elaborate system of pinnacles and flying buttresses, that it is, structurally speaking, merely a provision of legs and arms, for the vault to stand upon, and brace itself with. It was, of course, impossible for Mr. Eidlitz to add to Mr. Fuller's structure externally anything in the way of buttresses, to resist the enormous thrust of his great vault; so that, as we shall see, he was obliged to resort to an ingenious but not wholly effective substitute.

The work of preparing for the foundations of Mr. Fuller's building had been entrusted to Mr. McAlpine, a very competent engineer. The hill upon which the Capitol stands is, practically a solid mass of clay; about the most treacherous foundation to be found in practice, from its habit of expanding and contracting according to the amount of water it may absorb

or give out from time to time. Mr. McAlpine had very carefully computed the pressures which Mr. Fuller's design would bring upon the soil at the various points of the foundation, and had prepared a very adequate system of footings; taking the further precaution to thoroughly underdrain and otherwise protect from the encroachment of water the whole of the area upon which the building stood.

The changes in the interior arrangement proposed by the new architects, involved material departures from the pressure which the foundations had been prepared to receive. This was especially the case in the Assembly Chamber, where Mr. Eidlitz's vault replaced a flat ceiling of stamped metal plates. The unusual features of the construction undertaken by Mr. Eidlitz, cannot well be made clear without diagrams, but it may suffice to say that the ceiling consists essentially of a central quadripartite ribbed vault covering a compartment, about 42x56, flanked by smaller vaults on all sides—the ultimate thrusts being taken up, not by external buttresses, but by an ingenious system of overhead iron tie-rods, placed in masonry boxes, and kept by artificial heat in winter, at a uniform a temperature as possible.

The main vault is carried on four granite columns, for the support of which there was no provision in Mr. Fuller's foundations. It is asserted, on good authority, that Mr. Eidlitz held no consultation with Mr. McAlpine who alone knew thoroughly the capacity of the original footings. However that may be, inspection shows that the new footings prepared by Mr. Eidlitz have proved to be inadequate. The columns above referred to are about 4 feet in diameter, and stand upon a bearing wall of Mr. Fuller's, which was intended to carry only the weight of the various floors. At the points where the columns rested Mr. Eidlitz enlarged this wall by means of piers 7 feet square, which he carefully bonded in to the wall on either side by means of long bonding stones, with the evident intention of putting upon the wall some part of the duty of carrying the vault. As might have been expected, however, the bearing wall refused to settle with the pier, or, more strictly speaking, to keep the pier from settling, as it was evidently expected to do. On the contrary all the bonding stones cracked through, and the piers were left to go down by themselves. They did go down, and at unequal rates.

In 1882 the evidence of undue disturbances in the vaults were so apparent as to cause some anxiety, and Governor Cleveland appointed an expert commission to examine and report.

Professor Trowbridge of Columbia College, Professor Babcock of Cornell, and Mr. Post, architect, of New York, constituted this commission; and after a careful examination of the structure, and consultation with Messrs McAlpine and Eidlitz, reported in effect that in their judgment "the continued stability of the vault is a matter of grave doubt," and recommended, "with great reluctance," that it be taken down and replaced by a wooden structure, whereby the foundations would be much relieved. No action was taken, and from that time to this, there has been an intermittent flaking off of stone chips from the underside of the vaults which shows that some movement is still going on. It is a matter of recent history how a second expert commission has been appointed, who have made a preliminary report, to the effect that the fall of the ceiling is imminent, and that the room should be abandoned forthwith.

It has been asserted that the panic which ensued upon the receipt of this report was skillfully fostered by certain politicians who have in mind the value of a large appropriation in a presidential year, if indeed the whole scheme, including the appointment of the commission was not a deep laid scheme with the same end in view.

However that may be, the majority in the legislature did not, for obvious reasons, consider an appropriation expedient, if necessary, at the present time; and the Assembly, having possibly in mind that legal maxim which heads our page, have resolved to return without delay to the abandoned chamber, as soon as some temporary repairs have been effected, which are now in progress.

RONDEAU.

A ruined rose—I hold it so
Up by its broken stem, and lo
In fibrous heart and shredded sheath
The record of my lady's teeth
Who frayed it thus an hour ago.

I asked too much, it may be, though
She needed not such meed bestow
Nor to my wounded heart bequeath
A ruined rose.

But time will even all, I know,
And when a few more years shall show
Fair maidens gleaned from hall and heath
To round my beauty's changeful wreath
My lady proud will lie below—
A ruined rose. Rococo.

The testimonial of the alumni of Williams College to the beloved Mark Hopkins is to take the form of a memorial hall to be erected at a cost of \$100,000.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Two papers were read before the Association Wednesday evening, one by Mr. Gilman on "Benjamin Franklin in the Constitutional Convention of 1787" and the other by Mr. Metzger on: "Italy; Foreign Policy since the War of 1870," translated from the *Peussiche Jahrbücher*.

Mr. Gilman in beginning his paper said: "The anniversaries which have marked the beginning of the second century of our national existence have created in the public mind a widespread interest in American History. The recent celebration at Philadelphia has attracted our attention to the history of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 which that celebration commemorated." From among the galaxy of brilliant men Mr. Gilman had chosen the venerable Franklin as the subject of his paper. Franklin's ideas of the three departments of the government were then given. He was in favor of a plural executive who should have his expenses paid but should receive no salary; his veto and appointing power should be restricted; he favored an executive council of six; he desired the executive to be impeachable; his term should be seven years and ineligible for second term. He favored the unicameral system of legislation; this measure being rejected he formulated the scheme of representation that exists to-day; desired to have daily prayer in the convention which was objected to; the senators should receive no salary, the representatives a small moderate salary. He desired the lawyers to elect the judges, it would be for their interest to elect the best lawyer so they might share his practice.

"There were greater orators, better debaters, and keener intellects in the convention; but there was not a man that could have played Franklin's part. The men who could have annihilated any argument that he might have presented were influenced by his good humored presence to cast aside all contention and to distrust the infallibility of their own opinions. He was the Nestor, the peacemaker of the convention."

After a short discussion of this paper, Mr. Metzger read one of the most interesting papers that have been presented to the Association this year. Those who did not hear him missed a rare treat. We wish we could print the whole paper; our limited space permits us to give only a few extracts.

"The general course of foreign politics was necessarily prescribed to any Italian government

on account of its condition and relationship, viz: To restrain from meddling with foreign affairs, which did not materially touch the interests of Italy, make honest efforts for the maintenance of European peace, in order that the streams of national welfare may flow the stronger, to cultivate and fasten the institutions which had not yet enough passed into the flesh and blood of the inhabitants, finally to increase its military power, so that at some time it may assume an equal influence with the other great powers in the European Council of nations."

"On the 9th of January 1878, came the death of the ruler, to whom the land owed its national unity and independence. All Italy was wrapped in sorrow. Representatives from all states appeared to sympathize with the regent as well as with the people at the grave of Victor Emanuel. As now the heir of the German crown came in person to show his sympathy in the terrible loss, and placed a golden laurel wreath on the coffin, a cry of joy arose upon his appearance, while the French representative, Gen. Caurobert, to the disgust of the French press, remained unnoticed. And as King Humbert, after taking his oath to the constitution, appeared on the balcony of the Quirinal, resting on the arm of the German Crown Prince, the joy of the people rung out in "Viva la Germania!"

"In the speech of March 15, 1882, Mansini declared that between Italy on one side and Germany and Austria on the other, a satisfactory agreement in the form of an alliance had been established. All parties in the parliament and press, with the exception of the radicals, who at the memorial celebration of Garibaldi in June 1883, demonstrated for the republic and against the alliance, were in hearty sympathy with the negotiations of the government."

THE NORTH-WESTERN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Northwestern Cornell Association gave its eleventh annual banquet last night, at the Richelieu Hotel. Two tables were placed in the shape of a T in the large banqueting room, and ranged at their sides were fifty of Cornell University's graduates. Around the festive board the comrades of four, five and six years ago gathered and renewed their acquaintance. The man of '71 laid aside his years of dignity and warmly welcomed the young man of '86 as he was introduced. The songs peculiar to the college, were gone through with a snap and hearty good will, and if anything was wanted to further aid the general happiness it was amply provided for by a mandolin and harp or-

chestra that, seated behind a canvas arras, sent forth with welcome frequency the strains of music.

The first thing in order after the feast was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which was accomplished with the following result: President, Thomas Worthington, '73; Vice-President, Frank S. Washburn, '83; Secretary, Hobart C. Taylor, '86; Treasurer, Frank P. Wheeler, '83; Registrar, D. F. Flannery, '76.

Mr. Charles E. Nixon, the toastmaster of the evening's ceremonies, was introduced by President D. S. Jordan, of the Indiana State University. His first duty was to call upon Mr. Charles Kendall Adams, the President of Cornell University, for an address. Toastmaster Nixon then called upon Mr. John C. Branner to make a fitting response to the toast of "Alma Mater." This concluded, the following toasts were given and acknowledged by the gentlemen whose names are attached to them: "Cornell and Journalism," Roland B. Gelatt; "The Ladies," Hobart C. Taylor; "Army and Navy," Thomas Worthington; "Cornellians and the West," Willard Gentleman; "The Campus," W. H. French.

It was morning when the company separated, not to meet again around the banquet board for another year.

Those present were:

Charles Kendall Adams,	Sidney C. Eastman,
Pres. Cornell University,	D. S. Jordan, '72,
William B. Throop, '77,	James O'Neill, '71,
Charles W. Raymond, '76,	A. W. Bulkley, '75,
Hosea Webster, '80,	Henry Tift, '74,
W. Gentleman, '77,	D. T. Devin, '73 and '74,
Frank S. Washburn, '83,	F. M. Larned, '85,
Harry Falkenau, '85,	Hobart C. Taylor, '86,
Frank Carey, '81,	Chas. T. Van Gorder, '74,
Henry E. Longwell, '83,	W. H. French, '73,
William B. Pleak, '77,	Frank P. Wheeler, '74,
A. T. Shaw, '75,	H. B. Seely, '76,
F. O. Young, '76,	E. B. Macy, '79,
Harry W. Treat, '88,	John C. Branner, '74,
J. C. Arthur, '86,	Chas. W. Hinckley, '79,
Edgar L. Jayne, '73,	E. P. Murdock,
A. J. Rogers, '71,	Albert S. McMillan, '78,
J. K. Cady, '76,	D. F. Flannery, '76,
George D. Bills, '73,	D. R. Martin, '78,
C. E. Nixon, '79,	Charles Levings, '73,
Tom Worthington, '74,	W. S. Oppenheim, '77,
Joseph F. Sweet, '86,	A. A. Packard, '86,
C. E. Manierre, '80,	Morris M. Ross, '70,
E. Copeland, '75,	John S. Collman, '81,
W. R. Ewing, '83,	Alfred Millard, '79.

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

—Students in the text-book work in English literature are given a good opportunity to cultivate their powers of original criticism. Each member in this course will prepare a paper this week on the "Mannerisms of Carlyle."

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The four days from Feb. 16-19, mark a period in many a young man's life which will never be forgotten and the cause of its importance was the assemblage at Harlem of about six hundred men, from all parts of this state, to attend the twenty-second annual convention of the New York State Young Men's Christian Association.

This was the first time in the history of the Association work that the N. Y. City associations had secured the convention and they had arranged to welcome it in a manner worthy of the city.

Thursday afternoon the meetings were opened with an excellent address by Rev. Abbott E. Kittridge, D. D., of N. Y. At its close Mr. Theo. Vorhees, Ass't Supt. of N. Y. C. and H. R. R. was elected president of the Convention and took the chair. Russell H. Wicker of Utica was then called upon and gave an address upon "The Y. M. C. A., Its value to the community," which was teeming with bright figures and forcible illustration.

After the minute reports from the associations the assembly adjourned to Sulzer's Hall where a reception was given them by N. Y. C. Association. About 1000 young men were here in social enjoyment gathered, and at about half past six o'clock collected at the banquet table. After refreshments had been served in abundance a short time was spent in humorous "table talks" by Mr. Vorhees, Silliman of Cohoes and Mr. Warner, D. D. of N. Y. Then Wm. E. Dodge gave an address on "The Association to-day, its Responsibility," which was full of practical suggestions. He was followed by Messrs. Elbert Monroe, President of N. Y. C. Association and J. R. Mott of Cornell, who treated the subject of "The opportunities our members have for helping one another" in a masterly and instructive manner.

Friday was taken up with addresses on and discussions of the various lines of work in the several departments of the association, and an address on "The Characteristics of the Bible," by R. R. Meredith, D. D. of Brooklyn. This was a masterly production and considered the best of the many fine and able addresses delivered. At four p. m. the assembly broke up and went to various receptions and parlor conferences.

The college delegates gathered in the parlors of Col. Ketchum's beautiful residence opposite Mt. Morris Park, and were elegantly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum.

The Convention reassembled at 7.30 and the evening was given to college work. A review

of "The Past Year" by W. H. Parsons and "Its present condition" as shown by the reports from the various associations. An address was then delivered by Marion R. Vincent.

Saturday various topics relating to the work of the associations were taken up and the place for the next convention fixed at Watertown.

In the evening the Brooklyn Association gave a reception in its beautiful new building at which the ladies of twenty six Churches of Brooklyn furnished and served the refreshments, each Church one table. Space will not allow description of the magnificence of this reception, suffice it to say that the Brooklyn Association and the ladies of Brooklyn will never be forgotten by the delegates of the thirty-four other associations of N. Y. State.

Sunday was occupied by several meetings and the Convention closed with a farewell meeting in the evening.

 THE WINTER MEETING.

The winter meeting to-morrow night has been looked forward to with much interest by all.

Prompted by the success that has attended the previous meetings of a similar nature, the Athletic Council has spared no pains to furnish what promises to be a highly interesting evening's entertainment. As was stated in the last number of the ERA, medals will be awarded to the successful competitors in order that they may have something to show for their skill. This is an innovation and ought to lend an additional spirit to the contests. Furthermore, to the best general athlete will be awarded the '88 Junior Ball Medal now held by Mr. Metzger. The Tug-of-war between the Ithaca Fire Companies will be a hotly contested event, as the cup they are to compete for, is a trophy well worth possessing. It will be placed on exhibition at Nourse & Wilson's. The Ball Nine under Mr. Nelligan will give an exhibition of higher class work including Roberts Drill. This has been a special course of training for the base ball men to make them spry and active for the spring, and admirers of base ball will be highly gratified at the faithful work those in training for the nine have been doing.

The events to be contested are sparring, (light, middle and heavy weight) wrestling kicking, jumping, rope climbing, rings, parallel bars, horizontal bar etc.

What promises to be a highly entertaining event will be the mile walk, between Messrs Drown '88 and Gifford '90. Mr. Drown has been doing some very excellent work lately, and Mr. Gifford's proficiency as a walker is

already well established. The Ithaca Y. M. C. A. gymnasium sends entries for several of the events, and among them one for the middle weight wrestling.

Some excellent jumping may be expected and the Cornell record will undoubtedly be broken as several of the men have developed remarkably of late in that line. Nor will the evening be devoid of amusement and all may look forward to a highly exciting potato race.

Lastly and what to the under classmen will be the event of the evening the Tug-of-war between '90 and '91 is to be noted. Both teams are in active training and there is no telling as to who will be the victor in what will be a desperately contested bat le.

The classes have agreed on Mr. Coville as referee for the Tug-of-war. The Judges of all other events will be Lieutenant Van Ness and Prof. H. S. White who with Mr. Sage as referee will make the finest decisions that can be made, being well versed in athletic matters.

The price of admission is low being but 35 cents and a large attendance is to be hoped. Remember that the money this made goes towards paying the expenses of the crew and nine.

INTERESTING TO BOATING MEN!

Elaborate preparations are in progress in New York City for a fair that is announced for Easter week the proceeds of which will be devoted to the New York Homeopathic Medical College and free Hospital fund. Some three hundred ladies whose names are known in social life and Charitable work are patronesses of the enterprise. Messrs. E. Waters & Sons, of Troy, New York, have in process of construction an eight oared shell of the very best model which will be subject to a voting contest at the forthcoming fair. An arrangement has been made with C. Waters & Sons to put in, to the order of the winning crew the rigging that may be best suited to their own weight and needs, thus giving to them all the advantages of a boat built to their own order. This is a new plan and bids fair to make the venture an entire success.

Monday eve, April 2nd, is the date settled upon for the opening of the fair which will be held in the commodious new Armory of the 2nd Battery on Broadway between 52nd and 53rd St's.

—Faithful work is being done in the rink and gymnasium by candidates for the base ball nine, and Cornell will this year present a better team than ever before.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

An interesting programme was carried out at the meeting of the Classical Association last evening. The attendance, however, was small. It is a matter of regret that the students do not come out more generally to these meetings. Even those in other departments may with advantage avail themselves of the privileges of the Classical Association.

The programme last evening was opened by Mr. Schmidt-Wartenburg, with a paper on "Seneca, and his Influence in the Middle Ages." This article showed deep, original research.

Mr. Rubert followed with a brief and semi-humorous article on the "Life of Horace." After this, at the request of Professor Hale he recited one of Horace's odes in an effective manner.

The metrical translations from Horace and Catullus, by Mr. Millholen were very creditable. A Horatian ode transformed into an English sonnet and three selections from Catullus being especially worthy of comment. The latter we publish in another column.

NOTICES.

Unitarian Church, Rev. J. W. Day, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Professor Oliver's class in Ethics, from 12 to 1. Students always welcome.

The regular meeting of the Cornell Catholic Union will be held Sunday at 3 p. m.

CORNELLIANA.

Subscriptions for the Era are now due. Please pay at once to Andrus & Church or the Business Manager.

- "Bohn."
- Subscriptions
- Should be paid
- At once, if yet unpaid.
- Write for the *Cornellian*.
- Pay your subscription for the ERA.
- Ithaca is a "wet" town by a large majority.
- The last Junior essay for this term was due yesterday.
- The Junior elocution section are speaking on the prohibition question.
- The lost is found—the watch was only borrowed by a sub-freshman.
- The Catholic Union will meet on Sunday at 3 p. m. All members are urged to be present.

—The Banjo Club has re-organized and will accompany the Glee Club on its trips next term.

—Portraits of President Adams and Professor Thurston were exhibited this week in the library.

—Sale of seats for the readings by Charles Dickens, begins to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

—There will be another mass meeting Wednesday, at 1 o'clock to consider the ERA Amendment.

—Instead of recitations, as originally planned lectures may be given in the course in Psychology next term.

—A new revised edition of "Emergencies" and a third edition of the Anatomical Technology will soon be issued.

—Professor Smith's suggestion to have music at the Junior Prize contest in declamation and at the Woodford is a good one.

—It is probable that a goodly delegation of students will be present at the Cornell banquet and reunion at New York on March 30.

—Mora and her company will present "Little Barefoot" to-morrow afternoon and "Jack Sheppard" to-morrow night at Wilgus Opera House.

—Robert Johnson "prominently associated with the class of '89," was defeated by fifty-nine votes Tuesday in the election of constables in Ithaca.

—The most complete line of Fancy Wool Shirts, in French and Domestic goods, all the new patterns, will be opened, March 1st at Marsh & Halls.

—F. L. Chrisman lectured before a large audience Tuesday evening at the Zion A. M. E. Church on "An evening in Europe." Professor Moler had charge of the lantern slides.

—Mora, the queen of comedy, and her excellent company have delighted large audiences this week. See her to-night and to-morrow night. Matinee to-morrow afternoon.

—Tuesday was election day in Ithaca and the Republicans are now crowing over a creditable victory. The license men were victorious by over eight hundred majority.

—Workmen are again engaged on the new C. U. C. A. building, and if we do not have too many returns of winter weather the building will soon loom up into definite shape.

—Remember the sale of seats for Mr. Charles Dickens begins Saturday, March 3, at 2 p. m. The sale of seats will undoubtedly be large so be on hand early and secure a good location.

—Fred Crittenden who has been taking special work here in Civil Engineering left Monday for Denver, Col., where he has gone to accept a situation on the Union Pacific R.R.

—Imagine the feelings of ye ERA editors, roughly besieged by a mob of mad creditors, presenting long bills of every description; then dear delinquent, you'll pay your subscription.

—The C. U. C. A. held a business meeting Tuesday evening. The chairmen of the different committees submitted their reports and it was decided to establish a General Secretaryship.

—The electric lights in the library have contracted the bad habit of flickering and going out at most unreasonable times in the evenings. Whose is the fault? The matter should be investigated.

—The extra Sophomore menus have been a long time coming, but will be ready for sale to-day or to-morrow. All desiring menus should hand their names to the committee or book-stores, as soon as possible.

—The financial matters of the Junior Ball have finally been settled and the committee have a surplus of *two cents*. They have not yet determined whether it will be devoted to the purchase of a medal or turned over to athletics.

—The Senior and Junior Civil Engineers met on Tuesday afternoon and elected the following as officers for the lake survey next term: Chief Engineer, J. H. Edwards, '88; Commissary, O. Benson, '88; Assistant Commissary, L. W. Collin, '89.

—Professor Crane informed his section in Junior French that there would be no term examinations this year but that the mark would be made up from the essay and examination already held and an examination in sight translation to be held early in the spring term.

—What's the matter with organizing a Journalists' Association? Many students at Cornell intend to adopt the profession of Journalism and if these students should organize into an association, it might be the means of getting lecturers in this important department, to visit Cornell.

—Professor Schurman has received an invitation from the New York Canadian Club to be present at a banquet to be given to-night by its members to the British Fishery Commission, composed of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Lionel Sackville West, and Sir Charles Tupper. He accepted the invitation and left for New York City to-day. On account of his absence from Ithaca, the Bible Class will not meet on Sunday evening.

—Recently. Delegate to Agricultural Convention meets Soph in front of McGraw building. Delegate: "Will you tell me where the campus is? I understand Professor R. lives in it!" Sophomore kindly tells the questioner that it is just north of the Cascadilla gorge, whereupon delegate, serenely satisfied, makes a bee-line for the Gym.

—The History and Political Science Association is enjoying a year of unusual prosperity. Besides its regular meetings, in which the students participate and from which great profit is derived, the Association has brought several of the best lecturers in the country to Cornell. These Friday and Saturday lectures have been a most interesting feature at the University this year.

—Charles Dickens should be greeted by a large audience at Wilgus Opera House next Wednesday evening when he will give readings from the works of his illustrious father. Mr. Dickens has received most flattering testimonials from the press in the cities which he has visited, and his rendition of selections from the great novels of England's great novelist is said to be incomparable.

—Although it was decided last year that the course in Social Science would not be given this spring, it is probable that Professor Sanborn will present his course of lectures in this department next term. Students have never yet had the opportunity to take this work are to be congratulated on this fact, as Professor Sanborn's course is one of the most interesting and instructive ever given at Cornell.

—Last Saturday, the Juniors who are taking the course in Elocution, were given an opportunity to deliver short orations of their own selection before an audience of professors, students and visitors. Twenty-two Juniors spoke, and the creditable showing made bears ample testimony to the good work being done in this department. Although this was in no sense a contest, the twelve speakers for the '86 Junior Prize will be chosen from the twenty-two who appeared last Saturday. Professor Smith proposes to have another set of orations given in a similar manner early next term.

—This afternoon at 2.30, in the Physical Lecture room, D. McGregor Means, Esq., of New York City, lectured under the auspices of the History and Political Science Association. The subject of the lecture was "Henry George's Theories of Property and Justice." On Saturday morning at 12, in the Botanical Lecture Room, Mr. Means will deliver a lecture on the "Social Tendencies of the Inter State Com-

merce Act." The lecturer is a graduate of Yale College, and has studied, particularly in economical departments, at Johns Hopkins and in Europe. He was, at one time, Professor of Political Economy in Middleburg College, and since resigning that position, he has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City. Mr. Means has been a frequent contributor to the *North American Review*, and other periodicals, on economic and other subjects, and his views are regarded as carrying much weight. The lecture to-day was well attended and Mr. Means will doubtless be greeted by a large audience to-morrow.

PERSONALS.

RACKEMANN formerly '89 is in a railroad office in Boston.

PAYNE, '88, spent Sunday at his home in Hamilton, N. Y.

WHITLSEY, formerly '90, has secured a good position in a bank in Cleveland.

TAYLOR, '86 is one of the projectors of a new paper somewhat after the style of the *Nation*, which will soon appear at Chicago.

ALLEN '73 author of several of our most popular college songs was in town Wednesday. He came here with the remains of his oldest boy who has just died.

Two former Cornellians are filling important journalistic positions in N. Y. City. Ballester is editor-in-chief of *Tid Bits* and Smith editor-in-chief of the *Cosmopolitan*.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Professor Webster of Rochester has become President of Union College.

The laboratory, the art studio and the gymnasium at Racine College, were destroyed by fire on Sunday, February 5th.

The plan of Yale's new gymnasium has been approved by President Dwight. It will be built of brown stone trimmed with white, at a probable cost of \$3,000,000.

The American College Base-ball League, composed of Amherst, Dartmouth, Brown, and Williams Colleges, held a meeting at Springfield on the 15th. Brown resigned from membership, and Trinity College was admitted in her place.

All the universities in Russia have been closed by the Czar's order except the one at Moscow. When learning conflicts with tyranny the former generally wins and though the Czar is triumphant for the present, no one can doubt what the outcome will be.

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At Hobart recently the students adopted the academic "cap and gown," and a week ago to-day about half the college appeared on the streets in "mortar-boards." Each class has its distinctive tassel—the Senior purple, the Junior orange, the Sophomores red, and the Freshmen green. At a very early date the "gowns" will be worn, and by next Commencement the men will present a truly collegiate appearance.

Several hundred students of Vienna University clamored for admittance to the galleries of the Parliament House recently during a debate over the government bill placing certain restrictions upon students' clubs. They demolished the railings about the ticket office and made their way into the Conversation rooms of the House. Deputy Pattai then went out and admitted a number of them, although they were unprovided with tickets. But during the debate the students who had gained admittance were so noisy that the presiding officer threatened to clear the galleries.

AMUSEMENTS.

DICKEN'S READINGS.

Mr. Charles Dickens will read at the Wilgus next Wednesday evening, March 7th. The following is the programme:

PART I.

DAVID COPPERFIELD.

CHAPTER 1.—The old boat on Yarmouth Sands—Mr. Peggotty's household—The introduction of Steerforth—The story of Ham's courtship—Steerforth and little Em'ly—Coming events cast their shadows before.

CHAPTER 2.—Another visit to Mr. Peggotty—The flight of little Em'ly—"Who's the man?"—Mr. Peggotty's resolve—"I'm a going to seek my niece; I'm a going to seek her fur and wide."

CHAPTER 3.—Over head and ears in love with Dora—David's proposal, and how Gyp received it—Household troubles—Mary Ann and the page—The child-wife.

CHAPTER 4.—Mr. Peggotty's wanderings and search for his niece—How little Em'ly sent him money, and his fear that he might die before he could give it back to Steerforth—He resumes his solitary journey through the snow.

CHAPTER 5.—Little Em'ly found at last—David goes to Yarmouth to break the news to him—The great storm—The solitary man upon the mast—Devotion of Ham, and his death in the attempt to save Steerforth—The body of little Em'ly's betrayer found lying on the sand, "with his head upon his arm, as I had often seen him lie at school."

PART II.

BARDELL AND PICKWICK.

The great trial for breach of promise of marriage—The learned counsel and the little Judge—Dramatic entrance of the plaintiff—Mr. Sergeant Buzfuz addresses the jury—How Mr. Bardell glided almost imperceptibly from the scene—How Mrs. Bardell, after her husband's death, furnished her first floor and put

a bill up in the parlor window, "Apartments furnished for a single gentleman"—How Mr. Pickwick took the lodgings and what ensued—"Chops and tomato sauce," "Don't trouble about the warming-pan"—Mrs. Cluppin's evidence—Mr. Winkle's confusion and his account of how Mr. Pickwick was found holding his plaintiff in his arms—Sam Weller—"Put it down a 'we' my lord"—What the soldier said—"Have you a pair of eyes, Mr. Weller?"—The verdict and the views of Mr. Weller, Sr., on the subject of alibis.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

—A giddy young girl of Dubuque
When her father tried to rebuque
Her, for dressing décolleté
Said, say what you mé
I shall have my own vé,
And at once his hearth she forsuque.

—Mary had a pair of skates
With which she used to steal
To where the aqua pura bright
In winter did congeal.

And there upon the crystal floor,
Where Nereids sport at night
With involute and evolute
She'd wheel in merry flight.

On dainty ankle deftly turned,
She outstripped e'en the best,—
They looked in vain, nor saw her more,
The hole told all the rest.—*Wesleyan Argus.*



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THE CORNELL ERA.

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EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

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THE other day in the Gymnasium, we saw the genial face of President Adams looking down from the gallery upon the men as they exercised. He appeared interested and pleased to see the students training with such vigor; and we have no doubt they entered with all the more zeal into their work, because they were conscious of his interest. The wonder is why more of the professors do not go into the gymnasium once in a while, and give the boys the encouragement of their presence. The gym-

nasium is the nursery of our athletes. A man must do much hard, weary work there before he can make a creditable appearance at an athletic meeting. Physical training is just as hard labor as anything else after the first novelty of it has worn off. Candidates for the crew or ball nine often dread their Gym. It is severe and sometimes gets monotonous. But if a man could look up into the gallery and see some of his favorite professors there, he would feel that they had a real interest in what he was working for. He would work with new zeal, and with correspondingly better results. We hope our professors will lay this matter to heart, and decide that they owe our athletes the encouragement of an occasional call at the gymnasium.

IT seems to be the opinion of the public and college press alike that there is, now-a-days, among rich men, too great a mania to have their names go rolling down the ages as Founders of Colleges and Universities. The time has passed, however, when such men become public benefactors. The fashion has a tendency to disintegrate the educational forces of our country, and to lower the standard of higher education. So many "mushroom" colleges and universities, unheard of and unrecognized outside of their own town, are already distributing high degrees with such a lavish generosity that the real worth of college degrees has been cheapened. We know how the concentration of educational forces in Europe has developed the few great universities for which she is famous; while the people in this country scatter their forces and waste their money on hundreds of little institutions that ought never to be allowed to give a bachelor's degree. Instead of a millionaire, with his million dollars, founding another college to struggle along in glorious obscurity let him rather perpetuate his memory by establishing scholar-

ships and fellowships in the four leading universities, institutions that are already factors for culture and civilization. He would thus increase the power of these universities for doing good and would enable many poor but worthy students to obtain a college education.

A PETITION will soon be presented to the Faculty, asking that the editors of our college papers be given credit for their journalistic work. This, we hold, is no more than is just and right. It is pretty generally conceded that Cornell students have as much to do as is good for them, without undertaking anything extra; yet, as matters now stand, our college journals are the product of the *extra* work of their editors and occasional contributors. It is also true that the man who is conscientious both as an editor and as a student is usually overworked. Still, we must have our college papers; nobody would like to see them given up. They require no less labor and study than many subjects in the University, and the training derived from this work is a most important factor in one's mental development; yet journalistic work is in no sense considered a part of the curriculum. A Junior editor of the *Sun* or *ERA* puts more time on his paper than he does on the few essays that are required of him, and derives fully as much benefit from it. He gets two hours credit for the one and none for the other. This, we think should not be so. He should be allowed to regard his editorial duties as a part of his fifteen hours a week, and not as so much additional work. He could then do better justice to both his studies and his papers. We are glad to know that a number of the professors, notably those who have had experience in journalism, are in favor of this plan; and it is our sincere hope that the petition will be granted.

THE action of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, in their last convention at New York, in regard to the "hired athlete" has, it is to be hoped, effectually done away with an element in college athletics that ought never to have been countenanced by college men. The rivalry between the colleges has

been so intense, and the desire to win so overpowering that men who have no claim whatever to the name of "student" have been allowed to represent the colleges in the inter-collegiate contests. This unmanly action has aroused unfriendly suspicions of trickery and even created quarrels between the colleges. It was only a few years ago that the inter-collegiate base ball league in this state suffered from this same element. Nearly every college in the league had hired players except Cornell. It was not an uncommon occurrence to find among the players several men who were taking special work in "Chemistry." But the precautionary measures the Inter-collegiate Association has adopted will prevent the recurrence of this trickery in future contests. No student can now represent any college in contests who has not been a member of that college in regular standing since the beginning of the year and who is not taking at least five hours' work a week; and every competitor must present to the executive committee of the association a certificate signed by three members of the faculty certifying that he has fulfilled these requirements. Another rule was adopted by the Association which will prevent a number of well known athletes from competing. It has been customary for prize-winners after they have graduated from their college to register their names upon the college books, a few days before the contests, and represent their college in the games. Now a student is not allowed to compete at the annual contests for more than four years. Under this rule, Coxe, who graduated last year at Yale and who could have won two first prizes, will be prevented from entering the contests. But when such sure winners as Coxe and Page enter the games, in which the result is not doubtful, the interest in the contests is destroyed. This association in taking this manly action has done much to elevate the tone of intercollegiate contests; and shows that college men left to themselves will act honorably and, even without the faculty's advice, will make more sweeping reforms than the faculty itself would demand.

TO CASSANDRA.

[From Ronsard.]

Come, darling, come see if the rose
That did this very morn disclose
Its robe of crimson to the sun,
Has lost not, now 'tis vesper-tide,
Its robe-folds that were crimson-dyed
And color that was like your own.

Alas! behold in how short space,
My darling, it has o'er the place
Alas! alas! its beauties shed!
O truly cruel Nature is,
For that a flower such as this
Lasts but from dawn till day is sped!

Then, if I may persuade you, dear,—
The while your age of bloom is here,
Your life is in the green of May—
Seize, seize the blossom of your youth:
Time, that for roses has no ruth,
Will make your beauty fade away.

G. A. RUYTER.

THE HERO IN FICTION.

From the time that Fielding, in *Tom Jones*, stamped the English novel with certain features which have since to a large extent characterized it, until almost the present time, one condition has been insisted upon: it must contain a hero. As in all imaginative writings like the drama and the epic, the hero occupied a dominant place, so at its very beginning he was deemed the most necessary adjunct of the novel. Besides, he was the product of an age when life, both in its physical and intellectual conditions was not so even as now, when only the few were worthy to be sung, and only the more salient features seized upon. As a reflector of this age and spirit the hero has held a fictitious place in literature even to the present time, notwithstanding that the conditions of life have so greatly changed. Around him the lesser characters, like so many satellites, have revolved. By his movements were regulated those of the other personages. A very short time has elapsed since an author deemed it necessary after any slight digression from his chief character to close a chapter with the half apologetic "but to return to our hero."

However, since the time that Thackeray wrote his "novel without a hero," the hero has steadily declined in importance and he seems destined to take his place side by side with that other discarded adjunct of the modern novel—the conclusion. Not that there will no longer be a chief actor around whom the interest will chiefly center; but there will not be accorded him an interest beyond his merits, nor will the other characters act such subsidiary parts. It is getting to be more and more a question of verisimilitude of treatment. He is being made

to conform to those requirements of the modern novel which insists on the "equality of things." No one is so insignificant but that he is worthy of the most minute portrayal, no one so great but that he is subjected to the same fates and conditions as lesser mortals. In discarding the selective treatment in fiction and in taking a transcript of life as it is, there may or may not be brought within the author's vision, characters of more than ordinary importance; but in either case they will derive an interest, and be treated from the standpoint of their own personality. In that calm and dispassionate view of life as it is, when the chief test of excellence is conformity with the model, there would seem to be little room for idealizing and still less for a hero. In an art that aims at being photographic a dull level of life may be represented with figures unrelieved from the mere prosaic, or a more diversified field may be selected. Yet even here the characters will derive an interest not by contrast or relation to some central personage, but by skillfulness of individual treatment. Let there be no extremes of light and shade, no passion, no pathos, no strong insistence on the great, no undue subordination of the low; let everything be represented by the same careful touch says the realist, and the spirit of this teaching is being shown more and more in realist and idealist alike. Interpreted in one sense this means let there be no hero, no heroine. There is no stronger proof of this than the growing importance of the literature of those nations largely without national heroes or an heroic past. Even those nations most rich in historical lore draw from this source far less than formerly. The historical novel with its one commanding figure is now rarely attempted. We are told that the novelist who places his story far removed from his own age and surroundings can attain at best but an indifferent success, a slight approximation to the truth.

The life that is about us, the life of to-day, with its evenness as regards perspective, and its complexity as regards conditions, is represented with an infinite cataloguing of trivialities yet at the same time with a delicacy and exactness of touch that do much to compensate for the loss of those larger figures that gave such a charm to the writers of the past.

The novelist was mainly concerned in his selection of figures; the novelist of to-day in their treatment. It is being insisted upon more and more that the hero must be subjected to the same fate and conditions as lesser mortals. What can be more at variance with this spirit than uniformly to bring a broad field of

action to a close by the triumph or defeat of any one person? And what can be more true to it than to show that the world is little concerned with the fate of even the greatest and that the drama of life and death continues little mindful of that insignificant creation—the hero? No art can be true to nature which tacitly assumes that we may expect certain individuals to be exempt from the ordinary workings of fate. And may not this very fact be advanced partially to account for the so called "Russian Spell?" Being a nation largely without heroes, their fiction naturally partakes of this spirit. What can more strongly impress one with the resistlessness of human destiny than to feel that at any moment the chief character may be sacrificed in accordance with that solemn Muscovite fatality of theirs? One cannot feel that he has but to follow the character through a labyrinth of details to ultimate success if good, to defeat if villains. To cite but a single example: in Turgeneff's *Fathers and Sons* the chief interest centers in Bazarof. In the hands of a less great writer nothing would have seemed more effective than to have made the character who invented the term nihilism, perish by the decrees of the government he sought to subvert. But he simply falls victim to a contagious disease and feels that before his time "he has fallen under the wheel." And then the interest is transferred to others and the story continues. This common fatality is seen more strongly in other works as "War and Peace" where the characters come and go like dissolving views.

Although it is in accordance with the demands of contemporary life we cannot without a shade of regret see these heroic personages pass away. Like the heroes of Scott their swords were always the strongest, their crests rose highest. As the reflectors of a past age and past conditions they will continue to interest and charm although they have no place in the more prosaic life of the present. H. E. M.

STAR-LIGHT.

*And stars shall rise, when day is done ;
 Shall we then mourn the sunken sun ?
 The stars are suns ! Uplift your eyes
 To the still splendor of the skies.
 'Tis God's grand answer to our pain :
 Unrest and longing are in vain—
 Be patient, sad and shadowed hearts,
 When Joy's bold radiance departs,
 For even as the sunshine dies
 Soft twilight comes and stars shall rise !*

MAY PRESTON.

—The midnight oil is now abroad in the land.

THE TEN DOLLAR SENTENCE.

What is a ten dollar sentence? It's a sentence piled so high with worn out metaphors and Æschylean epithets that the thought is left to struggle helplessly beneath them. The ten dollar sentence is co-existent with early civilization. Conspicuous by its absence in the works of the Greek and Roman masters, unused save when some effeminate Paris or fond Alexander told his tale of love, the hidden germ of the ten dollar sentence swelled and grew and rooted.

But as the passion of love bringing to light knight-errantry with its tournaments swept the continent, the language of love supplanted the language of life and many were the ten dollar sentences seen in the literature of the age. As the bards ceased their wanderings and the lays of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table were less and less often heard, the ten dollar sentence began simultaneously to decline and the last of this kind the reader finds in Spanish in the frenzied speeches of the later Don Quixote. But it was not yet subdued. In the thoughts of politician and patriot it rose again. In prosy old England it found a precarious existence; but in America the Revolution with its Lexington and Bunker Hill, made it grow round and full and resonant.

It was seen and is seen to-day in the speeches of statesmen; but it is particularly the American youth that fondles it. With a vivid imagination and boundless material, he tells the story of Cornwallis and Yorktown, or inspired with a prophetic frenzy midst the melancholy screeches of the pen that objects to being shot at cracks in the floor in intervals of rest, he chains his visions and when he ceases ten dollar sentences, marshalled in long array, await the ruthless smiting of the urchin's pedagogue.

The Golden Age of civilization has yet to come. We shall know it, not by the new month, the changing color of the fleece and the signs of nature. It has come when Fourth of July orations are written in pure and forcible words of Anglo-Saxon origin, when that gilded mockery, the ten dollar sentence, is used only by tramps or over-zealous Bacchanal in answer to a similar sentence of the justice or when it depicts in glowing colors on rock, fence, barn, and bill board the wonders of Mixum's Lightning Pain Killer or Don Signor Palermo's consolidated menagerie and Pacific Equiscurriculum.

—The ERA Constitution was not amended, all because the proposed amendment was fought on a false issue.

PREPARATORY TRAINING FOR SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.

In the educational journal "Academy" for March 1888, Professor Chas. D. Marx, C. E., appears with a very careful and elaborate paper under the above title. This being a reprint of the paper as first presented before the Sigma Xi Society of the University, on Dec. 9th, 1887.

The main plan of the article is a review of the German methods of preparatory scientific or technical instruction, followed with well drawn conclusions as to what portions of the foreign methods are applicable to the somewhat different mould of our own American Institutions. From Prof. Marx's extended experiences both as an American and as a German student, his insight into the special systems of each class of institutions has been particularly thorough. The distinctions between the different grades as expressed by the official designations, of Gymnasia, Realgymnasia, Oberrealgymnasia, Pro-Gymnasia, Pro-Realgymnasia, and Realschulen, which have so puzzled many on this side of the water, are here most satisfactorily explained and the methods of their work carefully described. The conclusions of the paper are expressed with much correctness, and are such as the most thoughtful educators are beginning to regard as the true solution of the problem. From a short extract it will be seen that no narrow and restrictive education is proposed, be it scientific or literary, but a more truly generous basis.

"If we recognize the principles laid down as correct; if we admit that the curriculum outlined will give that preparatory training which we have deemed essential for making a liberal-minded man of him, before we convert him into a scientist or engineer, it would follow that all our endeavors should be directed towards a re-organization of our secondary school system. Let the influence of our numbers be felt by their insisting on an improvement in the lines indicated. Let them see that the modern languages, the natural sciences, mathematics, history, and drawing, are taught and well taught in all our preparatory schools, and we shall then no longer send into the world narrow specialists, be they philologists or engineers, but broad, liberal minded men, knowing themselves and fitted to the times."

—The last of the series of studies on the book of Job conducted by Professor Schurman will be held Sunday evening in the Botanical Lecture Room. The work will be completed and summarized. All are invited.

THE ERA MASS MEETING.

On Wednesday, in accordance with the call a mass meeting was held to consider the adoption of a new ERA Constitution. Sentiment was found to be so opposed to the amendment offered at the previous meeting, that it was purposed to offer a new one.

The meeting was called to order by the nomination of Mr. Robinson, '88 for chairman. Mr. Gilman first spoke. He deprecated the fact that certain "cliques" were supposed to demand the change. His arguments in favor of a change had been stated in full before and he earnestly entreated to have the matter divorced from any feeling of cliques or classes. We will not enter on some of the parliamentary discussions. The original amendment was ultimately voted down.

Before the new amendment was presented Mr. Millholen, '89 spoke. He is the only member in the University who has served on both papers in an editorial capacity and so could speak from practical experience. He looked at the matter wholly separated from party politics. He advocated the measure from the highest possible standpoint, as something in conformity with justice, reason and fairness. He showed that at present there was no incentive to write, since there was no reward, that the editors could not reasonably call for contributions since at the elections, party politics would decide the choice. A man might contribute all the year and then see elections go to those who never write for the college press. At nearly all colleges, elections are decided upon the basis of contributions. There is one best way to decide the question of journalistic fitness and that is by competitive work. He showed that uniformly the ex-editors of the ERA have advocated a change. In conclusion he said that at present, yielding to the feeling in the matter, he was in favor of a compromise measure, one that would leave the majority of the board to be elected by the class and his measure voted on was that the retiring board should elect one Junior and two Sophomores and the classes two Juniors and two Sophomores. This would leave all the incentives of competition, and still leave the control in the class. He advocated it as something right and just and in the line of reform.

Mr. Ford, '90, followed. He largely waived the point of the previous speaker and discussed the measure from another view. He feared that it would give the board into the hands of "cliques," that it would take it out of the hands of the students and make the paper less representative. He thought that it was all

right now. That sacred prerogative of the American people the right to vote for everything was too dear to be given up. He took occasion to refer to '89 as a class of cliques. In fact politics he thought had much to do with the movement. Mr. Upton spoke in the same tenor. Mr. Mott '88, thought the ERA was doing well and we might at least wait and see how the *Monthly* works under the competitive system.

Mr. Tansey referred to the idea that prizes might be offered. It was a forgone conclusion that the matter would be lost and so the amendment was by a large majority.

While we wish to intrude no personal remarks on the animus of the meeting, this simple statement should be made in justice to those who advocated the measure. The story had been industriously circulated that a secret order was at the bottom of the movement. That nothing could be more false is evident. There were not more than half a dozen Seniors there and those not members of the organization. As a matter of fact most of the said organization is opposed to any change. The meeting was largely made up of the class of '90.

In effect we have only this to say we think it most unfortunate that a question so vital to the interests of Cornell should be dragged in the mud and filth of party politics and that when so important a measure is brought forward, anyone should descend to revive issues that are dying of themselves.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE WASHINGTON ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Cornell Alumni of Washington, held February 23d, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Leland O. Howard, '77; Vice-Presidents, W. F. Green, '76, Dr. Cooper Curtice, '81, D. H. Decker, '84; Sec'y and Treas., Percy E. Clark, '81. Executive Committee: L. O. Howard, '77, P. E. Clark, '81, H. P. De Forest, '84, R. T. Hill, '86.

It was decided to take advantage of the presence of President White in the city, and hold the annual banquet at an early date. Accordingly, on the evening of March 1st the fifth annual banquet of the association was held at Welcker's Hotel.

After the elaborate menu had been fully discussed, the president of the association, Mr. L. O. Howard, arose and, after a short opening address, called upon President Andrew D. White to respond to the toast "Cornell of To-day." The President's response was of

great interest, and referred chiefly to the most important changes which had been made at the University during the past few years. The success of co-education; the increased strength of the University caused by the establishment of the scholarships and fellowships; the recent additions to the faculty; the opening of the new Law School and its probable effect; the new library building and the great influence the library will have to make the University a powerful literary centre, and the future of our Alma Mater were all discussed at some length. He acknowledged the statement that "the University is in a more prosperous condition than ever before" to be a rather aged one, but asserted that it was never truer than at the present time. He also announced that the corner-stone of the new library building would probably be laid by President Cleveland at the coming Commencement.

Prof. G. K. Gilbert of the U. S. Geological Survey then responded to the toast "Cornell Professors," and the remaining toasts were: "Cornell Women," Miss Charlotte Smith, '85; "Cornell Athletics," H. P. De Forest, '84; "Cornell in Science," Dr. D. E. Salmon, '72; "Cornell Town, (Ithaca)," T. S. Williams, '84; "Cornell of Old," J. H. Pierce, '74.

Nearly twice as many members were present as ever before, and the affair was decidedly the most successful one in the history of the association. An enjoyable feature of the occasion was the presence of the lady graduates living in the city, and no future dinner will be considered complete without them.

Besides President White, the other guests were Prof. G. K. Gilbert and Prof. C. V. Riley, U. S. Entomologist. The others present were: Dr. D. E. Salmon, '72, F. J. Knight, '73, Thomas Hampson, '74, Mrs. Thomas Hampson, W. F. Hillebrand, '74, J. H. Pierce, '74, Miss Eva M. Pitts, '74, H. A. Lyman, '75, Miss Frances R. Lyman, L. O. Howard, '77, J. McKee Borden, '78, William Keith, '78, Lieut. C. E. Manning, '78, U. S. N., A. M. Farrington, '79, Percy E. Clark, '81, Dr. Cooper Curtice, '81, Dr. F. L. Kilborne, Mrs. F. L. Kilborne, A. T. Cowell, '82, Miss Julia L. Doubleday, '83, D. H. Decker, '84, H. P. De Forest, '84, T. S. Williams, '84, E. C. Hough, '85, Dr. Ralph Jenkins, '85, Miss Charlotte Smith, '85, R. T. Hill, '86, Mrs. Justina Robinson Hill, '85, C. D. White, '86, Mrs. Mary H. White, '85, V. A. Moore, '87, A. H. Washburn, '89.

—The *Sun* is considering the proposition of the formation of a Journalistic Association.

ANNUAL INSPECTION TOUR.

HOW SIBLEY COLLEGE MEN WILL SPEND THE SPRING VACATION.

The program of this year's Inspection Tour is now in the hands of the printer and will be distributed among those who go on the trip. The excursion is to be divided into four sections—Western, Eastern, Southern, and a special Eastern section for the Electrical Engineers.

The Western section will leave Ithaca Monday morning, March 26, and go to Pittsburg via Elmira and Harrisburg. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday will be spent in the "Smoky City," and the various iron and steel works, blast furnaces, etc., will be visited. Saturday will be spent in Lockport and Sunday at Niagara Falls. Monday the excursionists will be the guests of Hon. Hiram Sibley, in Rochester, where they will visit Rochester University, Powers Art Gallery, and Ward's Museum. In the evening a reception will be tendered them by Mr. Sibley at his residence. This section will get back to Ithaca in time for registration.

The Eastern section will go on Monday to Troy, and in the evening visit the Capitol at Albany. Tuesday they will go to New York, stopping a short time at Poughkeepsie. Their New York headquarters will be at the Continental Hotel, corner Broadway and 20th St. Wednesday and Thursday will be spent at the Metropolis. Friday the party will visit Newark and Patterson and return to New York in time for the Cornell Banquet at Delmonico's. Saturday the return trip will be made by way of Bethlehem, where Lehigh University will be one of the objects of attraction. The party will reach Ithaca Saturday evening, March 31. Those who wish to remain in New York over Saturday may do so.

The Southern section will leave here Sunday morning, March 25, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning, where they will remain two days, their headquarters being at the Continental Hotel. On Wednesday and Thursday the party will visit Chester and Wilmington, and in the evening reach Baltimore, where their headquarters will be Carrollton Hotel. While in Baltimore they will visit Johns Hopkins University. Friday afternoon will be spent at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. From Annapolis the party will go to Washington, where they will stay over Sunday. Here they will visit the Naval Ordnance Yard, Patent Office, National Museum, and opportunities will be given for seeing the Capitol and other objects of interest. They will

leave Washington Monday a. m., reaching Ithaca Tuesday morning.

The Electrical Engineers' section will leave Ithaca Monday a. m. and go by way of Schenectady to Albany—visit the State Capitol. Tuesday morning they will stop a short time at Troy and pass on to Hartford; visit Manchester and Waterbury Wednesday, Ansonia Thursday morning, and reach New York Thursday p. m. Friday will be spent in New York. Saturday will be spent in Newark and Orange, N. J., where the Edison and Weston laboratories will be visited. The party will leave Newark for Ithaca Saturday night.

This abstract is much condensed, but serves to show in barest outline the opportunities that are offered on any one of these sections of this excursion for a most enjoyable time as well as a most instructive inspection of the greatest mechanical establishments in the country. Passes have been secured on some of the roads and rates of one cent a mile on all the rest. Ladies and members of other than the technical courses are cordially invited to avail themselves of the privileges of this inspection tour.

WINTER MEETING.

Two Cornell records were broken last Saturday evening at the Winter Meeting, one by Mr. Hulett, '90, and the other by Mr. Ashley, '89. Mr. Hulett in the running high jump, cleared 5 ft. 4½ inches. Mr. Ashley in spring board jump, leaped 103¼ inches.

The events that created the most interest were the sparring contests. The best exhibitions of skill were the bouts between Mr. Hulett, '90 and Mr. Hagerman, '90, heavy weights in which Hulett won; Mr. Roess, '89, and Byrne, L. S., middle weights, in which Mr. Roess won a well deserved victory; Chester, L. S. and Heyl, S., light weights, in which Chester was the victor.

The catch-as-catch-can wrestling between Brooks, '90, and Wilson, L. S. was a fine display of skill. Brooks is a favorite and by his strategy soon downed his man. In the second bout Mr. Brooks sprained his knee but is rapidly recovering. The collar and elbow wrestling was a great contrast to this; there was no skill shown and the event was a mere display of strength. Upton succeeded in "yanking" Ehle down twice. The horizontal bar performance of Mr. Thurber '90, was a fine exhibition and the skill of Mr. Crane on the parallel bars and the flying rings was fully appreciated.

The tug-of-war contest between the classes of '90 and '91 was hotly contested. '91 won the drop; but at the end of the three minutes

'90 had won the second trial and thus winning the event.

The meeting was well attended and the proceeds of the evening will be very large. The following gentlemen had charge: Reteree, Mr. W. H. Sage; Judges, Professor White, and Mr. E. E. Hale, Jr., and Mr. Coville; Time-keeper, Mr. Psotta.

COMMUNICATION.

Editors of the Era:

Knowing the reluctance on your part to comment on the action of the mass-meeting that rejected the amendment to the ERA Constitution, will you not let me express my opinions for you?

The whole matter stands in this way. Those who opposed the amendments gave as their principal reason the fact that the acceptance of the change would throw the election of succeeding boards into the hands of a "clique," meaning by that T. N. E. Their actions implied that the present ERA board, and in fact the class of '89, could not be trusted to elect the best men as editors. Only the class of '90 was capable of making a wise choice.

Now, what those who advocated the amendment claim, and claim sincerely, is that the election of some of the editors by the ERA board would insure the selection of the best men in the University. The mere fact that they brought forward this amendment in order to cure a radical defect, is a sufficient pledge that they would elect only the best men as their successors. It is foolish to assert that they are actuated by unscrupulous motives. Moreover, it is a reflection on the character of some of the most fair-minded upperclassmen of Cornell to insinuate that they would publicly and in open light be guilty of actions which are done by the aforesaid "clique," privately and in the dark. Concerning the need of a reform in the ERA, it has been evident during my four years' course that the ERA has up to this year grown worse and worse. This year has been an exception, because the men who were elected put forth an extra effort to make the papers a success. In doing this they recognized that it was not possible and not right that there should always be such extra exertions. The way to obviate the difficulty was to obtain the power whereby they might choose editors on the basis of contributions, a plan which no right-minded man will deny is infinitely better than the haphazard and risky manner of election from the two upperclasses.

The mistake the ERA board made was to recommend such an extreme plan as election of

all the editors by the old board. This was making the case no better than it now stands. It was taking power out of the hands of the many and putting it into the hands of a few. In time such a plan would cause all interest in the paper to be lost, as much as by the present arrangement it is only a question of time when all the interest in what the ERA has to offer will be very meagre. The compromise that was proposed at the meeting is the only solution of the difficulty. It was this: let the board elect the minority of editors, on the basis of contributions, and the class elect the majority. This is a plan that was favored some years ago by men who knew most and best about college journalism at Cornell.

I prophesy that in one year, or two at the greatest, this same amendment which was rejected this week, will be proposed by most of the men who then rejected it. These men will come through experience to see their error. They will not *then* be blinded by prejudices of "cliques," and will *then* consider the permanent welfare of the Cornell ERA, and remote and not immediate advantages.

AN EX-EDITOR.

NOTICES.

Unitarian Church, Rev. J. W. Day, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundayschool and Professor Oliver's class in Ethics, from 12 to 1. Students always welcome.

MORPHOLOGY OF THE BRAIN.—Those who wish to take next term course 4, *Morphology of the Brain*, will please notify Professor Wilder, on or before Monday, March 12th.

FOR SALE.—A genuine Mohammedan prayer rug, direct from Turkey. Size 8x4 feet. Also ladies velvet sack and overcoat, made in an Oriental Harem. To be sold at cost, for want of money. For particulars address "Student" Box 1898.

CORNELLIANA.

—Oh, to be an "orator"!

—Decoration Day is to be a holiday.

—The Presbyterian Union met Tuesday evening.

—Go to Wilgus Opera House to-night and see "Gyp."

—Our base ball players will soon begin outdoor practice.

—Instructor Strong gave a prelim in logic Saturday and Monday.

—Sophomores will hand in their notes in Physics next Tuesday.

—Several students took part in a concert at the Baptist Church Tuesday night.

—Sophomore menus have arrived and are on sale at the bookstores. Price, fifty cents each.

—There will be no final examination in Mr. Schmidt-Wartenberg's section in German Composition.

—The examination in Science and Art of Teaching will take place on Thursday afternoon March 15.

—Between two and three hundred volumes on philology were received from Germany for the library.

—It is reported that H. C. Stanclift, '89 has resigned the presidency of the C. U. Christian Association.

—The Junior prize contest in Declamation will be held two weeks before the spring term examinations.

—The manager of our base ball team is trying to secure the New York league club for a game in Ithaca next month.

—The Methodist Alliance met Monday evening at 7.30 p. m. Papers were read by the Rev. Mr. Clark and Mrs. Chandler.

—We are glad to see the *Sun* giving so much encouragement to the lauding of a Journalistic Association. Who will start the boom?

—Memorandum for the benefit of a few frightened Sophomores: No clique runs this sheet; take care lest you permit a "boss" to run it.

—Recently. Somewhere in Ithaca. She: "What is your idea of unalloyed bliss?" Ardent Junior: "To have you and no examinations."

—The charter election Tuesday decided that the present police force will remain in office another year. Weep, Freshmen and Sub-Freshmen.

—Another military hop will probably take place early next term. These hops have been an exceptionally enjoyable feature of University life this year.

—Esterly, '89, read a paper before Professor Tyler's American History class on the "History of Journalism in New York down to the Revolution."

—Professor Marx furnished the leading article for the last number of the *Academy*. It is entitled, "Preparatory training for Scientific and Technical Studies."

—The Sibley College men are already arranging for the spring trips. One party goes to New York, one to Philadelphia and Washington, and one to Pittsburg.

—Since Decoration Day has been made a holiday, will attendance at the parade of the batallion on that day be required? This is the question now agitating the underclassman's mind.

—The examination in Military Science, which is not assigned on the schedule issued last term, will take place on Monday, March 19, at 3 o'clock, in the Geological Lecture room.

—Professor Schurman responded to the toast "Canada and the United States" at the banquet of the Canadian Club in New York last Friday evening. He opposed the annexation scheme.

—Mr. Evans desires the Seniors to appear at his gallery as soon as possible to sit for their photographs. According to the terms of the contract, members of the class must sit for the pictures before the end of this month.

—The volunteer companies in military drill returned equipments on Wednesday, and broke ranks until next term when they will reorganize under command of the same officers and will take the posts of honor in the batallion. This drill has been highly interesting and instructive and the volunteers made very commendable progress in tactics.

—The opening article in the *March Outing*, is a very interesting treatise on the evolution of college foot ball in America. The paper is profusely illustrated, and attracts wide attention among college men. The author is R. H. Hodge, Jr. of the Princeton F. C. of this year, and the illustrator is Henry Hall, an alumnus of the same college.

—The special course of lectures in Ethics which will be given next term by Professor Schurman, in response to a petition from students who will not be in the University another year, will afford many students an opportunity of taking valuable work which otherwise would have been missed. Professor Schurman deserves many thanks for sacrificing his time which he had intended for other work. The course promises to be very popular.

—The Bishop Comedy Co., delighted a large audience last night with the charming comedy drama, "Mugg's Landing." To-night they present the popular play "Gyp, the Queen of the Bluffs." At the matinee to-morrow, "Mugg's Landing" will be repeated and in the evening "Dot, the Harem-Scarem" will occupy the boards. The company is a good one and their repertoire comprises some of the latest hits of the American stage. Popular prices.

—From a letter recently received from a Cornell alumnus now residing in Washington, we learn that the lectures which ex-President White is delivering at the Columbian University of that city, on "the Causes of the French Revolution," are more largely attended than any others given there this year. There are nine lectures in the course, beginning at 4.30 p. m. each day; but at 3 o'clock the room is usually comfortably filled, and the house, the platform even, are crowded when the lecture begins.

—At a "conference" held last Saturday at the Zeta Psi house, it was decided to organize an Inter-Fraternity Base Ball League in which there will be five teams representing Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Kappa Alpha, Psi Upsilon and Zeta Psi. Each nine will play one game with each of the others and the schedule of games will soon be decided upon. A pennant will be given to the club winning the largest number of games. Doubtless much amusement will be derived from these friendly contests.

PERSONALS.

H. H. SOULE, '81, edits a semi-weekly at Rahway, N. J.

J. H. RUSSELL, '86, is principal of the Ellington, N. Y. Academy.

C. D. WHITE, is still at Washington, D. C., in the U. S. National Museum.

W. JUDSON SMITH, '78, read a paper before the Farmers' Institute a few weeks ago.

MISS CHARLOTTE SMITH, '85, is teaching German in the Washington D. C. High School.

V. A. MOORE, '87, has been promoted and receives a salary of \$1200 in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. His work is in Bacteriology.

G. Q. CORAY, '87, and J. M. ROMNEY, '86, are to establish a new newspaper in Salt Lake City, Utah. It will be called the *Western Weekly*, and will be devoted to news, literature and farm and household science.

REV. J. S. AINSLIE, '81, after graduating went to the Yale Theological Seminary and from there to Ogdensburg and began his work in the ministry. He founded a Congregational church and has now a fine \$14,000 Gothic church, almost paid for; a congregation of a hundred families, upwards of four hundred attendants at church and a Sunday School of two hundred. The church holds the primacy of Northern New York.

AN odd development of woman's business and professional energy is that of Dr. Olga Neymann, who has for some time been a successful

practitioner of dentistry in New York. She was one of the early female graduates of this University and possessed a longing for independence. She learned type-writing and stenography of Miss Mary F. Seymour, and devoted herself to it so energetically that she soon became one of the most expert writers in the city and could command a good salary. Then she thought dentistry would be more to her mind, and went to Philadelphia for a two-years' course, which she completed with credit, and at once opened an office and acquired a paying business.

COLLEGE NOTES.

At a mass meeting at Dartmouth, \$1700 was subscribed for the support of the base ball nine.—*Princeton*.

The class of '79 of Princeton, has been considering the project of presenting that institution with a statue of Dr. McCosh, which is to be life size and to cost \$25,000.

The will of Mrs. Urania Battell Humphrey, who died recently at Norfolk, Conn., contains charitable bequests amounting to \$90,000, including \$26,000 to Yale College.

The night of the last day of examinations about fifty collegians armed with enormous paper telescopes, occupied the front rows in the Providence Opera House. "She" was on the docket. It is needless to say that Rome was made to howl in good earnest.—*Brunonian*.

The second annual convention of the Central Intercollegiate Press Association was held in Philadelphia, January 28. Mr. Hodge of the *Princetonian*, was elected president for the ensuing year. It is intended to extend the membership until all the colleges of the middle states are members. Let some one start and we will follow.

During the past year Williams College has been made the recipient of a gift which consists of a collection of paintings in oil and water color, comprising many a masterpiece of ancient or modern master. It was given to the college by Mr. J. W. Field, whose extensive knowledge of art, gained in his many travels, fitted him to choose wisely and well.

M. F. Webster, a Cornell Senior was in Canton during the Farmers' Institute before which he read a paper on Education for Farmers' Sons. On Wednesday evening, Feb. 8th, a banquet was tendered him at the Hodskin House by the St. Lawrence chapter of Beta Theta Pi, of which fraternity he is a member.—*The Laurentia*.

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The restrictions placed upon Amherst students who receive scholarships are as follows: Every recipient must sign a document saying that he has not entered a billiard room, except in our Gymnasium, during the term, nor used tobacco, nor drunk liquor as a beverage, nor paid any money as tuition for dancing, and must also send in a signed account of his expenses during the year just passed.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

MY COUNTRY, 'TIS OF THEE.

France has the lily, England the rose,
Everybody knows where the shamrock grows,
Scotland has the thistle, that grows on the hill,
But America's emblem is the \$1.00 bill.

—Trinity Tablet.

—'Twas to be a great contest of muscle,
And the backers were all in a buscle,
When a big burly "Cop,"
On the scene chanced to drop,
And it seemed quite essential to muscle.

—Yale Record.

"POOR THING."

An aspiring young poet had written a rhyme,
Which he hoped to see printed in course of due
thyme;

But the mer—
ciles "Ed."
Knocked his hopes
In the head,

And his genius he's willing to sell for a dhyeme.

—Yale Record.

—She had pursed her lips up sweetly,
And was waiting for good night,
While her eyes shone, O so brightly!
With a fond and holy light.

All his heart was wildly beating;
Hardly had he hoped for this,
Thus to seal their first fond meeting
With affection's holy kiss.

Could we but foresee disaster—
Oh, the pangs that mortals feel!
Then his fainting breath came faster,
And he cursed the orange peel.

—Wesleyan Argus.

BRIC-A-BRAC—WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

Then his hand he placed, as ever,
On his heart,
And swore from her he'd never,
Never part.

Well he knew, that Boston drummer,
How sly Cupid had all summer
Dogged his steps, the little bummer!
With his dart.

Quickly Cupid caught the notion,
Wily Greek!
Deftly made his arrow's motion
More oblique.

Though, "Dost shield a spot so oaken?
At thy head shall fly my token!"—
In a trice its point was broken
On his cheek. —Wesleyan Argus.

A WONDER OF LOGIC.

Young Brown returned from college,
His head so filled with knowledge
(The Freshman year, of course, you understand),
His fond and doting mother
Could scarce believe another
So wise and bright existed in the land.

He quoted logic daily,
And used to prate quite gaily
Of major premise, minor, and the rest;
His father oft perplexing
With syllogisms vexing,—
Though, truth to tell, he rarely came out best.

One morn the son was showing
Th' advantages of knowing
With only two eggs left, there more must be.
"That's one!" The *pere* assented.
"That's two!" He smiled contented.
"But two and one will evermore make three."

His father answered blandly:
"My boy, you've reasoned grandly;
This logic is the strangest thing I've heard."
One egg he gave the mother,
Himself then took another;
"And you, my son," he said, "can have the third."
—Independent.



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Clinton Block, will open Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14th and 15th, for the arrangement of classes. Having just returned from New York, where I have taken a special course in the latest mode of instruction under the oldest and acknowledged leader of the profession, namely, L. DeGarmo Brookes, the following recommendation explains itself:

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, '87.

Mr. E. W. Prager,

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in recommending you as a very capable professor of dancing, and fully competent to impart to others the latest fashionable styles and dances you have taken so much pains to acquire while under my instruction.

Yours very truly,
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Respectfully,
E. W. PRAGER.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

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The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

TERMS:

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

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WITH the present number, the ERA makes its tri-annual bow. This term will be the peroration of our year's literary work. We grasp our editorial quill with a new grip, determined to make our paper more than ever deserving of the liberal patronage it has received. Our sporting editor, who has been having rather an easy time of it during the winter, has already been to see his tailor. Clad in conspicuous plaids, a fancy vest and an offer to bet, he will follow the ball nine and

crew to victory and will faithfully tell you of all their achievements. Our hard-worked society editor will take more or less of a vacation until commencement week, when he will blossom forth again with all his former floescence. Our literary editors will be more literary than ever, and our news-gathers will fill their columns with the spiciest bits of college news. Thus filled with new enthusiasm we enter upon the duties of our last term as college journalists.

THE action taken at the meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association at Syracuse, on March 17, was not unexpected by those interested in athletic games at this University, nor thoughtlessly precipitate on the part of the delegates present at the meeting. On the grounds that Cornell has refused to surrender a cup honorably won at Utica, it was moved that she should be expelled from the Intercollegiate Association. Rochester dissented and voted "no" on this resolution. Syracuse, Union and Hamilton, with Fourth-of-July enthusiasm, voted in favor of the resolution, thus casting poor, unfortunate Cornell out in the cold. No more can our representatives plunge into combat with our sister colleges. We are consigned to the care of the unfeeling, bitter world and forever henceforth denied the blessed privilege of waging friendly hostility with our former affectionate enemies. The fight will go on, but the rich plums will be plucked by others than Cornellians. No doubt our ancient but withering ex-adversaries so long accustomed to satisfying themselves with paltry third prizes and an occasional second, will revel in frantic joy when they find in their clutches some genuine firsts, and in these moments of hilarious enthusiasm, they will never spare a charitable thought for luckless, exiled Cornell, basking in the cruel sunshine of freedom from foemen "unworthy of her

steal." Cornell has been bringing home nearly all the prize cups for the last few years without any serious difficulty, and yet she would bend to steal one that she had not rightfully won? Hardly. At Utica, the hundred-yard dash was called, but Cornell's representative was not notified. The race was started contrary to rule, and was consequently ruled out by the judges. When time was called for another race, Horr, our own sprinter, was at the scratch, and he was an easy victor. He was awarded the cup. Singularly enough, Cornell has refused to part with the trophy; she considers the cup more desirable than membership in the Association, and she shows a most admirable judgement. To the remaining colleges in the Intercollegiate Association, Cornell wishes many happy field days, much happier than they have been when we received all the prizes and envy from our little foes. We shall continue living and growing and overshadowing them as we have done for twenty years. Our lot is exile not defeat.

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY UNDER WILLIAM I.

"How he found Germania, and how he leaves her."

Oct. 7, 1858, Prince William of Prussia became Regent, owing to the insanity that had befallen his brother, and Jan. 2, 1861, the day of his brother's death, he became King William I. of Prussia. He was 62 years of age when appointed Regent, and consequently nearly 92 when he died on Friday morning March, 9, 1888.

His eventful reign constitutes an epoch in Prussian history which will stand in solid worth and reputation alongside of that of Frederick the Great. However we may be affected in judgment by our nearness of relation to that epoch, and by the glitter of its proud military successes, try as much as we will, we cannot obscure the events themselves which make it what it is. It offers a remarkable contrast politically to the weak, changeful, and disorderly reign of Frederick William IV., as well as to the mild and undemonstrative latter part of the rule of the father, Frederick William III. It is marked by a purpose, a unanimity of aim, and by such a list of brilliant achievements that every page of its history is inspiring. The more prominent of these

achievements are the successful Conflict Period (with Parliament); the systematic and thorough reform of the army around which a great part of the success clusters; the shrewd solution of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute; the war with Austria, and as a result, the North German Confederation; the war with France, and grandest of all the formation of the New German Empire.

The Revolution of 1848 in Prussia, and the consequent concession of popular rights in the shape of the Prussian Constitution of 1850, gave a stimulus to the liberal movement in that state which found its expression in the bitter conflict between the Diet and the Ministry, from 1862 to 1866. Here the King's purpose, as represented and strengthened by Bismarck, namely, to increase and not diminish the power of monarchical rights,—to be the machinery and not the machine,—remained unwavering. This policy so firmly maintained, although infringing on constitutional rights in the expenditure of money for the reorganization of the army without the consent of the Diet, bore good results. Bismarck and the King felt that there was a higher moral law which justified them. They were forging ahead in the face of obstacles with a definite aim in view, which to have revealed to the Diet would have indeed been suicidal.

It was not until the latter part of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, in fact after the Convention of Gastein, that Prussia's keen policy began to be shadowed forth. Prussia had led Austria skillfully into the affairs of the duchies and Austria had blindly and disastrously followed. It soon became inevitable that the longer Austria retained control over her portion of the duchies, the more strained were her relations with Prussia. This, then, was the immediate cause of the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, but the remote cause lay in the peculiar relations of the two countries. From the very nature of things, from the circumstances of situation, sympathies of people, and the intensified hostility of years, it was evident that the rivalry must be sooner or later settled. It was pushed forward rather than delayed from the time that King William and "Counsellor" Bismarck began to devote their energies to place Prussia on an invincible footing. The brilliant Seven Weeks' Campaign proved that the footing was indeed invincible.

But the work was not yet completed. Prussia was far more powerful than before as a result of the formation of the North German Confederation, but not yet powerful enough. By this Confederation Prussia annexed the territories of Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover,

Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and the free city of Frankfort. The federation north of the Main was strong and thorough. The one thing lacking was the absence of Prussia's authority over the South-German states. It was quite essential to her security that these states should "throw their fortunes in" with the North German Confederation rather than with France or Austria; and they soon half-heartedly did so in the formation of military treaties. In the howl that arose from France over the publication of these treaties it is evident that the King and Bismarck saw the way clear to the realization of their hopes. From that time onward every means was used to strengthen the relation between North and South Germany. As the last means came the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, and the means was successful.

On the 18th of January, 1871, nearly sixty-five years after the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire, on the one hundred and seventieth anniversary of the coronation of the first king of Prussia, the German Empire was proclaimed under the hereditary rule of the house of Hohenzollern as rulers of Prussia.

Such is a brief summary of the political history of the reign of King William I. of Prussia, interwoven with which is the constitutional progress of Germany.

The New German Empire with all its greatness causes the experiments of Germany in federalism since 1806 to appear insignificant in comparison. The Germanic Confederation of 1815 which lasted so many years, propped up from time to time as occasion demanded, was interesting from its looseness. The Frankfort Parliament had something of the right idea but not the sufficient support to make it of influence, and its life was short. Running through these experiments, and the history of Germany since 1815, was the powerful rivalry of Austria and Prussia which would have neutralized even the best of experiments. The North German Confederation of 1866 was a step in another and the right direction. It needed but the strengthening it received by the formation of the German Empire to make it complete. Yet it may be questioned whether the German Empire as we now know it is a complete union of states. The mere fact that it is a Federal Union, an aggregation of numerous German states under the Presidency of Prussia, makes its existence precarious. Although bearing the name Empire it has nevertheless not that organic life which our conception of an Empire pictures for us. Mr. Bryce puts this happily in the following words: "This loose and anomalous federal constitution is the

heritage of the old Holy Roman Empire, which in endeavoring to win for the Emperor a commanding European international position, allowed kings and princes to spring up beside him in Germany, and wrest from him nearly all the domestic power which had once been his. But if in this the influence of that great shadow of the past be thought pernicious, it ought not the less to be remembered, that to it is in great measure due this last renewal of national life. It is the tradition of a glorious unity, in the days when Germany led the world, that has made Germany again the central power of continental Europe, and the arbiter of its destinies."*

That this reference to Germany's "tradition of a glorious unity" is none too poetic is evident to the thinking historian of that country. A bird's-eye view of the events of the recent past will take in first and most important of all the inspiring development of Prussia under Frederick the Great; a development that has developed, and been made only stronger by temporary reverses of fortune. If enlightenment and progress appeared to have deserted Prussia during the Austrian reactionary period of the early part of this century, it was evident from the rapidity of her brilliant growth of later years that there was something below the *surface* of things. Austria was the weakest when she seemed the strongest; Prussia the strongest when she seemed the weakest. The years of Frederick the Great's reign in Prussia, the War of Liberation, the revolutionary movement of 1830 and 1848, the influences of religion, education and art, then,—all of which stimulated by this "tradition of a glorious unity,"—have helped to create a spirit in Germany which is the foundation of her present progress. This spirit has been more than wisely directed, although at times apparently checked. Germany owes much in this respect to the genius of Bismarck and to the sanction of and cooperation in his work, by the late Emperor. It is often asked, what of Germany when Bismarck dies? and this is a question that answers itself by another: will the national spirit of the German people be strong enough then to assert itself? And has the German love of unity and patriotism, which the adversities of centuries have moulded, become strong enough to direct *itself*? B.

*Bryce's Holy Roman Empire, p. 442.

Harvard is much shocked over the suicide of Professor Young, the Assistant in History. He was a very popular, brilliant young man. The cause was temporary insanity from over study.

GOOD-NIGHT.

Good-night! those simple words that fall
 So often from our careless lips—
 And yet they hold a charm for all;
 Our dream into the future dips
 Finding a fair land of delight—
 Good-night!

How soft is the "good-night" said,
 Some summer eve of joyous June!
 Low droops the maiden's rose-crowned head:
 "Good-night—but must you go so soon?"
 Oh, golden hour! Oh, love's delight!
 Good-night!

We say good-night to little ones
 Whose trustful eyes have tired grown;
 Ah dimpled daughters! darling sons!
 How tender is the wistful tone
 That wishes all your future bright!
 Good-night!

Then, faintly breathed, the last "Good-night,"
 That comes before the dreamless sleep;
 It falls upon us like the blight
 Of cruel frost. Alone we weep
 For vanished love and lost delight.
 Good-night!

Courage! dear heart, the day is brief—
 Soon to us comes an evening hour
 In which we say "Good-night" to grief,
 And threatening clouds no longer lower.
 All glorious is the sunset's light!
 Good-night.

—MAY PRESTON.

*THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
TOUR.*

Professor Nichols and about a dozen students in Electrical Engineering left Ithaca on Monday, March 26th, at the delightful hour of 6 a. m., via the Lehigh Valley railroad for Schenectady. The original number had been increased little by little along the road until the party was sixteen strong on arriving at its destination.

Here a more or less successful attempt was made to satisfy the cravings of the inner man and then Mr. George Dusingberre, Cornell '86, conducted the party in a sleigh first to the works of the Edison Mfg. Co. and then to the Westinghouse plant of which he is superintendent.

In the evening the party went to Albany and waded through the remnants of the blizzard to the Capitol where a model lighting plant of the Weston system is to be seen.

In spite of the weather and the verdict of the engineer at the Capitol that "book electrics" could be had for five dollars a week, the boys managed to keep up their good spirits.

In fact one of the party got so bold as to attempt to short circuit a Thompson Houston 50 light machine. For further information see that gentleman's thumb.

The night was spent in Troy and the next morning the party took the B. & A. to Hartford where they visited the works of the Waterhouse Electrical Mfg. Co.

The next halt was called at Manchester. Here the boys were welcomed by Professor Anthony, now electrician of the Mather Electrical Co. Prof. Anthony was found to be not nearly so formidable in this capacity as in the class room.

At noon the party returned to Hartford and at the invitation of Professor Anthony partook of an excellent dinner at the Hartford club.

Wednesday night was spent in New Haven, the next morning in visiting the immense mills of the Ansonia Brass & Copper Co. at Ansonia, and on Thursday afternoon rather a tired crowd arrived in that haven of rest (?)—New York. The metropolis proved to have so many attractions—not all electrical attractions—that the party did not meet again as a whole until Saturday morning when they went to Orange and visited the laboratory of Thos. A. Edison. This was perhaps the most interesting part of the trip. The laboratory contains a number of beautiful electrical instruments and here the hearts of many of the students were gladdened by seeing other mortals toiling over the horizontal intensity in their new copper-house.

The party had the good luck to find the great inventor working over his latest production—the phonograph and to hear that wonderful instrument repeat the Cornell slogan like a true Cornellian—at a little distance. The afternoon was spent in Newark and in the evening the party broke up, some to return to Ithaca, others to go back to New York to while away the time until registration should force them to return.

In every place visited the representatives of the various companies were found anxious to be of service and it is largely to them that the trip owes its success.

The Yale nine will open the season at Philadelphia, March 30th, playing with the University of Pennsylvania. They have also arranged two games with the New Yorks on April 2d and 2d.—*Brunonian*.

The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that college students of legal age have the right of voting in college towns.—*Wesleyan Argus*.

FEASTING CORNELLIANs.

THE BANQUET OF THE NEW YORK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

About ninety ardent Cornellians sat down to Delmonico's tables Thursday evening, March 29. This was the eighth annual banquet of our New York Alumni Association. The date of the banquet had been put forward one day, and, in consequence not so many undergraduates were present as was expected. In other respects, however, this annual gathering of the sons of old Cornell was a great success. We give substantially the *New York Tribune's* report though we are indebted to the *Herald* for our abstract of Gov. Woodford's speech.

E. Perry Sturges, President of the Association, was Master of the Feast and led the guests through the labyrinths of the dinner with discretion and judgment, and then engineered the oratory in a manner that was satisfactory to all.

Among the prominent guests were the President of Cornell, Charles Kendall Adams, General Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain of South Carolina, Postmaster J. C. Hendrix of Brooklyn, Professors Thurston, Nichols, Collin Bailey and B. G. Smith and Instructors Henckels and Kemp.

Some of the others present were: Dr. Louis L. Seaman, Dr. Malcolm Seal, Dr. Robert T. Morris, Francis W. Halsey and Goodwin Brown of Albany; John Frankenheimer, E. K. Rossiter, Dr. Thomas, L. Grant, Dewitt Warner, Walter C. Kerr, A. B. Humphrey, Dr. M. J. Roberts; Dr. E. M. Roberts, Rollin C. Horr, and E. M. Howard of Philadelphia; Henry W. Sackett, Calvin Tompkins, G. Putnam Serviss, DeBorden Wilmot, Chas. H. Blair, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Hiram J. Messenger, Albert Buchman, James A. Norton, Henry C. Sommers, Henry S. Concklin, C. H. Johnson, J. L. Harrison, I. A. Shaler, Asst. Registrar A. H. Grant, and from the undergraduates, Messrs. Ickelheimer and Acker.

When coffee was served Mr. Sturges started the speech making with an excellent address inspired by warm affection for Cornell. He predicted that Cornell would, within the lifetime of many of those present, become the largest, best equipped and most complete university in the country. The applause showed that the sons of Cornell agreed with him.

President Adams next spoke for the University. Here are some of the things he said: "When I had the pleasure of meeting you last year, I was so venturesome as to predict that this year the number of students would reach

a thousand. The actual number has been 1,029, and still the University is not old enough to have a grandchild. (Applause.) But Cornell is running no competitive race. I suppose we reject from failure to pass examinations, a greater number than any other institution in the country. While Yale and Harvard, if I am not misinformed, require 50 as a minimum average mark for graduation, Cornell requires a minimum average mark of 70. Certain it is that her prosperity is not due to laxity. No! it is owing to a fact of another kind. It has been the determination of the trustees to make every department of the University in its equipment, and in its personnel as well, the very best possible of its kind. (Applause.)

"The New York Association" was responded to by C. H. Johnson, who said many funny things about the gastronomic feats which the Association had accomplished at Delmonico's, and followed it up by some wise things about the duty of those whom Cornell had sent forth fitted to fight the battle of life.

General Stewart L. Woodford eloquently responded to the toast "Our Founder:"

After tracing the generosity of Mr. Ezra Cornell and the progress of the University the orator told of the last time he saw the founder. "He was then weak, silent, brave. That far away look was in his eye that comes to men who, with time for thought and with knowledge that the change is at hand, are beginning to look across the river and into the shadows. Bravely he had conquered the great fortune, generously he had given a full third, perhaps nearly one-half, that fortune to build a university 'where any person may find instruction in any study.' But if he was great in vigorous life, when he strove and planned and gave, he seems to me now, as I recall it all, greatest when he patiently awaited death. He worked on while life lasted and fell asleep when death came. He knew that he had planned wisely, and was sure that those plans for the endowment of the University would ripen into great fortune.

"That fortune came, and is to-day our own. He knew that he had given honestly and for good to his fellowmen, and was as sure that men would finally know and fully confess the truth as he was sure that His God knew it already.

"I love to see young men who are young in heart as well as in body, plucky, truthful, generous, frolicsome. I hope never to see the young men of Cornell dyspeptic in body and shrivelled in soul and hypocritical in speech. But I do want to see them clean and pure and manly, respecting themselves, respecting wom-

en; ashamed to do a deed or speak a work they would not have their mothers see and hear. In a word let me plead with these graduates to help to set the fashion and give such direction to the student life at Cornell that our University shall be worthy what it cost our founder—his labor and his life.

John DeWitt Warner revived old memories of "The Campus," Mr. Hendrix spoke for "The Public Service." "The People's University" was responded to by ex-Gov. Chamberlain, Professor Collin spoke for "The Faculty," and A. B. Humphrey sounded the praises of "Prominent Cornellians."

The annual election of officers of the Association took place before the dinner and resulted as follows: President, Walter C. Kerr; first vice-president, D. B. Wilmot; second, L. G. Rosenblatt; third, Henry W. Sackett; secretary, Chas. H. Johnson; treasurer, A. B. Humphrey; executive committee, John DeWitt Warner, L. L. Seaman, H. S. Concklin, R. T. Morris, H. J. Messenger and Frank A. Wright.

THE SOUTHERN TOUR.

The 9.34 train on the Lehigh Valley road Sunday evening, March 25th, carried a party consisting of Professors Van Vleck and Cleaves and about twenty students besides Professor Newberry with the chemistry section. The party arrived in Philadelphia early Monday morning and after breakfast at the Continental Hotel, the shops of the Sellers Machine Co. were visited. After dinner the Baldwin Locomotive Works were inspected. These were interesting though less courtesy was shown here than at any other place. A trip to the Midvale Steel Works, situated about eight miles out of the city and the examination of Cramp's ship yards was Tuesday's programme. Monday and Tuesday evenings various places of amusement were visited though Dixies "Adonis" and Robson & Crane's "Henrietta" were the favorites. Wednesday morning the party went to the Roach yards at Chester where a sound steamer and other smaller vessels are on the stocks. When Wilmington was reached, the Jackson, Sharp Co. Car Shops were visited where every attention possible was given the party. Mr. Jackson in person exhibited the works, and in the evening gave a very pleasant reception at his home. Thursday after a thorough inspection of Harlan and Hollingworth's and the Betts Machine Co. Works, the party left for Baltimore. Friday morning Johns Hopkins University was visited and President Gilman gave a short account of the history, aims

and work of the institution. Professor Remsen, author of the chemistry used here, exhibited his laboratory more especially, however, to the chemistry section. After a dinner at the Carrollton the party left for Annapolis to inspect the Naval Academy. The Superintendent was very polite and spent several hours showing the interesting parts of the institution.

After this the party was scattered. Some returned to Baltimore and some went on to Washington. The majority remained in Washington until Monday night. The Capitol, public buildings and in fact the greater part of the city were seen. Many of the party went to the President's reception Monday afternoon. Tuesday was spent in Elmira renewing acquaintances there and Ithaca reached Tuesday evening. Every moment of the trip was enjoyed though most of the party returned sadly deficient in cash.

SAGE CHAPEL PREACHERS.

The following is the list of preachers at the Chapel, for this term:

- April 8.—Rev. Professor W. P. Coddington, D. D., (Methodist) Syracuse University.
 April 15.—The Rev. Chas. S. Pomeroy, D. D., (Presbyterian) Cleveland, O.
 April 22.—The Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., (Episcopalian) New York City.
 April 29.—The Rev. J. H. Twichell, A. M., (Congregational) Hartford, Conn.
 May 6.—The Rt. Rev. S. S. Harris, D. D., LL. D., (Episcopalian) Bishop of Michigan.
 May 13.—The Rev. R. S. McArthur, D. D., (Baptist) New York.
 May 20.—The Rev. E. E. Hale, D. D., (Unitarian) Boston, Mass.
 May 27.—The Rev. Philip S. Moxom, D. D., (Baptist) Boston, Mass.
 June 3.—The Rev. Robert Collyer, (Unitarian) New York.
 June 10.—The Rev. A. H. Tuttle, D. D., (Methodist) Wilkes Barre, Pa.
 June 17.—Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D. LL. D., (Congregational) New York City.

The first clergyman to occupy the Sage pulpit this term is Rev. W. P. Coddington, Professor of Greek and Ethics in Syracuse University. The professor is a general favorite at his own University; and is well known at Cornell. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the foremost preachers in the M. E. denomination.

OUR FORMER DEAN.

The Iowa City *Republican* contained, a few weeks since, a long article of congratulation and praise for the prosperous condition of the State University under the management of its new president, Professor Schaeffer. We quote the following: "At the graduation exercises last week of the Medical Departments of the Iowa State University, 72 students presented themselves for the regular examination and 72 passed. The examinations were of the highest class, and the flattering result obtained really belongs to the phenomenal. A more earnest or enthusiastic gathering of students we have never beheld.

The new President, Dr. Schaeffer, aside from being an accomplished scholar of the highest acquirements, is an enthusiastic worker and has now already a fine place with the entire force—faculty and students. It was a rich endowment of the University when President Schaeffer was secured.

DEATH OF MRS. F. H. MORGAN.

Mrs. Morgan, wife of F. H. Morgan, Instructor in Chemistry in the University, died on Tuesday afternoon, after a short illness. She had been very sick, but until within a few hours of her death, her recovery was fully expected. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon at Cascadilla and on the following morning the remains were taken to Springfield, Mass., her former home, where the interment took place.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Morgan leaves three children, the eldest aged four years. The bereaved husband and children have the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends.

CORNELLIANA.

- 75 cents
- Will buy the
- ERA for the Spring term!
- Tutein at the Wilgus Tuesday next.
- Seniors are now busily engaged in exchanging photographs.
- Many Seniors spent their vacation in the Library, at work on Theses.
- The Gym has been overhauled thoroughly and much improved in appearance.
- Jarbeau and her superb company play a return engagement here on April 18.
- The Junior section in Railroad Engineering began work as early as possible in the term.

—Johnston's History of the United States will be used by the Senior section in American History.

—Woodford orations were all handed in before to-day noon. There will be about a dozen competing.

—The two sections in English History have been consolidated and now meet together at twelve o'clock.

—Professor Collin will meet his class in Criminal Law, only on Wednesdays and Thursdays this term.

—The first Sophomores Essay is due April 18. The subjects for this term call for argumentative productions.

—Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who lectured in Library Hall on Tuesday evening, visited the University on Wednesday.

—The class in political economy did not meet this week. The first recitation of the term will take place Monday.

—The Base Ball Nine will be chosen next Saturday, if the weather permits outdoor practice by that time will begin.

—A special meeting of the faculty was held Wednesday afternoon to consider petitions from students, in regard to registration.

—The initial number of the *Cornell Magazine* will appear on April 14. The editors promise a very interesting number.

—Some of our subscribers have not yet paid their subscriptions. We urge the delinquents to settle their accounts as soon as possible.

—Small bulletin boards have been placed at the main entrances of the University buildings and are intended to put an end to the defacing of doors.

—On Friday evening, April 16, at half past seven the Juniors in oratory will speak in the Botanical Lecture Room. All are invited to be present.

—Who will be on for the Woodford? Several "dark horses" are in the field and it is said that some have become interested at the last moment and have written within two weeks.

—Three hours of draughting and machine designing have been substituted for the quantitative laboratory work formerly required of the Juniors in Sibley during the spring term.

—The Juniors in elocution will deliver short orations some evening next week in the Botanical Lecture Room. The purpose of this exercise is to give the students an opportunity to appear before a large audience, and to test their relative merits. The contestants for the Junior Prize will be chosen from these speakers.

—In Mr. Hale's section in English Literature, lectures are now being given on the novelists of the eighteenth century. Later will follow a critical analysis of John Ruskin's prose.

—It is rumored that some of our best oarsmen refuse to row on the crew this year. The reason given, is that the few races possible do not repay the loss of time and comfort incident to training.

—The president of the Tennis Association has appointed F. L. Durland '89 a member of the executive committee of the Association in place of W. F. Rackemann who has left the University.

—Wouldn't laugh? Wend thy way to Wilgus Opera House next Tuesday evening and see the beautiful and accomplished soubrette, Miss Carrie Tutein, in "Nan's Acre Lot, or Struck Gas."

—There will be a meeting of the Tennis Association, Monday at 1 p. m. in the Geological lecture room. The advisability of holding a tournament this term and other matters of business will be discussed.

—There will be no examination in Senior American History but special examinations will be held at stated periods during the term. Anyone missing one of those will be obliged to take a final examination.

—The class in Social Science will meet hereafter at 4.30, on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The first excursion will be to Willard Asylum, next Saturday. Professor Sanborn's course is unusually popular this year.

—The suggestion that *Cornellian* editors should be elected in the spring term, immediately after the appearance of the publication of the preceding board, is a good one. More time should be given to the work on making our annual a credit to the University.

—The Sibley trips cost more than was expected and most of the fellows were "dead broke" by the time they reached home. Borrowing was also common and the old Cornell men in the different places had many good friends, provided they had any money to lend.

—Professor Schurman desires us to announce that at the request of many students he has decided to give a course of lectures on Ethics of a very elementary character adapted to the needs of those having no previous acquaintance with mental or moral Philosophy. The course will be open to all students of the University though none will receive credit for it. The time set for the lectures is Tuesdays at eleven o'clock in the philosophical lecture room beginning Tuesday the 10th inst.

—Miss Carrie Tutein is a charming actress and delightful singer. She has secured an enviable position on the American stage. Her support includes Harry Pepper, the celebrated tenor, and a full company of comedians. See Tutein in "Nan's Acre Lot" at the Wilgus Opera House, next Tuesday evening. Seats on sale at Finch's.

—At a meeting of the executive committee, held Thursday, Professor Flagg's resignation was accepted. Professor Wheeler will take charge of the Greek Department together with his work in Philology. The following non-resident lecturers in the Law School were appointed: Hon. F. M. Finch, ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, Hon. B. F. Thurston, G. S. Potter, Esq., A. H. Walker, Esq., and M. D. Ernell, Esq.

—In one way or another, the Easter vacation was a heavy one for many of the students, some of the Sibley men put in their spring term shop-work, thus relieving themselves of many weary hours of labor during the coming warm weather. A number of Seniors delved among the tomes in the library evolving their theses, and generous delegations of the other students went on the various spring excursions, visiting the large mechanical and electrical establishments and picking up much valuable information.

—The first drill of the term occurred Wednesday afternoon, and was confined to the simpler movements in the School of the Company. When the novelty wears off, and the cadets become accustomed to the drill, after their long rest, battalion drill will be resumed. Discipline has been rigorous this year and the Battalion is in excellent condition, so that a term of real soldierly drilling may be expected. The careless cadets will be formed in awkward squads where they will be left to a monotonous existence while those who are conscientious in their work, will illustrate the poetry of tactics.

—The Glee Club gives the first concert of the term next Friday evening. Within three weeks concerts will be given in Cazenovia, Auburn, Rochester, Elmira, and Binghamton. The club will be cut down to seventeen voices and Messrs. Kolb and McComb will go as soloists. The banjo club will render two selections at each concert. Very little is heard about the work done by this organization until a concert is given but they have had at least two rehearsals a week for months and if they do not succeed it will not be their fault. We hope neighboring cities will give them the welcome they deserve.

PERSONALS.

JNO. N. OSTROM is a Civil Engineer at Dallas, Texas.

PROFESSOR HUTCHINS was in N. Y. City during the vacation.

WILKINSON, '89, is at home with the measles. He will soon be back.

F. H. TOMLINSON is with the Lawrence Iron and Steel Co. of Ironton, Ohio.

PROFESSOR SCHURMAN and family were in N. Y. City during the vacation.

ICKELHEIMER and Wise, '88, attended the alumni banquet at Delmonico's.

EX-PRES. WHITE is lecturing on French History at Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

TOWNSLEY, formerly '73, graduates in '88 in the Medical Department of Tulane University, New Orleans.

T. TURNBULL, M. D. '88, has received the appointment of Resident Physician in St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Struck Gas or Nan's Acre Lot" is the title of the latest and most successful musical comedy now before the public will be at Wilgus Opera House Tuesday, April 10, introducing the handsomest, youngest and best soubrette known to the stage, "Tutein" the "Lyric Sunbeam" who has created a sensation wherever she appeared. She is supported by Mr. Harry Pepper the world famous tenor comedian, who has justly earned the soubuquet of America's "Sims Reeves." During the performance Tutein and Mr. Pepper will sing the following songs, duets medleys, and genuine ballads. "I like it I do," "How does the idea Strike You," "The Singing Lesson," "The ing," "Once in a While" and "The Song that Meeting Duet," "Hawthorne buds" "Dream-reached my heart" etc. We positively guarantee a performance in its entirety without equal or parallel.

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SHEAR NONSENSE.

THE (MUSICAL) ELOPEMENT.

Pianissimo, we stole away,

Moderato, without delay,

An action *bass*.

Agitato, papa awakes,

Furioso, a coach he takes

In angry chase.

Presto, how the horses fly,

Maestoso, I sob and cry

In very fear.

Sostenuto, Ned comforts me,

Con spirito, we're safe, you see,

The Church is near.

Vivace, now we're man and wife,

Piacevole, no more strife,

Papa's too late.

Now *treble* wrath on us he calls,

Finale, now the curtain falls,

Ah, happy fate!

—Exchange.

A TRAGEDIE.

In Mohawk vallie

(1804)

Ten prite maids

And youths—a score,

Went out upon

A sleighing partie

In Mohawk vallie.

(1804)

A band of Indians

Spilt ye gore

Of prite maids and youths (a score)

—A slaying partie.

—Williams Weekly.

—"In the parlor they were sitting—

Sitting by the firelight's glow,

Quickly were the minutes fitting,

Till at last he rose to go.

"With his overcoat she pattered,

From her eyes escaped a tear—

'Must you go so soon?' she muttered;

'Won't you stay to breakfast, dear?'"

—There was a fair maiden of Lynn,

Who when flames in her bedroom arose,

Instead of making a din,

Straightway put them out with her hose.

—Yale Record.

—A certain classical student learning that his professor had a translation of a difficult Greek author, went to borrow it from him. "Ah, um," said the professor, "this is a practical illustration of an old and well-worn saying, 'the ass seeketh his master's crib.'"

—Hobart College.



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F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Cornell Era.



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THE CORNELL ERA.

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The Cornell Era.

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EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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A LETTER has been received from Lehigh asking us to hold a joint-athletic meeting with them this spring. This letter comes at a very opportune time and should receive our consideration. We have just been expelled from the New York State Association and are already invited to hold a contest, with a college that will not let us win as easily as we have for several years. They want to have the contest in Ithaca as their grounds are being repaired and will not be in good condition,

The foot ball contest held with Lehigh last fall was one of the pleasantest events of the year and now that the opportunity is given us to have another contest with Lehigh we should not hesitate to accept. Perhaps Lafayette could also be induced to enter. If she could, our spring meeting would be much better and more interesting than it has been for years.

WE earnestly hope the interest in boating will not be allowed to die out. Have class crews. There is nothing like them to develop oarsmen. Have them anyway; but have them, particularly, if it is deemed advisable not to send out a 'varsity crew this season. Looking back to '75 and '76 when our college crew was invincible, we see that then every class had its crew, and that, spring and fall, hotly contested class regattas were held. The only way to get the best material into the University boat is to have it filled by men from carefully trained class crews. This is the principle which is carried out at Harvard and Yale in boating, as well as in base ball and foot ball. We urge the classes then to form class crews and get them on the water at once. Eighty-nine has two or three tried oarsmen now, and Ninety has at least one. We suggest to the Freshmen and Sophomores that they row the race that was arranged for last fall. It will bring out the material in the classes, give them some valuable training, and keep alive the interest in our navy. Class races then by all means.

ARE we to have a crew? The matter ought to be decided at once. Some of our last year's crew have said they would not row this year because Pennsylvania is the only college to row against. Neither Bowdoin nor Columbia, it seems, are to send out crews. Of course the prospect of only one college to compete with is not a very satisfactory one, when we

think of the enormous amount of hard training and self-denying labor a well-equipped crew represents; but ought we not to look farther forward than this one year? If we send out no crew, we forfeit the Child's cup. If we can win it this year, the chances will be good for our taking it a third time, and then the trophy will be permanently ours. Again, this year's training would put the crew into better condition for next year. Some new material must be worked up even if we send out only a four; and if we attempt an eight, we must have six new men. It will take more than one season to bring them up to the point where they can successfully represent the University. Our oarsmen ought to think twice before they refuse to train.

RONDEAU.

In future years—who then will wait
Upon thy smile, O Obdurate?
I know 'tis vain, yet cannot find
Nor will now courage to unbind
The fetters of unkindly fate.

Will present days regrets create;
Or leave, when fires of youth abate,
The ashes of old loves behind,
In future years?

Thence drift all loves, the small, the great,
And all dead dreams—why hesitate?
Time levels all so be resigned;
The future she may find less kind,
And long for vanished days—too late,
In future years.

—H. E. M.

THE HOOSIER OF JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

It is told of the natives of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, that at one time, when the loss of a village to an enemy seemed imminent, the devout members of the village church took the church bell, which had summoned them to worship from their boyhood days, down from the belfry where it had rested for generations, and, thinking to sink it under water for safety from the desecrating touch of their invaders, had taken it out in a boat. Just before heaving it overboard one of the most venerable laymen, in the maturity of his riper judgment, suggested to his more thoughtless neighbors that it might be a difficult matter to recognize afterwards the exact spot where the bell had gone down. The same brain that had apprehended the necessity of some mark of bearing was, however, equal to the emergency of invention; for no sooner

had the splash, caused by the sinking bell, subsided than the fellow proceeded to cut a notch in the side of the boat at the spot where the bell went over.

That the above story is true, it is not vouched. The only authority that can be quoted here is a paragrapher on an American newspaper, which is equivalent to saying it is probably as realistic as one of *Puck's* cartoons. Certain it is that all such stories must be specifically located by their clever promulgators, in order to lend a semblance of truth to them. Without this they would be devoid of an essential quality of humor and would correspondingly sink, in dignity, to the level of a lower standard of wit. Just so, *Puck's* "Tattooed Man" must have the familiar phiz of Blaine before it is comically humorous to the Democratic wing of the house, and laughably *witty* to the Republican. The good people of Ulster, because of their dense ignorance and unsophisticated credence, are an inviting prey for these defamers, and, through their utterances, have become the butt of universal ridicule throughout the British Islands. They are remote, and unable to defend themselves in the world of letters.

In America the "Hoosier" has suffered exactly the same abuse. Just as startling rural simplicity is to be found enclosed within the stump fences and the primitive stone walls of the little, barren farms on the rock-ribbed hills of western New York, or along the hedge-rows of any New England state as in the thickest backwoods of Indiana; and the Hoosier will not suffer by comparison to the mountaineers of Tennessee and Alabama. The Hoosier, though, is unique in his uncouthness and has been so accessible to the paragraph mongers that his name has become a house-hold word. The bunko victim is a "Hoosier;" the inappreciative tourist, with his rough guffaw is a "Hoosier;" the bungler is a "Hoosier;" everyone is a "Hoosier" who is too ridiculous to be anything else.

The light of civilization has advanced in the Hoosier state just as it has in all of the progressive western states, and, though Indiana yet has her quota of refreshing verdancy, the old, regulation Hoosier, the kind that ran flat-boats loaded with pork and hoop-poles down the Ohio River, just as he existed forty years ago, is almost extinct. He is not the man you have met in the funny columns, nor yet on the comedy stage. He was big, raw-boned and flat-footed, to be sure; but he had a world of common sense and a heart as big as his hat. Ignorant, he was, of all library knowledge, and he could not speak French, as some of his

grandsons' can; but he was no simpering imbecile. The examples of these old patriarchs you will find now are not numerous. He lives chiefly in the memory of his children and they reverence him. Not until some seven or eight years ago had any one appeared in the literary world who presented the Hoosier character to those in which the more cultivated society is accustomed to see itself painted. Then there began to appear in Indiana papers a few poems credited to "Benjamin F. Johnson, of Boone," Boone being the county in which the poet lived,—of which "When the Frost is on the Punkin and the Fodder's in the Shock," was one of the first. It sprung into immediate favor throughout the state. Shortly after appeared a little volume of poems, entitled, "The Old Swimmers' Hole; and Leven more Poems." Then the poet dropped his *nom de plume* and has since written over his name, James Whitcomb Riley. His constantly appearing dialect poems have acquired a national reputation and he is regarded by all eminent critics as a man of pronounced genius; but nowhere are his poems so highly appreciated as in the old Hoosier State; they recognize in his voice that of the old farmer pioneer and, in his poems, the broad, rich pathos of the old man's many trite sayings. His pictures of farm life are perfect. In the pathetic story of the "Old Man and Jim," where the young scape-grace left home "when the army broke out," to the satisfaction of all the neighbors and when he got in the field proved himself a brave soldier, "his fightin' good as his farmin' bad," and finally was killed; in all this you cannot fail to see, in your mind's eye, the clean-shaven old farmer, wearing a ruffle of "Horace Greeley's" across his throat, and the tobacco juice streaming down the corners of his mouth, as his voice choked with emotion. Again, in Riley's "Liz-Town Humorist" is a vivid picture of the country store, where they keep everything, from yellow sugar to a plow, and the crowd of sun-burnt farmers, in blue "overalls," whittling away on pine sticks, and bandying words as they sit around on the molasses barrels and soap boxes.

Riley was reared in Indiana, has done service on a Hoosier farm, knew the old Hoosiers, and, in fact, *is* a Hoosier in every sense of the word, except that abused interpretation given it in slang. He appears extremely awkward on the rostrum, is awkward in conversation, has an unstrung voice, and in character costume would realize the ideal of his poems. Yet he is anything but a fool; and would hardly be guilty of such a caper as Goldsmith was when

he raced off to Holland to teach English without ever thinking that he would have to understand Dutch. It is related that in Riley's earlier days he was in straightened circumstances and determined to commence a literary career: that of writing signs. He formed a partnership with an associate and they conceived the idea that a *blind* sign-painter would be a novelty. So Riley assumed the role of a blind man, his eyes naturally having a peculiar cast. As they travelled from town to town the people would flock around to see a blind man paint a sign, which feat Riley could accomplish very deftly and with the utmost *sang-froid*.

The reason Riley is so highly appreciated is because his humour is faithful. He is not regarded as a *great* poet by the Hoosiers for the same reason the old Scotch dame did not respect Robert Burns as a genius; she did not see how he could have said what he did in any other way.

James Whitcomb Riley's poems are destined to live; and years will only improve them in the public estimation, because Hoosier sentiment is very much like other sentiment, and all sentiment is constant; while the homely, old dialect will each year become less familiar and as it lives only in memory will awaken almost sacred recollections in the breasts of all Hoosiers.

W. R. GARDINER, Jr.

IN PRAISE OF PAIN.

A sombre figure, darkly-veiled and dread,
Walked ever at my side, through weary years;
Her food—my very heart! her drink—my tears!
At last the veil was lifted from her head—
I dared not look! But vanquishing my fears
After a little, raised my timid gaze.

"And so *thou* art an Angel?" low I said,
While two clear, tender eyes were fixed on mine,
And in their radiant depths I wondrous read
A dear reflection of the Love Divine!
And since that day—God's angel Pain I praise!
—MAY PRESTON.

CORNELL ATHLETICS.

For several years past no question relating to life at the great colleges and universities of our land has been the subject of so much discussion by the newspapers, and therefore by the people of the country, as that of college athletics. If a person who had no other knowledge of colleges, were to base his opinion regarding them upon the newspaper reports he would inevitably conclude that the chief qualification required of a college student was the ability to distinguish himself upon the ball ground or in the racing shell. No idea could be more erroneous. Those who have had practical acquaintance with the varied

forms of student life at Cornell, and elsewhere can testify to the small number of students who participate in the usual forms of college athletics. Of the thousand students now at Cornell the men who take an active part in rowing, in football, baseball, and other field sports will not exceed five per cent.

Preëminence in athletics is often urged as a means of attracting students to an institution. It is but a few days since I read published letters from the Presidents of leading colleges in answer to the important question "Do athletics help the colleges?" For the most part the writers seemed to think that *that* feature of a college has but slight direct influence upon its numbers. But I believe preëminence in this respect exerts a strong *indirect* influence. When a young man is ready for the question "What college shall I enter?" he writes for catalogues, makes inquiries, seeks the advice of teachers and friends, and informs himself generally as to the advantages which the various institutions offer for the mental development of its students. The question of the relative importance attached by any of them to physical culture may not, up to this time, have entered into his calculations, but to a young man in good health, with that love of the open air which is a part of every healthy nature, the opportunities for contests of strength and skill will prove strong additional attractions, and other things being equal, he will choose the college which has shown superiority in these respects as well as others.

Once fairly entered upon his collegiate course, each student must exercise his judgment as to how much time he can afford to devote to his physical culture. The fact is he can *not* afford to neglect it. We all have college friends who, if they had spent more time in the gymnasium, and less in their study, would have derived far more benefit from their college course, and added largely to their future bodily comfort, and worldly success. This fact is recognized by the best educators, and especially at Cornell where every opportunity and inducement in the way of gymnasium appliances and competent instructors are offered to the student. The fact that a student is a "physical wreck" when he enters Cornell may prove a decided advantage to him eventually, for he is at once required to take systematic exercise, which some of his more robust associates may neglect to their cost. If a definite amount of exercise in the gymnasium were required as a regular part of college work, it would add to the health of the mass of students, and by reflex action raise the standard of scholarship. Some of the recent ERA

letters were interesting as showing the tendency of the faculty in this respect, and Prof. Thurston voices the general sentiment when he says, "I approve most heartily of every proper form of athletics and of gymnastic training, and believe, with the old Greeks, that it is as essential to manhood and citizenship to have a sound and vigorous body as a sound and vigorous mind. A complete and generous education includes the education and care of the body quite as much as of the brain." The trouble is that it is hard to strike the happy medium between excess and insufficiency of exercise.

I believe the Cornell gymnasium, campus, and lake, together with the many inducements offered to cultivate a pedestrian habit "in and out of Ithaca," are of more importance to the students in general, than contests held by the representatives of Cornell with other organizations. Class contests on the ball field, or on the water, should be encouraged in every legitimate way, until they take the place of that form of class contests which, however unjustly, has called down upon its participants the unsanctified epithet of "unruly bull calves."

I do not wish to convey the idea that all inter-collegiate contests should be abolished. Far from it. If a student thinks he can afford the time and money required to go through a rigorous course of training for the "nine" or "crew," let him have all needed encouragement. He feels amply repaid in most cases for his efforts, and none of us here to-night who pulled in the shell, or worked on the diamond, or on the track, will ever regret the time so employed. The contests in which we took an active part will remain among our most pleasant recollections of our university life, and the victories Cornell has won outside her own borders still rouse the enthusiasm of all her children, and her host of well-wishers in Ithaca and in the state. No one can doubt this who witnessed the reception of her crew upon their return from their triple triumph last July. As we recall the bonfires, speeches of welcome, congratulations, and other demonstrations of rejoicings on such occasions, we must conclude that at Cornell, at least, the question has been settled by the final test—"nothing succeeds like success;" and I know you will need no persuasion to join with me in the wish that in the future as in the past our Alma Mater may ever be crowned with the laurel wreath of victory. H. P. DEF. '84.

—To whom, besides ourselves, it may concern: Subscriptions are overdue! pay up at once.

THE CORNELL MAGAZINE.

Almost simultaneously with this number of the ERA appears the first number of *The Cornell Magazine*. The debut of this new monthly in the world of journalism is an event of more than usual significance and will doubtless be a landmark in the literary history of the University. The magazine then demands our recognition aside from its purely intrinsic merits; but these merits, we hasten to say, are of such a nature as warrant a most favorable criticism.

We first present a brief review of the contents, as a basis of what general remarks we may advance on the number.

The article which is given the leading place in the magazine and which would attract most attention even were it not from the hand of its distinguished author is on "Successes and Failures of College-bred Men" by Charles Kendall Adams. The article, if not a refutation, is at least an answer to some remarks recently made by Senator Ingalls on the hindrances of collegiate education in political life. President Adams shows throughout our national existence, the leaders of thought, if not of action, have been college-bred men. No question at the present time is more vital than that of the scholar in politics and the article by President Adams is a scholarly treatment of one phase of this question.

There be those who find a moral motive or purpose in almost everything.

The next article is on "The Moral Value of Robinson Crusoe" by E. S. Potter, '88, who traces the moral in that great story. We cannot question the position of the essayist since he grounds his position largely on Professor Minto's view. The article is an attempt to apply present method of criticism to a subject, which, while rather hackneyed, must always preserve a vital interest, especially for the young.

The next is a poem entitled "War Song of Guillem de Saint-Gregori," translated by G. A. Ruyter, '88. It is a spirited rendering into what we should judge to be a rather difficult meter.

Then follows an article on "Criticism Run Mad," by A. E. Hoyt, '88. It is bright and well written. That we have at present no standard of literary criticism is well known, and Mr. Hoyt shows the injustice of some of our current criticism.

H. A. Oppenheim, '89, has an original story entitled "Lamonte's Wife that Was to Be." The plot is interesting and the story well evolved. We do not give an analysis but leave

readers to peruse it for themselves. As a bit of amateur fiction it is entertaining and brightens up the more heavy articles of the number.

H. E. Millholen, '89, contributes a sonnet, taking for his text Browning's well known lines,

"A man's reach should exceed his grasp,
Or what's a heaven for?"

It is the only original verse in the body of the magazine.

H. E. Mills, fellow and instructor in history, reviews at some length Professor Tuttle's recent two volume addition to his history of Frederick the Great. The article shows a firm grasp of the historical matter under consideration and his review of Professor Tuttle's book is very discriminating. It is a good example of what a book criticism should be, not a mere resumé of its contents by one who derives his whole information from the book under discussion, but an exhaustive study by one who is himself familiar with the epoch under consideration.

The Alumni Department will be found to contain much interesting matter especially to the Alumni. Letters are given from J. DeWitt Warner, Professor T. B. Comstock, and Geo. R. Van De Water.

One of the most interesting departments in the magazine is entitled "Here and There in the Library," contributed by Mr. E. E. Hale, Jr. The idea was a happy one, and there is a charm and piquancy about the "jottings" that we should expect of a department presided over by Mr. Hale.

The table of contents is closed by a department entitled "Pegasus in the Parlor," which contains two humorous poems, one by A. E. Hoyt, '88, and the other by H. E. Wise, '88.

The magazine shows careful editing, and typographically is all that could be desired. The table of contents is varied and of substantial merit. Upon the whole, we are more than pleased with the *Cornell Magazine*. It compares favorably with monthlies of other and exclusively literary institutions. To spring with the first number into so high a state of excellence should be a matter of pride to Cornellians. The ERA extends a welcome to this the latest addition to Cornell journalism.

The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have dispatched a set of instantaneous photographs to the Sultan of Turkey. This is intended to soften his heart towards the University, and incline him to give her scholars permission to carry away with them what may be left of Babylon.

AMERICA.

Last Saturday was issued in Chicago the first number of a new weekly entitled *America*. Among the editors is found the name of Hobart C. Taylor, '86, who will be remembered by most upperclassmen.

In the list of contributors we find the names of ex-President White, President Adams, Professors Tuttle, Sanborn and Tyler. Its aims, according to the prospectus are as follows: "In politics, it will maintain that the experience of the past demonstrates the necessity of preserving the suffrage from the contaminating influences of foreign ignorance and vice. It will advocate such legislation as may restrict foreign immigration by excluding paupers, anarchists, socialists, and all who do not come prepared to assimilate with our people and accept our laws and institutions. It will uphold the duties of citizenship, with the aim of arousing an active interest in political matters among the educated and conservative classes, maintaining that the necessary purification of politics can only be accomplished by their co-operation and support. In all respects we will endeavor to make *America* worthy of a place in the first rank of journalism."

Looking over the first number it is found to equal everything its projectors claimed for it. James Russell Lowell, Seth Low, Julian Hawthorn and F. R. Stockton have contributed to it. The first number is a success in every way and if the standard of the paper is as high in subsequent numbers it will be very popular. We extend congratulations to Mr. Taylor and the other editors and wish them every success.

SAGE CHAPEL.

It is to be hoped that every student will take advantage of the opportunities that are offered at Sage Chapel. The list of preachers, this term, numbers many eloquent pulpit orators. The Rev. Charles S. Pomeroy, D. D. of Cleveland, Ohio, who occupies the pulpit Sunday, has made an enviable reputation in the Presbyterian denomination; and is well known in other circles, as one of our greatest clergymen. His experience in the pulpit extends back to 1865; and since that time he has occupied some of the most influential pastorates.

—Cornellians will be gratified to learn that Professor Law is meeting with unusual success in his work of driving the pleuro-pneumonia plague from the country. His year of leave of absence from the University is being well spent indeed. Dr. Law will resume his position in the Veterinary department of the University next fall.

NOTICES.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held in the Botanical Lecture Room on Thursday, April 19th at 7.30 p. m. Mr. F. V. Coville will speak on "The Natural History Work of the Arkansas Geological Society." Persons interested in Natural History are cordially invited to be present.

GILBERT VAN INGEN.
Secretary.

CORNELLIANA.

—Wait for Jarbeau.

—The Junior theme for this term will be due May 14.

—The Executive Committee of the Trustees met last night.

—Our athletes are in regular training now for the spring sports.

—Candidates for the crew have already been at work on the Inlet.

—ERA subscriptions, if not already paid, should be settled at once.

—The schedule of courses of instruction for next year is in preparation.

—A few Sophomore menus remain and may be obtained from the committee.

—At Cascadilla Parlors, the "Cricket on the Hearth" will be produced early next month.

—Will you be "Held by the Eemy" next Tuesday evening? Seats on sale at Finch's.

—The Civil Engineering Faculty has appointed Nye, '88, as computer for the lake survey.

—Professor Tyler was prevented by illness from meeting his classes during the early part of this week.

—Wanted.—Fifteen cents each will be paid at Andrus & Church's for copies of No. 11 of this volume of the ERA.

—Seats for Jarbeau can be obtained at Finch's book store next week. To insure good seats, applicants should go early.

—The Botanical Lecture Room was well filled last night. About twenty Juniors "gave down" well prepared orations.

—Many students who shirked their gymnasium work last term, are eating crow daily during these pleasant spring afternoons, with the Physical Wrecks.

—Maj. H. E. Alvord, recently Professor of the State Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., has been chosen director of the new agricultural experiment station.

—The first battalion drill of the term took place on Wednesday. The new equipments for the cadets have not yet arrived and the battalion is now drilling without arms.

—Many of the subscriptions to the athletic fund were due on April 1 and remain unpaid. These subscriptions should be paid at once to Dr. Hitchcock or the athletic directors.

—A large number of Seniors have joined the Junior Sections in Elocution this term. The special Senior work, given during the Fall and Winter terms, has been discontinued.

—There is nothing slow about business at the Registrar's office. The new Ten-Year Book is in course of preparation and work has already commenced on next year's *Register*.

—The Senior Ball Committee will meet tonight at the Zeta Psi House. The Committee is already at work on the arrangements for the most brilliant social affair ever given at Cornell.

—The class in Social Science will "excurt" to the Willard Insane Asylum to-morrow, leaving at half-past two and returning in the evening. Next week the Elmira Reformatory will be visited.

—A new course is being given this term in the anatomical department. Embryology, an important study in medical preparation, is under the charge of Professor Gage and Instructor Sargent.

—One of the most profitable courses of the spring term at Cornell, is the special study of the brain, under Professor Wilder. An unusually large number are taking advantage of the course this year.

—It is probable that there will be no military hop this term. Would it not be a sensible idea to have only one Military Hop each year, that is, on Founder's Day, and make it a distinctively military affair?

—A special section of students who were conditioned in German and desire to take the entrance examinations at the end of this term, has been formed and will recite to Mr. Wilson on Saturday from nine to eleven.

—Several changes have been made in the battalion this term. There are now two, instead of three Sophomore companies, the voluntary company of the winter's drill being Co. B. The Freshman "crack" company is given the colors and letter "C." Company E is disbanded, and its men divided among the other companies. H. A. Anderson has been assigned to Co. B., as First Lieut., and L. P. Clephane has been appointed Adjutant for this term.

—The students in practical agriculture have been assigned to two sections, there being too large a number for one class. This week Professor Roberts demonstrated to his students, by actual operation, how a cow should be "horned."

—Two games of base ball will take place next week in the "Star Base Ball League." The first game will be contested by Alpha Delta Phi and Psi U, and the second by Delta Kappa Epsilon and Kappa Alpha. Look out for fun-omenal playing.

—At a meeting of the Tennis Association, Monday, it was decided to make some changes. Two extra courts have been secured and a tournament will be held the second week in May. Every member neglecting to pay his term dues forfeits his membership.

—Don't fail to see "Held by the Enemy" at Wilgus Opera House next Tuesday evening. It is a distinctly American play, full of lively interest for Americans. The scenic effects are said to be magnificent and the company comprises a galaxy of well-known artists.

—Candidates for the ball nine have begun out-door practice and all indications point to the fact that we shall have a powerful team on the diamond this year. H. L. Taylor, the efficient Captain of last year's nine, has been chosen to fill again that important position.

—Next Tuesday evening, Wm. Gillette's famous American drama, "Held by the Enemy" will be presented at the Wilgus Opera House. This play has been the greatest success produced this year on the American stage, and has had brilliant runs in all the large cities of the country. The original company will be seen in Ithaca.

—Many students are prevented from taking advantage of Professor Schurman's one-hour course in Ethics, by conflict of the hour with other University work. It is hoped that this course may be a permanent one in the department of Philosophy, so that students who are not able to take the work this year may have the benefit of it next year.

—The course in "Popular Ethics" is a decided success. At the first lecture, on Tuesday, there was such a large attendance that Professor Schurman found it necessary to move from the Philosophical Lecture Room to Room T, and even in that large hall, standing room could scarcely be obtained. The first lecture was an introduction to the course and explained the province of the study.

—The prime favorite of Ithaca's amusement loving public, Vernona Jarbeau will play a return engagement at Wilgus Opera House next Thursday evening. This vivacious and winning young lady, with her powerful company, has established an enviable reputation here and she will doubtless be met by a crowded house. The play to be presented is "Starlight," Jarbeau's greatest success. The supporting company is admirably chosen and every member is a star in his or her particular part. Jarbeau, next Thursday evening, at Wilgus Opera House.

—To-night the Cornell Glee Club consisting of Louman, Wixom, Nichols, French and Boynton, first tenors; Fullerton, Barker, Trowbridge and Smith, second tenors; Acker, Treman, Bissell and Duncan, first bass; and Newberry, Lyon, Vickers, and Russell, second bass, assisted by the Banjo Club and Messrs. McComb and Kolb, specialists, will give an entertainment at Cortland and to-morrow night they appear at Cazenovia. Next week Friday and Saturday nights they have secured dates at Binghamton and Elmira.

—The following new students have registered this term: Miss Kate Gleason, special in mechanical Engineering; I. S. Devendorf, Freshman in science; R. L. Green, from Indiana University, graduate student in mathematics; S. E. Hilt, Freshman in electrical Engineering; C. S. Kelsey, from Yale University, graduate student in civil engineering; Miss E. A. Kinder, from Allegheny College, graduate student in physics and chemistry; R. E. Wilcox, from Michigan University, Sophomore in civil engineering; J. C. Smith, Junior, optional; G. D. Shepardson, from Denison University, graduate student in electrical engineering; C. H. Bickford, Cornell '85, graduate student in physics and mathematics.

PERSONALS.

SCAIFE, '88, is again with us.

A. E. SMITH, '88, is not back this term.

ROWLEE, '88, has returned and will graduate with his class.

J. G. LYNCH, formerly '91, was in town on business last week.

COCHRANE, '74, of Compton, Quebec, recently lost his wife.

W. W. WHITE, '86 of Buffalo, N. Y., was in Ithaca last Sunday.

W. F. D. CRANE, '87, has secured an excellent position as assistant electrician in the Baxter Electrical Manfg. and Motor Co., corner of Monument and Constitution sts., Baltimore.

CHAS. E. COUNTRYMAN, '83, of Albany, was in Ithaca a few days this week.

INSTRUCTOR HODDER and Healey, '90, attended the Phi Kappa Psi convention at Washington, D. C. The former was chosen president of the convention.

SAMUEL SAGE, '90, died during vacation at his home in Billerica, Mass. He was a student in civil engineering and stood well in his classes. He was bright and cheerful and his early death will be a cause of deep regret to his many friends in the University.

A. F. MATHEWS, '83, ex-ERA editor, has been seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home in Philadelphia. Rather imprudently he got up from a sick bed to attend the recent alumni dinner in New York, and on his return the next day was seized with the fever. He is slowly improving but is not yet out of danger. He still retains his connection with the editorial staff of the Philadelphia Press.

COLLEGE NOTES.

There are more than 10,000 members of college Y. M. C. A's.

Brown University has nearly \$80,000 raised for a new gymnasium.

This spring's base ball games between Yale and Harvard will decide which shall have the "cup."

Fifteen members of the Freshman class of Ohio Wesleyan were recently suspended for organizing a fraternity.

Twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed for the new Vassar College gymnasium which will be erected this spring.

Because of the failure of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to pay a dividend, Johns Hopkins University is unable to defray current expenses.—*The Chronicle*.

The Dramatic Club of Columbia College has handed over to the navy \$1,000, the proceeds of their recent theatricals. Another entertainment will be given in April.

Gordon T. Hughes, son of the American Consul at Birmingham, England, won a Cambridge scholarship valued at \$2,000. This is the first instance of an American winning an English scholarship.

Among the recent graduates of the Women's Medical College in New York City is Kin Yamret, a Chinese girl, who has taken the highest position in the class. She is an accomplished scholar, able to converse and write accurately in five languages.



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AMUSEMENTS.

HELD BY THE ENEMY.

Tuesday evening next this popular piece will be produced at the Wilgus. The Boston *Herold* commenting on this play and the company presenting it, says:

Few plays of the past two seasons have been accorded such unqualified praise and been witnessed by so many people, both in America and England, as "Held by the Enemy," from the pen of that versatile successful playwright and actor, William Gillette. Last evening this piece received its initial enactment here. A large audience gathered, and within the first few moments after the curtain rose the keynote was sounded, Miss Scheil, as Susan, captivating the audience by her archness, cuteness, sweetness, naturalness and simplicity. The success that was thus early reached was maintained to the end. The leading male character, Colonel Prescott. Mr. Sheridan S. Block portrayed with much earnestness, a fair amount of pathos and surrounded it with a good soldierly bearing. Mr. John Marshall, in the little that he had to do as Lieut. Gordon Hayne, was spirited, and Miss Mary Mills, or Rachel, did commendably. Miss Alice Gray portrayed the maiden aunt role acceptably; the colored servant was cleverly done by Mr. Walter Perkins; Mr. J. Farrel invested the part of "Special for Leslie's" with taking qualities, and the various other characters were generally brought out with acceptance. Conspicuous uniformity of excellence was noticeable. The audience applauded frequently and it was the universal expression that the play as given by this company was a very delightful entertainment.

JARBEAU IN STARLIGHT.

Thursday evening next, Jarbeau plays a return engagement at the Opera House. Her reception when comparatively unknown here was so enthusiastic that a large audience is insured for next Thursday evening. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

Miss Vernona Jarbeau, a pretty favorite of the opera comique school, brought her own company to the Walnut Street Theatre. She had no reason to complain of the welcome it received. The house was large and enthusiastic. "Starlight," described on the playbills very aptly as a dramatic piece of bric-a-brac, was expressly written for Miss Jarbeau's debut as a star. The meagre plot describes the search for a prima donna made by a musical "crank" anxious to become an operatic manager. He discovers a shepherdess with a voice, brings the rustic singer to America and she makes her appearance at a fashionable reception, where the various guests assist her at a rehearsal. The result is, of course a medley entertainment song, succeeding ballad and ballad following song, each character making at least four changes of costume in each act.

The charm of "Starlight" is the bevy of pretty girls who are to be seen in it. Miss Jarbeau herself has a fascination both of voice and gesture, and she has been remarkably successful in surrounding herself with women who are comely and charming in every sense. Miss Southerland and Miss Cleveland have dainty ballad voices and were both encored in their solos, and Miss Hattie Harvey, a Chicago debutante, received a double encore for a breakdown which quite captivated the house.

Richard F. Carroll and Harry Standish sustained the fun of the piece. Mr. Carroll being exceptionally fresh in his wit and digs at popular fancies. Mr. Will Rising, who will be remembered as the tenor of "Little Tycoon," had the leading musical part and sang with the same sweet voice as of yore, and in certain concerted pieces with Miss Jarbeau showed the complete operatic training he possesses. One of the best hits of the evening was Miss Jarbeau's topical song, "That's Enough, Don't You Think?"

To sum up; if pretty faces, sweet voices, well-selected music and an entire absence of vulgarity count "Starlight" should be a genuine popular success in this city, and it doubtless will be.

MARIE PRESCOTT.

Miss Prescott will appear at the Wilgus Opera House, Friday evening, April 20. The play of the evening will be announced later. Miss Prescott's reputation as an actress of great merit should receive due acknowledgement at the hands of our theatre-goers. The *Capital* says of her as Rosalind:

Marie Prescott makes a perfect Rosalind, both in appearance and in her lines and personal charm. She at once captures her audience and holds it to the close. The beauty of Miss Prescott's work is in its unaffected and yet artistic naturalness.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

THE SPRING POET'S FATE.

The poet wrote, in his easy chair,
A rhyme with rhythmical ring,
And over his visage a pensive air
Diffused itself as he scribbled there,
Singing a song of the spring.

The editor cursed and tore his hair,
And he raged in his sanctum grim;
And down the steep and fatal stair
He kicked that poet of pensive air,
The poet who sung of spring.

And the poet, in the depths of hell,
Bewails his fearful lot,
For the devil does his duty well,
And into the poet's private cell
He shovels the brimstone hot.

And the demons rave and rage below,
And they howl and dance and sing;
And deep in the realms of endless woe,
Where pits of sulphur burn and glow,
They lay for the poets of spring.

—Bowdoin Orient.

—A scrupulous, clever co-ed,
One time to her room-mate she said:
"Let's not call this jigger a horse;
I think it's decidedly coarse.
I'd rather, if you do not care,
Henceforth only call it the Mayor."

—The Bates Student.

—"Non paratus" dixit scholar
Cum a sad, a doleful look;
"Omne rectu" prof. respondit,
Et "nihil," scripsit in his book.

—Exchange.

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During the Summer Vacation, there are Summer Schools in Mechanical Engineering, for practical work in foundries and machine shops; in Surveying, for practical work in the field; in Practical Mining; in Practical Geodesy; in Chemistry—all under the immediate superintendence of professors. Special students are admitted to the Summer School in Chemistry.

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All graduates of literary colleges are admitted without examination; other candidates must be examined. Applicants who are not candidates for a degree are admitted without a preliminary examination.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The prime aim of this school is the development of all branches of the political sciences. It offers eight courses in political and constitutional history, nine in political economy, five in constitutional and administrative law, four in diplomacy and international law, four in Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, two in political philosophy, and one in bibliography—in all, forty-four hours per week through the academic year. The full course of study covers three years. For admission as candidate for a degree, the applicant must have satisfactorily completed the regular course of study in this college, or in some other maintaining an equivalent curriculum, to the end of the junior year. Special students admitted to any course without examination upon payment of proportional fee.

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Circular of Information, giving details as to courses of instruction, requirements for admission, fees, remission of fees wholly or in part, etc., etc., of any of the schools may be had by addressing the Registrar of the College, Madison Avenue and 49th Street, New York City.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.



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THE CORNELL ERA.

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The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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WITH the welcome advent of warmer weather, the different departments of athletics in the University have developed lively energy, and the work of training is progressing every day. The nine has emerged from its winter quarters in the rink and is practicing daily on the campus. Candidates for the crew are spinning out upon the lake every day, and

the prospects are that, although we cannot have a mediocre eight, we shall have a strong four. To meet the expenses of the several departments of athletics, it is necessary that contributions should be liberal and that they should be paid promptly when due. Many subscriptions to the athletic fund are now overdue and such should be paid at once. Enthusiastic encouragement given to our athletes will meet with plentiful reward; in success on the water and the diamond. Let all students meet their obligations promptly and the managers will insure a brilliant season for Cornell's representatives.

AT the meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees, held last Saturday evening, important action was taken, resulting in the election of two new professors to responsible positions in the University. The authorities are to be congratulated on securing such an able Professor of Economics as Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews. The student body appreciated highly the lectures given by Professor Andrews last term, and they will heartily welcome him to fill the position left vacant last year by the retirement of the esteemed Professor Adams. The Agricultural Department is strongly reinforced by the addition of a chair of Horticulture, and the new incumbent is a man peculiarly fitted by long courses of special study in his chosen field and by practical experience in teaching. Professor L. H. Bailey, who will begin his instruction in Practical and Experimental Horticulture next year, gave an interesting course of lectures at Cornell last term, and those who heard him will be glad to learn that he is to become a member of our faculty. The trustees paid a merited compliment to Professor Roberts by unanimously electing him as Director of the new Agricultural Station at Cornell, and with such an experienced

head to the new department, it cannot fail to be an encouraging success.

THE proposition that a new Intercollegiate Athletic Association be formed, comprising Columbia, Cornell, Lafayette and Lehigh, is one worthy of careful consideration, and we see no reason why Cornell should not take the lead in the effort to form such a league. At present we are in unfortunate isolation; and, while we should be glad at having escaped from unprofitable alliance with the little fellows in the New York Association, it is equally true that membership in an association which would include colleges able to put us to sterner trial would be of incalculable benefit to us. If the proposed scheme should be put into operation, our promising athletes would have something ahead of them which would urge them to continuous and faithful work; the results of the contests, with the element of doubt added to them, would be anticipated with much keener interest than were the results of our former field days, when walks-over were certainties; the general student body would take a livelier part in rendering aid and encouragement to those who would be chosen to sustain the honor of Cornell on the field. There can scarcely be a doubt that a rejuvenation would take place in the athletic element here, which is fast becoming latent under the demoralizing influence of isolation and general disinterestedness. Columbia, Lafayette and Lehigh could send competitors to field-days, who would make the struggles close and enjoyable, and while defeats would be new experience for us in some cases, victory would be all the more glorious. The suggestion that these colleges should combine in an Intercollegiate field-day has been taken up by the friends of athletics at Elmira, and that city is urged as a convenient place for meetings. It has great advantages of location, and is sure to give hearty support to the collegians, if the association selects it as the scene of battle. We trust the newly proposed scheme will be realized and that we shall have an enthusiastic meeting at Elmira on Decoration Day.

TRANSLATION.

HORACE, ODE XXXVIII, BOOK I.

Hateful, boy, to me, Persian preparation:
Woven crowns displease for my coronation.
Cease from searching where, on this glad occasion,
Late roses linger.

Myrtle pluck for me, no bright flowers sending
Myrtle, crowning you as a slave attending,
Honors me as well, neath the grape vine bending
Vintages drinking.

H. E. M.

BALDASSARRE: A STUDY FROM ROMOLA.

The novel of Romola has been called by men highly competent to judge, "the intensest novel in the English language." This estimate will not be found overdrawn if one will take the trouble, if trouble it may be, to study with some attention the characters and the methods in which they are treated, in this great piece of fiction. Undoubtedly the most powerful character of the novel and the one on which the masterly touches of the artist have lingered longest is the character of Baldassarre, the adopted father of Tito Melema. Not only is this character the most powerful of all that is portrayed in Romola but it would be hard to think of a stronger one anywhere to be found in the world of fiction with the possible exception of Jean Valjean. Indeed if one would carry the thought a little farther, he will, we think, be sensitive to a striking resemblance even between these two great characters. They are both much the same type of men, and what Jean Valjean is to the novel of *Les Miserables*, Baldassarre is to the novel of Romola. Both of them are studies full of deepest interest and subjects about which much might be said.

Feeling the truth of this remark the writer has endeavored to say a word in regard to one of the characters mentioned, trusting that it will prove interesting to possible readers.

To appreciate properly the personality of Baldassarre one must have in mind a man with the same passions and sensibilities that we ourselves possess, except that his were the product of a southern clime, coming through a long line of ancestors who have ever been the most intensely passionate people of the earth. The more moderate and thin blooded people of the temperate zone have come, after a long struggle, from barbarism to civilization, until now throughout that portion of Christendom visited by hoar frost and chilly winds the mind holds sway over the passions. But in the sunnier parts of the world, although they too have changed materially from their primitive state, the passions of men are as strong as ever and

domineer now, as they did centuries ago, over the more God-like attributes of their being.

At the present day, in Spain and Italy, there are family feuds that have been handed down through numerous generations without loosing a mite of their bitterness, and the spirit of unrelenting vengeance abides in them as strongly now as it did at their beginning. We, perhaps, do not represent the other extreme, but, be it said with gratitude, our tendency is in that direction and here the quarrels of fathers are usually forgiven or forgotten by their sons.

Baldassarre then, is not a mere creation of the mind but simply a man differing only from the men that we know best, in that his was a soul capable of intensest love or hate and knowing of no mean between those extremes. He "belonged to a race to whom the thrust of the dagger seems almost as natural an impulse as the outleap of the tiger's talons." Among us at the present day there are many men similar in nature to Baldassarre except that even with such hate there is rarely found such an awful thirst for revenge. Yet knowing the history of this man and of his relation to Tito, it does not seem strange that his very soul should have burned with such a flame of vengeance as only death itself could quench. He had rescued Tito when a little boy from "beggary, filth and cruel wrong, had reared him tenderly and been to him as a father." In this beautiful and amiable boy he had centered all the longings and interest of a "mind not without high thoughts," and of a most passionate heart. The boy had come to be his very life. In his own words he says: "I watched him as he grew to see if he would care for me only a little—care for me over and above the good he got from me. I would have torn open my breast to warm him with my life's blood if I could only have seen him care a little for the pain of my wound. I have labored, I have strained to crush out of this hard life one drop of unselfish love. * * * * I watched till I believed I saw what I watched for. When he was a little child he lifted soft eyes toward me and held my hand willingly; I thought this boy would surely love me a little because I give my life to him and strive that he should know no sorrow, he will care a little when I am thirsty, the drop he lays on my parched lips will be a joy to him."

These were the yearnings of Baldassarre's heart, he believed he had found somebody who would love him, somebody in whom he could have faith. All through those days and years of slavery, hope and faith had been with him. Even after he had seen the ring he had given to Tito, worn on another's hand and knew that

Tito had sold it—his faith was still strong and he said, "my bit of parchment has never reached him; that is why I am still toiling at Antioch. But he is searching; he knows where I was lost; he will trace me out and find me at last." Again at Corinth after he had passed through the illness that left him shattered and worthless in mind and body, he thought then "Tito has been drowned or they have made him prisoner too. * * * * He set out after me but misfortune overtook him." But after he had journeyed many months in the Archipelago and on the coast of Asia Minor, Baldassarre recovered his bodily strength and with it came stronger hope that he might yet find his child. This golden chord of love between Baldassarre and Tito was all that bound the old man to life. He lived for this alone. If he had thought that Tito was dead he himself would have died at Corinth. This flame of love in the poor old man's heart was all that kept it from being cold and dead. The fire that kept warm the altar of life was soul-fire. When he entered Florence with his hands bound and a rope around his neck, the star of Hope was still before him. Hope that he would meet eyes that would remember him; hope that he was not entirely alone in the world. When the rope was cut that held him; while he was running through the shouting rabble; at the very moment when he stumbled and in his fall grasped the arm of the one being on earth he lived for; at that supreme instant when father and son stood face to face, even while the countenance of each was reflected in the eyes of the other—that hope in the breast of Baldassarre still lived. Then came those three terrible words; words that made one man a villain, the other a friend—"Some madman surely" said Tito.

Was it a madman? Was it because Baldassarre himself feared the truth of Tito's words that he dropped his arm and went away without a word? George Eliot says: He was not mad; for he carried within him that piteous stamp of sanity—the clear consciousness of shattered faculties; he measured his own feebleness. With the first movements of vindictive rage awoke a vague caution, like that of a wild beast that is fierce but feeble, or like that of an insect whose little fragment of earth has given way and made it pause in a palsy of distrust." Is it probable that during the next few minutes after Baldassarre had left Tito, that there should be such a revolution within his inner self that he should think: "I wish I may see him lie with those red lips white and dry as ashes, and when he looks for pity, I wish he may see my face rejoicing in his pain.

It is all a lie—the world is a lie—there is no goodness but in hate."

One cannot think that Baldassarre could have thought other than this. It was not in him to forgive. When Tito denied him, that passionate love was transferred into passionate hate. He could not hate mildly but it must be with terrible intensity, and it was natural for his nature to couple with this his yearnings for vengeance.

Men have sometimes had their souls so filled with distrust and bitterness that they have declared there was no faith or hope or love in the world; in their blindness have denounced even the goodness of God and declared that there was nothing true but death. Such a man was Baldassarre. If one could have seen the workings in his soul just after he saw Tito, he would have seen that love, which included faith and hope, changing into hate. That hate became the tyrant of his being. All his thoughts and energies were marshalled to the support of this supreme passion. And as love for Tito had made Baldassarre live until he saw him, so did hate for that same Tito keep him alive until Tito was dead.

It will be remembered that in the midnight darkness of Baldassarre's later life there are three gleams of light revealing to him all the learning and power of his former self. It is in bringing about these changes that the psychological skill of George Eliot is seen at its best. She accounts for them by showing that they were the results of great excitement. At the supper in the Rucillai gardens, Baldassarre seems to have been almost in full possession of his memory which he had recovered in the extreme excitement of the moment when he attempted to stab Tito in the dog kennel. But when Baldassarre and Tito were brought face to face before that assemblage of great men, and when Baldassarre was bidden to speak his cause the excitement was too great for him and the same agency which brought him into light plunged him again into darkness. This is a theory which rests on scientific facts, and George Eliot, always a master of psychological dissection, has here employed her powers with consummate skill.

The pitiable wanderings and sufferings through which Baldassarre passed during the last hours of his life, is a tale of infinite misery. Yet the Satanic fate which presided over his destiny with such dire consequence throughout his life, seemed to have relented in the hour of his death and gave to him the revenge which had been the constant prayer of his madness. And we must confess that it is not without some satisfaction that we read of the

manner of Baldassarre's death. One cannot believe that it would have been possible for him to live after he had throttled Tito. His hate and thirst for vengeance were his life, and when they were appeased he could live no longer.

With his death grip upon the lily throat of Tito; with the glassy stare of the son gazing upward into the death light of the eyes of his father and murderer; those two souls took their flight and, if the good angel opened the the pearly gates to either, it was the spirit of Baldassarre which found rest in that City of Gold.

W. H. ROBINSON, JR.

THE REALISTIC PRESENT.

"Oh, the halcyon days of '70 when you and I were young,

And the story of our glory was waiting to be sung,
How we toyed among the pebbles that were scattered
on the shore,
And how fairly shone life's ocean as its surface
stretched before.

"Oh the realistic present! the groceries and the clothes!

And the ecstasy of meeting the parties whom one owes!

The pebbles, and the glory, and the ocean fade away—

But this bread and butter business is one that comes to stay."

G. W. P., '70.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

"Another master mind

Is summoned from the world-wide council hall."

The sad death of Matthew Arnold deprives the world of letters and the world of life and action of the presence of a choice and master spirit of our age. It is a deep misfortune to lose a man of such clearness of insight and rare courage and candor of spirit, with ripe scholarship and brilliant genius, at a period when such qualities are both rare and a necessity. He was at the maturity of his active powers, and having done every thing in poetry that was in his exquisite and classic genius to do, had laid aside the pen of the Muses and had devoted his attention to the social condition of his countrymen. His wonderful clearness of mind and the keen powers of his reason, cultivated to a singular degree of grace and strength, were brought to bear on the questions of the day. Every topic he touched was enlightened and enriched, and men's minds were made the clearer on some of the most perplexing questions moral, social and religious.

Without the force of Ruskin's vehemence, he has probably, with the quaint brilliance of his logic, done more for the development of

"sweetness and light" in all the phases of intellectual and moral inquiry in modern civilization than the great art writer. Perhaps more than Carlyle, or any other modern writer, because read by all classes of men and not merely by the literary or philosophic, Matthew Arnold, as a presence standing firmly and majestically, among the unquiet, restless, disturbing and evil tendencies of his time, for all that promotes higher civilization, will be missed most keenly. He had an intense sympathy, underneath his classic calm, for the struggles of humanity; and its "still, sad music" sounded itself in his finest verse and inspired him to that multifarious work of his later years. He has striven to better the educational appliances of his country; to ameliorate the conditions of prison and reformatory life; to bring the English people into more sympathetic and better understanding with the suffering of the Irish and Welsh races; to shed practical light on the political issues of the hour.

His magazine articles have done more for literature, morality, the religion of life, the elevation of politics and the amenities of a true and high civilization, than many more pretentious works of late years. His habit of calling a spade, a spade—a terrible habit of candor—made a great splutter among the over-sensitive and the small minded; but the severity of his noble criticism was to the noble like gleaming wine and was productive of incalculable good. He taught a sounder criticism, a more just conclusion, a keener and truer utterance, than was the vogue.

He was the master of famous phrases, in everything he penned, that were the death-rows of many a "damned error," polished hypocrisy, gross wrong or crude superstition that lived in and choked men's minds.

The debt of his country to him is immense. He carried on Emerson's task of clarifying our visions, of clearing our minds of cant. He rendered a wholesome if unwelcome service. If he was severe on this, he was unsparing to his own country.

As a poet Matthew Arnold is one of the deepest voices of our time. His music is *basso profundo* of modern muses and has the deep surge and the hoarse roar of the Sea's tone on its shore-board. All his poems have a modern suggestion, even his classic masterpieces, and give both comfort and music to the mind; for the "riddle of the painful earth" is ever in his mind and gives to such pieces as "Dover Beach" their most haunting melody. His "Church of Bron" and his exquisite and tender lyrics will

"twine his lines with his land's language" indissolubly. W. R. R.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Classical Association last evening a programme of unusual merit and interest was given. The papers presented were of a more popular nature than some presented at recent meetings, though they were none the less scholarly. There was a wide range in subjects as the programme shows. The number present was not as great as could be desired since a variety of attractions in other directions took place the same evening.

Mr. Kellogg gave a metrical translation from Virgil's Eclogues in a pleasing manner.

The next part was a paper by Miss Rogers on 'The Catos.' This was the longest paper of the evening and was of exceptional interest. Very little has been written on the Catos and Miss Roger's paper showed much research as to material and originality as to treatment. Going aside from the bare details of history, she sketched in a comprehensive manner the characteristics of the Catos, especially the older Cato as the representative of the old Roman spirit, Rome before her decline, and gave a critical estimate of their influence upon their age.

Mr. Newcomer, Fellow in Latin and Greek, followed with a treatment of Pindar. Readers of the *Era* are not unfamiliar with the fine literary workmanship of Mr. Newcomer and members of the Association of his thorough knowledge of the Greek classics. The paper displayed both characteristics. He gave a short account of Pindar's life, recitations in the original Greek and lastly a metrical translation of some of Pindar's odes.

The last part was a recitation by Miss Moon, from Homer's Odyssey. It was in the original Greek and the sonorous majesty of Homer's lines was well caught by the speaker. This closed one of the most varied and interesting programmes yet presented by the Association.

WOODFORD ORATORS.

The following are the Woodford orators from the class of '88:

F. G. Gilman—"Garibaldi and the National Movement in Italy."

P. C. Payne—"Carlyle as a Historical Painter."

E. S. Potter—"Lincoln and American Nationality."

C. M. Reynolds—"Immigration: a Problem of the Present."

H. L. Taylor—"The Justness of Russian Nihilism."

TO THE CLASS OF '73.

The following notice has been issued by the Secretary of the Class of '73:

To the members of the class of 1873, of Cornell University.

DEAR CLASSMATES:—In 1883 the class of '73, of Cornell held its decennial reunion, and at that meeting thirty-three of the ninety-eight graduates were present.

The banquet was enjoyed by all, together with a few invited guests. The Secretary gave a report (so far as he was able) of the absent members of '73, and read the letters of regret from those who could not attend.

Before the meeting adjourned it was voted unanimously to hold another meeting during the Commencement of 1888, thus celebrating the Fifteenth Anniversary of the graduation of the class of '73.

Your fellow classmates residing in Ithaca, whose names are attached to the circular, respectfully urge you to be present at that time; and at an informal meeting held March 6th, at the office of Wm. Hazlitt Smith in Ithaca, your Secretary was instructed to issue this letter, kindly inviting you all to join us in this reunion. If you can and will be present please notify the Secretary at your earliest convenience, that necessary arrangements may be made. If you cannot come, kindly write the Secretary, giving in detail what you have been doing the past fifteen years, that a record may be preserved and read at the reunion.

An invitation will be given to all the professors now at Cornell who were here during the brilliant career of the class of '73.

As the coming Commencement promises to be a notable one in many respects, you are especially urged to be present. The time of the banquet and gathering will be Wednesday evening, June 20th, at the Ithaca Hotel.

Ithaca, April 10, 1888.

PROFESSOR IRVING P. CHURCH.
INSTRUCTOR RUFUS ANDERSON.
LIBRARIAN GEORGE W. HARRIS.
WILLIAM HAZLITT SMITH, ESQ.
SIMEON SMITH, ESQ.
CLARENCE L. SMITH, ESQ.
EDWIN GILLETTE, Secretary.

NOTICES.

The regular term meeting of the Cornell Total Abstinence League will be held in the Botanical Lecture Room, Sunday, April 22, at 2.45 p. m.

The annual report of the Board of Managers of the New York State Reformatory, at Elmira, has been issued by the Reformatory Press. We return thanks to Mr. Brockway for a copy of the report.

Mr. A. N. O'Brien, recently from Park College Mo., but at present in the Union Theological Seminary and also prominent in the Intercollegiate Foreign Mission Movement will speak in the Botanical Lecture Room, next Sunday afternoon at 4.30.

The Fortnightly Club meets Monday evening in the philosophy lecture room. Papers

will be presented as follows: I. Concerning Saints, Mrs. O. L. Elliot. II. Emerson's View of Christianity, H. B. Crissey. III. Catholicism as Viewed by a Catholic, John Ford. All interested are invited to attend and to participate in discussions of the papers.

All college students are interested in the best methods for developing orators. A catalogue of the School of Expression, 15½ Beacon St., Boston, has been received. Mr. Henry Irving has endowed a lectureship, and others are promised. All who study the methods say that it is the foremost School of Oratory in the country. A summer session will be held for college students, teachers, public speakers, and others. The catalogue, which gives complete information, will be sent free.

CORNELLIANA.

—Tennis Tournament in May.

—Go and see Marie Prescott to-night.

—The library has lately received several additions.

—There is to be a reception at Sage this evening.

—Ithaca is soon to take on the dignity of cityhood.

—Ground has been broken for the new Engineers' building.

—The Glee Club are to sing at the Junior oratorical contest.

—Base ball interests are booming thanks to the "Star" league.

—The Freshmen met this noon to prepare for the annual cremation ceremonies.

—The Ithaca Y. M. C. A. gave an athletic exhibition at the rink last evening.

—Pay your athletic subscriptions and while you are about it don't forget the ERA.

—Nearly eighty students visited Willard Asylum last Saturday with Professor Sanborn.

—The game between D. K. E. and K. A. has been postponed until next Tuesday afternoon.

—Another testing machine has been received at Sibley from the Timius Olsen factory in Philadelphia.

—Washburn, '89, has returned to the University. He accompanied President White on his southern trip.

—A new fertilizer for flowers, garden vegetables and lawns has been introduced and is now for sale by C. T. Stephens. This preparation is far superior in several ways to the old fertilizers formerly used.

—President Schaeffer of the Iowa State University, who has been visiting in town left last evening for his home.

—The Camera Club is still in a flourishing condition. Mr. Anderson lectured before the club last Saturday evening.

—The *Cornell Magazine* had a phenomenal sale. It has come to stay and makes the sixth publication of the students.

—Ex-President White returned Wednesday evening from his lecture trip to Baltimore, Washington and New Orleans.

—The Rev. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, N. Y. City, preaches in the chapel Sunday.

—It is with pleasure that those who heard Dr. Andrews lecture learn of his appointment to the chair in Political Economy.

—Professor Corson read selections from "King Lear" in the Botanical Lecture Room, Wednesday evening before a large audience.

—When we come back next fall a free postal delivery system will be in operation. The post office will not be so popular a resort as now.

—H. C. Roess, '89, has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the Tennis Association in place of Bates, '89, resigned.

—Sommers, '86, has been appointed Professor of Entomology in the University of Tennessee. Accept our congratulations, *Professor Summers*.

—Go to Elmira to-morrow, shout for the ball nine in the afternoon and applaud the Glee Club in the evening and you will be doing your duty.

—The classes of '73, '78 and '83 are to hold reunions this Commencement. Preparations are also being made for a large alumni banquet here at that time.

—The Classical Association presented an interesting programme last evening. Miss Rogers and Miss Moon, Messrs. Kellogg and Newcomer were the speakers.

—Messrs. Alder, Bronson, Drown, Durland, Esterly, Fielder, Gardiner, McFarland, Oppenheim, H. C. Roess, Stanclift and Wade will be the competitors for the '86 Prize in Declamation.

—The nine plays its first game of the season to-morrow with the Elmiras. Cornell will be well represented in that city to-morrow for the class in Social Science will be there as well as the nine and Glee Club.

—Professor Schurman's course in Ethics is so popular that it is difficult to find a room

large enough to hold the audience. Room T was so crowded Tuesday morning that there was hardly standing room.

—The Glee Club's trip to Cortland and Cazenovia was very successful. The Seminary in the latter place was a centre of attraction while there. To-night the club sings in Binghanton and to-morrow night in Elmira.

—The H. and P. S. Association was addressed by President Adams on "The Instruction in H. and P. S. in the French and German Universities" and by L. C. Young, on "The Presidential Election of 1836," Wednesday evening.

—At a meeting of '90 last Friday, the class decided to elect *Cornellian* editors this term. The Sophomore excursion committee and a committee to collect the remainder of the class tax were appointed. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Samuel Sage who recently died were adopted.

—At the play "Held by the Enemy" at Wilgus Opera House, on Tuesday evening, a marked improvement was noticeable in the manner in which the orchestra rendered their selections. This longed-for change for the better is due to the excellent leadership of Mr. Curtis, '88, who directed the orchestra on that evening.

—The officers decided at a meeting held Wednesday after drill to hold a military hop, one week from to-night. Every means will be taken to make it a success and the committee wish it understood that all are invited whether in the University or not. Tickets can be obtained of any of the committee who are Lieut. Van Ness, and Messrs. Metzger, Johnson, Blood, Stern and Jones.

—The Alpha Delta Phi and the Psi Upsilon nines crossed bats yesterday afternoon. The batteries were Hoopes and Tobey for the Alpha Delts and Hicks and Wilkinson for the Psi Upsilon. There was a large crowd present and great interest was taken in the game but the betting was not spirited. No runs were made by the Alpha Delts until the last inning, whereby getting in three runs the score stood 13 to 3 in favor of Psi Upsilon.

PERSONALS.

A. W. MACK, '90, is at his home in Somerville, N. J.

H. H. GADSBY, '86, is in town visiting his many friends.

J. J. NEF, '86, is the selling agent of the firm of W. P. Uhlinger, Philadelphia, manufacturer of special silk making machinery.

CHAS. H. BAKER, '86, is located at Seattle, W. T., where he has an excellent position as Asst. Engineer on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern R. W. He writes that he will be in Ithaca for Commencement and for "other reasons" known best to his friends.

SACKETT, '86, has been elected Secretary of the Brooklyn League Club, which has just been incorporated. The objects are the promotion of social intercourse, the advancement of the cause of good government, to interest and direct in politics citizens who have hitherto been indifferent to their political duties, to encourage attendance at primary meetings, and perform such other work as may best conserve the welfare of the Republican party. Mr. Sackett was business manager of the *Sun* in 1885-6.

THE newly appointed city attorney, Eli H. Doud, was born in Turin, Oneida county, N. Y. His early education was obtained in Rome, N. Y. He went to Cornell University, at Ithaca, and entered the course in history and political science as a member of the class of '86. While in college he read law with Geo. B. Davis of Ithaca, and upon graduation in '86, he came to Chicago, where his father then lived, and attended the law school, and was soon after admitted to the bar of the state of Illinois. He came to Nebraska in January, 1888, and entered into a copartnership with Attorney Steere, a former Cornellian. The firm opened a branch office in this city, and Mr. Doud took charge of the business. He is a young man of sterling qualities and possesses the elements which will make a good lawyer. Of a genial disposition, he naturally will become a favorite of all who make his acquaintance.—*Omaha Daily World*.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On Wednesday, April 11, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., of pneumonia, Edgar Gerson Brooks only son of Julius and Fannie Brooks, of Salt Lake City, aged 24 years. Interment at Salt Lake City.

It is with the deepest regret that we chronicle the above. Mr. Brooks graduated with the class of '85, and since then has been in the Harvard Law School where he would have graduated in June. He is an only son and his parents are at present traveling in Europe. To his afflicted parents and to his many friends we extend our sincerest sympathy.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Dr. Hattie Allen, an Iowa woman, has been elected assistant professor of medicine in Michigan University. She is the first woman who has had such a place in a western college.

A rifle range has been fitted up at the country seat of Johns Hopkins, founder of the University of that name, four miles from the University buildings. The range is used daily by members of the University Gun Club.

An attempt is being made to found an Art University at New York City. The course will include classes in color, drawing, sculpture, architecture, wood-carving, metal-working, etching, illustration and engraving, and tile-work.

The New York bar as a body have signed a petition presenting the name of J. C. Carter, LL. D., for the office of Chief Justice. Mr. Carter is a graduate of both Harvard College Harvard Law School, and is one of the most eminent members of the New York bar.

The Sophomores at Columbia propose to celebrate their annual "Triumph over Legendre" by getting up a steamboat excursion for the whole college, and have a burial of Legendre at sea, instead of a cremation or theatre party, as has been the custom in former years.

The earliest eight-oared race was between a London crew and Christ Church, Oxford, in 1828, for \$200. The following year the first race between Oxford and Cambridge Universities took place, on Henley Reach, a distance of two miles and a quarter, and was won by Oxford. In the winning crew were Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews; Garnier, the late Dean of Norwich; and Canon Freeman-tle. In the Cambridge eight were Chancellor Bayford, Merivale, the historian, the Dean of Ely, and Selwyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

"BRUTUS, OR THE FALL OF TARQUIN"

Chamber's encyclopedia contains the following regarding the hero Brutus, in the play of that name, which will be presented at the Wilgus Opera House on Friday evening of this week.

"Lucius Junius Brutus figures in the legendary history of early Rome, as the hero who overturned the monarchial, and established the republican form of government. The legend runs that he was the son of a rich Roman. On his death, Tarquin, the Proud, took possession of the property, and put an elder brother to death, and Brutus only escaped the same fate by feigning idiocy (hence the name, Brutus, stupid). The oracle of Delphi foretold that he should govern in Rome. Remembering his own wrongs and gifted with the strength and wisdom of one who was fulfilling the decrees of fate. Upon a national sensation caused by a member of the royal family, Brutus placed himself at the head of the people and drove the kings from Rome. He is said to have



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been then elected one of the two consuls (509 B. C.) That his character as a stern old Roman hero might be complete, the legend adds that he sacrificed to the new republic his own sons, detected in a conspiracy to restore the monarchy, that at last he fell in mortal combat repelling an attack led on by one of the sons of Tarquin. Little more, however, can be said to be established upon sufficient historical evidence with regard to Brutus than that there existed a person of that name who held high office in Rome at a very early period.

DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS.

From the time the curtain rose upon the first division until it fell upon the conclusion of the afterpiece the fun was kept up without intermission, and the enthusiasm of the audience did not flag for an instant. In the first division the singing was of high order and the songs of Messrs. Frillman, Jose and Reiger were rendered to great acceptance. Mr. Jose's singing of the "Song That Reached my Heart," being received with special favor. Billy Rice was in his old time form, and introduced many pleasing and witty sayings. Lew Dockstader was the funny man of the evening, and in his song, "I Doubt if it Ever Occurs" gave some local hits that were very taking to the audience, he received encore upon encore, and was very liberal in responding to them. The comical finale "The Electric Railroad" was new and novel, and added much to the evening's entertainment. In the second division Blamphin, the harpist; the Messenger Boys, Perry and McGrew, Baker and Jones and Manning and Davis in their song and dance entitled "Wedding Bells" were the finest ever seen in this city they were not only first class dancers but had good voices. The entertainment closed with the latest opera craze, entitled "Zum Wagoner." The entire performance was of the best kind of minstrelsy, the costumes were neat and very pretty, and the orchestra furnished excellent music—*Portland Argus*.

At the Wilgus Thursday evening, April 26.

HERMINIE.

"Herminie," which was presented at White's last night, is a melodrama of which it certainly cannot be said that there is in it any dearth of dramatic incident or any paucity of action. Indeed, although there is no straining after effect perceptible in the construction of the play, no dragging in of melodramatic scenes by the shoulders, there seems just a little too much of the startling in Herminie. The first act alone would fit out an ordinary melodrama with all the incident it needed. The story of Herminie is that of a sergeant in the French army under Bonaparte and of Herminie, his wife, a vivandiere in the same regiment. They are separated by capture on the part of the husband and through the machinations of a thief on the part of the wife, and are only brought together after suffering numerous trials and tribulations, and when the former sergeant has risen to a general's rank and a count's estate.—*Detroit Tribune*.

At the Opera House, Saturday evening, April 18.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

—Come home, come home, nor tarry more
O best beloved chum,
Down virtuous throat no longer pour
Seductive beer and rum.

No more 'bout tavern's festive board
Thy tongue facetious wag,
Before thou'rt drunker than a lord,
O cease to hunt the "jag."

O cease! O cease!—The latch key's tick!
Laboriously he cometh.
Now by yon song and mingled "hic."
Uproariously he bummeth!

He panteth up each lengthening flight—
The heavy footsteps lag—
Chum, thou'rt in an unrighteous plight
From having tracked the "jag."

—*Columbia Spectator*.

—Let mathematicians and geometricians
Talk of circles' and triangles' charms,
The figure I prize is a girl with bright eyes
And a circle,—that made by her arms,
—*Yale Record*.

ONE OF THOSE THINGS.

"Well, do you know, I hear, Miss Jennie,
Although you are so young and fair,
And charming too, that there are many
Who say you really dye your hair."

She stamped her foot, in righteous anger;
" 'Tis false!" right angrily she cried;
But, with a fashionable languor,
"Ah, so I thought," the brute replied.

—*Yale Record*.

BOOK NOTICES.

SCIENCE SKETCHES, by David Starr Jordan. Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.50.

This volume, as its preface says, "is made up of a number of sketches and addresses, coming more or less distinctly under the head of Popular Science." The author gives us a taste of natural history so delicious, that we wonder why each article seems so short. Moreover, the book has the merit of being scientific, a point too often sacrificed by those who try to present the subject in a manner at once interesting and easy of comprehension. We can be sure that what we are reading is not one whit the less reliable because it is written in a fascinating style. The book is an especially good one for the young, as it creates a thirst for more, which is a characteristic that all books of instruction should possess. Those of mature mind, too, may find within its pages much food for reflection. The work coming as it does from the hand of a recognized authority on Ichthyology, that subject naturally receives the most attention. To the college student we specially commend the chapter on Darwin and that on *The Evolution of the College Curriculum*. The former is a succinct statement of the Darwinian theory of natural selection, and may well be read by those who connect the name of Darwin with all that is being written about evolution, and who think that "evolution is something about man and monkeys which contradicts the Bible." The latter should be published by itself and placed in the hands of every college undergraduate. It contains suggestions as to the choice of elective work that are extremely valuable, and urges that culture be placed on a higher plane than it is to-day, that a college education be sought for itself and not for the degree that may be obtained by a focus "exposure to scholastic influences."

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The plan of instruction includes lectures and recitations in the several departments of study; practice in the chemical, mineralogical, blowpipe, metallurgical, and architectural laboratories; field and underground surveying; geodetic surveying; practice and study in mines, mills, machine shops, and foundries; projects, estimates, and drawings for the working of mines and for the construction of metallurgical, chemical, and other works; reports on mines, industrial establishments, and field geology.

During the Summer Vacation, there are Summer Schools in Mechanical Engineering, for practical work in foundries and machine shops; in Surveying, for practical work in the field; in Practical Mining in Practical Geodesy; in Chemistry—all under the immediate superintendence of professors. Special students are admitted to the Summer School in Chemistry.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects pursued. The plan of study comprises the various branches of common law, equity, commercial, international, and constitutional law, and medical jurisprudence. The first year is devoted to the study of general commentaries upon municipal law, and contracts, and real estate. The second year includes equity jurisprudence, commercial law, the law of torts, criminal law, evidence, pleading, and practice. Lectures upon constitutional law and history, political science, and international law are delivered through both the senior and junior years. Those on medical jurisprudence are delivered to the senior class.

All graduates of literary colleges are admitted without examination; other candidates must be examined. Applicants who are not candidates for a degree are admitted without a preliminary examination.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

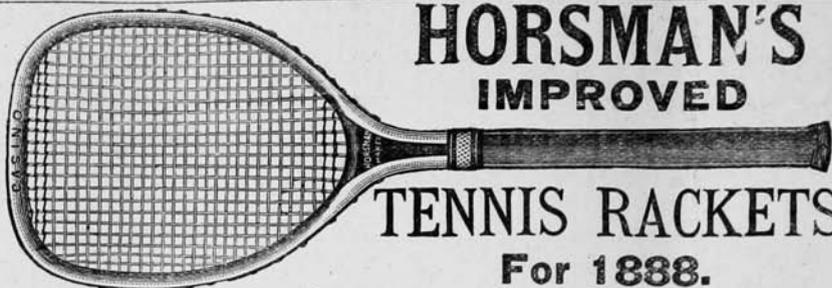
The prime aim of this school is the development of all branches of the political sciences. It offers eight courses in political and constitutional history, nine in political economy, five in constitutional and administrative law, four in diplomacy and international law, four in Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, two in political philosophy, and one in bibliography—in all, forty-four hours per week through the academic year. The full course of study covers three years. For admission as candidate for a degree, the applicant must have satisfactorily completed the regular course of study in this college, or in some other maintaining an equivalent curriculum, to the end of the junior year. Special students admitted to any course without examination upon payment of proportional fee.

In addition to the above special schools for graduates and others, there is, in connection with the School of Arts, a *Graduate Department* in which instruction is given to graduates of this and other colleges in a wide range of subjects, embracing advanced courses in languages and literatures (ancient and modern), mathematics and the mathematical sciences, philosophy, law, history, the natural sciences, methods of research in chemistry and physics, practical work in the astronomical observatory, etc. A student in this department may attend a single course, or any number of courses; he may also, at his option, enter as candidate for the degree of master of arts, doctor of letters, doctor of science, or doctor of philosophy.

Circular of Information, giving details as to courses of instruction, requirements for admission, fees, remission of fees wholly or in part, etc., etc., of any of the schools may be had by addressing the Registrar of the College, Madison Avenue and 49th Street, New York City.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Cornell Era.



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THE CORNELL ERA.

Vol. XX.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, APRIL 27, 1888.

No. 25.

The Cornell Era.

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EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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THE tennis meeting of Wednesday and the balmy air of the past day or two have wakened the Tennis Association just in time to save them from an editorial poking up. We were about to make some comments on the fact that private tennis nets were appearing all around us, while our Association courts were not yet marked out; but yesterday work was begun and the result appears in the form of two courts next the gymnasium, and two just across

the road from it. Our tennis players are rather late in beginning to train, but there is yet time for them to get into such playing trim as to make the spring tournament exceedingly interesting.

THE Interfraternity or "Star" base ball league is a move in the right direction. Cornell is handicapped in athletics, especially in base ball and foot ball, by the fact that nearly all the playing in those games is done by applicants for the 'Varsity teams. Such leagues as this arouse interest in the sport and besides they bring out material which would otherwise not be found. Other colleges have their class teams, fraternity teams, club teams etc., and in this way bring out all the good available material there is in the college. Already the good effect here is noticeable. There is nearly as large an attendance at these games as formerly greeted the University team in its regular games. Why could not the other fraternities form a league and the winners play for the championship? The present association is large enough to manage well and another league might well be formed. Let the good work go on.

YALE, Harvard and Princeton hold entrance examinations both in June and September in all the large cities of this country and also in London and Paris. While we doubt if examinations held in London or Paris for entrance to Cornell would be of great benefit to us or of great convenience to future students, there can be no doubt but that it would be a most excellent plan to hold examinations in at least New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Chicago. By holding examinations in these cities once a year at least, the University could save applicants considerable trouble and expense. Arrangements could easily be made with some Cornell alumnus to take charge of these examination or a fellow

or instructor could be sent at small expense. This would also be a most excellent plan to advertise the University and could not but result in bringing many good students here who now go to other universities simply on account of this convenience.

THE members of the ball nine have been chosen and are now ready for practice together. Present indications are that they will have to play their practice games among themselves. This is by no means the best kind of drill. Our nine needs plenty of practice, and that with men who are thorough ball-players. This need is especially urgent, we think, in view of the fact that of the twelve selected for the nine, half are new men. We feel proud of our array of ball players this year, and are pretty confident that in the new triangular league Cornell will stand at the apex of the triangle; but there is nothing so uncertain as an apparent certainty. Yale is getting some splendid practice with professional nines; Harvard would do the same, but for the scruples of a finical faculty. Cornell ought to cross bats every few days with some good nine. It comes hard to see the boys beaten right along by these men, but it is the kind of drill they need. Bring on some professionals, Mr. Manager.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1888.

To College Girls:

The *Press* has just published the replies of College Boys to the question:

What kind of a Girl does a College Boy like best? Will you write an article of five hundred words on the question:

What kind of a Boy does a College Girl like best? Your name will be printed or omitted, as you may desire.

We shall be glad to pay you for your matter at our regular rates.

Address your reply,
To the Editor of the *Press*,
26 & 28 North William St.,
New York City.

THE above letter accidentally came into our possession and we print it as an interesting specimen of modern newspaper enterprise. The replies to this letter will probably be numerous and voluminous. We await with anxiety this revelation of our sisters' tastes and inclinations

on this, to us, momentous question. Do college girls like boys? Do college girls like college boys in preference to non-college boys? and like questions are soon to be cleared away and then we will be able to breathe the severe atmosphere of certainty and shape our plans accordingly.

ONE of the very best features of our University is the excellent opportunity afforded students aiming at researches in special branches, to pursue their chosen lines of study in the Associations of their departments. Every year new organizations are formed which make the college course more profitable and enjoyable. Those interested in the study of the ancient languages find the exercises of the Classical Association, a source of infinite benefit; the papers prepared for the History and Political Science Association represent intelligent and diligent efforts to grapple with important problems and investigate prominent historical facts; the Mock Congress furnishes a place where patriotic sons of America may bring their wits to bear on live issues of the day and cultivate powers of debate; the many technical associations present valuable opportunities for special study. It is to be hoped that not only will the present existing associations continue the work which has been prolific of so much profit and pleasure, but also that the system will extend largely. There is still room for other organizations. One of the most desirable associations that might be established is a Journalists' Club, and any effort towards forming such an organization would doubtless meet with success. One of our new professors has been on the editorial staff of a great metropolitan daily for several years and might be induced to lecture before the aspiring young men, and, through concerted efforts, a number of non-resident lecturers might be secured. Several Cornell graduates have attained distinction in Journalism and their lectures would be doubly interesting to Cornellians. Let us hope that a Journalists' Club will flourish at Cornell next year, if not before that time.

TRANSLATION FROM PINDAR.

Aristomenes, a youth of Aegina, won the wrestling contest for boys in the 35th (?) Pythiad, 450 B. C. His victory is commemorated in the 8th Pythian Ode of Pindar, the last triad of which is as follows:

With thy wrestling skill, on mischief bent,
Four boys didst thou visit with punishment,
Who found no home-coming
So sweet at Pytho as thine to thee;
Nor as they crept to their mother's knee
Heard they glad laughter's ring.
But along back alleys and laues, in dire suspense of
his foes,
With disgrace of defeat sore upon him, each cowering
weakling goes.

Ah, he that in youth's fair season hath found
Triumphal grace for his brows leaf-crowned
Soars to heights sublime
On wings of valor, on wings of hope,
With yearnings wider than wealth's poor scope.
Yet only for brief time
The joy of mortals mounts upward; yea, in like little
space,
By the blasts of adversity shaken it falls to its earthly
place.

Ephemerals! what is man? what is he not? A shadow—
a shadow's dream!
But whensoever there comes to his lot a glorious god-
given gleam
He hath clear shining about him, his life is an un-
troubled stream.
Aegina, beloved, our mother! on fair freedom's em-
bassy send
This state with the blessings which Zeus and Aeacus
lord shall extend,
With Peleus and Telamon noble, with sainted Achil-
les to friend.
A. G. NEWCOMER.

THE FORTNIGHTLY CLUB: ITS
SPIRIT AND PURPOSE.

A PAPER READ AT THE ORGANIZATION MEET-
ING, APRIL 9, 1888, BY O. L. ELLIOTT.

The informal gathering held last term, and from which this meeting has proceeded, took no sudden or hasty action. The need of an organization of this character has long been felt, and more than once the field has been scrutinized and the possibilities of success carefully weighed. The absence of any investigation, in the University or out of it, in certain perplexing fields of human thought has been regretted. It has been felt that here in this thoughtful and scholarly atmosphere certain questions which must confront every thinking being, which do in fact crowd in upon students with an intensity that quieter communities know nothing of, ought to be investigated, discussed, weighed, soberly and impartially; not, on the one hand, buried under formulas or traditions, nor, on the other, ignored or all former results simply rejected. Where men of all creeds and no creeds work

together harmoniously and united in method in the investigation of all others subjects, it has seemed eminently appropriate and feasible that in the same spirit they should unite in investigating and discussing those differences of faith and creed which are fundamental to duty and life.

Of course, it need hardly be said that much had been done to fill the gap. Much that such an organization as this might profitably discuss now receives all the attention it could reasonably demand. While this fact does not lessen the need of this organization, it does greatly simplify the scope of its action. Questions of social progress, land theories, the relations of the state to all classes—rich men, workingmen, paupers, criminals—and the like, while not improper to be discussed in a club so broadly founded as this, are provided for elsewhere. But the more perplexing questions confronting the student—of duty and of his relation and attitude toward certain institutions, beliefs, creeds, remain.

In a confessed age of transition, when more than at any other time in the world's history everything that has been handed down is subjected to a re-examination, and less and less are things accepted on authority, it would seem unnecessary to apologize for an organization dealing with the results of human thought in any direction. It is hardly claiming too much to say that the right of a man to question everything received, to demand a proof that shall satisfy him and not one that satisfies some other person, is fully recognized. It may be postulated as the fundamental thought of the age that there is no virtue in assenting to anything. Assent and dissent are not in themselves forms of life, and are momentous only because they have to do with human beings.

Despite the clear field which the very atmosphere of the age gives us, there are reasons why the methods and purposes of the club should be plainly stated. An organization that questions past institutions and beliefs, especially if these institutions and beliefs are anywhere held sacred at the present time, has need to proceed reverently and to define very clearly its attitude. It must necessarily deal with formulas, creeds, institutions, that seem fundamental. It must question positions that are vital to us and that we may suppose settled. In demanding the right to pass upon such questions, we cannot be too careful to make it plain that our object is always and everywhere the truth, and the largest truth, that in our condemnation of false standards and misconceptions of truth and duty, we have no ridicule for honest conviction,

however erroneous, that we pass no absolute judgments upon human actions, and that we are not met to glorify negations of any sort. The first article of a 'saving faith' is belief in something. It is comparatively easy to destroy—but to find in imperfect systems how the light came in, how in spite of false and cruel philosophy men lived truly and sweetly, is to accomplish a greater and more loving task. It is not difficult to see in Buddhism its despair and fanaticism, its grossness and materialism, in Mohammedanism its sensuality, in Christianity the horrors of the Inquisition, the cold and selfish adoration of God for private advantage; but he who finds this and only this is tempest tossed on very rough seas. To lose old beliefs, to throw off tradition and stand in the manly strength of conscious rectitude, need cause no alarm—is, indeed, the quickened seed of the world's redemption. But to lose faith, to go down with the wrecks of old beliefs, is altogether pitiful. "Two things," said Kant, "fill me with ever increasing wonder: the starry heavens above me and the moral law within." The absolutely certain and eternal facts of our relation to a world around us and above us and enclosing us, and to the moral law within, can be built upon whatever else fails.

There is one argument or claim which if allowed makes useless or worse the formation of such a club; and that is, that the questions with which it deals have all been settled beforehand and laid down in an intelligible code, and that for all new applications a divinely appointed court has been established. The very existence of the club denies this proposition. I, accepts everything as it is, history, customs, empires, formulations—but not as finalities. It refuses to close the doors of reason and thought and nail up the sign—"No more evidence received." It holds, in fact, that every question must be brought before the bar of human reason and such answer given as each individual soul may for itself discover—not because the human reason is infallible, but because the soul can know no other tribunal. It must not receive results because the weight of authority or tradition is in their favor. It cares nothing for mere knowledge as such. In studying creeds, institutions, the acquiring of information can never be made an end. The truth they got hold of or failed to get hold of, the manner of men they were and the spirit that moved them, are the main things.

I do not fancy there can be much difference of opinion thus far. The club does not exist for attack, it does not antagonize men, or systems, or institutions. It is not an inquisition.

It examines all systems sympathetically. It must indeed be swift to condemn cant and cruelty everywhere; but it will not make the foolish mistake of supposing that none but canting and cruel men have opposed the progress of the world.

A more serious objection is that which questions the usefulness of any such discussions. You cannot arrive at any final results. You cannot even hope for agreement among yourselves. These questions have been discussed for ages, and what better off are we? Men demand in this age exact results, tangible evidences of investigation. *Cui bono?* meets us everywhere. Your presence here is one answer to this question. But we ought to be able to meet the position of those who never give these questions thought, who accept the outward regulations of the moral law but who do not consciously live in the spirit. Let us not be blinded by any mania for exact results. To be is better than to have, to live than to know. To say that you cannot reach exact results is merely to say that you cannot reach exact or final formulations. But no particle of truth is useless or wasted. No beam of light is so small as to become darkness.

How shall the discussion and work of this club be *beneficial*? It would be easier to say how it might be made interesting or entertaining, but I hold that the club will fall far short of its mission if it does not become active, organizing, constructive. That there are unsettled problems will not be denied by anybody. The need of new formulations of duty probably comes home with peculiar force to college students. For most men and women the beginning of a college course is a tremendous event. The majority are placed where they must do their first real and solid thinking; and even the more thoughtful are brought face to face with a bewildering number of new facts and queries. It always has been, it always must be, a transition time. Nothing may need to be surrendered, but everything must be adjusted.

But what does this yielding of old opinions to new light mean? Many of us are positively connected with definite organizations. We have planted ourselves upon definite statements of belief, perhaps feeling ourselves pillars of our faith. Is not this yielding up of everything to scrutiny a surrender of our convictions, a betrayal of our trust? Suppose being Moslems we should discover positive error in our tenets; how would that affect our relation to our religion? Are we not embarking on a sea whose waves may overwhelm the frail craft

so safe on the tranquil waters of present duty? These questions are real. They must have occurred already to many of you. We hope to draw into this club men of every connection—Methodists, Catholics, Unitarians, Trinitarians, Jews, Greeks, Gentiles—wherever an earnest inquiring mind is found. Let us not fear. It is indeed possible that we shall be carried far from our present moorings. But we shall not be carried thither by any juggleries. We shall follow a clear path, reverently and honestly—perfectly safe at any point. It is not where we stand but the attitude we are in that matters. We shall rest in that trust in the truth, which is the highest type of faith. I shall be glad if every man can still continue to work in the field in which he is now placed. I do not think of any organization from which we are likely to draw, that does not need and in its best and clearest feeling desire the work of honest, earnest, thoughtful men first of all. The club cannot tolerate inaction, much less destruction, in the moral universe. Its mission is to equip men to do, to construct, to inspire, to create, to live. If I am driven to withdraw from the organization, it is because I can do better work in another, and not because I would cease from work entirely.

This brings me to the last point I care to touch upon. The men who can make such a club strong are men of positive belief and life, men who have most carefully formulated their relation to life. I repeat again, it is not formulations we need fear, but formulations that are finalities. And when these positive convictions are given up to scrutiny and criticism this also should be remembered—that nothing is to be surrendered that men live by.

DOES A COLLEGE EDUCATION PROMOTE SUCCESS IN BUSINESS?

This is the question that Mr. S. H. Lee sets out to answer in the *New Englander* for March and his arguments on the affirmative side of the subject, as summarized by the *Springfield Republican*, are well worth the consideration of the readers of the ERA, particularly those who are now students in the University here.

Mr. Lee begins by pointing out that lack of intellectual training is often the source of defeat in business enterprises. To show that a college course is the best means of getting this training he gives the testimony of a successful business man who left college to take part in the civil war and who is now in charge of one of the most important enterprises in the United States. The witness is well worth hearing. He says:

"It is not enough that a man be able to follow a well-defined routine; he must have versatility, range of vision, grasp upon the details and the whole of a thing at once; must see the matter in wide relations, and have power to conduct many lines of activity at the same time. This only a largely trained mind can do, and a college training is worth no end of money to a man who wishes to go into business, as distinguished from following a trade. And so far as I have observed, nothing is better for these higher purposes than prolonged courses in Latin, Greek and mathematics."

This business man also expresses the opinion that technical education is not the principal want nowadays. Instead of a long technical course he would recommend the regular college course. That would give the requisite grasp, he thinks, so that only a short term in the technical school would be necessary. The example which Mr. Lee gives of the way one young man prepared himself for business is probably familiar to many of our readers in the western and central part of the state. The young man who is now a director in a large iron works at Worcester, followed his college course at Yale by practical training in one of the large iron works in Sweden and by a special course at the school of mines at Stockholm. A short time was afterward spent in the iron works of Germany and France, but the entire period covered by the young manufacturer's technical training was only a little more than two years. He testifies to the great importance of his college training in preparing him to deal with the questions of every day business life.

It is Mr. Lee's conviction that college studies exercise the mind in the same way in which it is called to act in the conduct of affairs. Thus psychology affords materials for a sound knowledge of human nature; political economy, when studied thoroughly, is a training for safe and wise generalization in business; history gives the mind breadth and foresight, and so on. The moral and social aspects of college life are also considered in their bearing on business habits. "The college," says Mr. Lee, "puts one *en rapport* with specimen minds; a very important matter in practical exigencies." The advantage of college life in removing provincialism and prejudice is also shown. Mr. Lee is not one of those who believe that young men in college are exposed to exceptional temptations; he asserts, on the contrary, that "as a rule the steady and weighty movement of a rightly tending institution sends young men forth with a strength of conviction, a steadiness of will, a moral fiber, a tone and dignity of

moral character, which have a permanent and growing value as a business qualification."

Mr. Lee's case is well made out, and we believe that a careful survey of life by any man of experience who is both observant and reflective will result in the conviction that the most thorough culture of the mind that can be obtained is of great value in every condition of active life to which a man's bent or even his circumstances carry him. Nothing that can be learned need be thrown away, but on the other hand, everything will find its time and place of value, if only the learner have also the personal quality, the serious purpose which abhors waste. It stands to reason that the exercise and development of the thinking power should count for much in life, and in spite of the imposing examples of ignorant men's success, this is in the immense majority of cases found to be true. The objection that many lack time and money to get a college education before entering in business life is no better now than it ever was,—not so good, in fact, for in our leading institutions of learning the facilities for aiding students in straightened circumstances are ample, and it is surely better to enter upon a career comparatively late, but in full harness, than to start in early and continually to find loose joints in one's armor.

ITALY IN THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

On the 9th of January, 1878, came the death of the ruler, to whom the land owed its national unity and independence. All Italy was wrapped in sorrow. Representatives from all states appeared to sympathize with the regent as well as with the people at the grave of Victor Emanuel. When the heir of the German crown came in person to show his sympathy in the terrible loss, and placed a golden laurel wreath on the coffin, a cry of joy arose upon his appearance, while the French representative Gen. Caurobert, to the disgust of the French press remained unnoticed. And as King Humbert after taking his oath to the constitution appeared on the balcony of the Quirinal resting on the arm of the German Crown Prince, the joy of the people rung out in "Viva la Germania!"

The relation between the Austrian and Italian government during the last decade had been decidedly for the worse, principally on account of the demonstrations of the Italian population in South Tyrol. For this reason came a pressing invitation from Berlin to King Humbert to visit Vienna in order to clear away by his personal presence the cloud of distrust over the Danube. At the end of October 1881 the King

with the president of the ministry and Mancini fulfilled the invitation. All that could be said, however, for the meeting was that it was hearty.

How little Germany was satisfied with Italy's course may be noticed in the great speech of the Chancellor at the Imperial Diet: "In Italy the republic is lighting up many heads. Can you accept any guarantee for the future, namely: God does not maintain the dynasty which rests on only few eyes? Is the path which Italy has taken towards its goal and is the goal itself not apparent?"

In the Chamber of Deputies the speech of the Chancellor as well as the visit of King Humbert produced a debate of four days. Marco Minghetti, who died on Dec. 10, 1886, the greatest speaker of the Chamber, noticed in the speech of the Chancellor, as he said, "only council and advice, such as it became a great man at the head of the strongest monarchy of the world." The ministers of foreign affairs declared the mistrust of Germany as unexplainable; nevertheless he pointed it out as the duty of the government to destroy it and fulfil the general wish of the Italian people. Then returning to the speech of the Chancellor he added: "Out of friendship to Germany I believe that silence and absolute forbearance will be the best answer. The Italian people unite in the feeling of sympathy and friendship for Germany, as well as in the confidence and respect for the high wisdom and magnanimity of the great statesman who stands at the head of the German government." On the same day the speech applauded by the Deputies was sent to the Chancellor and words of gratification received.

To-day all parties with the exception of the republicans who, in Parliament as well as in the press, have little influence, are still heartily in favor of the "triple-alliance." That the alliance was agreed upon last spring for another lustrum is admitted on all sides, although no more has been seen of the public document than four years before. Whether the previous agreements remained unchanged is not known, but it cannot be doubted that it is simply a defensive alliance, principally to maintain Europe in peace.

—The list of References on Municipal Government in the United States, which was embodied in the last Library Bulletin, has been reprinted in pamphlet form and will be used in Mr. Hodder's class. For sale at the University Library. Price five cents.

THE CORNELL MAGAZINE.

Several of the current literary periodicals speak in flattering terms of our new magazine. This week's *Nation* says: "The new *Cornell Magazine* is typographically quite in the front rank of college periodicals of the same class. It aims to strengthen the bond between the alumni and the University." To-day's *Harper's Weekly* contains the following: "What advances college journalism has made in the past few years! *The Cornell Magazine*, an ambitious monthly almost as large as *Harper's Magazine* has just appeared, making the sixth periodical now regularly issued by the students of Cornell University."

We congratulate the editors of our new monthly on the impression their magazine is making on the outside world.

SAGE CHAPEL.

Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, A. M. of Hartford, Conn., will occupy the Sage pulpit Sunday. He has often been heard here and is justly one of the most popular of the many able men who preach in our Chapel. He is a graduate of Yale and was very popular there. He is well known and his eloquence has gained him a reputation which will fill the Chapel for him Sunday.

CORNELLIANA.

- Keep it dark!
- Remember the hop to-night.
- The Seabury Guild met Wednesday evening.
- A fine orchid is in bloom in the conservatory.
- Don't fail to see "Herminie" to-morrow night.
- Dr. Rainsford talked to the lady students Sunday evening.
- The inspector general will inspect the battalion next month.
- The Woodford is to be Wednesday of commencement week.
- A chapter of Phi Gamma Delta has just been established here.
- Dr. Wilder has two opossums with young which may be seen at the museum.
- Professor Crane's Junior French section begins Racine's *Les Pleidenis* Tuesday.
- Room T was crowded again Tuesday morning at Professor Schurman's lecture.
- The Baptist students are to organize an association similar to the Presbyterian Union.
- Professor Newbury lectures on Cameras before the Camera Club to-morrow evening.
- Both the Binghamton and Elmira base ball teams were unable to play here this week.
- A circular has been issued by the editors of the *Cornell Magazine* asking for contributions.
- Secure tickets early for "Keep it Dark" next Thursday evening at Wilgus Opera House.
- The reception at Sage last Friday evening was unusually successful. There was a large attendance.
- Tennis racquets are occasionally seen on the campus now. Several courts have already been laid out.
- An association has been formed composed of students who are graduates of the Washington high school.
- The battalion drilled out doors on Wednesday. Company "H" will hereafter be designated Company "E."
- There is some discussion going on as to the merits of O. W. J. as a text-book for students in general courses.
- Instructor Coville has been having measles this week. His classes have been conducted by Professor Prentiss.
- The Commencement concert of the Glee Club will be given the Saturday evening before Commencement week.
- The foot ball team has received a challenge to a game this term but owing to the warm weather it will not be accepted.
- Van Heusen while running bases in the Interfraternity game yesterday fell and hurt himself badly but not seriously.
- How highly Professor Anthony is esteemed at Cornell was fully shown this afternoon by the large attendance at his lecture.
- A few of our subscribers have not yet paid their subscriptions. Only a short time remains wherein to discharge this obligation.
- To LET.—The two-story brick residence with barn, No. 40 Heustes street. Apply to C. W. Major, at First National Bank.
- Chestnuts! When will the *Cornellian* be out?—When will we have athletic grounds? "Stags" at Military Hops. Unpaid subscriptions.
- Sargent, '87, fellow in the department of Zoölogy, has greatly improved a machine much used in experimentation in that department.

—Professor Thurston left yesterday morning, for Troy to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, who died suddenly Tuesday night.

—The twelve o'clock section in Elocution and the class in Political Economy were excused to-day on account of Goldwin Smith's lecture.

—At Wilgus Opera House, on Saturday night, "Herminie will be presented by a strong company, headed by the famous Mr. Redmund and Mrs. Thomas Barry.

—Next games in the Star League are as follows: Tuesday, May 1, Kappa Alpha vs. Psi Upsilon; Thursday, May 3, Alpha Delta Phi vs. Delta Kappa Epsilon.

—The games in the "Star" league have resulted as follows: Psi Upsilon vs. Alpha Delta Phi, 13 to 3; K. A. vs. D. K. E. 10 to 4; Zeta Psi vs. Alpha Delta Phi, 18 to 2.

—Professor Goldwin Smith will address the Fortnightly Club, Sunday evening. Subject, Religious Life in English Universities. In the Botanical Lecture Room at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

—The ERA hereby challenges the *Sun* to play a game of base ball, the game to be played within two weeks, and the nines to be made up of men from the boards of '86-'87 and '87-'88.

—The class in Political Economy was excused Monday so that they could attend Dr. Vaughn's lecture. The class is to study the history of Political Economy for the remainder of the term.

—Many papers throughout the country compliment our trustees highly for their wisdom in choice of new professors and congratulate Cornell on its good fortune in securing Professors Andrews and Bailey.

—Ex-President White supplemented the papers presented before the Fortnightly Club, Monday evening, with admirable remarks. He also gave words of encouragement and suggestion to the club.

—Prof. Sanborn's class will visit the County poor-house at Ulysses on Saturday, April 28, instead of the institution at Rochester. Omnibuses will leave the Ithaca House at 1.30 p. m., and return to Ithaca about 6.30.

—The reception given by the young ladies of Sage to their friends Friday evening was one of the social events of the year. The large parlors were filled as usual with the beauty and chivalry of the University.

—Professor Goldwin Smith is here and is to give two lectures on the Relations of English Poetry to English History. He had a slight difference of opinion with Chauncey Depew, at a banquet a few evenings ago in New York.

—The first of the prelims in Senior American History takes place Monday, May 7. These prelims are to count for the final examination and any one absent will be obliged to take an examination as the end of the term.

—Next Thursday evening, anyone wishing to spend an uproariously jolly evening will hie himself to Wilgus Opera House to see the funny, very funny, "Keep it Dark," a comedy which has convulsed crowded audiences in the large cities of our country.

—The ball team this year will consist of Etnyre, Newberry, Parshall, and Taylor, '88, Dowling, Schlosser and Wilkinson, '89, Herrick, Landers and May, '90, and Sands and Young, '91. The Captain, Taylor, will choose nine men from the above list for each game.

—"Herminie" is a deeply interesting drama and has met with extraordinary success throughout the country. William Redmund and Mrs. Thomas Barry, supported by their superb company will present this powerful play at Wilgus Opera House to-morrow night.

—Monday evening the following program was presented by the Fortnightly Club: Concerning Saints, Mrs. O. L. Elliott; Emerson's View of Christianity, H. B. Crissey, '90; Catholicism as viewed by a Catholic, John Ford, '90. Lectures will be given under the auspices of the same club, by Prof. Sanborn, ex-President White, and E. E. Hale, Jr.

—The craze for base ball has attacked all the amateurs in the University, and the Star League games have urged other aspirants for honors on the diamond to pull themselves together and yearn for a few hours' experience of broken fingers and similar innocent etceteras. The University press has always displayed a becoming modesty about pushing itself to the front, even in the matter of reminding delinquent subscribers what is due and overdue, but the base ball fever has secured a terrible grasp on our newspaper men. It is probable that the *Sun* boards of last year and this year will organize a nine which will try conclusions at the national game with nine editors to be chosen from the ERA boards of last year and this year. Notice is hereby given that the date of this game will be kept profoundly secret. Any person discovered in possession of further information about this matter will be punished to the full extent of the law.



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COLLEGE NOTES.

The Yale crew has been rowing on the harbor since the 21st of February.

Noyes, Yale's short stop, in a game with the Bridgeports on Wednesday sprained one of the cords in his leg so badly that he will be unable to play for some time.—*Crimson*.

Co-education has been abolished at Adelbert College. The fifteen young ladies now in attendance will be allowed to finish their course, but no more girls will be received.

Oberlin College, after litigation between the college and the representatives of the James F. Clark estate, has finally accepted the offer of Mrs. James F. Clark and has received a check for \$65,666.67, or one-third of the amount claimed.

By the will of the late William Bittinger of Abbottstown, the Pennsylvania College (Lutherian), Gettysburg, becomes the recipient of \$17,000 and a farm near Mechanicstown, for which the testator paid \$27,000. The money goes to endow the chair of the President.

The recent minstrel performances by the students were very successful.—The statement that the body of the students had endorsed prohibition proves to be false. Only a small minority attended the meeting which took the action.—The Prinbeton Alumni Association of New York is the largest alumni organization of the country.—*The Polytechnic*.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERMINIE.

An unusually strong attraction is offered the patrons of Wilgus Opera House on Saturday evening, in the production of "Herminie, or the Cross of Gold" a military drama in four acts, presented by William Redmund and Mrs. Thomas Barry, together with a carefully selected and evenly balanced cast. For the past five seasons these estimable artists have been the acknowledged leaders in romantic roles in this country, and all their productions have been presented with an accuracy and attention to details seldom met with outside of the metropolis. Incidental with his criticism of Herminie, Maj. McConnell of the *Chicago Times*, writes:

"The best play the Redmund-Barry Combination has yet produced. The strong situations are many, and strikingly dramatic. The large audience seemed highly interested in the new emotional drama."

KEEP IT DARK.

Mr. Geo. Hoey's most successful musical comedy, "Keep it Dark," will be presented at

the Wilgus, Thursday evening, May 3d. The *Cincinnati Commercial* says:

Almost every face that came out of Haylin's Theatre yesterday, after the performance of "Keep it Dark," was wreathed in smiles. The house was packed, and it was certainly the best pleased and most enthusiastic audience that ever visited that popular amusement resort. The humor of the play appeared to affect the risibles of every person in the house. At times the applause was so loud that it could be heard at a distance of a block, and continued so for several minutes. There is fun enough to melt a brazen image into a smile.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

THE LEARNED MAID.

"The rooms are very warm, Miss Smith,
And since the dance is over now
Pray let me try, one moment, with
This fan to cool your marble brow."
"To cool? Oh, yes!" she answered sweetly,
"Just as I said at graduation,
It cools a person off completely,
By hastening evaporation."

We talked awhile, on every head;
And in the course of conversation,
She told me many things she'd said,
In her essay at graduation.
"Miss Smith, why do the girls in love
Blush, when their *fiances* have kissed 'em?"
"Merely a relaxation of
The local vaso-motor system."

She talked like this about an hour;
(I felt just like an ancient martyr),
She touched upon "The reflex pow'r
Of the medulla oblongata."
I saw, just then, another man
Coming along in our direction:
I left her just as she began
Something about a conic section.

—*Yale Record*.

THE WAIL OF A LOST SOUL.

Classmates gather close around me,
Screen me from the prof's dread eye;
This exam. I'm forced to pass it,
Or, my classmates, fond good-bye.

Often, often, have I struggled,
Wasted caus of midnight oil,
'Till I carefully had mastered
Poker rules contained in Hoyle.

Then I entered the arena,
Strugled, fought for red and blue,
Wasted all my shining shekels,
Left my board bill overdue.

Help me, help me, now my classmates,
In my sad and woeful lot,
If you ever hope for pardon,
Help me win this big jack-pot.

—*Trinity Tablet*.

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During the Summer Vacation, there are Summer Schools in Mechanical Engineering, for practical work in foundries and machine shops; in Surveying, for practical work in the field; in Practical Mining; in Practical Geodesy; in Chemistry—all under the immediate superintendence of professors. Special students are admitted to the Summer School in Chemistry.

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The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects pursued. The plan of study comprises the various branches of common law, equity, commercial, international, and constitutional law, and medical jurisprudence. The first year is devoted to the study of general commentaries upon municipal law, and contracts, and real estate. The second year includes equity jurisprudence, commercial law, the law of torts, criminal law, evidence, pleading, and practice. Lectures upon constitutional law and history, political science, and international law are delivered through both the senior and junior years. Those on medical jurisprudence are delivered to the senior class.

All graduates of literary colleges are admitted without examination; other candidates must be examined. Applicants who are not candidates for a degree are admitted without a preliminary examination.

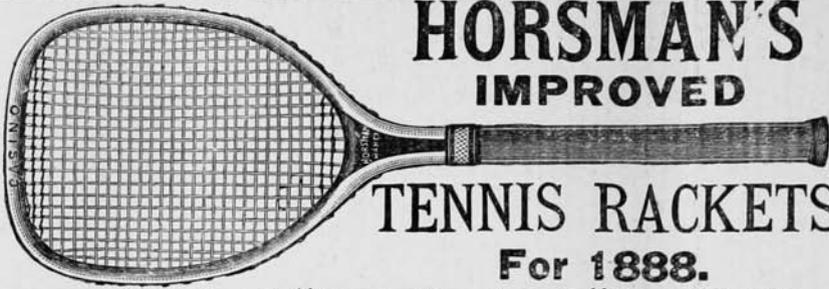
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In addition to the above special schools for graduates and others, there is, in connection with the School of Arts, a *Graduate Department* in which instruction is given to graduates of this and other colleges in a wide range of subjects, embracing advanced courses in languages and literatures (ancient and modern), mathematics and the mathematical sciences, philosophy, law, history, the natural sciences, methods of research in chemistry and physics, practical work in the astronomical observatory, etc. A student in this department may attend a single course, or any number of courses; he may also, at his option, enter as candidate for the degree of master of arts, doctor of letters, doctor of science, or doctor of philosophy.

Circular of Information, giving details as to courses of instruction, requirements for admission, fees, remission of fees wholly or in part, etc., etc., of any of the schools may be had by addressing the Registrar of the College, Madison Avenue and 49th Street, New York City.

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THE CORNELL ERA.

Vol. XX.

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No. 26.

The Cornell Era.

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EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

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IT is with regret that we are again compelled to ask our delinquent subscribers to pay up. We dislike to cumber our columns with appeals for money. There are plenty of topics to be treated which would contribute more to the literary excellence of the paper, and be far more attractive to our readers than an editorial

dun. Occasionally it happens, however, that it is absolutely necessary to think of ourselves. The instinct of self-preservation demands this, when we see the end of the year approaching and with it the day of reckoning with our publishers. If those for whose benefit these words are written would but make themselves square with us, we should be in a position to look the world in the face and proudly say, "we owe not any man." Until our rather large amount of (at present) unavoidable assets becomes converted into ready cash, we cannot strictly be prosperous. We hope that certain financially dilatory friends of ours will take to heart these suggestions for making us happy.

THE college world is stirred up over the recommendation by a Harvard committee of overseers that intercollegiate athletic contests be abolished. We hope this report will not be adopted. If it can be shown that Harvard students devote too much time to athletics then some restrictions are demanded; but we maintain that the measures favored in the majority report are altogether too sweeping. The advice of the minority, which is much more moderate, would, if acted upon, accomplish all the restriction that is called for. The spur of intercollegiate competition is necessary to the maintenance of that healthy interest in athletics, which the authorities of every college should be proud to foster. There may be too much of it. In that case do away with some of it, but do not abolish it entirely. A few weeks ago Harvard men were forbidden to play ball with professionals. If this report is adopted Harvard will have fairly committed herself to a systematic policy of repression regarding athletics. Is this great university receding from her ground of broad liberalism to those half forgotten days when in the stifling restraints of college discipline, the student had no freedom?

AMÉLIE RIVES.

The leaders in the so called Southern movement in literature, present some striking instances of sudden rise into national prominence by a single work. Whether the conditions of life in that semi-tropical, enchanted land have unusual charms when portrayed with a delicate touch or whether the freshness and slight tinge of ideality of their work offer such a pleasing contrast to the studied art and realistic methods of northern writers, certain it is that the southern school of novelists have an importance quite out of proportion to the amount of work they have produced. Cable, by portraying a single class—the Creoles, Charles Egbert Craddock, a certain district—the Tennessee Mountain, Thomas Nelson Page by interpreting the negro folk-lore, have all achieved national reputation. But they are eclipsed in mere notoriety by a young lady barely twenty-five years of age.

To spring into prominence by a single anonymous story, to follow this with a series of stories of wonderful range, to obtain admittance into all the leading magazines of America has been the peculiar fortune of Amélie Rives. Strikingly beautiful, intellectual, of rare social accomplishments, surrounded from birth by the historic associations of Virginia, freed from conventional rules of conduct, she presents, aside from literary considerations, a most attractive figure. Her reading in art, literature and history is shown to have been extensive if not systematic. At least her works present a wide range in periods and subjects treated.

Some two years ago a story was offered to the editor of *Atlantic*. It was accepted and anonymously published. So "A Brother to Dragons" was the first of a series of rapidly appearing bits of fiction which have made the name of Amélie Rives famous. The editor of *Atlantic* is said to have enthusiastically remarked that the author would never do anything stronger. Those who have read the succeeding works must confess that she has not as yet done anything stronger. The scene was Elizabethan and the language had all the delicate quaintness of the time. It showed one thoroughly steeped, if not in the literature, at least in the literary spirit of the period.

To transport oneself into another age, to imitate its language, its phraseology and to catch its spirit, is no ordinary achievement. A single word not found in the vocabulary of the period, a single false phrase is sufficient to dispel the illusion; while the slightest transference of the style of the present to the past is fatal to the effect. Such difficulties does this field of fiction

present that few writers have attempted it. In fact the historical novel which aims merely to reproduce the spirit and events of the past and not necessarily the style and word setting, is discountenanced because it is claimed that one cannot portray successfully an age far removed from his own. Yet all this Miss Rives has done and the period selected, the Elizabethan, if the most alluring is at the same time one of the most delicate, the most difficult to reproduce of any in the range of literature. "A Brother to Dragons" was quickly followed by "Nurse Crumpet tells the Story," a tale of deep pathos, love and death,—a passionate love that places the attainment of happiness above the call of native country, a death that is preferred to the neglect of the same lofty summons. Then came the "Farrier Lass o' Piping Peabworth," a story more cheerful in treatment and less dramatic. All were placed in the same period and all evinced those qualities found in everything written by Miss Rives: a wonderful luxuriance of imagination, a fine faculty of invention and a nature vibrant with sensibility. There are many touches of deep pathos, much delicate and tender sentiment, as well as an exuberance of fancy and passionate intensity such as mark the southern nature. The most striking feature of her work, as a mere matter of style, is a wealth of similes and metaphors. They overflow every page. One of her stories is almost a succession of highly wrought figures. Although wonderfully well chosen, yet at times the mere profusion cloys upon the reader.

It is often charged against southern writers that they repeat themselves and when it began to be feared that this would be true in the case of Miss Rives, she suddenly transported her scene to Greece and "The Man of the Golden Fillet" was a revelation of new powers. This story displayed the beauties of Miss Rives' style and at the same time certain faults as a shallowness of plot and treatment and such outworn, trite Grecisms as "bound as to his hair," etc. "Arnon the Fourth Son of Noah" followed, a quite remarkable bit of fiction—almost a prose poem in its dramatic intensity, and in its wealth of figures alluded to. The effort however to reproduce the chaste biblical style in the ornate word painting of the authoress gives a rather curious resultant. In "Virginia of Virginia" Miss Rives comes to her own time and her own state. This story has not the perspective of time and distance to lend it interest, though it is not without interest as a true and very graphic sketch of southern life. The story of "Juja" is marred by its unnecessarily pathetic termination. No one desires all lives and all stories to end well

for they do not and cannot, but to introduce a termination needlessly harrowing, admits of no apology.

But what of her first novel which has just appeared, "The Quick or the Dead." It is pretty generally condemned and to find any good in it is to run counter to current criticism. It is not the purpose in this brief limit to enter the discussion, though it is believed there are circumstances which should modify the harshness of public opinion. However, one cannot but wish that the talented young authoress had had a judicious friend to restrain her from publishing a work which has certainly brought her regret. The heroine of "The Quick or the Dead" is not an attractive figure. There are self communings which a young woman contemplating a second marriage may have, but the propriety of presenting them to public gaze is questionable. The story is realism carried to the extreme. There is a tinge of Zolaism about it. But before condemning, it must be remembered that "The Quick or the Dead" is after a school of fiction that has received the highest sanction. It shows a microscopic analysis of character and an interplay of passions and emotion between a limited number of individuals. It is strikingly like portions of Tolstoi's "Anna Karénina." She has simply carried the methods of Howells, into fields more undisguisedly natural and, therefore, to many, more revolting. Whoever can approve "April Hopes" and disprove "The Quick or the Dead," must admit that the matter not the manner of the latter novel is objected to. There are passages perfectly true but which could have easily been omitted. One is disposed to ask if there are the expressed thoughts and sentiments of a lady of Miss Rives' temperament what are the unexpressed. The novel has surprising crudities of thought, expression and execution; it also has power and the promise of better work.

Miss Rives has not yet accomplished anything enduring or attempted fiction of sustained plot and interest. Opinion may differ as to her importance but to have articles accepted by *Atlantic*, *Harpers'* and *Lippincott's* and to have published in the *Century* a sonnet composed at the age of fifteen, is a remarkable performance in this period of universal literary proficiency. Her work is brilliant rather than deep and in the line of studies of various periods. It doubtless owed much of its popularity at first to the novelty of treatment and the romantic character of plot and incident. She seems to have no mission to perform, no particular views on art or literature to set forth. She writes, with a mere love of composing,

stories, poems and sketches. Much there is that is crude, that lacks literary finish; but much there is also that is surpassingly beautiful and powerful.

Of her poetry little additional need be said. It has all the sensuous charm of her best prose, stripped by the necessary requirements and limitations of verse, of her boundless overflow of fancy and imagery.

The following short selection of developing sentiment, from *May Harpers*, sufficiently shows the quality of her verse and in certain ways her prose.

WHY.

Heart of me, why do you sigh?
Why droop your eyelids, pale and shy,
Like snow-flakes that on violets lie?—
Why do you sigh, my heart?

Sweeting, wherefore do you weep?
'Tis the flowers that May winds steep,
When the day hath sunk to sleep
Seem from beds o' dew to peep?—
Why do you weep, my sweet?

Oh my love whence comes this glow,
Like the sunset on the snow,
Which on your fair face doth show?—
Why do you blush, my queen?

Must I speak your answer, dear?
Listen then, and you will hear
Why you sigh and weep and blush,
Why e'en now you bid me hush:
Sing, O sing, ye birds that be;
Answer, music of the sea;
Spin, old earth, to melody;—
For my one love loveth me—
Doth she not, my heart?

The above may not be strong poetry but as an expression of simple feeling it is a pleasant contrast to much of the highly wrought, artificial magazine verse.

But some of her sonnet constructions are more finished and offer a better means of judging her poetical abilities. No one can doubt that the hand which wrote "Arnon the Fourth Son of Noah" will yet produce something far stronger in the poetical line, than Miss Rives has yet given to the world. It is to be hoped that in both prose and verse, she may not follow out tendencies exhibited in late works; but fulfill the promise contained in "A Brother to Dragons," a story more powerful and beautiful than anything that has since appeared.

H. E. MILLHOLEN.

—It is to be hoped that, in the absence of Professor Tyler in Europe next year, the trustees will secure Professor Sanborn, for at least one term, to lecture on American History.

JOURNALISM AT CORNELL.

From the very foundation of the University, journalism has been a marked feature of this institution. On the 28th of November, 1868, scarcely three months after the opening of the University, appeared the first number of the ERA. The editors were chosen exclusively from the Junior class, and this practice continued until 1874. At that time a change was inaugurated, four editors being elected from the Sophomore, and three from the Junior class, and this mode of election has continued till the present time. The ERA of 1868 presents a marked contrast with the ERA of the present. In many respects it is extremely crude; but these defects disappeared with succeeding issues. A lively interest in whatever concerns the welfare of the University, however, is plainly apparent, and this interest has always been a marked feature of the publication.

October 52, 1873, the first number of the *Cornell Times* was issued. This publication was a weekly of about the same size and scope as the ERA. The board of editors was composed of two men chosen from each class, one being a society man and the other an independent, and each retiring board was to choose its successor. It was hoped by this means a wider expression of student thought would be obtained than could be obtained by the ERA, which at that time was the representative of a single class. It soon became evident, however, that the college could not support two weeklies, and with the close of the year the *Cornell Times* ceased to be issued.

On the same day with the appearance of the *Cornell Times*, a publication of a very different nature came before the college public. This was the *Aurora Brasileria*, a monthly printed in Portuguese in behalf of the Brazilian students in the University. It was edited by H. De Aquino and continued to appear for one year, when the difficulty of printing a paper in Portuguese, and the small number of Brazilians in the University, caused the enterprise to be abandoned.

The *Cornell Review* appeared in the same year with the two publications last mentioned, but was destined to have a longer existence. The first number of the *Review* appeared in October, 1873, as the representative of the Curtis, Irving, and Philalethian literary societies. The aim of this magazine was to publish articles written by professors and students, which were of high literary merit, but too long to publish in the ERA; and also to record important occurrences in the University and especially transactions of the literary societies.

With the dying out of interest in the literary societies, the interest in the *Review* decreased, and with the completion of its thirteenth volume in June, 1886, the publication ceased.

The only venture which has been made in humorous illustrated journalism was the publication of *Cocagne* which appeared on the 1st of April, 1878, but ceased with the close of the year. It was a complete success so long as it was issued, and was of a high order of wit and humor being fully equal to the *Lampoon* or the *Spectator*.

On the 16th of Sept. 1881 a bold departure was made in journalism in the inauguration of the *Cornell Sun* by W. B. Hoyt, '81, and G. F. Gifford, '80. The early numbers of the paper devote a large portion of their space to giving the college news; but it would seem that the paper has degenerated somewhat in this respect in these latter days. It is certainly somewhat of an anomaly that a single student reporter presents each day more actual news in our city paper than the whole twelve editors do in our daily college organ.

The next publication to appear was the *Association Bulletin* in February 1886. This is now a sixteen page monthly devoted to the interests of the Christian Association.

The technical courses were next represented by the issue of the *Crank*, a monthly which made its first appearance March 15, 1887. The *Crank* is an ably edited publication, but as it is almost exclusively devoted to technical subjects, its circulation is confined to the engineering courses.

The last venture in college journalism, as is well known, is the inauguration of the *Cornell Magazine*, the editorial staff being composed of Seniors with an editor-in-chief from the faculty. A magazine to represent the best thought of the whole University including alumni, professors and students is something which has never before been attempted at Cornell and the working of the new enterprise has attracted much interest.

From this brief sketch of Cornell's ventures in journalism, it will be seen that they have been both numerous and varied. However much it may be the practice to decry college journalism as a preparation for journalism in after life, it cannot be doubted that many of Cornell's most successful men in that profession have been largely indebted for their success to the experience which they received on the college papers. Although the methods employed on a college and a city paper are in many respects widely different, yet the fundamental principle on which they both rest is substantially the same. Until an editor learns to supply

news which his readers shall be eager and anxious to see, his paper will not be a success. And it is just this principle which will be brought out in an editor on a college paper if it is in him at all. If he finds he has that faculty, he will experience comparatively little difficulty in adapting himself to the details of real journalism. H. B. C.

A BLOW STRUCK AT INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

WHAT THE HARVARD AUTHORITIES ARE DOING AND WHAT PEOPLE THINK OF THEIR ACTION.

At Harvard, a few days ago, a committee appointed for the consideration of athletics presented majority and minority reports to the overseers of that university. The majority report recommended the prohibition of intercollegiate athletic games, on the ground that they are conducted at the expense of regular college work. The minority report takes a less extreme stand, advising that intercollegiate contests be limited to Yale, and that they be held only at Cambridge or New Haven, or some other New England town to be named by the committee.

It is needless to say that Harvard students are indignant. One of them, prominent in literary as well as athletic circles, said: "The committee seem to think that students will give more attention to their studies if they are bebarred from all athletic sports. Forty years ago, there were no athletics here at all, and men spent most of their time in devising new forms of wickedness to take up their leisure hours. If athletics are done away with, the men who are dissipated will be dissipated just the same, and they will be joined by those whom the rigid rules of training kept in trim before."

The opinions of some of the prominent members of our own Faculty on this subject are as follows: Ex-Pres. White, while a believer in athletic sports, thinks there is at present a decided tendency to overdo them; he favors considerable restriction. President Adams thinks likely the Harvard committee did wisely, but thinks Cornell has never been injured by excess of intercollegiate contests. Prof. Thurston regrets the action and thinks the disagreeable features of college sports may be eliminated without resorting to such extreme measures.

At Yale the sentiment seems to be against the report. President Dwight said there was no danger at Yale of such an action as the Harvard committee favored. Prof. Richards

said substantially the same thing and added: "I consider wholesome athletics not only beneficial but necessary to college life, and the best way to promote them is by means of intercollegiate games."

The eyes of the entire college world are now anxiously turned upon Harvard, to see what her authorities will do with the report. All realize the fact that the cause of intercollegiate athletics will be materially affected by the stand they take.

'TIS POLICY, YOU KNOW!

It was in the cosy parlor
By the fireside's ruddy glow,
That he asked her, earnest, low,
Mary, tell me why you treat me so?
Answered maiden, coy and fickle:
"Oh, 'tis policy, you know."

Should I ask you then to give me
Just one light and playful kiss
To prove to me you love me,
Would you, now, refuse me this?
Answered maiden, coy and fickle:
"It isn't policy to kiss."

Should I ask you then to marry
Me your lover, humble slave,
Would you, would you then refuse me?
O, tell me ere I leave.
Thought the maiden, coy and fickle,
To refuse past five and twenty is not policy I
know,
And she answered: "No, my darling, No!"

FRANK B. SANBORN BEFORE THE H. P. S. ASSOCIATION.

A large audience gathered in the Botanical Lecture Room, Wednesday evening, to hear Prof. Sanborn lecture on the "Skirmish Ground of the Civil War." The Professor was pleasantly introduced by Mr. Mills, the president of the Association, and at once placed himself *en rapport* with his audience, by his kindly manner and genial conversational tone. The Sanborns have been staunch New Englanders for two hundred and fifty years; this branch having confined themselves to one locality of the Granite State. In the time of the speaker's youth the state and his kindred were orthodox, old-time, Jackson Democrats. Almost his first political experience was in a revolt against the party's policy towards the admission of Texas.

When Pierce was elected President, it was found that his administration was the administration of Jefferson Davis. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise precipitated the great conflict, and called forth the Republican party. The New England Emigrant Aid Co. was organized in 1854, for the purpose of settling

Kansas, and making it a free state. Mr. Sanborn was elected secretary of the Concord local committee, and later of the state committee. The speaker gave a lucid presentation of the early history of Kansas, enlivening it by anecdote and personal reminiscence. He stated that the final safety of Kansas was assured mainly by John Brown. The presence of a man absolutely without fear, and perfectly ready, was the rallying point. The Government tried to force slavery on Kansas. Nothing but the complete indifference of Brown, to every prudential consideration sustained the right in the struggle. He was of remarkable ancestry, and was a Puritan two hundred years after Puritanism had disappeared.

In conclusion, Professor Sanborn gave a humorous account of a United States Senate committee to secure him for testimony on the John Brown matter; and of the futile attempt at kidnapping, which failed through the heroism of the Concord women, and the oversight on the part of the kidnapping party to "handcuff the captive's nether limbs." The lecture was instructive and was entertaining.

THE '90 CLASS HISTORY.

The latest stroke of enterprise and class spirit among the underclassmen, is a sumptuous little book—the history of the class of '90. Judging from the proof sheets, it will create unbounded enthusiasm among the Sophomores, and a decided sensation in other quarters. It is written by one of the brightest members of the class, one who has usually "been round" when any class exercises were taking place.

It is written in a racy, genial style and even between the lines, expresses more genuine college spirit and class spirit, than could be caught from a library of magazine articles, on college life and customs. The handsome covers enclose some two dozen cartoons; which are a great feature of the history. The sketch of the effect of O. W. J. is capital, while the coats-of-arms of certain of the classes will be duly appreciated. The cover design is very artistic and unique. The typographical work is in the best style of Messrs. Andrus & Church. The first edition of this little work will be placed on sale the first of the week and we predict that it will circulate with a rapidity astonishing even to the *Magazine* editors, and will be the cause of more sport than a holiday. If any of the alumni want to read something that will bring back the days when they were "boys," when things went with a rush, both figuratively and literally, they should send for this latest sample of Sophomore enterprise.

LOST ALUMNI.

The preparation of a second "Ten Year Book" reveals the fact that there are a large number of alumni of whom the University has lost all trace. As the value of the work will depend to a great degree upon its completeness, a list of these lost alumni is appended, and the readers of the ERA are requested to send to the undersigned any information they may have concerning them:

	'69.	
	Kirkland, J.	
	'70.	
*Douglass, E.		Lothrop, G. H.
Maxwell, J. L.		Mosher, P.
	*Robb, E. F.	
	'71.	
*Gillette, O. C.		*Hoagland, I.
Ingham, K. W.		*Ingraham, G. W.
Lockhart, J. J.		Sherman, F.
	Smith, M. A.	
	'72.	
Bowman, D. W.		Colburn, D.
*Foster, L. A.		Frost, P. W.
*Holcomb, W. E.		Kellogg, M.
*Lawton, W. N. B.		Sanderson, T.
	'73.	
Scofield, E. H.		Lawson, D. T.
Parson, F.		Donaldson, E. G.
Howard, E. M.		Stevens, H. D.
	'74.	
Thompson, W. P.		Todd S. E.
	*Dobraluboff, J. A.	
	'75.	
	Dean, J. W.	
	'76.	
Aylen, C. P.		Garver, M. M.
†Palmer, L. B.		Parker, W. H.
Rice, H. J.		*Taylor, F. E.
	'77.	
Aylen, J.		Cobb, C. S.
Coon, J. S.		Milford, J. S.
Patrick, F.		*Sherman, E. D.
Weeks, F. P.		Wilson, C. F.
	Outerbridge, F.	
	'78.	
Ballard, A. H.		*Cady, D. W.
Dewsnap, S. G.		Hill, J. T.
Meeke, F. O.		*Seaman, W. K.
Van Norman, H. J.		Vasconcellos, A. C. de
	'79.	
Cane, A.		†Conde, M. F.
Herman, R.		Kozima, N.
Olney, W.		Phillipp, W. B.
*Washburn, A.		*Youngs, J. H. W.
	'80.	
Beckwith, J. D.		Curtiss, E. W.
Fishel, F. E.		Goodwin, D. W.
Pierce, C. E.		Page, J.
	Tidball, J. S.	
	'81.	
Bates, W. H.		Copp, F. M.
Dominick, D. W. C.		Hahn, A. G. C.

Hoag, W. I.	Hunter, N. P.
Moulton, G.	Rites, F. M.
Shinkel, J. N. D.	*Vaughan, E. G.
Read, J. E.	
'82.	
Blachstein, A.	Harding, W. E.
'83.	
Booth, I. E.	†Johnson, A. M.
Johnson, G. H.	Pratt, J. L.
'84.	
Curnow, G. T.	Fish, F. S.
'85.	
†Gage, K. A.	Parr, S. W.
Van Vranken, G. W.	Weston, W. H.
'86.	
Arthur, J. C.	Darlington, W.
*Deceased.	†Alumnæ.

ARTHUR H. GRANT.

NEBRASKA CORNELL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of Cornellians was held in Omaha, and the Nebraska Cornell Association organized with a membership of about forty. The following officers were elected:

President—Arthur C. Wakeley, '79, Omaha.
 Vice-Presidents—A. J. Cornish, '80, Lincoln; L. E. Fuller, Crete.

Secretary—Frank Irvine, '80, Omaha.
 Treasurer—C. L. Saunders, '80, Omaha.

Letters were read from President Adams, and a number of Nebraska Cornellians who were unable to be present at the meeting. The Nebraska Association without confining its work to one purpose, will make special efforts to send students from that State to the University, and to this end will endeavor to provide for a Nebraska scholarship. The next meeting will be held in Omaha on July 2d.

SAGE CHAPEL.

The Right Reverend Samuel S. Harris, Bishop of Michigan, who occupies the Sage pulpit, Sunday, has had a varied career. His sentiments were with the South during the Civil War, on account of his southern birth and he enlisted in the southern army and became an efficient officer. After the war closed he entered the profession of law and began his practice in New York. In 1870 he entered the ministry and has since held many influential charges in the Episcopalian denomination. In 1879 he was made Bishop of Michigan which position he now holds. He is noted for his great eloquence and earnest manner. No one should fail to hear him on Sunday.

—Governor Hill has signed the Ithaca city charter bill and our village will become a city on the first day of June.

COMMUNICATION.

Editors of the Era :

You without doubt noticed the discussion of O. W. J. that took place in the columns of the *Cornell Sun* a short time since, and that "A Student" received a very severe criticism in the editorial column of that paper, I, being that individual, wrote a short reply, hoping to point out to the bewildered brain of the editor wherein he was mistaken. This article he declined to print, and so, although loth to continue a discussion which must be heart-rending to O. W. J., I thought I would let the public and the editor of the *Sun* know that I am still alive and firm in my former opinion of O. W. J. even after such a terrible squelching, if you would grant me a place in your columns.

I grant that I did not in so many words deny his statements, but gave him cold facts and hoped that he had brain enough to see that they proved, at least, some of his statements false. For example he used outside evidence to prove that the book was beyond the grasp of average Freshmen. I used similar evidence from two men whose names I was not afraid to mention to show that it was suitable and good for such students. I cited facts to show that the student did gain by studying O. W. J. I showed the figures and so proved that there was less than one-third instead of over one-half of the students taking O. W. J., that received conditions in it. I think he did hint that the motive for using O. W. J. was a mercenary one, and therefore unjust. Of course he thinks his position impregnable, a less important individual than a *Sun* editor would think his own position right, but that does not make it so, nor does his statements, unless proved, stand against the opinions of college professors.

His whole article is unsupported and unproved "rant and nonsense" and savors of the tone of a Senior who is waiting to see if he passes O. W. J. before he can graduate.

I hope he will read over "O. W. J. again," and see if it does not bear on "A word about O. W. J.," and the future when he attacks a prominent subject, please be sure he can sustain his position by some other proof than his own opinion.

A STUDENT.

CORNELLIANA.

—Cornell vs. Lafayette to-day and to-morrow on the campus.

—Professor Smith did not meet his classes Wednesday on account of illness.

—Eighty-eight is booming a farewell excursion down the lake, for this month.

—Five weeks from to-day examinations begin. Only four more ERA's this term.

—Don't fail to see the Carlyle company next week at Wilgus Opera House. Popular prices.

—Ex-President White will not address the Mock Congress until one week from to-morrow night on account of absence from town.

—The Bench and Board will hold an important meeting at Sprague Block to-night at seven o'clock. All members should be present.

—The games of "Star" league on the schedule for this week were postponed on account of the unavoidable absence of some of the players.

—Professor Thurston has been presented by Mrs. Corliss, with a large portrait of the late Geo. W. Corliss, the great inventor and manufacturer.

—Tragedy, melodrama and comedy will be presented in the week's engagement of the Carlyle company at Wilgus Opera House beginning next Monday.

—The Fiske-McGraw suit will probably come up in October and a decision given by January, 1889. The University authorities are confident of winning the suit.

—The new Baptist Association met last night and considered the matter of a constitution, with other important business. Dr. Schurman addressed the meeting.

—Melville Fuller of Chicago, who has just been appointed Chief Justice, is a graduate of Bowdoin in the class of '53. He is also a member of the Chi Psi fraternity.

—The Freshmen members of the C. U. Christian Association give a reception to the members of their class to-night in Association rooms. All members of '91 are cordially invited.

—Editor-in-Chief Parker and Business Manager Balch were in Syracuse this week making final arrangements with the publishers of the *Cornellian*, and the book will appear in less than three weeks.

—One of our prominent Professors mistook May 1 for Decoration Day and announced to his classes that Tuesday would be a holiday. It was a moment of supreme triumph for class and professor, but, alas, how fleeting.

—The present condition and equipment, and the personnel of the Experiment Station service will be fully set forth in the first bulletin, to be issued soon. This work will also contain a de-

scription of an experimental dairy house, the invention of Professor Roberts.

—The tennis association is now in a prosperous condition. The two courts are insufficient and more are to be added immediately. Great interest is felt in the result of the tournament which commences next week. Entries may be made with any of the executive committee.

—Yesterday the Agricultural students started on their annual excursion. They will visit the large stock yards in the central and western parts of the state, and will go as far as Niagara Falls. The large seed-houses and nurseries at Rochester will be among the places visited.

—Tuesday evening the Presbyterian Union held a most interesting meeting. After some business had been transacted Mrs. Chandler read the paper on "Methodism" which she read before the Methodist Alliance. Professor Wheeler related some interesting facts about his travels in Greece.

—There is some talk of putting the Sophomore-Freshman excursion May 25. This is the date of the Junior contest in declamation and many would be prevented from attending the excursion on that account. Why could not the excursion committee arrange for May 18 as well and it will have the additional advantage of being further from examinations.

—The third and last of the series of military hops was held in the Armory last Friday evening. The large attendance made it a financial success. The only drawback was the poor quality of the music and the first half of the programme was very poorly rendered. Nevertheless everyone seemed to enjoy the hop and it can well be pronounced a social success. Several young ladies from out of town attended among whom were noticed several young ladies from Wells.

—Next Monday night, at Wilgus Opera House, the Carlyle Dramatic Company, headed by Hal Newton Carlyle, an actor of great genius and versatility, will open a week's engagement. Among the standard attractions which will be presented, are Richelieu, Oliver Twist, Hidden Hand, Lancashire Lass, Ticket-of-Leave-Man, Caste, etc. The plays are popular and the prices will not be less so. This will be an excellent opportunity for patrons of the play to see good renditions of sterling dramas at slight expense.

—The corner stone of Barnes Hall was laid Wednesday afternoon but no exercises were



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held but will be united with the ceremony of dedication. The stone is inscribed "For the promotion of God's truth among men this building is erected by Alfred Smith Barnes, 1887-88." Among the articles placed in the stone were the college publications, register, rules for guidance of students, law school announcement, letter from A. S. Barnes giving the building, list of building committee, name of architect, list of C. U. C. A. membership et cetera.

—The Senior class held an informal meeting at Clinton Hall on Wednesday evening, to hear the reports of the memorial committee and discuss the matter informally, it not being thought best to make the action of that evening binding upon the class. Mr. Mott, chairman of the committee, in his report, suggested various schemes which have been proposed, and Mr. Mosscrop, of the finance committee gave an estimate of the probable necessary expenses of Commencement week. A debate followed on the different plans suggested and a considerable number of Seniors opposed leaving any memorial at all. It was finally decided that '88 shall leave a memorial of some kind and the prevailing sentiment is for an athletic field.

—The Botanical Lecture Room was crowded on Wednesday evening with ladies and gentlemen from faculty, students and townspeople, on the occasion of Professor Sanborn's lecture on "The Skirmish Ground of the Rebellion." The lecturer was one of the most active and prominent workers against what he characterizes as the "Slave-holding oligarchy" of the old South, and his remarks were doubly interesting from the fact that he spoke from personal recollections of those dark times. He described vividly the political contests in New Hampshire and Kansas with the effects on National sentiment and action. Professor Sanborn's pleasing account of his own victory over the United States Senate, in a contest arising from the John Brown episode, was highly interesting and was told in a very happy manner.

DIED.

At Washington, D. C., on Monday, April 23, 1888, THOMAS HAMPSON, of the class of '74.

Mr. Hampson had been ill for several weeks with typhoid fever, but was slowly recovering, when heart failure suddenly set in, and ended his life in the prime of his manhood.

Soon after graduation Mr. Hampson re-

ceived an appointment in the U. S. Bureau of Education, where his marked ability and faithfulness soon caused him to be recognized as one of the most valuable members of the staff. Here he remained until 1885, when he became chief of the editorial division of the U. S. Geological Survey, a position for which he was admirably fitted by nature and training. He continued to act as editor up to the time of his illness, all the manuscript for publication by the survey passing through his hands before going to the printer.

The esteem in which he was held by all who knew him is well expressed in the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of his associates on the survey:

WHEREAS, Our friend and co-worker, Thomas Hampson, has ended his career among us in the early prime of life, and whereas it is fitting that expression be given to our feelings upon this sorrowful event; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death the community sustains a severe loss; that the Government loses a shining example of energy, zeal, and fidelity in the public service; that the survey loses an officer whose ability, learning, skill, good sense and tact will be extremely difficult to replace.

Resolved, That his death is regarded as a personal loss to the members of this survey, who esteemed him as a beloved companion, a warm hearted, candid, magnanimous friend and a most valuable coadjutor and adviser.

Resolved, That our sympathy and condolence are hereby extended to the widow and family of the deceased, and that we unite with them in mourning his untimely death.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CARLYLE COMPANY.

At the Wilgus, commencing Monday evening next, May 7th, the Carlyle company will fill an engagement for a week, with a change of bill each evening. This is one of those first-class companies playing at popular prices that have merit. Mr. Carlyle himself is a man of education being a graduate of Columbia College, New York. The late E. L. Davenport said of him; "I regard Carlyle as one of the most accomplished all-around actors of whom I know." The rest of the company are people of reputation and experience. Mr. Carlyle will open with his company in *The Hidden Hand*. On some evening, *Richelieu* will be played in which Mr. Carlyle is said to be very fine. The plays are all popular and the singing and dancing of the pretty girls and the comedians is worth more than a passing visit.

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The system of instruction includes seven parallel courses of study, each leading to a degree, viz: mining engineering, civil engineering, sanitary engineering, metallurgy, geology, and palæontology, analytical and applied chemistry, architecture.

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During the Summer Vacation, there are Summer Schools in Mechanical Engineering, for practical work in foundries and machine shops; in Surveying, for practical work in the field; in Practical Mining; in Practical Geodesy; in Chemistry—all under the immediate superintendence of professors. Special students are admitted to the Summer School in Chemistry.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects pursued. The plan of study comprises the various branches of common law, equity, commercial, international, and constitutional law, and medical jurisprudence. The first year is devoted to the study of general commentaries upon municipal law, and contracts, and real estate. The second year includes equity jurisprudence, commercial law, the law of torts, criminal law, evidence, pleading, and practice. Lectures upon constitutional law and history, political science, and international law are delivered through both the senior and junior years. Those on medical jurisprudence are delivered to the senior class.

All graduates of literary colleges are admitted without examination; other candidates must be examined. Applicants who are not candidates for a degree are admitted without a preliminary examination.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The prime aim of this school is the development of all branches of the political sciences. It offers eight courses in political and constitutional history, nine in political economy, five in constitutional and administrative law, four in diplomacy and international law, four in Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, two in political philosophy, and one in bibliography—in all, forty-four hours per week through the academic year. The full course of study covers three years. For admission as candidate for a degree, the applicant must have satisfactorily completed the regular course of study in this college, or in some other maintaining an equivalent curriculum, to the end of the junior year. Special students admitted to any course without examination upon payment of proportional fee.

In addition to the above special schools for graduates and others, there is, in connection with the School of Arts, a *Graduate Department* in which instruction is given to graduates of this and other colleges in a wide range of subjects, embracing advanced courses in languages and literatures (ancient and modern), mathematics and the mathematical sciences, philosophy, law, history, the natural sciences, methods of research in chemistry and physics, practical work in the astronomical observatory, etc. A student in this department may attend a single course, or any number of courses; he may also, at his option, enter as candidate for the degree of master of arts, doctor of letters, doctor of science, or doctor of philosophy.

Circular of Information, giving details as to courses of instruction, requirements for admission, fees, remission of fees wholly or in part, etc., etc., of any of the schools may be had by addressing the Registrar of the College, Madison Avenue and 49th Street, New York City.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Cornell Era.



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THE CORNELL ERA.

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CORNELL, UNIVERSITY, MAY 11, 1888.

No. 27.

The Cornell Era.

Published every Friday afternoon of each College Term, by editors elected from the Junior and Senior Classes.

EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89, P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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AS the college year draws to its close and as the time approaches when our duties will cease we are reminded that successors must soon be chosen to take up the burden where we lay it down. We have worked diligently to make our paper a success and it is for our readers to give the verdict. We have advocated a system of election of editors, a system hav-

ing almost unanimous support of all the men who ever worked on the ERA. The University has thought otherwise and still the old system is in vogue. We have only left us then the privilege of warning the Junior and Sophomore classes to choose carefully when they select their board. Think well before electing the popular man instead of the one best fitted for the place. Ordinary class officers can be chosen from the popular men but the editors of the college papers should be selected on other qualifications. The most courteous or the best natured man is not always the man who will do the best work. When a board is elected the class hears little more of them except that they receive their paper at the regular time. They know nothing of the work done and of the work not done. Theirs is but to express their approbation or disapprobation by subscribing or not. We will soon have finished and can only hope that next year's board will be as harmonious as this has been but again we would warn those classes of the importance of care in the coming elections.

ONE of the heirlooms that the students have received from the past is the custom for the Senior class to give at Commencement, a memorial to the University. This custom has occasioned the Senior class, every year, much trouble, and often a great waste of money. Class spirit often induces every class to attempt something superior, in originality and in appropriateness, to the memorials of other classes. The success or failure of these endeavors can be seen by calling to mind the memorials that have been left by recent classes. A few years ago the class of '84, we think, began the custom of leaving, as a memorial, the oil portrait of a favorite professor. The services of an artist in town were secured; and as a consequence the workmanship was not highly artistic. The example of this class was followed

by the next class; and the portrait of another professor was hung upon the college walls. The faculty then interfered and told the students that if any more portraits were desired the faculty would procure them. The class of '86 then determined to raise a fund the interest of which should be given as a prize to the Junior who should be declared the best speaker. They intended to raise a fund the interest of which would be fifty dollars; but the interest on the fund is only twelve dollars. The lesson that we learn from these facts is that, if the custom of leaving a memorial should not be abandoned, the students should take great care, not to leave a useless one, and not to attempt anything they cannot make a success.

The problem of a memorial has presented itself to the Senior class and has been put into the hands of a competent committee. The class of '88 will not make the mistake that other classes have made. They will leave something that is needed by the students or they will leave nothing at all. The sentiment of the class is in favor of an athletic field; yet there is not that unanimity of opinion in regard to the memorial that there should be. It is evident that the class cannot raise sufficient funds for making the field; but the class is willing to give liberally if the trustees will aid them in their effort. The trustees have always shown a kindly interest in athletic sports and we are sure that, if it is consistent with their present financial policy, they will consider the proposed plan of the Senior class with favor. We need an athletic field; and great credit is due the Seniors for the zeal they have shown in trying to supply this need. Too much praise can not be given to the gentlemen of the memorial committee who have taken so much of their time in trying to make satisfactory arrangements for the athletic field.

W. Byrd Page, the champion high jumper, has accepted a position as clerk in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's repair shops at Heaton, Pa.

A \$1,100 greenhouse has been erected at the University of Pennsylvania for cultivation of plants for botanical work.

SOME PHASES OF CORNELL LIFE.

I.

THE CAMPUS TWENTY YEARS AGO.—LABORING STUDENTS.

In looking over the first volume or two of *THE ERA*, the writer was struck by the difference between the student life a score of years back, and that of the present day. He will present a series of articles whose aim will be to describe, though in a very discursive way, some of the phases of Cornell life, in the days when the University was but a babe in arms.

We must not proceed without some idea of how the campus looked in those early years. We who now stroll along on broad stone pavements, flanked on either side with patches of smoothly shaven lawn, who point out with pardonable pride to our visiting friends, this stately building or that, and listen with satisfaction to their expressions of admiration—we must not forget that "'twas not always thus."

When the University opened, what is now the campus was a rather ill-kept piece of farmland covered with knolls and seamed with deep cuts. Time and cultivation, those great levelers have entirely changed its topography, overturning the hillock into the ravines.

The student at those early days, leaving his room at Cascadilla, crossed the gorge by a wooden bridge some ten feet lower than the present one, climbed a steep little hill through the woods, traversed an apple orchard and found himself on the brink of a gully about twenty-five feet deep, a part of which may still be seen just south of Professor Prentiss's house. Into this ravine he plunged, clambered up the other side and found himself breathless at the top. It was several years before the gully was bridged over.

Thence his way led through a large pear-orchard and on up to Morrill Hall, the only building on the campus. This was the University. The Physical and Chemical departments occupied the basement, the present faculty room was the Library, and other departments were crowded into the rest of the building, sometimes two or three in a room. About where the Signal Station now stands was a little wooden tower containing the chimes. Between Morrill Hall and the site of the McGraw building was another deep cut, running up through the ball field and ending in the vicinity of President White's house. This was filled up some thirty feet before a level could be obtained.

White Hall was already in process of erection. The ground was high, and, in order to put it on a level with the other buildings, or

building, it was set in a hole so deep that the stone for its upper walls were carried in at the second story window from the head land around.

Such then was the campus—as known to the earliest Cornellian—a rough tract of hill-farm, innocent of roads or paths, broken only by the path along which the students wended their way to their daily recitations. But it was a busy place. Hillocks were overturned into the ravines at this part, the walls of White Hall rose steadily, and before the end of the first year the Civil Engineering building was done and occupied. Large numbers of students were employed in these improvements, working by the hour, and earning their way through college. With that zeal which all pioneers possess they toiled on, unmindful of the currish slurs, cast by the narrow-gauge institutions around them, upon "the farmer college." Some hewed stone, some shoved the saw, some wielded the pick and spade, some, among whom were counted several of our present professors, were waiters in the mess rooms at Cascadilla. No doubt many a man, whose hands to-day are soft and white, looks back with pride to the times when he climbed the hill of knowledge, trundling a barrowful of dirt before him.

F. S. F.

NEW RULES FOR SAGE.

The following rules, four in number, are being printed on cream-tinted beveled cards and are to be tacked upon the inside of each young lady student's room at Sage.

I. Every young lady should be inside of Sage after eight o'clock p. m.

Owing to the dampness caused by the mist and fog, arising nightly from the valley, the authorities deemed it prudent to adopt the above rule, and also they are not liable for damages sustained from coughs, colds, asthma, sorethroat, bronchitis, catarrh, laryngitis, and some other of those things after this hour of the evening.

II. No young lady will be permitted to take a pleasure ride with any young gentleman, either in a carriage, row boat, double seated tricycle or otherwise unless accompanied by one or more persons.

The ruggedness of the country roads, the unfathomable depths of the treacherous lake, have to a great extent influenced the authorities to adopt this rule in the interest of all students. They have concluded, after careful consideration, that three or more persons will be less liable to accident and injury than two.

III. No young lady should receive more than

two calls in one week from any one young gentleman.

This rule is to be enforced more for economy and ultimate social advantage to the young ladies perhaps, than for purely psychological results.

There being a large number of young ladies who receive calls, any more than two a week would soon cause the rich damask draperies, and magnificently carved furniture of the parlors to become worn and threadbare, hence unattractive to the eye of the young gentleman. This condition of affairs the authorities have reasoned would cause a dearth of callers at Sage, a thing to be feared.

IV. No young lady should accompany any young gentleman to any party, theatre or to any entertainment whatsoever, without permission of the matron, and if given permission she must write her own full name, her escorts full name, age, and address, place going to, hour of return and any remarks to be made on the way, upon a slate hung on the matron's door for the purpose.

This is done to interest those who don't go to the party, theatre or to any other entertainment whatsoever.

BASE BALL.

Last Friday afternoon the nine from Lafayette College, fresh from a victory over Hobart, crossed bats with the Cornell nine on the campus. On account of the high wind, fielding was rendered very difficult, but, nevertheless, both sides made a creditable showing. The game was assured from the start for our boys, and it seemed as if we were to have a great walkover until the fatal seventh when Lafayette made five runs and rendered their defeat less than overwhelming. The features of the game were the fielding of all the infielders for Cornell, and Graff and Grover for the visitors. Parshall, Wilkinson, Young and Graff led at the bat. Lack of space hinders us from giving the detailed score. Following is the score of innings :

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cornell,	4	1	0	5	2	3	0	0	0-15
Lafayette,	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0-8

On Saturday afternoon the same teams again met. McDowell, Lafayette's star pitcher was in the box for the visitors and did good work, but could not puzzle our sluggers sufficiently, Newbury again occupied the points for Cornell, and pitched even better than on the day before, keeping the hits of his opponents scattered. The features of this game, were the field work of Taylor, Wells, and Graff and

the heavy batting of Grover, McDowell, Taylor, Young and Herrick. Following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cornell,	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	3	0	—11
Lafayette,	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	2	—8

In the two games Taylor accepted twenty-five out of twenty-six chances, a remarkable record. Wells accepted twenty-two out of twenty-three chances. Ten Cornellians struck out in the two games, and eleven Lafayette men did the same inglorious feat.

Yesterday the Rochester University nine came here to play, but the game was stopped by rain at the end of the fourth inning, the score then being 4 to 1 in our favor. Schlosser was in the box for Cornell and did well. Hobart is here to-day.

THIRD EDITION OF THE O. W. J. TRIGONOMETRY.

A third edition of the celebrated trigonometry, by Oliver, Wait and Jones, will be issued in August. This book has been in continual use for eight years, and has been commended by the most prominent and successful mathematicians of the country. After this long use, Professor Jones and Messrs. McMahon and Hathaway have rewritten entirely, enlarged and greatly improved the work, and Professors Oliver and Waite are now engaged in reviewing it.

It should be a matter of congratulation to Cornellians that our own mathematical department should issue a book which has taken such a decided lead in this department of learning. Numerous testimonials attest the value of the trigonometry. Professor Clark, of Yale, pronounces it the best book upon the subject in the country. The venerable Professor Loomis and Professor Pierce commend its conciseness and admirable development of the subject. The learned Maria Mitchell, Professor of Astronomy at Vassar, pays our professors a high compliment by saying that the names on the title page are sufficient proof of its fitness for the use of instructors. Among others who commended the work, are ex-President White, Professors Runkle, Eddy and Michaels. These authorities also highly recommend the other mathematical work of the same authors and it would be impossible to find stronger testimonials to the value of both books.

Professors Oliver, Wait and Jones have had as their object in writing these works, the desire to make themselves better mathematical scholars and teachers, and to help in the better education of Cornell students and very satisfactory results are being obtained from their use at this University.

GEORGE RIDDLE'S READINGS.

Mr. George Riddle is no stranger at Cornell University where his admirable reading in behalf of the navy fund will long be gratefully remembered. His many friends and admirers in the University will be glad to learn that he has lately published, through Walter H. Baker, and Co., of Boston, a handsome little volume entitled "George Riddle's Readings," comprising a considerable number of the selections which have delighted Mr. Riddle's audiences. Several of the selections have never before been printed, having been written especially for Mr. Riddle. Among these are the deliciously humorous skits of John T. Wheelright entitled "A Cure for Dudes," "A Sewing School for Scandal," and Uncle Mica-jah's Treat at Slambasket Beach." Miss Genevieve Ward's translation of a little German comedy also appears under the title of "Come H.re." Charles De Kay, Edgar Fawcett, W. W. Story, R. H. Stoddard and others, are also represented in the book together with more famous authors like Hood, Tennyson and Browning. In all cases the selections are new to books of Readings with the possible exception of Southey's "Cataract of Lodore." It is difficult to see how the volume could have been made more inviting from any point of view. It is equally admirable for the platform or the closet. We bespeak for it the hearty welcome which its editor would receive were he again to visit Cornell.

COMMUNICATION.

Editors of the Era :

An article appeared in the last issue of the ERA entitled "Journalism at Cornell" which by a typographical error was signed H. B. C.

In Monday's *Sun* appeared an editorial bringing charges against the author of that article of so grave a nature that they cannot be passed over in silence. The whole trouble seems to have originated from the misapprehension of a certain remark in regard to the daily paper. I referred to the portion of space devoted to college news, and called attention to the fact that considerably more space was devoted to that subject in the first issues of the paper. That I could have intended to include the whole matter printed in the paper is so absurd by the *Sun's* own showing that I confess I never anticipated such a construction would be put on the statement. Everyone knows that the *Journal* does not pretend to publish college editorials, leaders or exchanges, but simply the local college news, and it was to that alone that reference was made. The statements made in Monday's editorial are so widely at

variance with the facts which I presented that it does not seem possible that it could have been supposed for an instant that I intended to convey the idea that the *Journal* or former issues of the *Sun* printed more inches of matter than the *Sun* does at present. The lack of University news, however, as is well known, has been the subject of frequent remark for some time past, University authorities to the contrary notwithstanding.

As to the personal charges against myself I reject them emphatically. I have never attempted in any way whatsoever to secure a position on the *Sun* board, either by election or appointment. I have never submitted a single article for publication in the *Sun* and hence could not have had any articles rejected. I have never had the slightest ill-feeling toward the *Sun*, and if I had, it would never be expressed in the manner insinuated. I simply criticised a certain feature of the paper which seemed capable of further improvement. Further than this nothing was intended and I do not think the statement candidly considered will bear any other construction.

Trusting that this explanation will remove the misapprehension expressed in Monday's editorial, I remain

Yours respectfully,
H. C. BEAUCHAMP.

NOTICES.

FRENCH EXAMINATION.—The term examination in second year French will be held Saturday, May 19, at 2.30 p. m. in the Physical Lecture Room and Chemical Lecture Room. Students excused by the faculty from taking the third term of second year French must enter this examination in order to receive credit for second term. T. F. CRANE.

SENIOR LECTURES.—Seniors and others who are not to be here next spring may obtain blank applications to attend the special lecture in Physiology and Hygiene from Messrs. Andrus & Church, or at the Anatomical Lecture Room.

CORNELLIANA.

- “'90 at Cornell.”
- To our ball nine: Congratulations.
- Examinations draw dangerously nigh.
- What's the matter with the Ball nine?
- The next Junior theme is due on Monday.
- Has that Senior excursion been given up?
- Cornell should be proud of her base ball nine.

—The Class of '78 are to hold a banquet Commencement week.

—Prof. Thurston has just issued the third volume of the work he is writing.

—Professor Corson was prevented by illness from meeting his classes yesterday.

—The class in Political Economy is now studying the history of that science.

—There is to be an alumni dinner, Wednesday evening of Commencement week.

—The class in Social Science will visit the Industrial Home at Rochester to-morrow.

—A number of this year's graduates will spend the approaching summer in Europe.

—Professor B. G. Smith is again in his class room after a short vacation enforced by illness.

—The Seniors in American History were given a preliminary examination on Monday morning.

—The lake has become a favorite resort for students, and it is difficult to hire a sail boat on Saturdays.

—About twenty candidates for Ninety-two are already in Ithaca, preparing for the spring examinations.

—We acknowledge the receipt of the *May Outing*. It is a spicy magazine and is well worth reading.

—Mrs. Scott-Siddons, the celebrated elocutionist will give a reading at Library Hall, next Tuesday evening.

—A large number of visitors to the campus, witnessed the review and parade of the battalion on Wednesday.

—No Freshmen will be permitted to steal under the canvass next Monday when the circus comes to Ithaca.

—The Sophomore Committee for the excursion consists of Messrs. Broughton, Abbot, Eaton, Van Ingen and Wadsworth.

—F. S. Fielder, '89, left Wednesday for Columbus, Ohio, to attend the 55th annual convention of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

—TO LET.—The two-story brick residence with barn, No. 40 Heustes street. Apply to C. W. Major, at First National Bank.

—Interest is being revived in our chess game with Princeton, and it is possible that another move will be made before Commencement.

—Sign boards, especially those in the neighborhood of Trumansburg are an extravagant premium. Some facetious students squandered five “simolia” on a sign board recently, but they will still keep it grinding.

—R. S. Miller Jr., '88, has been chosen General Secretary of the C. U. Christian Association. He is to receive a salary of \$750 a year.

—The course in Bacteriology closed on Wednesday. Dr. Smith's lectures have been extremely interesting and were well attended.

—The Professor at the head of one of our technical departments has warned his Senior students not to infuse any poetry into their theses.

—Freshmen are receiving circulars requesting them to state the amount of time which they devote to each study pursued in the University.

—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D., of New York City, will preach in the chapel Sunday. Mr. MacArthur is a graduate of Rochester University.

—On Wednesday, President Adams reviewed the battalion. The cadets drilled very well and reflected great credit on the Commandant and themselves.

—Examinations for the Seniors and Juniors in Civil Engineering begin one week from next Monday. The engineers start on their Lake Survey on May 28.

—Ninety is out with its class history. Eighty-nine will give its history in a few days, in the *Cornellian*. Perhaps the two versions will differ somewhat.

—That warm editorial in the Cornell almost daily publication of Monday refutes the theory that the sun is cooling off. Our esteemed contempt still shines for gall.

—The work of excavation for the new Civil Engineering building is progressing rapidly. Stout piles are being driven through the quicksand to a stratum of more solid earth.

—It is possible that the agricultural students will take another trip next week. It is proposed to visit Syracuse where the students will see the Holstein cattle belonging to Smith and Powell.

—A high school girl from a neighboring town has written a prominent Senior of the University, requesting him to inform her from what works he procured the *ideas* for his thesis!

—The Sophomore-Freshman combined excursion and cremation will take place on the evening of May 29, instead of May 25, as previously announced. The change is a judicious one.

—A mid-term examination was given the students in Mr. Hale's class in English Prose Literature, on Tuesday. The examination

covered the lectures on the early English novelists. The class will devote the remainder of the term to a critical analysis of Ruskin's style.

—The last military hop was so successful financially that there remained a surplus large enough to purchase a crash for future events of the kind, and also a new horn for the battalion band.

—As a committee of arrangements for the Freshman Cremation the following members of '91 have been appointed: D. L. Davies, J. M. Gorham, S. G. Pollard, Chas. Russell, H. H. Sanger.

—The letter-carrier system will probably be in vogue in Ithaca when the next University year opens. We say probably because in several years past the carriers that we longed for, never came.

—Several omnibus loads of delegates to the grand council of the Royal Arcanum, paid the University a visit on Tuesday afternoon. The visitors expressed themselves as highly pleased with Cornell.

—Recently, on the campus. Visitor, pointing to student carrying book under his arm: "Do they teach Geography here?" Student friend: "No, he is a member of the class in Political Economy."

—The editors of the *Cornellian* are endeavoring to obtain as many subscriptions as possible before the annual is issued. The supply will not be likely to equal the ultimate demand. Subscribe at once.

—Professor F. B. Sanborn will deliver a lecture on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, before the Fortnightly Club, on "The Transcendentalists at Concord." He should be greeted by a large audience.

—Our base ball team will play the following games on its coming trip: Princeton, May 19; University of Pennsylvania, May 21 and 22; Lafayette, May 23 and 24. The nine has already been granted leave of absence by the Faculty.

—To-morrow the Tennis Tournament of the University Association begins and entries may be made till to-night. There are to be two classes of players and the winners will play for the championship. Several fine rackets have been received as prizes.

—Our base ball team played, last Friday and Saturday their first college games of the season, with Lafayette. Friday's game resulted in the score of 15 to 8 in our favor; and we won Saturday's game with the score of 11 to 8.

Yesterday's game with the Rochesters was stopped by the rain, in the fourth inning. The score was 4 to 1 in our favor.

—A prominent Senior said, the other evening, that if the Republicans would nominate Depew and Gresham, he would doff his coat and mount the stump for them. That settles it. We are sorry for Chauncey and the Judge, but the party can take no risks.

—Indications are that Ithaca will see an unusual influx of visitors during the coming commencement week. One hotel alone has reserved room for more than eighty persons. Brilliant indeed will be the departure of the class after which the current year is named.

—The edition of the *Cornellian* being limited alumni are very often disappointed in not being able to obtain copies of the book. The editors of '89 have, however, made arrangements by which they will send the book postpaid to alumni upon the receipt of \$1. Address V. F. Mashek, Box 2138.

—That Lafayette, Lehigh and Cornell will hold a joint field day at Elmira, on Decoration Day, is now assured. Let our athletes make every preparation to go into the contest with fair prospects of victory, and, above all, let the student body display a loyal enthusiasm that will make victory worth the gaining.

—On Friday, May 29, the Sophomore-Freshman excursion and cremation will take place. The procession will start from the Ithaca Hotel, promptly at 4.15, and it is desired that all who intend to take part, will be present at the appointed time. Tickets will cost \$1.75, and may be obtained from the Committee or at the book-stores after next Monday.

—A Star League game was played on Wednesday between the Kappa Alpha and Psi Upsilon nines, resulting in a score of 11 to 3 in favor of the former. The game was prettily played on both sides, and Newberry's swift curves were extremely puzzling to his opponents. Wilkinson and Blood caught excellently for their respective teams. The batting of Graves, Blood and White was a feature of the game.

—We would call attention to the advertisement of Prof. White's memory system, in to-days issue. His system has been selected above all others to be taught at Chatauqua this summer. Prof. White is at present lecturing at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. An effort is being made to secure a course of lectures here, and if Prof. White can make arrangements to return to the east before Commencement, Cor-

nellions may have an opportunity of strengthening their mind before examinations.

—According to contract, the outside work, connected with the construction of the new steam heating system, must be finished on the first of June, and as the contractors have had very favorable weather, the work has been proceeding rapidly. In front of Morrill Hall, a solid stratum of rock has been met, and much blasting is necessary. The gas main was blown open on Wednesday, and for a short time, the campus atmosphere might have been lighted with a match.

PERSONALS.

CHAS. B. COON, '76, was in town a few days ago.

GEORGE B. DAVIDSON, '84, is practicing law at Scranton, Pa.

SAGE, '86, who is a teacher at Groton, was here over Sunday.

BARTHOLOMEW, Senior Law, has been admitted to the bar.

SHELDON, '90, who has been very ill, is again on the streets.

J. D. ADAMS, '82, of the *Syracuse Standard* spent Saturday in Ithaca.

J. GAAR, formerly '88, is spending this week among his friends at Cornell.

S. M. STEVENS, '84, an ex-ERA editor is studying law in Rome, N. Y.

WM. T. MORRIS, '84, of Penn Yan was in town on Friday and Saturday.

A. R. WARNER, '87, is with the Cleveland National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. B. DANN, '84, is superintendent for the Dann Bros. & Co., Man'f. Co., New Haven, Conn.

DR. CHAS. WAGNER, of the N. Y. State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, will be here for Commencement.

POSTMASTER HENDRIX, of Brooklyn, was here this week as a delegate to the Convention of the Royal Arcanum.

F. P. SUYDAM is Junior member of Bliss & Suydam Manufacturers of Sash, Doors and Blinds, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

CHAS. H. EVERY, of Buffalo was re-elected one of the grand officers of the Royal Arcanum at their session here this week.

PROFESSOR H. C. ADAMS, formerly of Cornell, but now of Ann Arbor, is author of the leading article in *America* of last week. It is entitled "The Federal Revenue System."

DOUD, '86, is taking a prominent part in politics in Nebraska. He was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention. The other Cornell men present, were Durling, '74, Tibbetts, '77, and Irvine, '79. Millard, '78, and Wakeley, '78, were present as spectators. Eli writes: "We had a rousing time, endorsed Cleveland, revenue reform, etc. The position of the President of the tariff issue will help us a good deal in this part of the country—however much we may be injured in the east. But I believe in a fair and just reduction of the 'war taxes' and am glad to see the issue squarely before the country."

COLLEGE NOTES.

A military company composed of young ladies has been organized at De Pauw University!

The resignation of the Rev. E. E. Hale from the staff of preachers at Harvard has just been announced.

Gordon T. Hughes, son of the American Consul at Birmingham, England, won a Cambridge scholarship valued at \$2,000. This is the first instance of an American winning an English scholarship.

A number of the Cornell students have pledged themselves not to patronize the Ithaca stores because the town authorities have forbidden them to give the college yell in the streets.—*The Chronicle*.

The University of Pennsylvania will enter a four and eight oared crew, composed of graduate members of the Boat Club, who have rowed on University crews in past years, in the Schuylkill Navy Regatta.

No action was taken at the faculty meeting yesterday afternoon, either on the report of the Board of Overseers restricting athletics or on the question of allowing the nine to play against professional teams.—*Crimson*, May 9.

Prof. Harper of Yale will hold Summer Schools for studying Hebrew this coming summer in the following places: Newton Center, Mass., University of Virginia, Chicago, Chautauqua, N. Y., and Kansas City. Each school will last about three weeks.

The undergraduates of Princeton University have undertaken the expense of sending one of their number as a missionary to India. The fund subscribed reaches \$1,600. The Theological Seminary of Princeton has likewise raised over \$600 to send a man to the foreign field.

The purchase of the great Philosophical library which belonged to the late August F.

Pott, of Halle-a-Saale, Germany, has been completed by the University of Pennsylvania. The library consists of 2,900 titles and between 4,500 and 5,000 volumes of rare and valuable book on Philology.

Amherst is the only college with a billiard room attached to its gymnasium; statistics regarding it are interesting. Since the opening of the college year, Freshmen have used the tables 44 per cent. of the time; Sophomores 24 per cent.; Juniors 18 and Seniors 14 per cent.—*Student*.

AS IT SHOULD BE.

Two little scenes in the registrar's office. Student (entering): "Good morning Mr. Registrar."

Mr. Registrar: "Good morning sir; what can I do for you to-day?"

Student: "I would like to know whether that notice out on the bulletin board refers to our class or to the next Freshman class!"

Mr. Registrar: "It refers to the next Freshman class."

Student: "Thank you."

Registrar: "Not at all, sir."

AS IT IS.

Student (entering trembling): "Mr. Registrar." (Mr. Registrar is writing and doesn't hear.)

Student (louder): "Mr. Registrar."

Mr. Registrar (still writing): "Well!"

Student: "I would like to know whether that notice out on the bulletin board refers to our class or to the next Freshman class?"

Mr. Registrar (throwing his pen down and yelling at the top of his lungs): "If you can't read, go and get some one who can, and get 'em to tell you. I ain't here to answer questions, I'm here for beauty, I am. Get out."

Student retires feeling pretty sure that Mr. Registrar would never make a "civil" engineer.—*Columbia Spectator*.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

ONE OF THOSE THINGS.

"Well, do you know, I hear, Miss Jennie, Although you are so young and fair, And charming too, that there are many Who say you really dye your hair."

She stamped her foot, in righteous anger;

"'Tis false!" right angrily she cried;

But, with a fashionable languor,

"Ah, so I thought," the brute replied.

—*Record*.

TO——!

He comes along with a jaunty air,
And slaps your back in a friendly way,
But his eye has a dark and sinister look,
That fills your heart with black dismay.



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The time to make your selections is while our stock is fresh and complete. Particular attention is given to Prince Albert and Dress Suits. An early call is solicited.

MARSH & HALL,
Cor. State and Tioga Sts.

He takes your arm as a brother would,
And you murmur low an epithet,
As you hear those oft-repeated words,
"Old man have you got a cigarette?"

—*Lehigh Burr.*

Let mathematicians and geometricians
Talk of circles' and triangles' charms,
The figure I prize is a girl with bright eyes,
And a circle—that made by her arms.—*Ex.*

LEAP YEAR.

Young Dick to-night is feeling gay,
Just watch the fellow smile,
One week ago this very day,
He looked so blue when at the play;
What can have chanced meanwhile?

At last I see the whole affair,
His best girl said "Yes."
"Oh bosh," you say, "He wouldn't dare
To pop the question to the fair,
You're wrong. Now come, confess."

'Tis true, he's no courageous knight,
But Leap Year now holds sway,
So what he dared not ask through fright,
She's asked, for now she has the right,
And so they've named the day.

—*Yale Record.*

—Lovers in a hammock swinging
Bliethe mosquitoes round them singing
What a lark;
Soul with kindred soul communing—
Common folks would call it spooning—
In the dark.

Little brother's hiding by her,
He feels quite disposed to guy her,
Just for fun.
She unconscious he is near her,
Softly calls her George her dear, her
Darling one!

Then her brother spoils her pleasure,
Makes her angry beyond measure
Or reply;
For, from out the shadows dim, he
Calls: "That's what you said to Jimmie
Last July!"

AT THE GERMAN.

Soft music filled the dancing-hall
With measures sweet and low,
Over the polished floor we tripped,
The light fantastic toe.

And as we swiftly whirled about,
Her lips she gently stirred,
And quickly forward then I leaned,
To catch the whispered word.

I hoped to hear some word of love,
Thus spoken as we danced,
She slowly raised her eyes to mine,
And then away she glanced.

How cruelly my hopes she dashed,
In accents short and terse,
She softly said beneath her breath,
"I wish you would reverse."

—*Williams Weekly.*

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—o—

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During the Summer Vacation, there are Summer Schools in Mechanical Engineering, for practical work in foundries and machine shops ; in Surveying, for practical work in the field ; in Practical Mining ; in Practical Geodesy ; in Chemistry—all under the immediate superintendence of professors. Special students are admitted to the Summer School in Chemistry.

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The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects pursued. The plan of study comprises the various branches of common law, equity, commercial, international, and constitutional law, and medical jurisprudence. The first year is devoted to the study of general commentaries upon municipal law, and contracts, and real estate. The second year includes equity jurisprudence, commercial law, the law of torts, criminal law, evidence, pleading, and practice. Lectures upon constitutional law and history, political science, and international law are delivered through both the senior and junior years. Those on medical jurisprudence are delivered to the senior class.

All graduates of literary colleges are admitted without examination ; other candidates must be examined. Applicants who are not candidates for a degree are admitted without a preliminary examination.

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The prime aim of this school is the development of all branches of the political sciences. It offers eight courses in political and constitutional history, nine in political economy, five in constitutional and administrative law, four in diplomacy and international law, four in Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, two in political philosophy, and one in bibliography—in all, forty-four hours per week through the academic year. The full course of study covers three years. For admission as candidate for a degree, the applicant must have satisfactorily completed the regular course of study in this college, or in some other maintaining an equivalent curriculum, to the end of the junior year. Special students admitted to any course without examination upon payment of proportional fee.

In addition to the above special schools for graduates and others, there is, in connection with the School of Arts, a *Graduate Department* in which instruction is given to graduates of this and other colleges in a wide range of subjects, embracing advanced courses in languages and literatures (ancient and modern), mathematics and the mathematical sciences, philosophy, law, history, the natural sciences, methods of research in chemistry and physics, practical work in the astronomical observatory, etc. A student in this department may attend a single course, or any number of courses ; he may also, at his option, enter as candidate for the degree of master of arts, doctor of letters, doctor of science, or doctor of philosophy.

Circular of Information, giving details as to courses of instruction, requirements for admission, fees, remission of fees wholly or in part, etc., etc., of any of the schools may be had by addressing the Registrar of the College, Madison Avenue and 49th Street, New York City.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Cornell Era.



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THE CORNELL ERA.

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The Cornell Era.

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EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89, P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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TO-DAY the Cornell base ball team starts on its Southern trip and to-morrow it will meet the Princeton club, on the grounds of the latter. It is unfortunate that this game will occur so soon after our boys have taken a long and fatiguing journey on the railroad, but nevertheless we shall hope for a good record to be made by our representatives. The Prince-

ton nine is exceptionally strong this year, having defeated Yale not long ago, when Princeton was pitted against the great Stagg. But we have an unusually strong team as well, and under its present admirable management, it is expected that Cornell will demonstrate to its rivals on this trip, that base ball is a game which receives some attention at this institution. Two games will be played at the University of Pennsylvania next week and we confidently look for at least one victory, with fair prospects of winning both games. Two games with Lafayette follow, and although our nine had little difficulty in defeating Lafayette on the Cornell grounds, we may look for two well-contested games at Easton. The indications now point to a very successful trip. While we hope for victory in every game, we should be gratified if our nine captures a majority of them. Give the boys a rousing send-off and hope for the best.

IT has been a common opinion current among journalists of the old school, that college graduates did not make as good newspaper men as men who had been "brought up" in a newspaper office. However true or false that opinion may be we find that as the years roll by the important positions in journalism are being more and more commonly filled by college men. The New York *Sun* now employs thirty college graduates; whereas a decade ago the paper employed only a very few college men. Journalism has been a favorite field of work for Cornell men, a large number of whom have won an enviable reputation in the profession. The broad and liberal courses at our University in history, literature and science, seem especially well arranged to prepare men for Journalism. Some of our young lady graduates too, have been attracted by the bright prospects in the field of journalism. In speaking about the women on the Boston press, the

Boston *Advertiser* recently paid one of our lady graduates the following compliment: "Miss Grace H. Soper of the *Journal* is a promising graduate of Cornell University who has already accomplished much valuable work. Besides her clever work on the *Journal*, Miss Soper contributes occasionally to *Good Housekeeping* and *Harper's Bazaar*, and a recent article of hers in the *Bazaar*, about women graduates of colleges has been extensively noted." "When Harriet Martineau visited this country," journalism was probably not one of the kinds of employment open to women; but now in some departments of journalism, the prospects are brighter for women than for men. The journalistic prejudice against college graduates is dying away, and men and women graduates in the literary courses, can look forward to something besides teaching school and selling books to gain a livelihood.

THE students of the University of Pennsylvania are gaining an unenviable reputation, this spring, for the ungentlemanly manner in which they treat the visiting base ball teams. When the Lafayette team was here a few days ago, the men said that they, in a game with Pennsylvania, were treated shabbily by the crowd and the home team. And the Columbia College team, too, complains of the same treatment. The *Spectator*, speaking of a recent game says: "We learn from those who attended the base ball game at Philadelphia that a strong effort was made to "rattle" our players by repeated hootings and jeerings. It seems strange that our nine cannot play with that of another college without being subjected to insults of this kind. In marked contrast to this was the manner in which the Pennsylvanians were treated during the game at the Polo Grounds last Saturday where all their good plays were heartily applauded." When we take into consideration the unavoidable disadvantages under which the visiting team is always placed we cannot employ words too severe for the home team and spectators that will increase these disadvantages with ungentlemanly conduct. We are glad to say

that it is not very often that complaint can be made against any institution. Students are generally courteous. We are not aware that any team was ever dissatisfied with their treatment at Cornell. Wherever this "muckerism," as the *Spectator* calls it, is found the college press should pronounce upon it the severest censure. Every time an instance of this insult occurs not only is the reputation of the institution injured but intercollegiate athletics also suffer. To meet a team that uses those methods to defeat its opponents, is not a bright prospect to look forward to. We hope no such complaint can ever be made against Cornell.

EMILY BRONTË.

Very many are repelled from the study of this remarkable authoress by the grim repute she is held in for dealing in *bizarre* horrors. A casual perusal of her great novel *Wuthering Heights* serves to heighten this impression, and by the majority of readers of English literature—those too, who have insight and taste—she is niched apart, as a writer of great barbaric power, with a wild taste for the morbid, the gross and terrible. Her one novel—the greatest work of passion in the language—is likened to the one monstrosity in art that Shakespeare has the ill fame of having perpetrated, namely, *Titus Andronicus*, but which it is evident he never did. The comparison is truly "odorous," for though the smell of blood is on them both, the two works differ as much as a royal battle does from a wild west camp fray. Yet in one sense the poet of the moors can be placed beside the Bard of Avon. Both have the naked power of dealing with the elemental passions of the human heart that is given only to supreme genius. In both, the melody of their lyric strains rises on the wing of true song and reaches the highest level of poetry. The wild pathos of Shakespeare's songs, and their rich melody, are beyond anything in our literature, but Emily Brontë comes as near them as anyone. She certainly surpasses Byron in passion of utterance, and is equal, though less redundantly, to Shelley in subtle meaning and delicate fancy. In imagination the poetess is much the superior of them both. The *Tempest*, in which Shakespeare converts the mystery of the sea and air into rich suggestiveness in the very melody of his verse, yields lines that are beyond description—such as:

Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.

Compare Shelley :

He is made one with Nature : there is heard
 His voice is in all her music, from the moan
 Of thunder to the song of night's sweet bird ;
 He is a presence to be felt and known
 In darkness and in light, from herb and stone,
 Spreading itself where'er that Power may move
 Which has withdrawn his being to its own.

In these extracts, a rich pantheistic feeling has involved itself with the music, which carries the mind into a region far beyond the earthly grief from which the poetry was born. In Emily Brontë, little of this ethereal philosophy mingles in the poems where grief is expressed. It is naked sorrow moving on its own fulcrum—by its own weight,—consuming itself, without consolation.

In *Remembrance* :

“Cold in the earth—and the deep snow piled above thee,

Far, far removed, cold in the dreary grave :
 Have I forgot my only Love, to love thee,
 Severed at last by Time's all-severing wave ?

“Now, when alone, do my thoughts no longer hover,
 Over the mountains, on that northern shore,
 Resting their wings where heath and fern-leaves
 cover

Thy noble heart forever, evermore ?”

The effect of this grief is shown in these stanzas.

“No later light has lightened up my heaven,
 No second morn has ever shone for me ;
 All my life's bliss from thy dear life was given,
 All my life's bliss is in the grave with thee.

But, when the days of golden dreams had perished,
 And even despair was powerless to destroy,
 Then did I learn how existence could be cherished,
 Strengthened and fed without the aid of joy.”

Very few friends and events bestired the life of this lonely parson's daughter, but those that did so wrought their due effect. The one American counterpart of this strange, dreamy yet Titanic nature, is undoubtedly Nathaniel Hawthorne. Both had a shyness that warded off the outer world, and at the same time each had a very penetrating gaze beneath their eyelids at what of the world came near to them. Both were introspective, lived in worlds of their own : here resemblance stops. Hawthorne's vision was not of this earth. Emily Brontë's was most intensely of this earth and its beings as she knew them, but re-created in her imagination and breathed upon with the breath of her own life. She loved the green earth, and made her chief heroine dream that she was taken up to Heaven. There the angels found her weeping for earth, and cast her out, where she found herself on the ground sobbing for joy. At sixteen, Emily went to teach school in the same county she lived in and was

born in, yet to her it was a foreign country. It almost killed her and she had to return home. What strength of feeling to break down such a strong indomitable nature as was this Titan girl's ! It is exhibited in verse she broke out into during her exile.

“Where wilt thou go, my harassed heart ?”

There is a spot mid barren hills,
 Where winter howls and driving rain ;
 Where if the dreary tempest chills,
 There is a light that warms again.

The house is old, the trees are bare ;
 Moonless above bends twilight's dome,
 But what on earth is half so dear,
 So long'd for, as the hearth of home !

The mute bird sitting on the stone,
 The dank moss dripping from the wall,
 The thorn-trees gaunt, the walks o'er grown
 I love them, how I love them all !

A little and a lone green lane
 That opened on a common wide ;
 A distant dreamy, dim-blue chain
 Of mountains circling every side.

A heaven so clear, an earth so calm,
 So sweet, so soft, so hush'd an air,
 And deepening still the dream-like charm,
 Wild moor sheep feeding everywhere.

If this school-girl's poetry lacks finish, there is a freshness and feeling in it to make us wish there was something like it in modern poetry. A vast deal of the mosaics turned out by the finished masters of to-day are to the above as painted beads are to the ocean foam-bells.

W. B. R.

A WORD UPON WAGES AND PROFITS.

The theory of distribution most widely accepted by economic writers at the present day is the one formulated by our distinguished American economist, Francis A. Walker. According to this theory profits are the rent of rare natural ability in management. This rent is held to be strictly analogous to the rent of natural agents and therefore determinate. From this it follows that wages are what is left after the determinate shares, rent, interest and profits are deducted, the minor elements of taxes and gains of speculation for convenience being left out of account. In the recent edition of his “Political Economy,” President Walker has added several pages explaining the precise sense in which he believes wages to be the residual share of product. We entirely agree with his statement that, if his theory of profits be conceded, the theory of wages follows necessarily.

We cannot, however, think that the theory of profits is correct and the error in it seems to arise from a partial statement of the doctrine of rent. Rent is determined by the fact that different parts of agricultural product are raised at different costs. This results first, because the cost of different parts of the product raised upon the same tract of land differs for the reason that the return to successive applications of labor and capital to the same tract diminishes in accordance with the law of diminishing returns, and second, because the cost of parts of the product raised upon different tracts, differs because of the difference in the fertility of the soils or in other words because the return of different soils to similar applications of labor and capital differs. Distance from the market may be included in fertility, if the net value of the product be considered, or else for convenience in statement may be disregarded.

The diminishing productiveness of land is the cause of the existence of rent, because without it rent would not be paid. President Walker appears to attribute rent solely to the varying fertility of different soils, which does not primarily cause rent, because, if all land were of equal fertility, rent would still be paid, but which merely accounts for the difference in the amount of rent which will be paid for the use of different soils. The analogy, therefore, between profits and rent is only a partial one. It applies to that variation in the fertility of different soils that accounts for differences in rent, but does not extend to the fundamental law of diminishing returns, which is the cause of the existence of rent. President Walker's theory then accounts for differences in profits but not for the existence of profits. In precisely the same way it may be made to explain differences in wages of labor other than that of management. It does not then answer the requirement of a law of profits and if our criticism of this part of his theory of distribution be correct, the theory of wages falls with it.

Much time has been wasted in the discussion of the question whether wages are paid out of capital or product. The answer depends upon the definition of the terms. If paid out of capital, they are also in a sense paid out of product, because all capital comes from product. If paid out of current product, they are in another sense paid out of capital, if only capital be taken, as it is by some writers, to include a current product. Whatever they are paid out of, wages are *limited* by current product and not *measured* by it as President Walker claims. If we accept Professor J. B. Clark's division of profits into wages of directive labor and pure profit arising from the difference between the

cost and the selling price, then the former share will be determined in the same way that other wages are determined and the latter will be the share left after all others are deducted. Though wages are not measured by product, they vary with and are limited by the prospect of product, which on the average and in the long run is the same as the product itself. Both the estimate that each and every employer makes of the probable product and the amount and value of the product itself are uncertain and determinate. Therefore the amount that can be paid in wages is indeterminate. Even if determinate, it would be of little use, since average wages would give us no more idea of actual wages than the average age twenty gives of the ages of five friends, four of whom are ten and one sixty. The best we can do is to ascertain as nearly as may be, the limits below which the standard of comfort will prevent wages from falling and above which the limitation upon the product will prevent them from rising.

F. H. H.

SOME PHASES OF CORNELL LIFE.

II.

THE HYPER-MILITARY PERIOD.

During the earliest years of the University, the life of the student was ordered in accordance with military rules nearly as strict as those at West Point. A uniform was adopted, which, after the first year, was to be the habitual University costume. This consisted of a dark gray single-breasted frock coat with a blue collar and brass buttons; trousers of the same cloth as the coat, with a narrow welt of dark blue along the outer seam; and a dark blue forage cap. The cloak, which was also recommended, was "a short Spanish cloak of dark blue stuff with lining of crimson stuff," with one large University button at the collar. This uniform was "expected to prove a simple and efficient means of insuring personal neatness, of promoting economy by saving the expenses of fashion, and of furthering the moral theory of the University by placing all students on a common footing of republican equality admitting of no distinctions, except those flowing from collegiate seniority and personal merit."

The cadets lived at Cascadilla Hall under military surveillance, ate at mess tables, and were marched to church in squads. If a man wanted to go off the campus he had to get a leave of absence. In the faculty records of those cast iron days, one may read that, on such and such a date, John Smith was given permission to go down town to have his hair cut, or pay his tailor's bill.

The system of constant military governance did not last long. It was soon found to be unsuited to the needs of the students, and antagonistic to the true university spirits which is to afford students opportunities, not bind them down with strict requirements. Gradually the rules relaxed, the uniform disappeared, except at drill hours, and the military department took its proper place, *among*, not *above* the other departments of the University.

Some explanation may perhaps be given of the too strict military discipline of those early years. The idea of a department of military science in a University was a new one, and it is well known that the enthusiasm with which new projects are pushed often "o'er leaps itself" and carries things too far. It takes time to bring matters to their proper balance, and too, at that time, the clouds of the Civil War had scarcely been dispelled. The founders of our University, as well as the framers of the act under which it was established felt the influence of the conflict just past and were convinced that no system of education was complete or patriotic which did not include thorough military instruction.

We reprint some sections of the first general order, as curiosities.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 2.

SECTION II. At reveille (the signal for rising), which will be given at the ringing of the University bells at 5 o'clock a. m. during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September; at half past 5 o'clock a. m. during the months of March and October; and at 6 o'clock a. m. during the remainder of the year; all cadets will rise, dress, arrange their furniture, beds, etc., and sweep their rooms. Sweeping will be allowed at no other hour during the day. Captains of companies will inspect each room of their respective companies half an hour after reveille, to insure compliance with these regulations, and to see that all cadets are present.

SECTION III. At the signals for meals, companies will be formed on the company parades, by the First Sergeants, under the supervision of the Captains, in a military and orderly manner, to their proper place in the mess halls.

SECTION IV. The Cornell University expects every cadet to be a gentleman under all circumstances. Quiet deportment, and good order in the mess-halls will be insisted upon. Tables in the mess-halls will be assigned permanently to companies by the Commandant; and seats at the tables will be assigned to the cadets by the Captains. No change of seats shall be made without permission, and never away from the company table.

SECTION VII. Tattoo will be sounded by the bells at 9 o'clock p. m., immediately after which the Captains will inspect the rooms of their respective companies, to verify the presence of the occupants. Absences will be noted on the next morning report.

SECTION VIII. The hours between reveille and breakfast, between 8 o'clock a. m. and dinner, and between 7 o'clock p. m. and tattoo will be regarded as study hours; during which the utmost quiet in the rooms and halls of the buildings will be observed, and visiting between rooms as much as possible avoided, in order that those who desire to study may not be interrupted.

SECTION X. On Sunday mornings, at church call, sounded by the bells, the cadets at each building will be formed into squads, without regard to company organization, and will be marched by the Senior officer present in each, to their respective worship. On arriving at the places, the squads will break ranks and enter without military command, and after service will return without military formation.

If, at any time the cadets of to-day are inclined to grumble, because, forsooth, they have to march down town once or twice during the term, let them read over these orders, and be thankful that they are not called upon to endure the tribulations of the Cornell cadets of twenty years ago.

F. S. S.

THE GENESIS OF THE "LEG-PULL."

The vulgarisms of college vernacular may have a tempting convenience, yet they always sound harsh. The expressions are so appropriately emphatic, and flow into college chat with such an easy uncton, that one, who usually prefers critical niceties of speech, may occasionally be pardoned the selecting of these unconventional forms. Who has not been pleased with the grim humor and satiating completeness of that term, "physical wreck;" especially when the term is suggested by some sickly spindling, stem of adolescence with well trained intellect, and physique abnormally weak—a youth who should have been placed in a sanitarium or on a farm, instead of in college. And then how smooth, easy, and luxurious is that expression which depicts the keenest of Freshman woes; the term "busted." One comes to use it as a current coin, a household word. How tame and awkward seems the cumbrous phrase in the "Rules for the G. of S." the phrase, "failure in examination," beside this plain and comparatively inexpensive word. One wonders why the Faculty do not officially adopt this orphan. How much more would it orna-

ment the language, than such an awkward term as gerrymandering. Although the writer has never heard a Cornell professor make familiar use of this, "coin of the realm," yet he is willing to wager a goodly sum of scudi, that it is not a rusty tool, in many a professor's intellectual workshop.

The derivation and application of both the expressions given is apparent. But whence comes that interesting term "leg-pull?" Where is the philologist who will contribute an exhaustive study on "the genesis of the 'leg-pull?'" The stranger to college life may well droop his shocked ears at the sound of such barbaric phrase. Far be it from the writer's endeavor to attempt the finding, either of right of being, or beauty, in its unkempt and uncouth character. And yet what term shall we apply to the crafty student whose phiz comes to wear what Emerson terms, the "gentlest asinine expression;" who lingers after recitation to ask very deferentially just such questions as will show the professor how much interest he takes in the work; who bows to all the members of the Faculty with an obtrusive appearance of profound respect; and, in short, who works the "legpull" for all it is worth? What fit term can be applied to such behavior? Hypocrisy is too harsh. Sycophancy too awkward. The use of the present term implies a sufficient *raison d'être*. But whence came it? Why is it leg-pull instead of arm pull, or coat-flap pull, or even as sometimes itself is politely paraphrased, "tractive influence on the nether limb," though this last is manifestly a shamefaced, dishonest dodge. The only theory, of sufficient plausibility to be advanced in this writing, derives the term through the action designated, being analogous to the familiar performance of a puppy twitching his master's trousers. It certainly must be confessed that the puppy's way of gaining his master's attention, and the conduct of a student who is insinuating himself into the good graces of a professor, have a startling similarity. Had we among us a Charles Lamb, who could so happily trace the origin of a roast pig, from him we might expect a witty dissertation and satisfactory solution of the genesis of the leg-pull. But in the present dearth of such ingenious talent, we must leave the field untracked, or else turn it over to the tender mercies of some aspiring young philologist, who, insufficiently disciplined in this grammar grubbing atmosphere, may stray from the sacred precincts of mummied script, and make a wild stab after imperishable glory, in the field of new formed slang.

H. B. CRISSEY.

THE FORTNIGHTLY CLUB.

Miss Helen Magill, Ph. D., who addresses the Fortnightly Club on Monday evening, May 21, on the subject of the "Higher Education of Women in England," is Professor of Greek and Latin at Evelyn College, the annex of Princeton. She is the daughter of President Magill, of Swarthmore College, and has for some years attracted much attention among those especially interested in the higher education of women. At a very early age she was admitted by special favor to the Boston Latin School, in which her father was then one of the professors. There she rose rapidly to the foremost rank in the school, and shortly afterward entered Swarthmore College, where she graduated at the head of her class with the degree of B. A. At a later period she entered Boston University, where she took her doctorate of philosophy. She then went abroad for an extended tour upon the continent, studying especially at Paris, and finally at Newnham Hall, Cambridge, where she staid some years, taking very high rank in both Greek and Latin and in Philosophy.

Upon her return she was appointed to the principalship of a large school in Massachusetts, and finally to the place she now holds.

The address which she is to give before the Fortnightly Club was first given at the Social Science Convention at Saratoga last summer, and attracted much attention, not only for the value of the paper itself, but for the very interesting and attractive way in which she presented it. Her style is very easy and natural, and her manner, though perfectly self-possessed, has not in the slightest degree any "strong-minded" characteristics. Her experience enables her to give an inside view of the education of women at the great English universities, which can rarely be secured. Not only for the young women here, but for all others who will ever be called upon—as, indeed, everyone is likely now to be,—to discuss the question of woman's education, this will doubtless be a valuable opportunity. While Miss Magill's keen sense of humor as displayed in the paper will no doubt interest the Club as it interested the Social Science Association last summer.

NOTICES.

C. U. C. A. MEETING.—A meeting of the C. U. C. A. will be held Friday, May 18, at 7.30 p. m. The choice of Secretary and President for the coming year will come before the organization. Let all members come and make their preference. Know that the selection may be for the best interests of the Association.

G. DONALDSON, Pres.

PADDY VERSUS AH SAM.

Now Bridget was a comely dame
Who caught on with the laddies
And was beloved by lovely Mike
The very prince of "Paddies."

The course of love it did run smooth,
With a heave and a sigh and ah,
But joy did pale before the song
Of ah Sam, *s j ung ge lah!*

Ah Sam he sung the tender song,
None else—but a greeting
Now Bridget is Ah Sam's fair wife
It "knocked out" Paddy's pleading.

H. E. W.

 RULES FOR THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following rules in relation to drill have been adopted:

First. The Freshman and Sophomore drill must be completed before the end of the Sophomore year, and no student will be advanced to the Junior year until he has completed the full amount of drill required, unless the student shall satisfy the military committee that his deficiency is the result of sickness or other unavoidable cause and not of willful neglect.

Second. Any student deficient in drill, but advanced to the Junior year under the provisions of the foregoing rule may, upon recommendation of the military committee, be allowed the option of taking, in addition to the number of hours required for graduation, other elective work at the rate of two recitation hours for each term's deficiency in drill.

The above rules shall in no way alter or affect the present rules authorizing exemption from drill of aliens, laboring students, and those unable to drill in consequence of physical disability.

 EIGHTY-NINE'S PRIZE SPEAKING.

One week from to-night, May 25, beginning at 7-30, the Junior speakers will contest for the '86 Memorial Prize. The following twelve men in the order in which their names appear will speak in the Armory: McFarland, Fielder, Adler, Gardiner, Drown, Durland, Openheim, Stanclift, Esterly, Bronson, Roess and Wade. The prospects are that the occasion will be of more than usual interest. The speeches will be short and interesting, and there will not be a dull moment. Not the least of the attractions will be the University Glee Club which will sing four times, once before the speaking, and then after each four speakers. The Armory ought to be crowded.

—The Senior engineers are preparing for examinations which occur next week.

CORNELLIANA.

—Is your thesis done?

—Cornell vs. Princeton to-morrow.

—Cricket on the Hearth, Tuesday evening.

—What is the matter with the "Star League?"

—The first number of the *Magazine* is at a premium.

—Alpha Delta Phi vs. Delta Kappa Epsilon next week.

—One week from to-day: Enter *Cornellian* with its "cuts."

—Ithaca Choral Club next Thursday evening at the Opera House.

—Mr. Strong gave the class in Psychology a very difficult prelim Tuesday.

—Our time is not completely filled up as yet sending out receipts for subscriptions.

—Several changes have been made in the *personnel* of the officers of the battalion.

—Tennis players are busy now and the courts of the association are crowded each day.

—That was a glossy article in the *New York Sun*, relating to the review of the battalion.

—To our ball nine: Heartiest wishes for victory—but don't forget to telegraph us the scores.

—British subjects in attendance at the University will hold a banquet next Thursday evening.

—Examination in Sophomore French to-morrow at 2.30 in the Physical and Chemical Lecture rooms.

—The Social Science class will not visit Auburn to-morrow, on account of the examinations in French.

—Wanted. Fifteen cents each will be paid for copies of No. 11 of this year's *ERA*, by Andrus & Church.

—All the denominational associations of the University will unite to take an excursion Saturday May 26, 1880.

—There will be an important meeting of the Mermaid at the D. K. E. House, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock sharp.

—The invitations for the Senior Class Day have arrived and a limited number will be placed on sale in a few days.

—Our esteemed contemp. evidently can't see when it is in the wrong, why should it not turn its own rays inwardly? It has been most effectively stopped from turning them on reputable contributors of the *ERA*.

—The students in Junior French have completed their work for the year, and yesterday their final examination was held.

—A few of our subscribers have not yet paid their subscriptions. Only a short time remains in which to discharge this obligation.

—One week from Monday, the Seniors and Juniors in the Civil Engineering department will leave for Canandaigua lake, which they will survey.

—More than twenty of our students will attend the summer encampment at Northfield, where Mr. Moody will again conduct a school for Bible study.

—A game of base ball was to have been played by Hobart and Cornell yesterday at Geneva, but has been postponed until after the trip of our nine.

—Theses are due on Monday. Seniors who have been belated from different causes are working hard. Most of the theses are quite ready to hand in.

—The two remaining lectures on the Statute of Frauds will be delivered by Judge F. M. Finch, on Monday and Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock in the Junior Law Lecture Room.

—Mr. Courtney, the crew's trainer, has chosen Dollar, '89, Thayer and Tobey, '90, McComb, '91, Ross, L. S., to compose the crew. Four of these will be the final crew and one the substitute.

—Professor Sanborn's lecture on Monday evening before the Fortnightly Club was well attended and the auditors were treated to a most interesting talk about "The Transcendentalists at Concord."

—The following members of Eighty-eight have been named by the President of the class, as a committee to arrange for the Senior excursion which will take place soon: W. B. Smith, E. B. Barnes, C. L. Becker, D. N. Heller.

—The tennis tournament has slowly progressed in spite of the seemingly strong opposition of the elements. The Sands brothers defeated Newberry and Treman 6-5, 2-6, 6-2. Kemp vs. Adler, 6-1, 6-3. Wilkinson vs. Dennis 10-8, 6-1. Sands vs. Wilkinson, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

—New seats for the crew's shell have arrived. The athletic council purposes starting a subscription to obtain enough money to purchase a new four-oar shell for the University. The new boat will cost two hundred dollars and it is thought that this amount can be collected among the students.

—The base ball game last Friday between Hobart and Cornell proved a veritable snap for our nine. The score was 17 to 3 in favor of Cornell. Newberry pitched a remarkably strong game and was admirably supported by Taylor. Wilkinson, Dowling and Etuyre, led at the bat for the home team, while Pearson excelled in wielding the willow for Hobart.

—The interest expressed in the memory lectures soon to be given here indicates that a large class will be formed. Prof. White is an M. A. of Yale and has already attained considerable eminence as an educator, having recently declined the presidency of two different colleges. The opening lectures will be delivered in Library Hall, Thursday evening May 24. Admission to opening lecture is free, the regular course commencing Monday May 28.

—The Scientific Evidence of the Supernatural.—An argument drawn from studies in Natural History, and the evidences of Paleontology, for the existence of something outside the Physical Universe, as the explanation and cause of its phenomena and order,—is the subject of a lecture to be delivered before the Christian Association, Sunday, at 4.30 p. m., by Prof. H. S. Williams. This lecture was delivered before the Scientists assembled at New York and called forth much favorable comment. The meeting will be held in the Botanical Lecture Room. All are invited.

—Last Friday, though the sky threatened a storm, the Cornell battalion took the chances, and marched down town. After a short march through the streets, the cadets were swung into line before the residence of Judge Boardman, on Buffalo street, where the resident trustees had gathered, and ranks were opened in preparation for review. Afterwards the battalion marched passed the reviewing post in column of companies, and then made a short march through the principal streets. The review was a gratifying success, and the trustees expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the appearance and drill of the battalion.

—Last Saturday, about fifteen members of the Social Science class, with Professor Sanborn, arose at the early-bird-catch-worm hour of five o'clock and started on the six o'clock train for Rochester, where the State Industrial School was inspected. Superintendent Fulton met the class at the Rochester depot, and throughout its stay in the city, made the visit an exceptionally pleasant one. The students were shown through the numerous buildings of the institution and the workings of the system in vogue there were fully explained. Not the least feature by any means was the sumptuous

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ous dinner tendered the visitors by the hospitable Superintendent.

—At the last meeting of the Faculty a committee was appointed to provide additional accommodations for visitors at the approaching commencement. This action was doubtless necessary, since it is well understood that all good rooms at the leading hotels are already engaged. The committee appointed, consisting of Professors S. G. Williams, Jones, Marx, and Messrs. Elliott, Griffin, Lapham and Wing, feel that the student body can aid their work very materially by sending to any of their members information of rooms, or rooms and board, that can be obtained during the week of commencement. They suggest that on slips of paper of about the size of an ordinary envelope the following items be written and sent to them: 1, Name of person offering accommodations; 2, street and number; 3, kind of accommodations offered, and for what number; 4, price per day. Applications have already been made to the committee by students on behalf of friends who intend to visit the city during commencement, making it apparent that by the thorough cooperation of the students, this may become a most helpful medium of communication between those desiring rooms and those who would be willing to rent them.

PERSONALS.

J. A. LEONARD, formerly '88, is in business in Newburgh, N. Y.

GEO. H. NORTON, '87, is a civil engineer in Grand Rapids, Mich.

BALLANTINE, '89, attended the wedding of a friend this week, in Rochester.

H. CAROLAN, '86, is with Carolan & Co., wholesale Hardware, San Francisco, Cal.

S. E. MEEK, M. S., Fellow at Cornell '85-'86, is Professor of Biology and Geology in Coe College, Iowa.

Wm. KEITH, is with E. G. Stoiber & Co., owners of the Silver Lake and Gretchen Mines, Silverton, Colorado.

THREE members of the class of '84, are in the New York Custom House. Freeman and Norton are in the collectors office and Story is an inspector.

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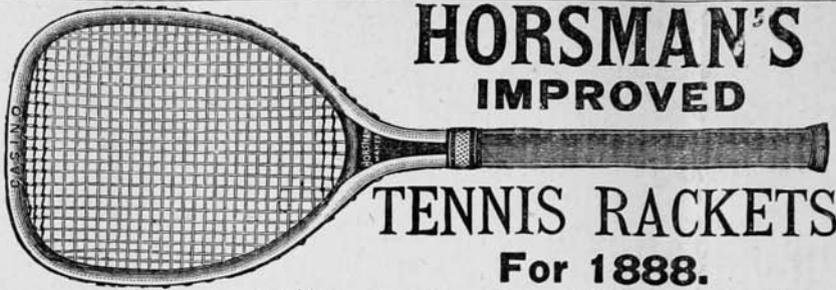
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F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Cornell Era.



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THE CORNELL ERA.

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The Cornell Era.

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EDITORS:

F. G. GILMAN, '88, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. S. FIELDER, '89,

C. JONES, '89,

P. S. LYON, '89,

C. E. TREMAN, '89,

W. B. SMITH, '88, *Business Manager.*

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Alumni, Undergraduates and Professors are asked to contribute literary articles, verses, discussions of current Cornell interests, items and personal notes.

The editors do not necessarily endorse sentiments expressed outside of the editorial columns, the exchange columns, and passages marked "Eds."

All inquiries from former students concerning the University in its several departments, as well as concerning the Alumni or Undergraduates, will be gladly answered, either by letter, or through our columns, if the desired information can be obtained.

Matter designed for publication should be handed to the Editors or mailed to the CORNELL ERA, Box 1500. It should be accompanied by the writer's name, and the signature which he wishes to have appended.

All remittances by mail should be made to the Business Manager, Box 1500, Ithaca, N. Y.

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THIS is the last issue of the ERA until Commencement week. The time has come for us to begin an editorial in the old stereotyped way: "We are about to lay aside the journalistic quill, scrub the ink stains from our fingers, hang up the shears and evacuate the sanctum." But we spare our readers further perusal of this harrowing subject, for we haven't much

room this week. All we have to say can be expressed in a very few words. We thank our exchanges for the kind manner in which they have frequently spoken of our efforts; our contributors for aiding us often with many valuable articles; our subscribers for the leniency they have shown towards our mistakes and the encouragement they have given us in our attempt to raise the standard of Cornell journalism. We congratulate the new board on their election, and hope that this year's patrons of the ERA will not, when asked to continue their subscriptions, hold them responsible for our shortcomings. And now, to our readers, good bye, to the ERA God-speed.

THE new course in journalistic work which the University will add to its curriculum next year is certainly original, unique and practical. All previous attempts to aid journalists in their work by University instruction have signally failed. The instruction has been too theoretical; and has given the student no actual experience and very little insight into the work upon any newspaper. But there is no reason why a practical man, who has seen newspaper life in all its phases, can not help a beginner, cannot point out many stumbling blocks, that are thrown in the path of every beginner. Certainly the man can make easier by such aid the first few months and years of a newspaper man's experience, will not only diminish the many curses the managing editors will have to answer for at the day of judgment, but will also save the reporter many disappointments and much useless toil. The University has always aimed at practical instruction in every department. Every course has its shops, laboratories or seminaries. And it is with considerable pride that we say that Cornell will be the first institution in the country and even in the world to give any practical aid to the many men entering the profession that is

receiving, every year, more and more of our best talent. Anyone can see the advantages of this new scheme. In some respect this class work will be better than actual work on a paper. The managing editor of a paper has no time nor incentive to sit down with a reporter and instruct him how to write an article, show him his errors and point out to him better methods. This comes generally by hard bitter experience. In this new course a student will report news just as he would if he were on a daily paper, and will have the benefit of the criticism of class and professor on his work and will hear the reports of others read and criticised. And very soon, if the student is a worker, as he will have to be if he takes the course, there is no reason why he will not be much benefited by the training. This course will help the college press. The best of the matter written by the class will be given to the papers to be printed, if editors so desire. But no censorship will be exercised over the college press. The students will elect the editors as before; and manage the papers. Many benefits will accrue to the students and to the University from this course. And in the hands of Professor Brainard G. Smith who has had so much experience on the best newspapers the course will be practical and helpful.

DOWN STAIRS OF SAND.

Raphael Morse bent over the desk in his cosy study, writing a letter; he finished it and placed it in his overcoat pocket. Then he commenced slowly rolling a cigarette out of long-cut Turkish tobacco. A certain daintiness of manner; the valuable and beautiful silver bowl, from which he took the tobacco; the careful taste of the room; his own dapperness and over-scrupulous cleanliness: all showed an artistic temperament that was backed by a goodly portion of wealth. Raphael's environment was that of a Gilded Youth; his habits those of a man of extremely rigid morality; to complete the paradox, it must be added that Raphael was entirely without belief in the goodness of man or in the existence of a God. This evening as he tilted his chair back and raised his cigarette to his lips, his good looking face assumed a contented and benevolent expression. His thoughts were as contented as his looks; but not quite as be-

nevolent:—"I am glad Agnes is sick and so not going." Puff. "I don't know why I asked her to go with me." Puff. "It's raining and I should have gotten wet: perhaps have broken my neck on the pathway to her door." Puff, puff. "Besides a comic play isn't the place to take a serious young woman. What a fool she is to take life so seriously;" Puff, puff. "as if it meant more than that the strong should ruin the weak;" puff, "the shrewd cajole the simple; the sophisticated bad triumph over the unsophisticated good." Puff, puff, puff. "It an awful farce!" He yawned and looked up at the clock. "I wonder if that bus is going to come." Once more he puffed slowly at his cigarette then threw it way quarter smoked. He rolled another; another succeeded that and then the Busman's rap sounded on the door. Raphael pulled on his overcoat; ran his hand in the pocket and found his letter of regrets, which he had already forgotten. He called out to the janitor and sent him with the letter to Agnes.

The play had just begun when Raphael got seated in the theatre. Although it was good it did not interest him: he was thinking whether or not to drop college and travel.

At the right side of the theatre as one faces the stage, two stair-cases one at the front the other at the back of the house, disembugue. Between them are three or four rows of seats, cut off from the body of the house by an aisle running at the left of the stairways. In this nook the seats are raised somewhat and the little place is a *coign* of vantage from which the audience and stage can be most easily seen. It was a habit of Raphael to sit there; this night he sat there, in the second row.

The acting was very good and every now and then gained rounds of applause. Each time the applause sounded, Raphael looked up from his finger-nails and swept the house with a leisurely glance. The third or fourth time he looked around he noticed just in front of him a woman whose perfectly formed head and shoulders fixed his attention. She was sitting with one of the dissipated, brainless fools who haunt college towns, without belonging to the college or claiming to belong to the town; and she was evidently bored by his attempts to be rollickingly jolly. All Raphael's interest in travel had ceased; he was watching the woman.

And in truth she was worthy of being looked at. Neither petite nor tall, she was lithe and yet plump; her arm in the tight fitting light coat she wore was a perfection of form; her small foot protruded beyond the bottom of her mahogany colored dress; her well gloved

hands were small boned and tapering. Her face was an oval of sensitive beauty; the eyes full, large and dark, surmounted by sensitive brows and half covered at times by the long dark lashes; the nose was straight and delicate, with half-opened nostrils—perhaps showing her sensuous nature; the well-cut upper lip and *bee-stung* under, closed with a strange, piquant grace; the cheeks were covered with the down one sees only on the cheeks of young girls and not very often there. Altogether the face had a pure and lovable beauty; and had it not been framed in reddish blonde hair, one would have said the girl was incapable of vice.

Her companion was just perceptibly drunk and growing quarrelsome. By the end of the second act his rudeness became unbearable and she rose to go. In rising she dropped her opera glasses. The young man who had accompanied her did not stoop to pick them up; he looked straight before him. As he no longer had charge of her he was not at all uneasy about her comfort. Raphael reached her glasses and handed them to her; she thanked him with a painful smile, then stepped into the aisle and went out by the front staircase. She felt she had played the first role in the tragedy of her life and that she must now change character from a seduced girl, to what? That she did not know.

Soon after she left her seat Raphael left his to follow her; when he reached the street doorway, he saw her standing on the last step, uncertain to put her lightly booted foot on the wet ground. She looked down the stormy street with a bewildered look. He saw that she was undecided what to do, and asked if he should call a hack. She answered, "She didn't know—she had no money." He looked at her an instant to be entirely sure he had not misjudged her, then said boldly: "You had better let me call a hack and take you to a hotel—don't interrupt me please," he continued seeing she was about to object, "I have enough both of money and of desire to take care of you." She looked at him with the frankness of a ruined woman; she saw he was in earnest and that he looked like a gentleman. She consented with the abandon of a ruined woman.

It is repulsive to do more than sketch the days that followed. Within a week Raphael and Estelle—that was her name—had set up an establishment in one of the quiet streets in South Brooklyn, where narrow houses and brownstone fronts were just intruding. They knew nothing of their neighborhood; nor was it at all concerned with the strange life they lived together, sight seeing, theatre-

going, driving and riding. It was a life full of incidents; for New York is inexhaustible in pleasure resources. Estelle enjoyed it: her sensuous, pleasure-loving, fickle disposition reveled in the constant change and the excitement of a large city. Raphael on the other hand soon wearied of it; the first feverish months after leaving college having passed, he no longer wished to go to new places. His highest happiness was in being alone with her; his greatest misery was seeing her the food of other eyes; the mark of others notice. He would turn sober from being jolly; if Estelle were stared at much; or if she showed more than a passing interest in others. He had Eastern blood in him and it broke out in wild sensuality and passion. This side of his character, long restrained and almost entirely eradicated by his former intellectual life, colored his love for Estelle; he looked at her with intoxicated eyes; he read to her; he drove and walked and rode with her; he supplied every wish before it was expressed. At the same time he was suspicious, tyrannical and as jealous as Turk; and he gradually grew more so. If it had been possible he would have turned Brooklyn into Bagdad and his home into a golden prison. At last wearied of his eternal kindness, as well as of his eternal jealousy, Estelle planned an escape. Luxury was dear to her; but could she not have it and liberty too?

One morning half a year after Morse had left college, he got a letter calling him to New York to attend to some stocks he had sold—he had gone into gambling when his intellectual famine had set in. It was morning and Estelle and he were standing with their backs to the grate fire; his arm was around her waist and they were reading the letter together.

"Are you going?" she asked.

"At ten o'clock."

"So early! but you will stay with me till then."

"Am I not too happy to be with you." Estelle looked at the clock. "Shall we breakfast now?" She spoke in a musing tone as if she were counting time out ahead.

"If you wish."

"And then we will be together till ten." Estelle reiterated.

"Yes; and I'll be back as soon as possible."

Estelle walked to the window and looked out into the rain. "How strange" she thought "it was on a rainy day that I met Raphael."

Raphael followed her to the window and asked: "Are you unwell, Estelle; you act

strangely this morning. I think I'll change my mind and not go to New York. Let the stocks go to the dickens, I can't leave you if you're unwell. I'll write a note to my broker not to expect——"

"No, no; you must go," she interrupted hurriedly, "I am not unwell; look at me and see." She turned toward him and he had to admit that she looked divinely. "You will go," she continued and I will await you as usual. You will return and we will be as happy as we have been since we met."

Raphael was thinking of his stocks and did not notice Estelle's strange tones.

During breakfast he insisted on remaining as long as possible with her; she readily consented and when he started to leave the house she put on her wraps and went with him as far as the elevated railroad. "Good-bye" he said from the car platform, and the train carried him away. Estelle did not reply.

It was an exciting day in the stock exchange; false reports, spread by the Bears were quickly disproved by the Bulls; then they took to lies and the tables were turned. At his broker's Raphael watched only the board and the silent attendant who registered each new quotation. He had sold short; this morning he hedged in, two or three times; but finally sold another block of a thousand shares short. Just before the exchange closed the stock dropped ten points, and Raphael delivered his thousand shares.

With the satisfaction of a successful gambler he started for Brooklyn. He didn't picture any new happiness that the money could buy, yet his winning put a glow of success on his face, and he ran quickly up the steps of his house, gaily unlocked the door and rushed up stairs with hat and coat on, to kiss Estelle and to tell her how well the day had ended. The door of her dressing-room was open, the room was lighted and the curtains drawn. He stared in amazement, at the open drawers and tumbled appearance of the room—and Estelle was not in the low chair near the grate, where she was accustomed to sit. He went into the adjoining bedroom and found the same disarrangement; even his own clothes had been overturned; and the drawer in which he kept knickknacks and the few jewels he wore occasionally, was lying on the dresser, quite empty and surrounded by the knickknacks that were too clumsy to be carried away. He called Estelle, no answer came, and the name had a queer sound in the deserted house. He was about to call a servant and question her about Estelle, when he saw a torn sheet of paper on

on the table, with an opera-glass on it to keep it from blowing off. The note read:

DEAR RAPHAEL: I think I shall hurt your feelings by doing what I am intending, but I can't help it. You are real good to me, but I only see you, because you are so jealous. I want to see something of the world while I can. You will think all this very strange—but I do like you.

Very

Oh, I forget, don't try and follow. You can't find me and I'll get along very well alone.

ESTELLE.

The cool heartlessness of the letter was not noticed by Raphael: he could barely grasp the contents. As he tried to re-read it, the blood rushed to his head and his heart missed a beat. He almost fell; but steadied himself by grasping the table. He raised his hand to his forehead and tried to think. He could not think. He seemed to have left the realm of reason and to have entered the realm of instinct. "If she had gone, he must follow" that was plain, "but where? To New York of course." He left the house hurriedly; pushed his gait into a run and gained the main street: he followed some carriages, soon overtook and passed them. A hack came toward him; as it neared he thought he saw Estelle in it, and called her name; the carriage drove on and he turned to follow it. Even before he had reached his home he had been over-tired by his excitement at the exchange: In his purposeless chase of Estelle he became utterly fatigued. Now weak with exhaustion, he tried to run after the hack in which he thought Estelle was riding away. He could hardly raise his feet. For a few minutes he contrived, in a chaotic fashion, to follow it. Then he stumbled and fell. It was a hard fall, and he lay for a moment unconscious. Finally he rose and slowly returned to his deserted house. He took up Estelle's letter to make sure he was not dreaming. He sat with it in his hand, so utterly exhausted that he could neither think nor act.

In the corner of the room, opposite him was a small cabinet. Raphael went to it and took a bottle of absinthe and a brandy glass from it; returned to his chair; filled the glass and drank. New energy seemed to creep through and fill him. Another glass, he thought and I shall yet find her; again he drank. The pale greenish liquor lulled him to content at the same time that it made him capable again of thought and action. He pictured the pleasure of seeing her again and of inducing her to return. So he sat for a quarter of an hour toying with the glass in his hand. Often he was on the point of rising; but each time he sank back. He had regained his power of thought;

yet he could not think as before; the liquor had given him the power of thinking of pleasing things alone. He no longer thought Estelle had left him for good. She was absent for the moment; but she would soon be back again he fancied. His dreams grew still more unreal: it seemed to him that the room gradually broadened; the richly colored walls became oppressively luxuriant with eastern magnificence; dim balls of fire floated through the room and burst softly, now and then, in rainbow colors; and as they burst gave forth soothing perfumes; he heard faint music; or was it the splashing of water? Then he pictured a luxurious divan and Estelle lying on it, in all her devilish beauty; with hair unbound and loosely clothed in fluffy robes.

He raised the bottle to pour out another glass. It was his good fortune that he grasped it carelessly and it fell; for had he drunk another glassful he would never again have seen the morning light. In the midst of his hash-eesh visions—there was hash-eesh mixed with the absinthe—he would have died. He let the bottle lie on the floor, and dropped back in his chair.

When he woke the morning light was in the room; he heard carts pass in the street below; and men call to each other. He rose from the chair cramped and exhausted, and went into Estelle's dressing-room, drew back the curtains and looked out the window. Everything appeared hateful to his jaundiced eye. The absinthe and hash-eesh had left their usual effect: mental exhaustion, cynical indifference and a distorted moral sight.

HOWARD AMES OPPENHEIM.

DEFENSE OF THE "LEG-PULL."

The article on the "Genesis of the Leg-Pull," published in last week's ERA, seems to be, in spite of all its assumed indifference, an insidious attack upon an art to which many hundred students in this University have devoted much of their best energy. Though his beaming essay nowhere directly questions the right of "leg-pulling" to its proper place among the fine arts, nevertheless the writer, by treating the subject in so remotely objective a manner, reveals a lack of that peculiar mental sympathy which is indispensable to a just estimate of the scope and value of any fine art whatsoever; and by seeking to trace the name of this art to an absurd origin in the pulling at the leg of the master's trousers by the master's puppy, the writer of that essay shows an uncommon innocence of the real etymology of the term, besides stretching the "bow-wow"

theory of the origin of language to quite an unwarranted extent. It might be added for his information that the term is derived from the Greek *λεγω* (*lego*, to speak) and the Latin *pulchre* (nobly), that is to say leg(o)-pul(chre), and may be freely translated "to speak nobly."

It is in his endeavor to fasten an ignoble figure upon the fountain whence this term issued that the venom of his attack is to be discovered. The poison is all the more deadly because it glitters unsuspected in the sugar of his delectable prose. What then is the "leg-pull" that it should be thus assailed as hypocritical or sycophantic, while tact and diplomacy are praised among men as the logical development of that enlightened self-interest which leads to the survival of the fittest and the ultimate perfection of the race?

There is an abysmal difference between an artistic "leg-pull" and an eager servility. The latter is awkward and vulgar bribery; the former is a dexterity with weapons whose skillful use is only to be learned by a profound study of the eternal laws which govern human action. To illustrate this truth by an example which may prove of practical value to some commendable student who realizes the artistic worth, and studiously cultivates the habit of "leg-pulling." A vigorous young professor goes stalking across the campus some breezy spring morning; his hat is suddenly blown off and he hesitates to give chase, conscious of the smiles of the groups of students loitering along the walk. Here is an opportunity for the youth who knows the art. Another young man would pull down his own hat the further, run after the professor's, restore it to him, and get in return some forced jocularity from the professor and some unpleasant jibes from the onlookers. But a wiser youth knows better. He deftly gives his own hat to the wind to follow the professor's, chases and captures both of them, saves the professor an undignified chase across the field, and, most important of all, he shares the latter's embarrassment. Moreover he has not given the professor an unpleasant feeling of indebtedness, for apparently the service rendered was merely incidental to the young man's own necessity. There are few things that will so quickly generate good feeling between two men as to suffer by the same misfortune,—even when it is no greater misfortune than having their hats blown off by the same gust of wind.

When the author of the "Genesis etc." condemns the "leg-pull" as an ordained institution, he might as justly seek to stifle the songs of those gorgeous tropical birds which the scientist tells us can only keep their lives secure by

a provision of nature permitting them to take on the hue of the vines and flowers they nest among. Is it not then defensible for the uncertain student to save his student life by taking on the hue,—nay, and cry too, if need be, of his professors? If the student is false then the bird is false and nature itself is false.

Browning himself has sung in his own way the glory of the art of "leg-pulling":

"But art—wherein man nowise speaks to men,
Only to mankind,—art may tell a truth
Obliquely, do the thing shall breed the thought,
Nor wrong the thought, missing the mediate word."
—*Ring and the Book*.

And Robert Louis Stevenson, in a recent delightful paper on "Gentlemen" really finds in all the traits of the truest gentlemen one dominant characteristic; and that characteristic as he typifies it in the following anecdote, is what under the article in last week's ERA would be labelled a sheer "leg-pull." Wellington and Marshal Marmont were adversaries in the campaign of Salamanca. On the last day the Marshal was beaten, and lost an arm in the fight. "Years after Salamanca the two generals met and the Marshal (willing to be agreeable) asked the Duke his opinion of the battle. With that promptitude, wit, and willingness to spare pain which make so large a part of the armory of the gentleman, Wellington had his answer ready, impossible to surpass on its own ground: 'I early perceived your excellency had been wounded.'"

The author of the "Genesis, etc." should not condemn the "leg pull" *in toto* because, like every other fine art, it has its base forms,—its mockeries. Shall we taboo the "Divina Commedia" because some impecunious Bohemian found it necessary to write the "Mystery of Bloody Gulch"? Shall we cover the mosaics of St. Mark's with wall-paper because cigarette manufacturers advertise their wares with photographs of which the grand jury finds it must take cognizance? Are we to wish that Beethoven might have been stricken with paralysis before he began his "Ninth Symphony," merely because some itinerant balladist implores us in a ventriloquial tenor to "Wait till the clouds roll by?" *Scarcely*.

If the assailant of our art really thinks himself in earnest in his condemnation of it, he should pause long enough to remember that in writing his attack upon it and appending his own signature,—(for I assume that the surname given is not an affectionate diminutive form of the surname of one who has gained some fame as a newspaper writer in this community,) he has himself most deftly "pulled the legs" of those members of the university

who disapprove of the practice of the art among us.

Ah! But the fine arts have fallen upon evil days in this unsympathetic and mechanical XIXth century of ours, when Nym Crinkle pours anti-Wagner poison into the ears of the readers of the *New York World* as malignantly as death was poured into the ear of Hamlet's father; when Anthony Comstock arraigns modern French art before a Philadelphia jury; when the district-attorney of Boston suppresses the publication of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass;" and when the author of the "Genesis of the Leg-pull" directs a stiletto stroke at the fine art of "leg-pulling."
L. P.

AN AID TO CORNELL JOURNALISTS.

In every class graduating from the University there is always a large number of men who intend to make journalism their profession. There are, at least, ten embryonic journalists in the Senior class. Very few of these ambitious youths have an accurate conception of what will be required of them in a newspaper office. They will begin their apprenticeship with no knowledge of even the rudiments of the profession and with a stiff, school-boy style of composition. Their first news articles will be very erudite, philosophical essays.

The University authorities have recognized the need of giving some practical aid to the journalists, as they do to other students in the shop, laboratory and seminary; and, at times they have invited eminent journalists to lecture upon their profession. The idea of teaching journalism by lectures, however, was laughed at by newspapers everywhere.

President Adams has long been anxious that the University should give students something more than the mere theory of the profession: something of practical value. He consulted with Professor Brainard G. Smith, who came here recently from the *N. Y. Sun*. The result was that a plan has been devised that seems likely to be of real value in teaching the beginnings of newspaper work. There are a thousand details which cannot be explained here but the plan as outlined briefly by Professor Smith to the ERA is as follows:

At the beginning of the year, a class of Juniors, Seniors and graduates will be found. The professor will at first give a series of talks in which he will endeavor to clear away from the minds of the students vague and inaccurate ideas of journalism, and its needs, conditions and opportunities. He will contrast city and country journals; and give practical informa-

tion upon the life of a reporter. These talks will be continued at times during the year.

Then the class will be organized like the staff of a city paper, with the professor as managing editor. A book of assignment will be kept; and the men will be sent out to report news just as if they were on a daily paper. They will report lectures; describe the appearance and methods of the speaker, give an account of a scene in the Gym., the court procedure, accidents, fires and all sorts of city news. These reports will be discussed and criticised in the class room by the professor and students. Errors in composition will be marked out. The students will be shown how to construct news articles; and to avoid all the errors common to beginners. When the students are able to put an article in good newspaper shape; the professor will then instruct the class how to edit, copy, write headlines, write short editorials and news paragraphs. The student will learn the relative value of news and will be able to distinguish between fact and rumor. He will be required to write without bias and get both sides of the story.

The professor wants it understood that this is not a school of Journalism nor even a chair of Journalism. It is only the a b c, the elements of the work. The student that has finished the course will not be able to take charge of a N. Y. city paper nor even an Ithaca paper. It will only help him start. With this work he will have many advantages over a man without this rudimentary work. The course will be no snap. The student will be required to work hard and will be worked as in other classes.

The question will be asked who is the man who is to take charge of this department. A man who has had fourteen years of experience in the newspaper business. He has been a reporter on the New York *Sun*; owner and editor of a country newspaper; news and city editor of the N. Y. *Graphic* and for the last few years exchange editor of the N. Y. *Sun*, a place that gave him an abundant opportunity to get acquainted with all the best papers in the United States, their methods and needs.

This plan has been put before some of the best working journalists of New York City and they give it their unqualified endorsement. They don't promise to hire every Cornell journalist, but they do say that a student ought to be greatly benefitted by such a course properly carried out.

—Professors Wheeler, Tuttle and Flag were the committee to decide the contest in declamation last evening.

TRIP OF THE CORNELL NINE.

On account of lack of space we can give but few details of the games played by the Cornell nine, on its trip which ended yesterday. The game at Princeton was one of the finest college ball games ever played. Etnyre was the special hero of the game, and his omni-presence in the large area surrounding second base was heartily appreciated by Princetonians. Newberry and Taylor did magnificent battery work.

The first game at the University of Pennsylvania was a veritable slaughter for our boys. Newberry was in prime condition, but, by some kind of unusual luck, the Pennsylvanians managed to rap out short single hits. The news of the game was received here with regret, although the wisest critics did not unite in the silly call of "Come home, Bob" for they remember how much our pitcher has contributed to Cornell's success on the diamond during the past four years.

On Tuesday, Cornell turned the tables on U. of P. Taylor pitched an excellent game and nearly every man had one or more hits to his credit.

On Wednesday, Cornell played Lafayette at Easton. In the evening the following telegram was received from Manager Johnson: "Another victory for Cornell. Score 13 to 3. 12 base hits, 2 errors. Newberry pitched a splendid game."

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

The Cricket on the Hearth was put on at the Wilgus Tuesday evening by members of the University. To those who heard "Engaged" and "Paul Pry" last year and "A Lesson in Love" this year, the presentation was a disappointment. Some of the roles were very well enacted but those that were not, detracted from those that were and the presentation as a whole was such a one as might be expected from persons with no experience at all rather than from those who have before done so well. Of those who did especially well Miss Hubbell deserves great praise for the manner in which she sustained her part as Bertha. She was the only one of the ladies who seemed to feel that this was not a first rehearsal but a presentation to an audience. Mr. Blood and Mr. Parker were very clever in their roles, but the acting of the other gentlemen in the cast was such as might have been done by school boys. The audience was not over enthusiastic and had it not been for the friends of the actors the applause would have been scarcely audible. Financially the play was successful, the gross receipts being about \$200.

THE SENIOR EXCURSION.

The President of the Senior class gave evidence of excellent judgment when he appointed the committee for the Eighty-eight excursion which took place yesterday. That committee made arrangements for a royal good time, where everybody was jovial; and good fellowship reigned supreme.

The class started in the afternoon on the Kellog for Sheldrake; arrived at that metropolis, the Republicans and Democrats of the class settled with the bat and ball what their parties cannot settle in Congress. The gentleman from China who pitched for the Democrats was not in his usual good form; and the strong giants on the Republican team easily batted him all over the field. Mr. Pfau, who twisted the sphere for the Republicans proved too deceptive for the Democrats, only a few of whom were able to see third base. The game resulted in an easy victory for the Republicans with a score of 6 to 16. Among the Democrats who particularly distinguished themselves were McComb for his fine base sliding, Payne for his graceful chasing of the ball in center field and Barnes for his fearless base running. For the Republicans Sullivan, Blood, and Ickelheimer carried off the palm. The Umpires, Benton and Lord were fully equal to their difficult task; but suffered much rough handling at the hands of their opponents and much "flatery" from their political friends.

After an excellent banquet had been served at the Sheldrake House the excursionists visited Aurora and serenaded the young ladies at Wells College. The return home in the moon light was made pleasant by appropriate music by the orchestra. The excursion was a great success and the few Seniors that preserved their dignity by remaining at home missed a very enjoyable time. The thanks of every man are heartily given to the committeemen, Smith, Barnes, Heller and Becker for the great care with which all arrangements were made.

THE JUNIOR CONTEST.

The Armory was crowded last evening with an audience eager to learn the progress made by our Juniors in the department of Elocution. The twelve speakers for the '86 Memorial Prize were exceedingly well prepared for the contest, and every man on the programme is to be congratulated for the success with which he met.

The judges, Professors Wheeler, Tuttle and Flagg, after a short consultation, awarded the prize to Howard Ames Oppenheim, of Albany, N. Y. The decision accorded with the almost

unanimous opinion of the audience. Mr. Oppenheim delivered "Toussaint L'Ouverture," by Wendell Phillips, in such a masterly manner as at once enlisted the sympathy and appreciation of his hearers. The judges also made honorable mention of the oration by Frank Sidney Fielder, of Dansville, N. Y., who delivered a powerful plea for "The Romance in Nature" by Maurice Thompson. Messrs. Gardiner and Bronson should receive special mention for the excellence of their orations. The Glee Club interspersed several selections, and were the recipients of merited applause.

CORNELLIANA.

—120 Seniors.

—Pay pay your your subscriptions, subscriptions.

—Delinquents should pay their ERA subscriptions at once.

—Root, '90 goes to the Prohibition convention at Indianapolis.

—Mr. Potter, formerly '89, was a guest of Mr. Metzger last week.

—Class Day and Senior Ball invitations are on sale at the bookstores.

—Mr. Howes "shot" the battalion with his gigantic camera on Wednesday.

—The Princeton nine will play a return game with Cornell, at Ithaca, on June 9.

—Editors for the next year's *Sun* will be elected by the Freshman class on Friday, June 1.

—See "Bunch of Keys" next Thursday night at Wilgus Opera House. It is a sparkling comedy.

—Last issue of ERA of the term except the Commencement number. Subscriptions are long since due.

—A course of lectures and practical work in Journalism will be offered at Cornell next year. The course will surely be popular.

—Rev. P. S. Moxom, D. D., of Boston, Mass., will preach in Sage Chapel Sunday. He is a very eloquent and fascinating orator.

—The crew rowed a mile and a half in 9 min. 46 sec. Wednesday afternoon. This is the first they have rowed on time and is considered very good.

—For sale—a 12½ oz. cork handle, Franklin Expert racket. In excellent condition and

good reasons for selling it. Address Racket, care ERA.

—Fifty-Eight's class day song was written by A. E. Hoyt, '88, and the music was composed by C. W. Curtis, '88. The song is now being practiced.

—The game of ball yesterday afternoon between Alpha Delta Phi and Delta Kappa Epsilon resulted in a victory for the Dekes by a score of 10 to 8.

—There will be a Cornell Press Banquet, next Friday evening at the Ithaca Hotel, including the present boards of the *Magazine*, *Crank*, *Sun* and ERA.

—Our base ball team was admirably treated at the University of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the charges made against that institution of "muckerism."

—The finance committee of the Senior class will recommend a tax of \$8.50, and request all members of the class to be prepared to pay this amount at the next meeting.

—W. R. Griffith, '80, who was to accompany Colonel Gilder on his expedition to the North Pole, has presented the University with numerous Indian and Esquimaux relics.

—The agricultural students visited the Percheron stables, of John Aiken, at Ensenore, yesterday, and the nurseries, stables and stock farm of Powell and Lamb, at Syracuse, on Saturday.

—Professor Roberts has purchased six imported sheep for the experiment station and Professor Constock has ordered a \$500 microscope for the entomological department of the station.

—The following have been chosen for next year's *Magazine* board: Crouch, Fielder, Jones, Oppenheim, and Treman. '89 elected Baldwin, Mashek and Millholen for the ERA, and Parker and Wade for the *Sun*.

—A Phi Beta Kappa meeting was held yesterday afternoon, for the election of undergraduate members for the present year. They did not get through, however, and no announcement can yet be made. Another meeting will be held Monday.

—One of the best displays of taste we have ever seen is that of the Senior Ball Committee in their selection of a design for their invitations. The work is superb and reflects great credit on the originator of the design. A limited number of the invitations are on sale at Andrus & Church's and Finch's.

—The course of six lectures on the Statute of Frauds, before the students of the Law School, was completed by Judge Finch on Monday. The lectures have been exceptionally interesting as masterly expositions of an important feature in law. The attendance was very large, many prominent visitors joining the students at the lectures.

—A most delightful excursion will be taken down the lake to-day by the various religious organizations in the University, comprising the Presbyterian Union, Methodist Alliance, Baptist Circle, Seabury Guild and Catholic Union. The "Frontenac" has been secured to carry the merry party on its trip. The steamer will leave the dock at 10 a. m., and will at once proceed to Cayuga Lake Park where baskets will be opened and the picnic repast devoured. Taughannock Falls will be visited on the way home, and, in order to enjoy a moonlight ride on the lake, the party will not arrive at Ithaca until about eleven o'clock.

—Professor W. W. White commences his course of instruction on Monday, the 28th, at Journal Hall. At the close of his course in St. Louis the class passed the following resolution: "We, the members of the St. Louis class in the Natural Method of Memory training desire to express our great satisfaction with Professor White's system, and with the practical benefits received by us from its study. We would especially mention the eminent success of Professor White, in efficiently training together so large a class, and we do most cordially recommend both the teacher and the system. Tickets to the course of instruction here can be obtained all day Friday, Saturday and Monday, at Journal Hall.

—Capricious Ithaca weather has entered its emphatic veto to the general desire that we should have a field-day this spring at Ithaca, in conjunction with Lafayette. Preparations had been made for a most interesting meeting and our athletes were bravely battling against adverse weather in attempts to get into satisfactory training, but the recent rains have deluged the track so completely that it will be utterly impossible to put it in condition for the sports. Our Athletic Association has been extremely unfortunate in its endeavors to have a grand athletic meeting. In the first place, what promised to be a highly successful meeting at Elmira on Decoration Day was nipped in the bud and now our last hope of an athletic contest is rudely shattered by the "gentle rain from Heaven."

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PERSONALS.

E. C. BOYNTON, '87, is in town.

D. D. Jayne, '81, is teaching at Orchard Lake, Mich.

BARBER, '90, and Pfouts, '91, accompanied the ball nine on their southern trip.

WM. Z. MORRISON, '87, ex-editor-in-chief of the ERA was in town a few days this week.

A. J. NORTON, '87, is with Hartwell & Richardson, architects, 68 Devonshire St., Boston.

JOHN T. SACKETT, '86, was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York by the general term at Poughkeepsie on May 17.

MISS EDWARDS of the Senior class has received the Fellowship in Greek at Bryn Mawr College. This is one of the best colleges for women in the United States for graduate work, especially in Greek and Philology. The Fellowship is worth about \$500, somewhat more than ours. The appointment carries with it a high testimonial to the scholarship of Miss Edwards and is a great honor to Cornell University as well.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A BUNCH OF KEYS."

Hoyt's jolly skit, "A Bunch of Keys," has always been a big card for a Cincinnati theatre, and played to immense audiences on each visit. It was produced at the Grand last evening, and from the size of the audience present it looks very much as if its former successes would be repeated. The play appears brighter than ever, and the pleasing incidents that the author has strung together seem to have all the powers to please just as well as when first seen here. New and popular music and many new incidents were thoroughly enjoyed last night. The company is fully as strong, if not stronger, than ever before. Miss Marietta Nash now plays "Teddy," and well she does it; her dancing could not be surpassed, Mr. Lauri is the "Landlord," and knows how to run the hotel fully as well as his predecessor. Jas. B. Mackie is "Grimesey" and could not very well be replaced in the part. The other characters are in good hands, and we are sure "A Bunch of Keys" is on for another successful week's season.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*. At the Wilgus Opera House, Thursday, May 31.

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SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin 12th July, 1888, and end 12th September. Have proved of signal use,—1st, to students who design to pursue their studies at this or other Law School; 2d, to those who propose to read privately; and 3d, to practitioners who have not had the advantage of systematic instruction. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.

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The Cornell Era.



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THE CORNELL ERA.

Vol. XX.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, JUNE 21, 1888.

No. 30.

COMMENCEMENT NUMBER.

Published by the Junior Editors.

C. JONES.

H. E. MILLHOLEN.

C. E. TREMAN.

WITH this number of the ERA the editorial board for this year ceases its labors, and consigns office and office appurtenances to the care of the new editors chosen to sustain the dignity and good name of the paper, which, in one year of labor, we have learned to love. During the year just past, the board has endeavored to make the ERA better than ever before, and if the success has been in proportion to the effort, we have no fear that our aim has been widely missed. In all things, we have meant to be impartial and fair; and it has been our great hope that we might represent the whole student body. Much time has been spent in making our pages reflect the University, and we hope they have done so creditably. Our only regret is that a short story, which has met with some criticism, crept into the last number of the ERA, and it is but just to the present board and the newly elected editors to say that the paper will not be brought down to the tone of that story. It was by a most unfortunate mistake that the article appeared, and the board as a whole disclaims the least responsibility for its appearance, while the Editor-in-chief, who was the responsible head of this paper, assures us that its publication was due to a mistake, and should never have received his approval. The editors elected from the Junior and Sophomore classes are men in whom we have the greatest confidence, and to whom we take pleasure in yielding our place, feeling sure that the ERA will improve in their hands. To the few kind

friends who have contributed to brighten our pages during the year, we extend many thanks. To our subscribers—with only a few exceptions—we are very thankful for aid in sustaining the ERA. The "few exceptions" who have read the paper all the year at our expense will remember that if the ERA ever fails, it will be such as they who cause the failure.

PRESS BANQUET.

On Friday, June 1, the members of the Cornell press of this year, met at the Ithaca hotel for an evening of feast and jollity. An excellent repast had been prepared and the good things were enjoyed as only newspaper men can enjoy them. Professor B. G. Smith, who will be at the head of the department in journalism at the University next year was the guest of the evening, and all the publications of the students were represented.

At the close of the feast, the post-prandial orators were given an opportunity to dazzle their auditors with scintillations of wit. E. E. Hale, Jr., the excellent toast-master of the evening, in a few remarks, abounding in wit, started the sport, and then introduced Professor Smith who responded in a most happy vein to the toast "The Press." Messrs Gilman, Heller, Parker, Bissell and Barnes spoke for the publications which they represented and H. A. Wise delivered a well-prepared speech on "The Ladies." Impromptu toasts followed and many of the editors demonstrated what they could do at speaking on the spur of the moment and other subjects. The affair was highly enjoyable and all were sorry when the early morning hours warned them that the time had come to disperse.

THE STAR LEAGUE.

On Tuesday of last week Kappa Alpha and Zeta Psi played the game which decided the championship of the Star League. Neither team had yet lost a game, and the result of the deciding contest was watched with interest. Both nines were at their best, and the playing was fine. Zeta Psi, however, excelled in batting and to that fact, with the superb battery work of Parshall and Young, they owe their victory. The score was 5 to 2 in favor of Zeta Psi.

Last Thursday the final game of the series was played between Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon. The contest was one for third place and proved an unusually close and hard-fought game. The batteries did most of the work and met with success. Batting was light on both sides. The score was 3 to 2, in favor of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

As a result of the series, the Zetes win the pennant; the Kaps are a close second; the Dekes are third; Psi U is fourth and the Alpha Deltis fifth. The games have been very interesting and it is to be hoped that another contest of the kind will take place next year. What would Cornell athletics-at-home have been this spring but for the "Star" League?

Following is a summary of the games of the series.

	Z. Psi.	K.A.	D.K.E.	Psi U.	A.D.P.	Won.
Zeta Psi,		I	I	I	I	4
Kappa Alpha,			I	I	I	3
Delta Kappa Epsilon,				I	I	2
Psi Upsilon,					I	I
Alpha Delta Phi,						0
Games lost,	0	I	2	3	4	

SENIOR BANQUET.

Last Friday evening, a jolly crowd of Seniors gathered in Prager's Hall to partake of the last class banquet and join in a merry time. Owens, of Utica had been secured as caterer and the beautiful arrangement of tables with elegant display of silver were certain promise of the character of the feast which was all that could be desired. Fifty-four were present around the festal board, among them Messrs. Molitor and Geotter, formerly '88. Thomas Shannon filled the exacting position as toastmaster in a very happy manner, and the members chosen to respond to the various toasts were in the proper humor to keep the assembled Seniors in a continual roar.

Following is the list of toasts:

- Eighty-eight, H. L. Taylor.
"Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them."
- The College Press, W. H. Robinson, Jr.
"Here shall the Press, the Student's right maintain."
Unawed by influence and unbridled by gain."
- Athletics, H. R. Ickelheimer.
"Oh! It is excellent to have a giant's strength."
- Senior Excursion, S. C. Register.
"Gone, glimmering through the dream of things that were."
- College Politics, Jas. O'Toole.
"The freemen casting with unpurchased hand,
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land."
- The Nine's Trip, W. W. Parshall.
"Together let us beat this ample field."

- Ladies of Sage, F. M. Andrews.
"Loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament
But is, when unadorned, adorned the most."
- The Faculty, W. C. Fisher.
"Delightful task! To rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot."
- Cornell, P. C. Payne.
"There buds the promise of celestial worth."
- Class of '89, J. R. Chamberlain.
"God made them therefore let them pass for men."
- '88's Departure, J. R. Mott.
"I only feel—Farewell! Farewell!"

IMPROMPTU TOASTS.

In the absence of Mr. Robinson, W. B. Smith responded to the toast to the "College Press." E. B. Barnes responded to the toast to the "Excursion" and H. E. Wise took Mr. Payne's place on the programme. C. Jones, '89, who was present representing the ERA responded to the toast to '89. Impromptu toasts were also given by Messrs. Molitor and Goetter. R. T. Newberry was prize orator. Prizes were awarded as follows:

Most popular man, W. C. Fisher; Prettiest coquette, Miss F. L. Yost; Most Illustrious Hypocrite, G. J. Tansey; Greatest Bookworm, H. R. Ickelheimer; Most Reckless Spendthrift, G. G. Munger; Boldest Cribber, H. R. Ickelheimer; Most Confirmed Pessimist, J. H. Edwards.

COMMENCEMENT CONCERT.

The Glee Club presented the following programme at its Commencement Concert Saturday evening.

PART FIRST.

1. We Meet again To-night Cor. Songs
2. Banjo Club Selected
3. Quartette Selected
4. Hear Dem Bells
Mr. Duncan and the Club.
5. Whistling Solo Selected
Mr. Kolb.
6. Serenade
Mr. Vickers and the Club.
7. Vintage Song
Glee Club.

PART SECOND.

1. "Bill of Fare" Cor. Songs
Glee Club.
2. Banjo Club Selected
3. Quartette Selected
4. Nobody Knows
Mr. Trowbridge and Club.
5. Whistling Solo Selected
Mr. Kolb.
6. Medley Zither Solo
Mr. Newberry.
7. { a. Lowcall Song
b. Alma Mater

The concert may be considered a great success as a whole, though insufficient training was apparent in many songs. The banjo club were heartily encored on both of their selections, but the unavoidable absence of one of the members perceptibly weakened it. The class song of '88 was sung in the second part and was well appreciated. The local points in the solo "Nobody Knows" and in the "Low-call song" were the hits of the evening. The Zither solo and Mr. Kolb's whistling were also well received. Taken as a whole, however, the concert was not as successful as the winter concert but a decided improvement over that of last year was apparent.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Sunday afternoon Dr. Storrs addressed the Seniors in the Armory. Long before the time set, the Armory was packed leaving hardly room for the Senior class. Even the accommodations for the Faculty were insufficient to supply the demand. The platform was placed on the south side of the hall and with the south door open a cool breeze made the otherwise intolerable heat bearable, though even then two ladies fainted. Flowers and palms were placed about the platform and the remainder of the hall had the usual decorations. Promptly at 3.30 p. m. the class marched in with the marshalls at the head. After the preliminary exercise in which President Adams took part Dr. Storrs announced his texts: Acts, chapter xx. Verse 24, "But none of these things more than me, neither count I my life dear unto myself so that I might finish my course with joy;" and 2 Timothy chapter iv. "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." The substance of the sermon was a description of the life of the Apostle Paul and drawing lessons from that. In conclusion he said in effect: "The end of a completed career is joy and the hardest things ever done or borne if done in a spirit of consecration are delightful. A career which has been organized, inspired, governed, with a purpose to accomplish the errand for which it was sent here will end with joy. May it be true of these young men and women that they shall carry forth the purpose to fulfill the mission for which they were sent here, to make their lives *complete* careers illustrious in their results. May we look back on our lives and find that we had such a career."

—The Christian Association Building will doubtless serve for a place for the Baccalaureate sermon next year.

ZETA PSI BALL.

The Armory on Monday evening presented the appearance of fairy-land. It was the occasion of the ball given by the Psi chapter of Zeta Psi in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the chapter. Never before in the history of Cornell balls has the Armory been so beautifully arranged. Just in front of the south entrance, where the reception committee stood, the floral display was beautiful. A large pin of the fraternity in blue and white flowers occupied the centre and on either side were large Southern palms, which with the tasteful arrangement of flowers gave an admirable effect. The screen surrounding the refreshment hall was handsomely decorated and trimmed with evergreen and mosses. Over the entrance was an arch, surmounted by a large emblem of the fraternity. One of the prettiest features was the arrangement of the hangings of Southern moss, which under the bright electric lights gave a superb effect. All of these decorations were in addition to those made by the local decorator who surpassed himself in making a grand ball room of the Armory. The music was Gartland's full orchestra, which rendered its best selections in an excellent manner. Owens, of Utica, catered in his usual good taste. The programmes were models of neatness. All in all, the ball was a most brilliant affair and it can be said with certainty that no social event ever held at Cornell has ever been so highly enjoyable. The young men to whom the success is due are to be warmly congratulated on the result of their efforts. The whole chapter has done its best to render this a bright feature of Commencement week. The committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. J. I. Glover, E. C. McComb, E. E. Soulé, H. E. Baskerville, R. M. S. Putnam. The reception committee included Mrs. C. K. Adams, Mrs. L. A. Wait, Mrs. Geo. Soulé, Mrs. A. R. McComb, Mrs. B. F. Glover and Mrs. C. G. Belden. We regret greatly that lack of space forbids our giving a list of those present. The list of dances consisted of eighteen numbers besides several extras and when the last strains of the last waltz ceased, every one fortunate enough to be present would unite in saying that it was a fitting opening to the greatest Commencement Cornell has ever held.

—The fraternity balls and receptions now form quite a feature in the social life of the Cornell student. They have drawn more fair visitors this year than ever before.

CLASS DAY.

PROGRAM—IN THE ARMORY.

Prayer.

Roll-Call by the Secretary, G. W. Bissel

Music.

Class Oration—"The Men of Thought and the Men of Action in the Revolution." F. G. Gilman

*Music.*Poem—"Valedictory," G. A. Ruyter
Essay—"Sympathy as a Factor in Progress," Miss Lottie A. Foster*Music.*

President's Address, H. L. Taylor

ON THE CAMPUS.

Planting of the Ivy.

Ivy Oration, C. M. Reynolds

Music.

History, D. N. Heller

Music.

Prophecy, W. B. Smith

*Music.*Presentation of Pipe, John Sullivan
Reply for '89, Claude Jones*Class Song.*

FAREWELL VISIT TO COLLEGE HALLS.

On Tuesday the Class Day exercises of '88 were held in the Armory and on the Campus. These exercises, as ever, were both interesting and unique. In this, the last public exercise of '88 conducted by herself, the brilliant reputation of the class was well sustained. The various parts, both serious and humorous, were of exceptional interest and merit. There were innumerable friends of the graduates in town, and so, long before two o'clock, the spacious Armory was filled. The day was oppressively warm, yet the waving of ferns by the slight breeze gave a semblance of coolness and comfort.

The Armory, as ever, presented a most attractive appearance. Shortly after two o'clock the class filed in. After a prayer was offered the roll was called by Mr. G. W. Bissell. Many names were greeted with applause, especially those of men who linger but as traditions of the class, men who have "fallen by the way."

Next came the Oration by Mr. F. G. Gilman, whose subject was, "The Men of Thought and the men of Action of the Revolution." The oration was a thoughtful and scholarly one, and was delivered in an impressive manner. We present brief extracts:

There is an unwritten law in the government of all things—a law that decrees that whatever of greatness or permanence in character, either in the individual or the nation, must be the result of trial, of suffering, of adversity. The fiery furnace of temptation tempers the character, and makes more abiding, more enduring, the forces that lead to success. The dark hours

of disappointment bring out, in a brilliant relief, virtue, nobleness and honor.

* * * * *

The training of the college developed those creative and reasoning faculties which the men of thought exhibited. The college can do no more,—it can not create faculties. On the other hand, it was fortunate for the men of action to have been thrown at once into contact with mankind, thereby gaining control over those faculties which they employed with such marked results in the Revolution.

Adams, Jefferson and Hamilton found their completion in Henry, Franklin and Washington. Each man had his mission to perform. We cannot judge them by the same standards, any more than we can Shakespeare and Bacon. As we ascend the mountain of Truth, and rise above the vapors of Prejudice that surround its base, we shall clearly see that the successful formation of our government was due to the fact that the influence of thought and the men of action was blended in one perfect harmony.

Next came the poem by Mr. G. A. Ruyter. We are safe in saying that it is the finest class poem heard for several years. All who are acquainted with Mr. Ruyter's exceptional literary ability, expected a beautiful poem. Their expectations were more than fulfilled. We present a single extract which may fairly represent the spirit and merit of the poem:

Four years have sped through storm and shine,
Down-drifting argosies divine,
Whereof not least the gift, I wis,
Merely to breathe such air as this—
Merely to breathe where wooded hills
And gleaming vales and tumbling rills
And lake and gorges scheme and plan
To build, if but they may, a man.
For Nature here is imminent,
And beckons us beyond our bent
To hear her rhythmic heart-throbs play
Through wistful dawn and full-blown day,
Rapt evening's rose-and-lily light,
And through the sweet and solemn night,
Here who will heed her wise refrain
May school his heart as well as brain;
Here who will pause and read her rune
May time his life to Nature's tune;
May learn a lore as sweet as true;
Joy, hope and love unmixt of rue.

Miss Lottie A. Foster followed with an essay on "Sympathy, as a Factor in Progress." It was a well written production, and thoughtfully considered some social problems of the past and present time. We present the opening of Miss Foster's paper:

Sympathy is an element in human character, strong and powerful, not only in self-advancement, but also in the progress of the whole race. He who, having discovered a spark of sympathy within him, cherishes it till it bursts into a living flame, increases his own individuality, ennobles his own character, and extends the sphere of his influence. Sympathy stays not; it radiates till it reaches all those within its scope, touching responsive chords. In every period of the world's history sympathy has failed to receive the extensive cultivation that its importance demands. Selfishness has generally so taken possession of human

nature that it has crowded out this progressive element to a very great degree, and has given rise to all the distrust, discontent and the consequent unhappiness that now play such a great part in human life.

Everywhere we hear much of self-help; self-advancement; self-development. Our attention is continually directed to building up our own fortunes; to lifting ourselves to heights of knowledge, power, and character. But little is said of uniting to self-help, sympathy; to self-development, help of others.

The last literary part in the Armory, was the address by the President of the class, Mr. H. L. Taylor. Standing, as the representative of his class, on the threshold which separates college from active life, Mr. Taylor discussed earnestly and eloquently some topics that must interest every college man, and especially every Cornellian. Below is given the close of Mr. Taylor's address:

So come back in '93, for the sake of the sweet memories that will flood your minds, and the emotions that must swell within you, as you see another class preparing to leave Cornell, as '88' is now doing; come back for the sake of standing together again with uncovered head beneath yonder lofty ivy-fostering pine, inspired by the sight of those halls wherein you worked with your books, of that lake upon which you have seen many a crew train to victory, and, as I hope, in sight of an athletic field, which you tried so hard, but unsuccessfully, to present to future Cornellians, and there, smoking again together the pipe of friendship, and lending your voices heartily to swell again that ever new refrain,—“We'll honor thee, Cornell!”

This closed the exercises in the Armory. The class then proceeded to the Campus where occurred the ceremony of the planting of the ivy.

The Ivy Oration was by Mr. C.M. Reynolds. It was a fine effort and peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. The ideals of a college man were set forth, and Mr. Reynolds closed with:

To live true to these high ideals, to know them and make them all our own, has been the purpose of our four years' dwelling within these hallowed walls. Ours shall it be, albeit in humbler, though in no less honest-wise, to bestow upon our Alma Mater memorials dear to her beyond compare,—the records of lives unselfish, devoted, loyal to truth that shall live in her remembrance long after the walls our ivy shall shroud have crumbled into dust.

Then followed the history of the class by the Historian, Mr. D. N. Heller. The period of Cornell's history embraced by '88 is an important one; and the history of '88 has been a brilliant one. The subject therefore was an interesting one, and Mr. Heller made it doubly so by his admirable presentation. He traced in detail the events since the “Great '88” entered upon the scene. It was interspersed with many pleasant bits of humor. We insert the opening of Mr. Heller's paper:

It was the sixteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-four. A small inland village,

which, for three months, had lain in a state of lethargy, began to revive and to show signs of renewed life and activity. It was a university town, and the institution seemed to stand like a sentinel above the sleeping valley, watching lest some harm should befall it. But on this day all rest was over and the University stood ready to receive within its walls a horde of students from over the whole world. Its halls once more echoed with the tramp of feet, as a crowd of would-be collegians marched to consult the benign Registrar. On this day, the history of the Class of Eighty-eight began. In two days from now its history will end.

There is a point where history ends and prophecy begins, and Mr. Heller was followed by Mr. W. B. Smith, the Class Prophet. If the previous part of the program had been of a serious, thoughtful nature, Mr. Smith's paper was certainly not so. It was sparkling with wit, hits and “grinds.” It was just the kind of paper for the occasion. Many of the hits were highly appreciated except by a few who happened to be the recipients of Mr. Smith's delicate allusions. Many of the class found their lives cast in strange places. A few random extracts are given.

Two years ago it was predicted by one of Cornell's worthiest prophets that within a few years, prophecy would become an exact science and that Cornell would be the first to demonstrate it. He spoke truly for the time is now here and the prophecy of '88 is based on such exact scientific methods that it cannot but be true. The basis of a prophecy concerning an individual is his character and past actions, then by operating on these by a process which we cannot reveal, his entire future is spread out before us. The utmost care has been used in applying this system to the members of '88; hence if any of you members have arranged for yourselves plans other than those revealed here today, we would say, do not attempt to carry them out but yield at once, and follow the paths which fate and your life for the last four years have prepared for you.

The College Press deserves a passing notice; under the impetus given to it by the Department of Journalism it has extended itself so as to be no longer recognized as the Press we knew in 1888. The Sun has assumed the character of the *Elmira Telegram* and has an editor who swears to its circulation; The ERA in spite of the fact that its “Stairs of Sand” led downward, has gained the heights of the *Town Topics*; while the articles in the *Magazine* rival “Quick or the Dead” of our own day. They are not written by Oppenheim.

The prophecy was followed by “Presentation of Pipe to '89, by Mr. John Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan's speech was witty and of course eulogistic of '88. Mr. Sullivan closed with:

I now tender this pipe to your charge in behalf of '88. You have our fullest sympathy, and I assure you that it is our wish that with another year added to your age you may become more sensible, that when you are Seniors you will assume the dignity becoming Seniors, that you will study our history and profit thereby, don't give up in despair and think because you never have accomplished anything that you never will. It is our ardent desire that you who are to take

our place as Seniors become as great and as noble as we. We wish you to take it in the most friendly manner, in the hope that it may aid and soothe you in times of trouble, that it may carry safely those of your number who are so unlucky as to go that way, over the skew bridges and through the mysteries of Geodesy into the realms of astronomy, without writing poetry.

Mr. Sullivan was followed by Mr. Claude Jones, who in receiving the pipe made the 'reply for '89.' Mr. Jones gave Mr. Sullivan point for point in the play of wit and as the only speaker for '89, well sustained that class. We can but give a single paragraph of Mr. Jones' reply.

But this beautiful pipe must be rescued. '87 passed the pipe down to the class just below it—some thousands of miles—with heartfelt sadness. She kissed the glowing amber and filled the bowl with tears, having no idea that the cherished emblem of peace would pass through the pseudo greatness of '88 without emerging a mere emblem of pieces. Luckily something very fortunate happened. Either '88 lost the pipe and only found it to-day or some kind friend from an odd-numbered class kept it in safety. It is here at any rate, but beneath the touching words of the Alumni-Freshmen I can see an unexpressed, lingering hope based upon the fact that at this time next year, we shall have to part with the pipe and consign it to the carelessness of the class which has not the courage to yell for itself in the English language.

The exercises closed with the Class Song, words by Mr. A. E. Hoyt, and music by Mr. C. W. Curtis. Below are given the words of the song. The class had it printed and set to music.

Our course is run. 'Tis time to say
Farewell to scenes we love so well,
Our parting hymn is sung to-day,
Our last good-bye to old Cornell,—
Cornell, our Alma Mater great,
Bright guiding star of Eighty-eight.

How swiftly passed those four short years
That brought us to this final scene—
To Seniors' hopes from doubts and fears,
The doubts and fears of Freshmen green!
Through all those mazes intricate
How grandly marched old Eighty-eight!

'Tis finished now, for good or ill.
To strangers must we yield our place,
Soon will the Campus and the Hill
Forget our very name and face;
And like some ancient tale relate
The proud renown of Eighty-eight!

Farewell,—once more a last farewell;
The future beckons us away.
But thought will turn to old Cornell
Down to our life's remoted day.
In after years we'll dedicate
Two shrines—Cornell and Eighty-eight.

The class then paid a farewell visit to the College Hall and thus closed the Class Day exercises of '88. Music by Gartland's band was interspersed throughout the program.

Everything passed off most successfully and the exercises were wholly in keeping with the brilliant career which the class has had throughout her course.

SIGMA XI BANQUET.

The new Sigma Xi Society held a most successful banquet on Tuesday evening, in Prager's Hall. J. F. Kemp acted as toastmaster, and in his well known jovial way, superintended the rendition of the following toasts:

TOASTS.

- The Sigma Xi—By one of the Founders,
Prof. Van Vleck.
"Thou idol of thy parent."—Hood.
- The Phi Beta Kappa, Mr. F. V. Coville.
"A classic lecture, rich in sentiment,
With scraps of thund'rous epic lilted out."
—The Princess.
- The New Bug Factory, Mr. Stedman.
"And the land was corrupted by reason of
the swarms of flies."—Exodus.
- Our World Education, Prof. Crandall.
"Tages Arbeit, abende gaste,
Saure wochen, frahe Feste."—Goethe.
- Science in Skirts, Mr. Wing.
"Absence makes the heart grow fonder."
—Old Song.
- Campus Architecture, Prof. Osborne.
"Stand our noble Alma Mater,
Glorious to view."
- The Rising Generation, Mr. C. E. Loomis.
"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."
—Goldsmith.
- Rocks, etc., Prof. H. S. Williams.
A strictly scientific discussion of the hard-
ness of hard rocks and the softness of soft
rocks.
- The Foundry, the Shop and the Study, Dr. Thurston
"Ah me! the perils that environ
The man that meddles with cold iron."
—Hudibras.
- Sister Colleges, Prof. Nichols.
"Heaven Keep my sister."—Comus.

SENIOR BALL.

The Senior Ball given in the Armory on Tuesday evening was one of the most brilliant as it was certainly the largest affair of the kind ever given at Cornell. The most elaborate preparations had been made and several novel features had been introduced in anticipation of a large attendance. The Armory had its usual decorations, but the abundance of flowers and ferns of the night before were lacking. Heretofore a part of the Armory floor had been set off for refreshments, but last night a spacious pavilion had been erected leading from the north door. Here in a large tent capable of seating at least two hundred and fifty, the

refreshments were served. The idea was certainly a novel one and the result was very picturesque. All the added room for dancing was needed.

In front of the Armory on the lawn were a large number of fairy lamps so arranged as to give an illuminated '88. The effect was truly beautiful and enchanting. An awning led into the Armory.

Fully three hundred and fifty were present. As only three hundred programmes had been ordered, many were unable to secure them. The programmes were exceedingly rich and beautiful, the best work of Bailey, Banks and Biddle. There were twenty regular parts on the programme and five extras were added. The number of ladies present from abroad was very large. Gartland's orchestra furnished the music in a most satisfactory manner and Mr. Owens catered.

The only feature in which the ball was not wholly successful was in the refreshments, but justice to the committee and Mr. Owens prompts us to say that neither were in the least to blame. Only three hundred had been expected while three hundred and fifty were present. All these could, nevertheless, have been served, but when the doors to the pavilion were opened all crowded in and made a rush for refreshments. Mr. Owens was powerless and much was destroyed. No one could be blamed but the guests themselves.

But aside from this it was a brilliant success. The evening was perfect, the costumes rich and beautiful and the music all that could be desired. The committee has worked hard to make it a success, and they are to be congratulated. The committee was as follows: A. L. Soulé, chairman, Messrs. Chamberlain, Hamilton, A. L. Register, Fitch, Ickelheimer, and Reynolds. The reception committee consisted of Mrs. Ezra Cornell, Mrs. C. K. Adams, Mrs. Frank Cornell, Mrs. J. G. Shurman, Mrs. B. I. Wheeler, Mrs. John McGraw, Mrs. Albert N. Prentiss, Mrs. William H. Sage and Mrs. William P. Van Ness.

ALUMNI MEETING, 1888.

R. H. Treman, President. Roll call showed 109 members present. D. Van Vleet as Chairman. Executive Committee made the annual report embodying several recommendations. The report was accepted, and the recommendations taken up for consideration. The most important of these was the recommendation that an effort should be made to obtain funds for an Alumni Hall; that a committee of five, of which the President of the Association shall

be one, be appointed to devise ways and means for accomplishing this end, and to solicit subscriptions for the same; that ex-President White be a member of such committee; and that the committee report the results of its labors to the next annual meeting of the association. This recommendation was adopted by a unanimous vote, and it was resolved that a quorum of the committee should be residents of Ithaca, and that the committee should have power to appoint a sub-committee of one from each local Alumni Association.

The report of the last elected trustee, D. S. Jordan, '72, was read by J. H. Comstock, '74. The report was accepted and the Executive Committee directed to print and circulate it.

The committee on nominations reported the following who were unanimously elected officers of the Association for 1888-9.

President.—R. H. Treman, '78.

Vice-Presidents.—G. F. Breed, '72, W. C. Kerr, '78, Miss Howland, '81, and H. S. White, '87.

Corresponding Secretary.—S. B. Turner, '80.

Rec. Secretary.—G. W. Harris, '73.

Treasurer.—H. M. Hibbard, '74.

Executive Committee.—Treman, Turner, Harris, Hibbard, *ex-officio*,—C. D. Marx, '78, W. H. Smith, '73.

Auditing Committee.—R. G. H. Speed, '72, F. W. Thomson, Mrs. S. H. Gage, '80.

Association adjourned till 5 o'clock to receive report of tellers.

At 5 o'clock the Alumni, Trustees and members of the Faculty assembled in Library Hall for the Alumni banquet. It was a sumptuous repast, and proved a most enjoyable and successful affair. When those present had gathered around the tables, the vote for Alumni Trustee was announced. Mr. D. E. Salmon, '73, was elected, having received 316 votes; H. Altman, '73, received 258 votes.

Hon. Samuel D. Halliday officiated as Toastmaster in a happy manner. Following is the list of toasts:

- The University, President C. K. Adams
- The Trustees, President D. S. Jordan
- The Alumni, R. H. Treman
- Our First Score, Ex-President A. D. White
- The Law School, Hon. Douglass Boardman
- Cornellians in Letters, Heywood Conant
- Cornellians in Science, D. E. Salmon
- Cornellians in Law, M. W. VanAuken
- '73, Henry Altman
- '78, Willard Behan
- '83, C. I. Avery

Much credit is due to the committee which made the arrangements for the banquet. This committee was composed of Geo. R. Williams and Mynderse Van Cleef, from the Trustees;

R. H. Treman, E. W. Huffcut, D. F. Van Vleet, H. M. Hibbard and J. T. Newman, from the Alumni.

THE TRUSTEE MEETING.

At the meeting of the trustees yesterday, business of much importance was transacted. The departments of agriculture were united into the Cornell College of Agriculture. Professor Roberts was elected to fill the office of Dean of the College. The appointment of Professor E. B. Andrews to the chair of political economy was confirmed. Acting Professor Hitchcock was made full professor of Physical Culture. Architect Miller's plans for the library building were accepted, and the building committee directed to proceed at once with preliminary measures for building. It was voted to place a portrait of Mrs. H. W. Sage in Sage College. As trustee in place of the late G. W. Schuyler, Wm. H. Sage was elected.

SIGMA XI ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2.30, the Anniversary exercises of the Sigma Xi Scientific Society were held in Gymnasium Hall. This society occupies, as the ex-President said, the same position towards science that Phi Beta Kappa occupied to literature one hundred years ago. The speaker of the occasion was David Starr Jordan, who has made a reputation for himself in literary subjects as well as science. But in purely scientific subjects he has perhaps achieved a greater reputation than any other Cornell man.

Ex-President White, in introducing the speaker, traced the growing importance of scientific studies, and the greater prominence given them in college courses. He referred to his own experience at Yale, when the Sheffield Scientific School was established, and contrasted the importance given to the sciences at Cornell with that accorded them in other institutions. He closed with a high tribute to President Jordan.

President Jordan then gave a long address, but extremely interesting and entertaining. He discussed some current educational topics, especially the curriculum of colleges. He made a strong plea for culture for its own sake, not for a degree or to be merely a college graduate. There should be more thoroughness and less differences. While many might differ with some of his views, yet they were presented in the most striking manner.

Those who had the privilege to hear him could but entertain a most high opinion of the

only graduate who has been honored by Cornell with the degree of LL.D.

WOODFORD CONTEST.

Early in the history of the University Gen. Stewart L. Woodford originated what has since become the great Woodford Prize, to be awarded to the Senior who should write and pronounce the best English oration. Eighty-eight's contest for this prize took place last night. Five speakers had been chosen to represent the class. We refrain from any detailed criticism, except to say that Mr. Payne's oration was one of the finest productions ever pronounced at Cornell. The speaker was suffering from a throat affection, which hindered a delivery such as he is capable of, but the matter fully justified the decision of the judges, even if the manner was not superior to that of his competitors. It is but justice to the other speakers to say that their orations were all well written, and as oratorical efforts were of a high grade. Mr. Reynolds' delivery was graceful and easy, while Mr. Taylor, who received honorable mention, displayed much fire and vehemence in pleading for a great national cause. Mr. Gilman's oration, both in matter and manner, is especially to be commended.

Mr. Payne, the successful orator, entered Cornell the present year from Madison University. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. Following is the programme:

MUSIC.

1. Lincoln and American Nationality,
Edwin Stanton Potter
 2. The Justness of Russian Nihilism,
Harry Leonard Taylor
 3. Immigration: a Problem of the Present,
Charles Maxwell Reynolds
- ##### MUSIC.
4. Garibaldi, and the National Movement in Italy,
Frank Gaylord Gilman
 5. Carlyle as a Historical Painter,
Philip Clare Payne

The judges were Hon. A. S. Draper, President D. S. Jordan, and Hon. H. W. Sage. After a short consultation, they awarded the prize unanimously to Philip Clare Payne. Honorable mention was also awarded to Harry Leonard Taylor.

KAPPA ALPHA RECEPTION.

Last night occurred one of the most brilliant affairs of the week—the Kappa Alpha reception. The grounds were lighted by Chinese lanterns and fairy lamps, and a monogram of the Society in the latter shone on the terrace below the house. The lower floors of the

house was crashed, and the piazzas were also enclosed. Within, the house was decorated with flowers and smilax. Owens catered and gave great satisfaction. Gartland's orchestra furnished the music, and to those who have danced to his music before, that is sufficient. Most of the strangers in town were present, especially were noticeable the many alumni. As a whole it was one of the finest private receptions ever given in Ithaca.

PSI Upsilon RECEPTION.

There have been three large receptions and balls, the Zeta Psi, Senior and Kappa Alpha. To-night the Psi Upsilon fraternity give a reception which will be a fitting termination to the series. Knowing the reputation of Psi Upsilon in social events, there can be predicted a most successful affair. Preparations have been made to make it the most elaborate event of the kind since their formal house opening.

There will be a reception from 8 to 10, and dancing afterwards. Owens will serve refreshments, and Gartland's orchestra will furnish music.

The reception committee is comprised of Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, Mrs. William H. Sage, Mrs. Albert N. Prentiss, Mrs. Horatio White and Mrs. Warner Miller. The house and grounds will be decorated and illuminated in an artistic manner. We predict for the Psi Upsilon ball a brilliant success.

COMMENCEMENT.

At 9.15 this morning the officers, faculty and students of the University, marched from the University buildings, where they had assembled to the armory, which had already become filled with people. Lieutenant. Van Ness was the marshal. We give below a full record of what was done, and also a list of graduates with the degrees taken. Unfortunately, lack of space forbids our giving extracts from the excellent orations. Suffice to say they all reflected great credit on the speakers, and the University, and demonstrated what a great class is leaving us,

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The Genesis of the Moral Sense, George Judd Tansey.
Utah and Statehood, Howard Carter Beauchamp.
The Causes of the French Revolution, Harry Edmund Wise.
The Hotel Rambouillet, Albert Lee Soulé.
The Influence of the Reformation in America, John R. Mott.
German Federalism of the 19th Century, Edward Bradford Barnes.
National Banks, William Houts Robinson, Jr.
The Religion of Goethe, Florence Lincoln Yost.

The Negro Problem in the South, Edward Everett Soulé.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

FIRST DEGREES.

Bachelors of Arts.—Lewis Aurelius Beardsley, Kate May Edwards, Willard Clarke Fisher, Charles Sumner Fowler, George Humphrey Fullerton, Albert Ellis Hoyt, Edith Myran Long, Ransford Stevens Miller, Jr., George Grover Munger, Philip Clare Payne, George Arlin Ruyter, Harry Leonard Taylor, Charles Sylvester Winters, Frank L. Young.

Bachelors of Philosophy.—Charles Ernest Acker, Lottie A. Foster, Jenny Kirk Howell, Thomas Downs Long, Charles Maxwell Reynolds, William Houts Robinson, Jr., Agnes Adelaide Rogers, Andrew Spencer, Mary Anna Widman, Harry Edmund Wise, Fred Charles Wixom, Florence Lincoln Yost.

In History and Political Science.—Charles Hazen Blood, John R. Mott, John Munro.

Bachelors of Science.—In the course in Science.—Merritt Wright Barnum, Lyman Austin Best, Joseph Redington Chamberlain, Fred Byron Pitcher, Louis Dow Scisco, Julia Warner Snow, Thomas Turnbull, Jr., M. D., George Reeves White.

In Natural History.—John Moore Stedman.

In Agriculture.—Bento de Barros, Gerow Dodge Brill, George Seth Crossman, Stephen Henry Crossman, Albert Elbracht Metzger, Leonard Pearson, Milo Freeman Webster.

In Architecture.—Frank Mills Andrews, John Irving Glover, Albert Bartleton Groves, Augustus Howe, Jr., Theodore Frederic Laist, Robert Thorne Newberry George Cox Parmeter, William Henry Pfau, Samuel Croft Register, William Buck Stratton, Mary Margareta Wardwell.

In Chemistry.—William Parker Cutter, Charles Lathrop Parsons.

Bachelors of Letters.—Edward Bradford Barnes, Jessie May Beardsley, Howard Carter Beauchamp, Ella Maud Boulton, James Frederick Brace, George Donaldson, Winchester Fitch, Frank Gaylord Gilman, David Neish Heller, Michel Burt Heller, Henry Rubens Ickelheimer, Ernest Edgar Johnson, Ulysses Mercur Lauman, Frank Stone Lord, Mary Williamina Lougee, Stephanie Marx, James O'Toole, William Worthington Parshall, Edwin Stanton Potter, Willard Winfield Rowlee, William Herbert Sawyer, Thomas Shannon, William Buzard Smith, Albert Lee Soulé, Edward Everett Soulé, George Judd Tansey, Andrew Strong White.

Civil Engineers.—Charlton Lansing Becker, Orville Benson, Charles William Curtis, Clark Dillenbeck, Edward John Duffies, James Harvey Edwards, Charles Morton Enmons, Samuel Longfellow Etnyre, William Sherman Farrington, Charles Newton Green, Alvah Deyo Hasbrouck, Theodore Finch Lawrence, Mario Garcia Menocal, Algernon Sidney Nye, Jr., Willette Warren Read, Frank Schwalbach, William Henry Stratton, John Sullivan, Monroe Warner, Clifford Stephen Kelsey, A. B.

Mechanical Engineers.—In Mechanical Engineering.—George Welton Bissell, Charles Billings Dix, Alfred Henry Eldredge, Millard Caldwell Hamilton, Jesse James Hopkins, Forest Robert Jones, Frank William Padgham, George Burton Preston, John Myers Taylor, Frank Wilson Trimble, William Burroughs Smith Whaley, Otis Lincoln Williams, Edward Chidester McComb, C. E., John Given Davis Mack, B. S.

In Electrical Engineering.—Harry Niemeyer

Brooks, Irvin Porter Disney, Henry Wright Fisher, Clarence Edward Loomis, Irvin John Macomber, William Addams Mosscrop, Franklin Sheble, B. S., Edward Caldwell, A. B.

Bachelors of Law.—Stephen Dana Bailey, Alanson Douglass Bartholomew, Ph. B., Andrew Robert Cunningham, Ernest Wilson Huffcut, B. S., James McCall, A. B., George McCann, B. S., Henry Collier Olmsted, A. B., Charles Wellington Ramsen, B. S., Edwin Hamlin Woodruff.

ADVANCED DEGREES.

Masters of Arts.—Clara French, A. B., Eleanor Rose Larrison, A. B., Alphonso Gerald Newcomer, A. B.

Masters of Science.—Philip Price Barton, Ph. B., Morris Robinson Conable, B. C. E., Erle Hoxie Sargent B. S.

Master of Civil Engineering.—Tsunejiro Nambu, C. E.

Masters of Mechanical Engineering.—Rolla Clinton Carpenter, M. S., C. E., David Brainard Oviatt, M. E.

Doctors of Philosophy.—Rollin Arthur Harris, Ph. B., Cadwallader Edwards Linthicum, A. B., Hans Max Schmidt-Wartenberg.

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES.

Certificates for Medical Preparatory Course, George Reeves White, George Livingston Brodhead Charles Sylvester Winters.

Teachers' Certificates, Lyman Austin Best, George Grover Munger.

Certificates of Proficiency in Military Science, Lyman Austin Best, Charles Hazen Blood, Joseph Redington Chamberlain, Charles William Curtis, James Harvey Edwards, Charles Newton Green, Ernest Edgar Johnson, Albert Elbracht Metzger, Edwin Stanton Potter, Willette Warren Read, Albert Lee Soule, Andrew Spencer, William Buck Stratton, Charles Lathrop Parsons.

Special Certificates in Architecture, Charles Clarence Chipman, John Bernard Hamme, Clarence Augustine Martin, Alexander Beatty Orth.

HONOR LISTS.

Theses of Distinguished Excellence, Bento de Barros, George Welton Bissell, Edward Caldwell, A. B., Joseph Redington Chamberlain, William Parker Cutter, Charles Billings Dix, James Harvey Edwards, Kate May Edwards, Charles Morton Emmons, Willard Clark Fisher, Charles Sumner Fowler, Alvah Deyo Hasbrouck, David Neish Heller, Jenny Kirk Howell, Henry Rubens Ickelheimer, Clifford Stephens Kelsey, A. B., Mary Williamina Lougee, John Givan Davis Mack, Irvin John Macomber, William Addams Mosscrop, Algernon Sidney Nye, Jr., Frank William Padgham, George Cox Parmeter, Philip Clare Payne, Leonard Pearson, William Henry Pfau, Edwin Stanton Potter, George Burton Preston, Willette Warren Read, Willard Winfield Rowlee, George Arlin Ruyter, Julia Warner Snow, Andrew Spencer, John Moore Stedman, Harry Leonard Taylor, Mary Margaretta Wardwell, Mary Anna Widman, Fred Charles Wixom.

SPECIAL DISTINCTIONS.

Awarded for special study in particular lines during the last two years of the course.

Edward Bradford Barnes, Howard Carter Beauchamp, Lyman Austin Best, Lottie A. Foster, Charles Sumner Fowler, Jenny Kirk Howell, John R. Mott, Julia Warner Snow, George Reeves White, Mary Anna Widman.

ADVANCED DEGREES.

Philip Price Barton, Ph. B., Rolla Clinton Carpenter, M. S., C. E., Morris Robinson Conable, B. C. E., Clara French, A. B., Rollin Arthur Harris, Ph. B., Eleanor Rose Larrison, A. B., Cadwallader Edwards Linthicum, A. B. Tsunejiro Nambu, C. E., Alphonso Gerald Newcomer, A. B., David Brainard Oviatt, M. E., Erle Hoxie Sargent, B. S., Hans Max Schmidt-Wartenberg.

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

Stephen Dana Bailey, Alanson Douglass Bartholomew, Ph. B., Andrew Robert Cunningham, Ernest Wilson Huffcut, B. S., James McCall, A. B., George McCann, B. S., Henry Collier Olmsted, A. B., Charles Wellington Ransom, B. S., Edwin Hamlin Woodruff.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The Woodford Prize in Oratory: Decision not yet announced.

The Eighty-Six Memorial Prize in Declamation, Howard Ames Oppenheim.

The Horace K. White Prizes in Veterinary Science, (not awarded.)

The Sibley Prizes in Mechanic Arts, 1st Prize, Bryant Harmon Blood; 2d Prize, Louis Lees Bentley; 3d Prize, William Stanton Monroe; 4th Prize, William Boardman Tobey; 5th Prize, Albert Louis Kuehnmsted.

The Prize offered by the New Shakespeare Society of London, Edward Bradford Barnes.

The Mrs. A. S. Barnes Shakespeare Prize, Clara French, A. B.

EIGHTY-NINE'S CORNELLIAN.

The editors chosen from the class of '89 to sustain the good name of the class by issuing a creditable *Cornellian* more than did themselves justice. The annual this year is universally conceded as surpassing by far any previous publication of the kind at Cornell. The cover is of blue cloth and is "neat but not gaudy." The artistic work could not well be improved upon and fully shows that there is plenty of talent among the students. Every page in the miscellany bristles with wit. One of the best hits is the boomerang on the Hor(a)ce chestnut. The poem entitled "The Dream" is full of good points and takes the lead of all things else in literary merit. The new version of "Social Life at Cornell" is a deserved rebuke to an article which displayed too well the ignorance of the author in regard to his subject. "What may be expected next year" is a pointed grind on the autocrat of the gym. Last year's *Cornellian* is shown in its true light in a happy drawing by Kolb. One of the most unique features in the book is the poem between the lines of the Junior Ball programme. Andrews furnishes an excellent page of drawings of the best features on the Elmira trip last Thanksgiving. The last cut, representing the Captain, "Bo" and the "Kid" is a good one. All in all, '89 should be proud of her book. The editors were L. H. Parker,

A. C. Balch, A. M. Curtis, G. L. Teeple, J. A. Lindquist, V. F. Mashek and A. R. Kolb. Mr. Kolb, who did most of the artistic work is especially to be congratulated on his success. Other good artistic work was done by F. M. Andrews, A. N. Gibb and B. C. Beal.



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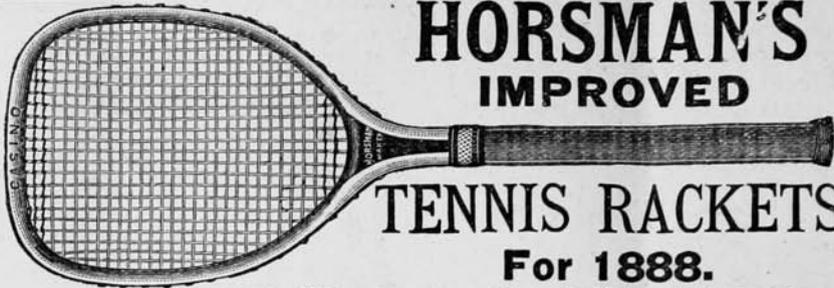
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VOL. XX.

ITHACA, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

No. 1.

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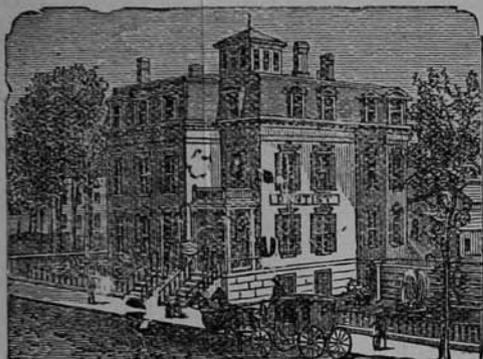
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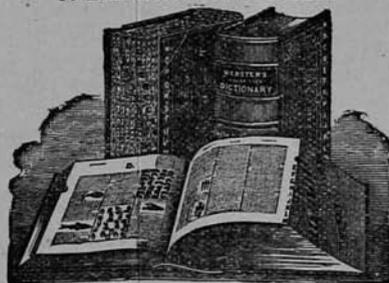
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