

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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ORATORY.

Sketch of Interstate and Central Oratorical Leagues. Second Annual Contest, May 20.

The Central Oratorical League which will hold its second annual contest at Ithaca on Friday, May 20, is an outgrowth or rather offspring of the famous Interstate Oratorical Association of the West. This latter association was founded in 1873 with Henry C. Adams, as its first president. It included at the outset, seven Universities, from Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, all of whom sent representatives to the first contest, held in Galesburg, Ill., February 27th, 1874. From that time to this, it has had a most flourishing existence. There are numbered to-day among the members of the association over sixty-six Colleges and Universities from the following ten states: Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Colorado, and Nebraska. For more than two decades in the middle West, intercollegiate contests in oratory have aroused an enthusiasm that in the East is aroused by victory with the oar or on the gridiron. Only in the last four years has a similar spirit been aroused East of the Alleghanies by the newly organized intercollegiate debates. The result is that the palm of eloquence today is in the Mississippi Valley.

The young men who have sprung into national prominence by their speaking in the last five years are from this section and are the product of this awakening. These are Bryan and Estabrook, Dalliver and Cousins, Walcott and Bailey, LaFayette and Towne, Beveridge and Peck, and a host of others not yet so prominent.

The competition usually begins in the college classes or literary societies; then comes the inter-class or inter-society contest for the college honor. The college representative then enters the inter-collegiate contest of his own State for the State honor, and finally the State representatives compete for the Inter-state or highest honor.

T. C. Trueblood has an interesting description of the meetings of the Association in *Werner's Magazine*. He says: "The day of the contest is one long to be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present. Delegations come from the several States represented and parade the streets with flying colors. One would think that a political convention was in progress. In the evening, these delegations arrive early and occupy portions of the hall set aside for them. Then come the yells and counter yells of the various colleges. They greet their champions with prolonged cheers and waving banners, and when the contest is over, the winner of this battle of the orators is borne in triumph from the scene by his enthusiastic admirers. Nor is this the end of the enthusiasm. The college whose representative has been the fortunate one, makes the most of the honor. Often a half-holiday is given, that the conquering here may be received with fitting ceremony. Faculty and students assemble and greet him with speeches and congratulations. Banquets and bonfires

follow, and it is some days before the community regains the even tenor of its way. In the competition by States, Illinois leads with nine first honors and four seconds; Indiana is second with five firsts and three seconds.

The Northern Oratorical League was started some time after the Interstate Association. There are six universities represented in this league: University of Michigan, University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin, University of Minnesota, Oberlin, and Iowa State University. Of these Michigan has gained the larger number of honors.

The initial contest of the Central Oratorical League was held at Delaware, Ohio, last year. It was intended by the formation of this league, to bring together into an annual contest, the leading Universities in each State from the Hudson to the Mississippi. Accordingly, the following Universities were invited to join and have accepted: Indiana State University, Illinois State University, Ohio State University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University. Two Universities were taken from Ohio, because of the peculiar union of oratorical interests between them both. The first four named, are all flourishing institutions, with a registration in each case of nearly 1500 students. Rich in endowment, well situated and of unprecedented growth in the past, their greatness lies before them. The

The officers of the league are President, R. I. Fulton, A. M., Professor of Oratory in Ohio Wesleyan and State Universities; First Vice-President, C. W. Tooke, A. M., University of Illinois; Second Vice-President, E. E. Griffith, Indiana State University; Secretary, J. V. Denney, Ohio State University; Treasurer, Duncan Campbell Lee, Cornell University.

Arrangements are rapidly being made by the Committee of fifteen for the contest to be held in the Armory on May 20th, which promises to be a magnificent affair. Assurances have been received from each University that its delegates will be on hand. Thus far the names of but two speakers are positively known: Carl F. Roubeck will speak for Ohio State University, and Herrick C. Allen will represent Cornell. Mr. Allen has a splendid oration, on a grand theme and may be depended upon to do the University proud on that occasion.

Professor Lee for Cornell has approved the following list of judges:

1. Professor F. L. Pattee, of the Pennsylvania State College, author of "American Literature."
2. Professor J. H. Gilmore, Rochester, N. Y., author of "The Art of Expression."
3. Professor George Langing Raymond, formerly professor of oratory at Princeton University.
4. Professor J. F. Genung, Amherst, Mass.
5. Judge Brewer, Cleveland, Ohio. As alternates:
6. President Raymond of the University of West Virginia.
7. Professor G. R. Carpenter, Columbia University.
8. Ex-Speaker Laylin, Ohio House of Representatives, Norwalk, Ohio.



PROMINENT CORNELLIAN.

IV. David Starr Jordan, '72.

A prominent alumnus of Cornell, now a professor in the University, recently spoke of President Jordan as "probably the most famous of our alumni." Certain it is that Cornellians may be proud of the record made by one of the first graduates from a four-year course in the University, and certainly one of the most energetic men who ever set foot on the Cornell Campus.

Dr. Jordan is indeed a typical American. Born in Gainesville, New York, in 1851, he was the son of a farmer who, as Professor Anderson* puts it, "devoted far more attention to the elder poets than to the *Rural New-Yorker*."

We are not surprised to find him inheriting from his father a marked literary instinct, while from his mother, a woman of deep feeling and strong will, he inherited marked executive ability. The boy was much fonder of roaming in the woods with a botany in his pocket than of hoeing out his row in the corn field, and in consequence enjoyed a reputation for laziness among the neighbors much like that of the youthful Daniel Webster. But when at eighteen he was ready for college, he had learned a good deal of French and Latin, had made a catalogue of the plants of his native county, had read and reread many of the works of American and British poets, and had taught in the Warsaw Academy. His mind had grown naturally: "a stranger to 'cram,' his mind assimilated its own, rejected what was not food, and was never converted from a natural organ into a machine for gerund grinding."

Entering Cornell in the fall of 1869, Mr. Jordan was at once recognized as possessing unusual ability. In his junior year he became an instructor in botany. In his senior year he was president of the Natural History Society. He wrote verse of consid-

*Professor Melville B. Anderson's admirable sketch of President Jordan appeared in the *Popular Science Monthly* for February, 1894; the present writer has drawn largely from it.

erable merit for the *Era*, and was graduated as class poet, receiving the degree of Master of Science—being the only man who ever received a master's degree from Cornell upon the completion of the undergraduate course.

Upon graduating he became professor of natural history in Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois, and began a systematic study of the fishes of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley. The next year he became principal of the Appleton, Wis., Collegiate Institute, and in the summer lectured on marine botany in the school at Penikese, where he had, in 1873, been a pupil of Agassiz, and where with his colleagues he sought to carry on the work which the great teacher had started. Upon young Jordan, indeed, as upon many other young scientists at Harvard and the school at Penikese, Agassiz's influence must have been profound. In "Agassiz at Penikese"* we have a touching tribute from the pupil, which he closes thus: "The impulse which came from Agassiz's work there still lives, and is felt in every field of American science. With all appreciation of the rich streams which in late years have come to us from many sources, and especially from the deep insight and resolute truthfulness of Germany, it is still true that the school of all schools which has had most influence on scientific teaching in America, was held in an old barn on an uninhabited island some eighteen miles from the shore. It lasted but three months and in effect it had but one teacher."

Mr. Jordan now held in succession the positions of teacher of natural history in the Indianapolis public schools, 1874-75; professor of natural history in Butler University from 1875 to 1879; professor of biology in Indiana University from 1879 to 1885; and president of Indiana University from 1885 to 1891. In the last-named year he was chosen first president of Leland Stanford Junior University. He has besides held such important positions as those of lecturer on zoology in the Har-

*In "Science Sketches," pp. 133 ff.

THE WOODFORD CONTEST.

Herbert Blanchard Lee Wins the Prize.

The twenty-ninth annual Woodford Prize Contest in Oratory for the hundred-dollar medal was held at Armory Hall on the Campus last Friday night in the presence of a large and appreciative audience. The contest was well carried through; Acting President Crane presided; and the Cadet Band rendered the music. The appearance of all the speakers was good, and their orations were a credit to the authors and to the University.

The first speaker was William C. Richardson, who delivered a thoughtful and carefully written oration on "Education for the Democracy." The controlling idea of his speech was that "education must equip the citizen to perform his full duty to the state." He was a trifle studied in his manner, but he well brought out in his individualistic terse, epigrammatic way the importance of training for citizenship in the republic.

George H. Everett followed with an oration in an entirely different field on "The Future of France." His style and manner were also quite different. He was more oratorical and a little easier on the stage. He pointed out the impetuous, emotional nature of the French people, and showed the power of the army and the possibility of a dictatorship like that of Napoleon, unless France awoke to a realization of her position, and learns through individual education the essentials of democracy.

Henry H. Tuller advocated in an effective manner "An Anglo-American Alliance" of sentiment and good will, but gave strong reasons why, as he said, "a political union could never be effected." Tuller had too little variety in his gestures and manner, but worked up more enthusiasm than either of the former speakers, and, but for a slight lapse of memory in the middle, might have been a dangerous competitor for the prize.

After the intermission, Herbert B. Lee, in a clear, straightforward oration, touched upon the present suspicion and distrust in politicians showed that "The Attainable Ideal in Political Life" is a union of the practical and the ideal, and ended with an impressive appeal for politics. Mr. Lee embodied the best ideals of the oratorical teaching of the University.

He was followed by Herrick C. Allen, whose oration was on "America's Trend." The speaker pictured the two Americas, the material and the spiritual. He said that the America of materialism must die, but that from its ruins would rise the greater, grander America of the spiritual. Allen's voice was hardly up to the usual standard, and at times his manner seemed a trifle affected. His oration, however, was on a great theme, was delivered in an orator's manner and made a deep impression. Seldom has a more masterful oration been delivered in a Woodford contest.

The last speaker was C. V. P. Young, on "The Consent of the Governed in the Philippines Islands." He proved that the great principles of our government have always been applied with modifications even by our forefathers, and stated that the true guide in the problem is to do our best and to give the Philippine a good government. Young surprised his many friends by the excellence of his work and merited the rounds of applause that greeted his effort.

Immediately after the contest, the committee, consisting of Judge Peter B. McLennan, of Syracuse, Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, and John Henry Pardee, of Canandaigua, retired to the Commandant's Office, and after a brief conference, returned with a unanimous decision for Herbert B. Lee.

The decision was a just one. Lee's oration was sound, practical, and polished. His bearing combined dignity, ease, and grace. He showed greater power of putting feeling into his voice, and above all he held his audience better than any other speaker. During his speech and for an instant after, there was that intense silence that marks the orator's control over his hearers. Mr. Lee won his well-deserved award. The text of the winning oration follows:

THE ATTAINABLE IDEAL IN POLITICAL LIFE.

To the mind of the theorist politics is the science of statecraft, and the politician a specialist, experienced and versed in this science, a necessary and essential part in the mechanism of government.

In the popular mind, however, the idea of politics is not associated with what is upright, honorable, and pure. A politician is thought of as an unscrupulous demagogue, an intriguer, who preys upon the people and the state. By some he is feared and blindly obeyed; by others he is admired and even envied; but by few is he regarded worthy of esteem or trust.

If the more exalted idea of politics and public servants does not obtain, our faith in the judgment of the people would lead us to believe that there may be reason behind the general suspicion and unbelief. If corruption is rife, if the ballot is being bartered and legislators bribed, if the ignorant and unprincipled occupy public office, if the people's interests are being sacrificed for the welfare of the party and the individual, then politics is not on the highest plane.

Two principles are operating in politics to-day, the practical and the ideal. The practical maintains frankly the necessity of governing the state by the political party; that men are not perfect; that life is selfish; that we should make the best of what we find.

The ideal would build up a theoretical state in which the organized and traditional party would have no place or power; a state freed from corruption and greed.

Both principles are right and both wrong; party government is a necessity in America; but corruption and spoils are not essential to party government. Men may be selfish, and are selfish; but public office may be public trust even to a selfish man. Things are never wholly good or wholly bad.

The individual may be elevated; the community may be given a clearer conception of public good; the state may develop a higher morale; and still a Utopia be not attained. More worthy principles should permeate life public and private, but idealism should not be visionary.

We should attune the practical to a higher note; in short, furnish a practical idealism for every phase and every condition of political life. "It is well to keep in mind," says Governor Roosevelt, "the remark of Frederick the Great, that if he wished to punish a province he would allow it to be governed by philosophers. A great misfortune it is for the country when the doctrinaire and the practi-

cal politician have no point in common."

The problem is one that has to do with honesty. Politics must not be divorced from morals. An honest personality is an attainable ideal; so is an honest official in the service of the state an attainable ideal. Not a visionary but a practical idealism forbids that public office be made a private perquisite. If the state cannot be honestly administered, the Republic is built upon the sand. Honest primaries, an honest ballot, and honest government are not impossibilities. No, they are necessities. Without them a republic could not continue to exist. Nor without them should any party continue to exist. A party has no reason to be, except for the purposes of benefiting the state. A genuine unselfishness should fill the heart of every citizen so that public men, however partisan, should feel that to sacrifice the state to anybody or anything is a crime unspeakable.

If the administration of political affairs be not satisfactory it is because our citizens have forgotten the ideal and magnified the practical. Society is no better than the men who compose it. If the citizen be slothful and unwilling to assume an active part in politics, the state will fall under the control of those who are active, though they be spoilsmen and demagogues. This condition is not unjustly chargeable to the average citizen who is not awake to his responsibility.

But the greater responsibility for whatever of corruption or dishonor may exist rests most heavily upon the educated man, trained and cultured, who suffers the call of duty and patriotism to go unheeded; who, while able to elevate politics to a scientific plane, does not lift his hand.

It is not surprising, however, that our college bred men know so little of citizen life. They are cloistered for six years or more in the quiet of the university, and too often the institution of learning has thought its whole duty done, when language, mathematics, and science have left their impress upon the student mind. What do our universities teach of the practical phases of political methods and ideals? Do they often manifest respect for the character or calling of even the best of politicians or encourage a sympathetic study of his purposes or mission?

To cope successfully with the problems of citizenship, the graduate should understand the political history of his country and the relation he bears to the state. He should know how political parties have arisen, and for what they stand. He

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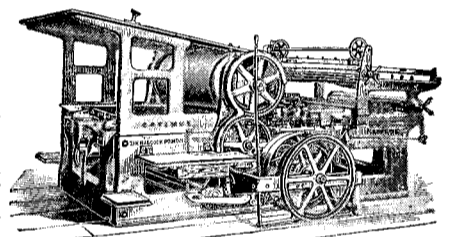
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One purpose of THE ALUMNI NEWS is to keep Cornell men informed about one another. Every Cornell man, therefore, is invited to contribute to this column news concerning himself or any other student, and every contributor should remember that in sending news items he is conferring a favor upon other Cornellians.

'70. Johnson Brigham, for so long a time editor of the *Midland Monthly*, an illustrated magazine published at Des Moines, is now the librarian of the Iowa State Library.

'72. President David Starr Jordan's address before the graduating class of 1897, Stanford University, is printed in the issue of the *Christian Register* for April 27th, under the title, "The Wholesome World."

'72 non-grad. William K. Pierce is president of the Pierce, Butler, & Pierce Manufacturing Company, Syracuse.

'72 non-grad. William Allen Butler is living in Syracuse.

'73. W. L. Sprague is principal of public school No. 84, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

'75. Franklin P. Smith is editor of the *Rochester Post Express*.

'78. A. C. Wakely is practicing law at Omaha, Neb.

'79. Alfred Millard is cashier of the Commercial National Bank, of Omaha, Neb.

'79 non-grad. George T. Baker, chief engineer and manager of the Edwards & Walsh Construction Co., was recently elected mayor of Davenport, Iowa.

'80. Dr. William Trelease is recording secretary of the Academy of Science of St. Louis.

'80. Mrs. Mary Roberts, of Stanford University, California, delivered an interesting lecture on "Hawaii" before the Graduate Students' Club last Friday evening. Mrs. Roberts is professor of Sociology in Leland Stanford Junior University.

'83. The lecturer before the College of Civil Engineering last Friday was Edwin Duryea, of Brooklyn, who spoke on the subject, "The Qualities and Habits of Work most Necessary to attain Success in the Engineering Profession." During the sixteen years of his professional life, Mr. Duryea has filled a large number of responsible positions, and is now the resident engineer of the New East River Bridge. Mr. Duryea said that industry and trustworthiness are important; that judgment is worth more than knowledge. The engineer should keep the end and the means to the end clearly separated. Difficulties should not be underestimated, especially in estimates. The field of civil engineering is constantly growing wider. But the young engineer should not try to cover too much of the field. The engineer should try to judge other men, for he is responsible for his subordinates. The lecturer closed by urging every student of engineering to bind himself as closely as possible to his profession.

'86. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, while in New York last month completed arrangements for the production at the Manhattan Theatre early next autumn of "The Secretary of Legation", the play he has written in collaboration with Reginald de Koven.

'86. Professor Charles H. Thurber writes on "Vittorino da Feltre,"

one of the early Humanist educators, in the *May School Review*.

'87. "The Geological History of the Isthmus of Panama and Portions of Porto Rico" by Robert T. Hill, '87, is favorably reviewed by Israel C. Russell in the April number of the *American Naturalist*.

'87. We spoke last week of Senator John Ford, '90, whose bill to tax as real estate the franchises of corporations controlling municipal monopolies, has turned a large degree of public attention to his vigorous legislative career at Albany. But the fame of the "Ford Bill" should not blind us to the conspicuous service rendered to the state by another alumnus, Senator Horace White, '87, author of the White Civil Service Bill. The two are, beyond question, the most important acts passed at the late session of the New York Legislature, and it is by no means clear that the Ford Bill indicates so firm an advance as that to which White's name is attached. Two years ago Governor Frank S. Black discovered that there was "too much starch in civil service" in the state, and the legislature, at his suggestion, proceeded to take out all the starch that the constitution would permit. Governor Black's successor had a record in civil service reform before he came to the executive chair, and no one was surprised at the prompt appearance in the senate of a bill to restarch "civil service" in the most scientific manner. Alumni who remember the logic and vigor with which President White was accustomed to argue for a public service based on merit rather than on pull, will find it particularly appropriate that his nephew should have introduced the model law which now controls admission to the civil service of the state. Senator White's bill was not brought up in committee meeting until the Governor sent a special emergency measure to help it to a vote; but it encountered its full share of opposition within the party as well as without. Under the circumstances its passage, without the full support of the party strength in a senate nearly tied is a tribute to Senator White's influence and parliamentary skill only less pleasant to his friends than is the merit of the measure itself.

'88. E. M. Henderson is secretary of the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Co., of New York.

'88. Frank E. Wade and John L. Ahern, '94, L. S. '95, have removed their law offices from the Mooney-Brisbane Building to the Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

'89. Robert W. Johnson, memorial of the class of '89, is chairman of the ways and means committee, which is endeavoring to raise money to relieve Quinn Chapel of financial embarrassment. Quinn Chapel is a church, doing missionary work among the colored people of Chicago. Mr. Johnson is employed in the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, University of Chicago.

'89. J. H. Pratt, M. D., is a physician, living in Manchester, N. Y. He is division surgeon for the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

'89. Herbert Edwin Bright is on the staff of House Physicians, at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

'91. Harold B. Smith, Professor of Electrical Engineering in Purdue University from 1893 to 1896, now occupies the same chair in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He visited Ithaca during the Easter vacation.

'91. Walter P. Cook is a member of the law firm of Bissell, Carey & Cook, of Buffalo, and also attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

'92. Phillip Ogden is a professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

'92. Dr. Edgar L. Hinman is adjunct professor of philosophy in the University of Nebraska.

'92. Liston Leone Lewis is studying at the Harvard Law School.

'93 Grad. "An Introductory Logic," by Professor James Edwin Creighton, is favorably reviewed in the *Educational Review* for May.

'93. William Young is practicing law in New York, having removed thither from Williamsport, Pa.

'93. F. C. Cosby has a very good position with the Standard Underground Cable Company, of St. Louis, Mo.

'93. Johns Hopkins University, on account of a lack of funds, will drop the course in applied electricity at the end of the present term. This department has long been regarded as one of the most important of the institution. Several prominent instructors will be displaced by this omission from the curriculum, among them being Herbert G. Geer, the associate professor of mechanical engineering.

'94. Dr. Adna Ferrin Weber, of Albany, and Miss Mabel Norris of Springville were married at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Boutelle Norris, in the presence of about fifty relatives and intimate friends. The Rev. John McMaster, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Springville, was the officiating clergyman. Miss Eva Norris, of Milwaukee a cousin of the bride, was the bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Weber will be at home after June 1st at 302 Washington Avenue, Albany. Dr. Weber is a son of B. B. Weber, of Salamanca, editor of the *Cattaraugus Republican*, and has made a brilliant record. In 1895-'96 he was University fellow in political economy, spending the year in Germany; in 1896-'97 he held a fellowship in Columbia University, from which he recently received his doctor's degree. He is now Deputy Commissioner of the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

'94. William L. Colt is secretary of the Cleveland Machine Screw Co., of Cleveland, Ohio.

'94. At the meeting of the Academy of Science of St. Louis of April 3rd, a paper by Stuart Weller, entitled "Kinderhook Faunal Studies, I: The Fauna of the Vermicular Sandstone at Northview, Webster County, Mo.," was presented for publication.—*Science*, April 28.

'94. Charles L. Brown is manager of the Chicago Nutascope Company, and has his offices at 1309 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

'94. Paul Messer and J. S. Goddard are with the firm of Frasier & Chalmers of Chicago.

'94. C. S. Hoyt has returned from Denver, Colo., where he spent several years since graduating, and is now located at his home in Canandaigua, N. Y.

'94. Assemblyman S. S. Slater, who had charge of the "Ford Bill" in the lower house of the Legislature, was somewhat surprised to find, during the lobby's fight against that measure, that a committee before which he was to argue had adjourned

after a session of less than five minutes, and before he could reach their committee room. The reason for this unexpected action, as given to the papers by one of the obstructive committee men, was that Slater appeared to be "a very young man with a very big bill." Apparently the Assembly as a whole has no objection to young men. When it was finally permitted to vote on Stater's bill it endorsed the proposition by a two-thirds majority.

'95. Charles L. Inslee is in the New York office of the Link Belt Engineering Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.

'95. Robert Shape is now an officer in the regular army. While in College he was a prominent oarsman, being captain of the Henley crew.

'95. William O. Park has recently been elected president of the Atchison Savings Bank, Atchison, Kansas. The bank is considered one of the best in the city and has a capital of \$150,000.

'96 Grad. Dr. Arthur Beatty, of the University of Wisconsin, who studied under Professor Hiram Corson as a graduate student in 1894-95, has won considerable fame as a litterateur and translator. He is now the author of a translation of Ferdinand Brunetiere's "Art and Morality," which has met with such success that it is now being printed simultaneously in Boston, New York, and London. He has also translated "A Critique of Rudyard Kipling" from the German.

'97 non grad. A. G. Miles is with the Cleveland Machine Screw Co., of Cleveland, Ohio.

'97 non-grad. Harry C. Baldwin is in the lumber business in Waverly, N. Y.

'97. Oliver Shiras is graduate manager of the games of the Intercollegiate Track Athletic Association, which will be held at the Berkeley Oval, New York, on Friday and Saturday, May 26 and 27.

'98. C. H. Duncan has a position with the Johnstown (Pa.) Rolling Mills.

'98. Harry F. Rich is in Paris, studying architecture. He will remain abroad for three years.

'98. Clarence S. Moore is inspector of steel and constructing materials for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa.

'98. Miss Mary Jane Ross has been appointed university scholar in zoölogy for next year in the University of Pennsylvania.

Ex-'99. Thomas H. McGraw has been for the past two years, manager of the Black Cloud Mine of the Wallace Mining Company, at Wallace, Idaho. His present address is Ithaca, N. Y.

'98 non-grad. C. J. Almy has an excellent position with the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio.

'98 Law. George G. Reynolds has been appointed by Governor Roosevelt, Loan Commissioner for Chemung County, N. Y.

'98. D. H. Wagoner, who has been critically ill at his home in Wheeling, West Virginia, for several months with typhoid fever, is now convalescent and expects to visit Ithaca in a few weeks. It will be remembered that he was a tent mate of the late Clifton B. Brown, '00, in the 71st regiment before Santiago. Since his return from Cuba his death was at times feared.

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THE COMMENCEMENT ORATOR.

Governor Roosevelt is to deliver the commencement address this year. It has been known for some time about the University, that he contemplated visiting Cornell, in June. But, President Crane has now announced authoritatively that he will be the Commencement speaker. Cornell is indeed favored.

An unusually large representation of alumni is already expected on for the class reunions, and with this added attraction the attendance will probably be greatly increased. The occasion will be one of great importance, inasmuch as the report of the new alumni hall committee will be heard at that time and the matter further considered.

CAMPUS GATHERING.

On Friday evening, May 12, the night before the Pennsylvania game, students, Faculty, and alumni will gather in the Lincoln Grove on the Campus, for a rousing Cornell time. It is hoped that Harry Taylor, our well beloved, will be on hand to shape events, as well as President Crane, Professors Wheeler and Huffcut, the captains, managers of the teams, and many others. The musical clubs will be there. "Lu" Fuertes has promised several new stunts, including his famous "Tiger" story.

Not since that long-to-be-remembered meeting in 1898 will the University have gotten together for such a royal time as this bids fair to be.

The presence of alumni adds wonderfully to the interest and enthusiasm of the meeting. Many have signified their intention of coming. We look for a large delegation of them.

THE OPEN MEET.

In the words of Professor Huffcut, the open meet at Percy Field on Saturday "was a great thing for Cornell's athletics." Manager J. A. Haines of the track team and his colleagues are deserving of much praise, not

alone for the extremely creditable manner in which the affair was run off, but for the material assistance to the preparatory school movement which this meet afforded.

The gathering in the "Dutch Kitchen" for dinner afterwards will not be soon forgotten. Professors Lee and Huffcut, some of the Glee Club, and fully one hundred and fifty of the students were there to sing and cheer and give a warm Cornell welcome to the visiting athletes. Alumni of the different schools had the men in charge all day, so that their needs were all provided for. The evening celebration, at which time Professor Lee distributed the medals to the winners, and called upon each recipient for a short speech, was a fitting close to a most successful day. No doubt, we believe, as a result of it all the name "Cornell" is ringing in many a school-boy's heart with a fuller and a deeper meaning than it did before.

All honor to those men who in college and out of college are engaged, like the originators of this meet, in bringing the University attractively and forcibly before the best youth of our land.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE ALUMNI NEWS cordially offers to *Cornellians* the use of its columns for the frank discussion of Cornell matters, but assumes no responsibility for any opinions here expressed.

To the Editor of THE ALUMNI NEWS:

The Committee on Alumni Hall has recently sent to the alumni and perhaps to others, a circular containing besides the competitive designs, an address giving the history of the work thus far done toward obtaining an Alumni Hall. Members of the class of 1896 will note that their own timely and effective contribution to the fund for the Alumni Hall has not been given the recognition that it deserves. For years the matter of a home for the alumni had apparently been dead when the class of '96, avoiding the choice of a more showy or more individual memorial simply contributed their senior fund to the general fund for the Alumni Hall. This good example has been followed by other classes and the project once more placed upon a promising basis. Men of every class will now give generously, and, though great credit is due to '96 for her timely leadership, yet in the end our monument will be so great and so satisfactory that we can easily say "there is glory enough for all."

A NINETY-SIX MAN.

CHICAGO ALUMNI FAVOR ALUMNI HALL.

To the Editor of THE ALUMNI NEWS:

Very recently many local Cornellians have received the circular letter and pamphlet presentation of competitive designs sent out by the Committee on Alumni Hall. Every old graduate realizes the need for such an institution as the proposed Alumni Hall. When the alumnus of say half a dozen years' standing returns to Cornell for his first visit he is quite liable to experience a great degree of discomfort in locating himself. If he is a fraternity man of course the house

is open to him and he is urged to accept the chapter's hospitality. In this case, however, he is mindful of the limitations of the chapter house and may feel that he is crowding some of the "young fellows," or again it may be that other old graduates have preceded him and taken up all the available accommodations. No matter how cordial or sincere the invitations may be to share the room of an undergraduate in or out of the chapter house, the alumnus will be subject to the feeling that he is putting some one to inconvenience. On the other hand if he is without fraternity connections his chances to secure congenial company are even fewer. Recollections of the past will deter him from taking chances "down town" and he will hesitate before returning to the roof of his old landlady on the hill. With the completion of the Alumni Hall, however, he will be able to find comfortable, perhaps luxurious, quarters at his command, he will be better satisfied, his visits will be more frequent and of longer duration, and the University will profit by reason thereof.

The designs submitted are all good and when the ideas pictured therein are realized, Cornell will have an ideal student center, in its proper place—on the Campus.

A CHICAGO ALUMNUS.

CRAIGIELEA, Ithaca,
New York.

To the Editor of THE ALUMNI NEWS:

Dear Sir:—The growth of Cornell University is a source of pride to every alumnus. Every obstacle in the way of that growth should remain constantly in his mind, until that impediment has been removed.

Cornell has one, and it is a serious one. It lies in the fact that a candidate must try his entrance examinations in Ithaca and Ithaca only.

Think of the expense he must incur if for example he lives in Colorado, in California, or in the Philippines. Would it not be perfectly natural for him, even though he wished to enter Cornell, to go to a town in his own state and take the entrance examinations of Yale or Harvard, in preference to the long and expensive journey to Ithaca?

Syracuse boys go to Auburn to try the Yale examinations, which is but thirty miles away. They must go twice that distance to reach the Cornell entrance examinations. San Francisco boys stay at home and take the Yale examinations. They must cross the continent to try those of Cornell.

Cornell has enough alumni throughout this country who would doubtless be glad to take charge of such examinations if called upon. Let something be done about it and let us not lose good men because of a rule that applies very well to a state college but which has no just foundation when applied to a great university and should be abolished. Why it has remained so long I know not, but it is very plain it has outlived its usefulness. Cornell has ever been progressive. Let her therefore make a rule in reference to entrance examinations that will give every one an equal chance of becoming a Cornellian.

JAMES G. TRACY, '97.

Wednesday, May 3, 1899.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE JOURNALISTIC MEDAL.

To the Editor of THE ALUMNI NEWS:

Will you permit me to make a brief comment on two or three points mentioned in your excellent summary of Edward Rosewater's lectures on jour-

nalism? While my only claim to the privilege is twenty-four years' experience in journalism in every position on a newspaper, chiefly in Rochester and New York City, I thought I might remove a possible false impression that they may produce on some uninstructed persons.

Mr. Rosewater is represented as saying that among the qualifications fitting a man to be a "successful journalist" is "the habit of telling the exact truth." Nothing, I should say, judging from what I have seen and still see, could more perfectly unfit a man to attain that exalted position than this very habit. "The exact truth" is the last thing in the world that most people want; they would rather have a plague, or take some deadly poison. Every man that has had any experience on a newspaper knows that the general rule laid down either tacitly or explicitly, for the guidance of writers, is the scrupulous avoidance of anything that will offend the majority of the readers and advertisers. The observance of any other rule would result in the expulsion of the offender, or the bankruptcy of the paper.

Since what is pleasing to the majority is seldom "the exact truth," I must dissent from another of Mr. Rosewater's statements. He says that "a thorough education, including above all else political economy and its related branches," is required of the man ambitious to become a "successful journalist." What is required is, on the contrary, a capacity to guess with precision what readers want, and a faculty to set it forth in an attractive—yes, I will say—in a striking and startling manner. The facts and ideas thus presented may be in accord with the results of the best scholarship in "political economy and its related branches," but the chances are a hundred to one that they will not be.

Mr. Rosewater is reported as saying, again, that "the material inducements are about as great in journalism as in any other calling." Perhaps the word "about" should disarm criticism. If it does not, I should like to say that no other calling with which I am acquainted through the experience of my friends in every walk in life offers more paltry inducements. In New York City, where probably the most lying is done about the pay of the "successful journalist," \$5,000 a year is the maximum in all but exceptional cases. Outside of the city, the maximum is \$2,500. The doctors, lawyers, clergymen, and business men occupying the positions of "honor" and "responsibility" of the "successful journalist," that did not get more pay than this, would regard themselves as the victims of some sweat-shop system of plunder.

My object in writing is not to refute Mr. Rosewater. As a journalist of ability and long experience, he knows doubtless as much about the business as I do. For the sake of argument, I am willing to concede even that he knows a good deal more. But he knows that what I say is true. When he delivered his lectures, he felt probably that it was his duty to present the bright side. Fearing that some students that heard him may think that it is the only side, I hasten to give a glimpse of the other side. My extravagant hope is that I may possibly avert an ill-considered hegira to the crowded ranks of the men that I have heard curse the day they were lured into the bondage of journalism.

FRANKLIN SMITH, '75.

Rochester, N. Y.

PROMINENT CORNELLIANs.

Continued from Page 39.

vard Summer School, in 1875; naturalist of the geological surveys of Indiana and Ohio, in 1877; assistant United States Fish Commissioner, in 1877-78; special agent of the United States Census Bureau, in 1880, in which capacity he made the first comprehensive survey of the fresh and salt water fishes of the Pacific seaboard; lecturer on comparative anatomy in the Indiana Medical College, in 1885; and member of the recent Bering Sea Commission.

Withal Dr. Jordan has been a prolific writer. He is the author of "A Manual of the Vertebrates of the Northern United States," which first appeared in 1879 and which has gone through several editions; "A Synopsis of the Fishes of North America," 1885, written in collaboration with Professor Charles K. Gilbert; "Science Sketches," first published in 1887, a collection of interesting papers and popular addresses; "Darwinism; a Brief Account of the Darwinian Theory of the Origin of Species," 1888; "The Care and Culture of Men; a Series of Addresses on the Higher Education," 1896; "Foot-notes to Evolution," 1898, a reprint of essays; and numerous scientific papers, always well written, and often showing that brilliancy of style and ease of expression which have led many to believe that he "might have attained a place in literature perhaps as distinguished as his place in science."

Where he has found time, amid the cares of teaching and administration, to write so many books and papers is indeed a marvel. But one acquainted with his methods and habits of work understands in a measure. In everything he pushes energetically to the center of things, seeks the point at once. He is a quick, clear thinker, and can apparently do several things at once. Possessed of a superb physique, he is not easily fatigued. The energy which enabled him to climb the Matterhorn he puts into all he does.

Such a student may naturally be expected to be the holder of numerous academic honors. Besides his master's degree President Jordan holds the degrees of M.D., from Indiana Medical College, conferred in 1875; Ph.D., received from Butler University in 1878; and LL.D., received from Cornell in 1887, this being the only honorary degree which Cornell ever awarded to an alumnus of the University. From 1887 to 1892 he was an alumni trustee of the University.

President Jordan's work as a teacher is characterized by directness, force, and simplicity. He is nothing if not lucid; his simplicity is that of Nature herself. He believes that "the way to educate a man is to set him at work; that the way to get him to work is to interest him; that the way to interest him is to vitalize his task by relating it to some sort of reality." When a student is once thoroughly interested in a subject, it is an easy matter to guide the energy which otherwise would spend itself in mere pranks, into the way of working for something definite, and to lead him to think and see for himself.

In the arduous work of organizing two great universities Dr. Jordan has achieved remarkable success. "As an administrator," says Professor Anderson, "Jordan is a man of distinguished and splendid promise. In the course of six years he raised the

State University of Indiana from a condition of obscurity and ineffectiveness to its present position in the front rank of Western colleges. This he did in the face of very great obstacles, of which, perhaps, the remoteness of the university and the parsimony of the state were the most formidable. His success was largely due to his policy of surrounding himself with a faculty of young, energetic, progressive men, and of keeping the university in touch with society at large. As president of Stanford University he has to confront still greater difficulties, but he has the enormous advantages of far greater resources and of a vastly widened field of action."

Now in the full vigor of manhood, President Jordan has, let us hope, many years ahead in which to accomplish still greater deeds; and doubtless he will accomplish them, adding other laurels to those already won. The writer likes to think of the president of Stanford as typical not only of those early Cornellians whose careers have attested to the careful training they received here, but also of all Cornellians who, true to the spirit of Founder, are working faithfully and indomitably to make the world wiser and better.

Quill and Dagger.

The Quill and Dagger Society, believing that a policy of secrecy in a senior society is not for the good of the senior class or of the University, and that there exists a real need for an open society whose members shall be the representative men of the senior class, announces that it has decided to become thoroughly open and non-secret. It believes that a society of this kind, which any man elected to membership may feel free to join, cannot fail, in the long run, to further the best interests of the University. Elections are to be based solely on the ground of conspicuous merit shown in the various branches of student activity. Not more than twenty men are to be elected from any one class, and of this number, not more than fifteen are to be chosen in the spring term of every year from the junior class. The result of the spring elections is to be publicly announced every year on the third Thursday in May. No one is to be considered ineligible on account of previous affiliations with any other club or society, secret or otherwise, and any member shall be free to connect himself with any other society whatsoever.

- FREDERICK ALDRICH CLEVELAND,
 - THEODORE LAYTON BAILEY,
 - EBENEZER HILL, JR.,
 - JOHN VINCENT MILLER,
 - JOHN FRANCIS MURTAUGH,
 - DANIEL ALDEN REED,
 - LAWRENCE IRVING SCOTT,
 - WILLIAM BOYD STAMFORD,
 - JAMES GRANT TRACY,
 - HENRY HIRAM TULLER,
 - ALLEN EDWARD WHITING,
 - CHARLES CRAWFORD WHINERY,
 - CHARLES VAN PATTEN YOUNG.
- Ithaca, N. Y., May 6, 1899.

Sibley College Lecture.

On Friday afternoon Oberlin Smith, past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, gave an illustrated lecture before Sibley College on "The Construction and Erection of the Chinese Mint." The lecture was well illustrated by the lantern with views and diagrams, illustrating the machinery sent, the method of conveyance, and the coins produced.

Psi Upsilon Convention.

The sixty-sixth annual convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be held with the Chi chapter at Cornell, on May 10-12. The headquarters of the convention will be at the chapter house. Professor Horatio S. White will preside. Goldwin Smith will be the essayist and Richard Hovey the poet of the convention. It is expected that two of the founders of the fraternity, Sterling G. Hadley and George W. Tuttle, will be present at the convention. An informal reception will be given the delegates by the Cornell chapter at the chapter house, on Wednesday evening, May 10. Thursday, May 11, will be devoted to business sessions, closing with public literary exercises in the evening in Barnes Hall. A business session will be held Friday morning. The afternoon will be spent in a boat ride on Cayuga Lake. The convention will close with a banquet at the New Ithaca Hotel on Friday evening.

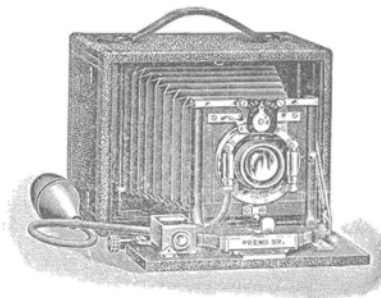
Phi Beta Kappa.

The annual meeting and elections of the Cornell chapter of Phi Beta Kappa were held Saturday night. Professor Herbert C. Elmer was chosen president of the society for the coming year; Professor J. M. Hart was elected vice president; and Professor George P. Bristol was re-elected secretary and treasurer. The following new members were elected to the society:

- Class of 1899: Frances Elizabeth Chapman, Unadilla Forks, N. Y.; Frederick Aldrich Cleveland, Palmyra, N. Y.; Mary Doherty, Cincinnati, O.; Myrta Eleanor Hunn, Batavia, N. Y.; Amy Jacquelin Jennings, Danby, N. Y.; William Carrington Richardson, Brooklyn; George Pendleton Watkins, Belleville, N. Y.

- Class of 1900: George Potter Bullis, Olean, N. Y.; Mabel Douglas Reid, Ithaca, N. Y.

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FELLOWS AND SCHOLARS.

Elected for 1899-1900.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

The Cornell Fellowship, Charles Bell Burke, B.L. (Vanderbilt University), A.B. (Harvard), English Literature.

The McGraw Fellowship, Edward Charles Murphy, B.C.E., M.S., C.E., Civil Engineering.

The Sage Fellowship, Chemistry, not filled.

The Schuyler Fellowship, Margaret Clay Ferguson, B.S., Botany.

The Sibley Fellowship, Mechanical Engineering, not filled.

The Goldwin Smith Fellowship, Hugh Daniel Reed, B.S., Vertebrate Zoology.

The President White Fellowship, Charles Tobias Knipp, A.B., A.M. (Indiana University).

The Erastus Brooks Fellowship, Mathematics, not filled.

Frank Eurich, Jr., B. Arch., Architecture, Mechanical Engineering.

Chester Murray, Ph.B., Romance Languages.

George Maxwell Howe, A.B. (Indiana University), Germanic Languages.

Carl Warren Gay, D.V.M., Veterinary Science.

President White Fellows in History and Political Science:

Lilian Wyckoff Johnson, A.B. (University of Michigan).

William Bennett Munro, A.M., LL. B. (Queen's University).

Fellows in Political Economy and Finance:

Roswell Cheyney McCrea, A.B. (Haverford College).

Ambrose Pare Winston, A.B. (University of Wisconsin).

Fellows in Latin and Greek:

Marion Clyde Weir, A.B. (St. John's College); A.M. (University of Chicago).

Donald Alexander McRae, A.B. (Dalhousie College).

Fellowship in American History, not filled.

Susan Linn Sage Fellows in Philosophy and Ethics:

Byrd Bode, A.B. (Pennsylvania College), A.B. (University of Michigan).

Alexander Wellington Crawford, A.B., A.M. (Toronto University).

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARS.

Graduate Scholars in the School of Philosophy:

Lena Mary Aldrich, A.B. (Mt. Holyoke College).

William Chandler Bagley, B.S. (Michigan Agricultural College). M. S., University of Wisconsin).

Georgia Benedict, A.B. (Wells College).

Roy Victor Nye, B.L. (University of California).

Florence McLean Winger, A.B. (University of Nebraska).

University Graduate Scholars:

Marquis Hartwell Lockwood, E.E. (Missouri State University).

Julia Ramsay Vaulx, A.B., A.M. (University of Arkansas), A.M. (Cornell), English Philology.

Kenneth Percival Rutherford Neville, A.B., A.M. (Queen's University), A.M. (Harvard), Greek and Latin.

William Atwood Hilton, B.S., Microscopy.

Eva Woodward Grey, A.B., A.M., Comparative Philology.

Chester Clay Torrance, C.E., Civil Engineering, Mathematics, American History.

Henry Lewis Rietz (Ohio State University), Mathematics.

The vacant fellowships and scholarships in mathematics will probably be combined and made into two fellowships for the present year, and awarded to Harry Waldo Kuhn, B. S. (Ohio State University), and William Benjamin Fite, Ph. B. The following fellowships are unfilled: two in mechanical engineering, one in American history and one in chemistry. The following scholarships are also vacant: geology, mathematics, chemistry, American history.

THE WOODFORD CONTEST.

Continued from Page 40.

should discover the principles which underlie our great system of government. He should study the nation of to-day, as assiduously as he does the nations of the past. He should strive for a higher morality even in his own college politics. Just as long as college offices are prizes that the selfish man may have as a reward for unscrupulous dealing; just as long as students are susceptible to the voice and purse of the demagogue, so long will the college prepare the graduate for a low political career. The principles of honesty and fairness which must guide the citizen of the state are just those which should guide the college man.

All the surroundings of the college man should train him to act disinterestedly for the good of others; to be unselfish, for unselfishness is the basis of all good citizenship. Nowhere are furnished greater opportunities for fostering in a young man the elementary principles of manhood and service. If the university embrace its opportunity; if it afford the right training for practical politics, each year there will be sent out into the ranks of citizens, no ignorant striplings easily swayed by every gust of political thought, but capable men trained in noble tradition, and grounded in steadfast principle: men with high ideals, but yet having a practical determination to devote themselves to the service of others and to drive corruption from the state. Such a citizenship would make America a nation of men in the highest sense of the term. Out of a body of citizens, reared in honor to fight fearlessly for their country there would arise natural leaders who would purge the country of all that is base and evil and direct her march toward nobler things.

This hope can find fulfillment only in the degree in which every man and woman, at home, in the school, in the college, in whatever walk of life, strives to instill into the heart of the young nobler ideals of life and work. As Curtis said: "Only by the religious resolution of every generation of young Americans shall the great ideas out of which America sprang, the cardinal principles of civil liberty, still guide and determine the development of its destiny."

To accept the responsibility then; to call forth to the struggle all the vigor of our youth, all the strength of mind and character that three hundred years on American soil have engendered; to stand by the principles of honor and fairness that college life may have developed; to stamp vice and corruption out of our elections; to drive the demagogue and the spoils-men from their places; to elevate our patriots to positions of power—this is the ideal for the young American—for every American—a practical end to attain which he should be willing to give his best effort, his best thought, aye, even his very life. It is

an ideal that cannot be attained except by one who is ready for the good of the community, for the welfare of humanity, to sacrifice his own personal advancement and all that ministers to merely selfish ambition. We may fall in the fight, but our ideals live on to become the hope and inspiration of new generations.

In the garret of a lowly Parisian tenement, there once lived a poor, yet devoted artist. The best years of his young life had been spent in fashioning a beautiful statue which now stood finished before him. Here in a simple clay figure was the consummation of his life's work—the attainment of his cherished ideal.

With a lingering love, the artist lay down on his couch to sleep till morning. The night was wintry, the cold biting, and soon he awoke with a start fearful lest the cruel frost should crack the soft clay of his statue and so ruthlessly destroy the fond ideal for which he had worked and lived.

Rising in haste he wrapped his only covering about the figure and once more retired to his bed to await the morning. In the morning, he awoke not, but slept on. And when on the morrow the neighbors broke through the shattered doorway they found the artist cold and dead. But the statue lived.

Commencement Week Events.

Professor Bristol, chairman of the committee on Commencement arrangements, requests that notices of all events of public interest during Commencement week be sent him at once for insertion in the announcement soon to be issued. Information concerning class reunions is especially desired.

For the Class of '94.

To the members of '94:

The first quinquennial reunion of the class, to be held at the approaching Commencement, will be an event that none of us can afford to miss. The opportunity of visiting Alma Mater once more and renewing the friendships of our student days will be welcomed by scores of loyal Cornellians whose diplomas bear the date of 1894.

Inasmuch as many members of the class are engaged in business that requires nearly constant attention, it is not proposed to carry out an extensive program. Those who have the time will enjoy spending all of Commencement week in Ithaca; but most of us will be satisfied with attendance upon the class reunion on Wednesday evening, June 21st, and the alumni dinner on Thursday.

The members of the class now resident in Ithaca (Messrs. Bogart and Wiegand) will make arrangements for the reunion and post a notice of the same at the Alumni Headquarters in Barnes Hall, where all alumni are expected to register immediately upon arrival. A short business meeting will doubtless be held on the Campus Wednesday afternoon, but the reunion proper will take place in resorts down town, where the inner man may be refreshed and a jolly time confidently expected.

In order that we may know what our classmates have been doing in the world since June, 1894, we wish every member of the class to send in to Professor Bogart or Dr. Wiegand, a short account of his doings in the last five years. These letters will be published in the Cornell ALUMNI NEWS and perhaps also in pamphlet form suitable for preser-

vation. Every man who has ever belonged to '94, whether he graduated with the class or not, is expected to send in his letter, and attend the reunion if he can.

Faithfully yours,
ADNA F. WEBER,
President.

Albany, April 30th, 1899.

New Sun Board Elected.

Competition for places on the 1900 Sun board closed on May 1st. The following men were chosen: from the Junior class, F. E. Jackson, C. A. Stevens, E. F. Clark, J. W. Ihlder; from the Sophomore class, J. O'Malley, J. S. Gay, H. A. Sayer; from the Freshman class, L. G. Price, R. Ware. C. A. Stevens is editor-in-chief, and E. F. Clark business manager.

The new board will assume charge of the paper with the issue of Wednesday, May 10. A review of the work of the '99 board will be given in next week's NEWS.

The Fencers' Contest.

The fencing contest between Syracuse and Cornell last Saturday night was successful. Although Cornell beat Syracuse on April 29th, by a margin of 23 points, the Syracuse team won last Saturday by a margin of one-third of a point. Cornell won six bouts out of the nine and Brustlein of Cornell was the only fencer who won all of his three bouts. The final score was 688 2-3 against 689. The music furnished by the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs and the violin solo by Miss Margel Gluck were well rendered, while Mrs. Potter-Spiker's recitation was very interesting.

The issue of *Science* for April 21 contains articles by two Cornell professors: "Some Misapprehensions as to the Simplified Nomenclature of Anatomy," by Professor Burt G. Wilder; and "Economics in Manufactures" by Professor R. H. Thurston.

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ATHLETICS.

BASEBALL AT VILLANOVA.

Unfortunately the management keeps no tabulated scores of the 'Varsity games, so that THE NEWS is unable to publish more than the score by innings as given by the Associated Press:

Cornell, 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Villanova, 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 6 0—11

Batteries—Sanders and Genger, McFadden and Hayes.

THE 'VARSITY AT PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania defeated Cornell in a wretchedly played game at Franklin Field on Saturday. Young was fearfully wild, giving nine bases on balls, making three wild pitches, and hitting a man. He was at the same time effective, inasmuch as he allowed but four hits and struck out thirteen men. Genger was decidedly the weak spot on the team, his throwing to bases being extremely inaccurate. The whole team with the exception of Johnson played rather listless ball. The brace of the eighth and ninth innings came too late to avail anything.

For seven innings Cornell got but two hits, one in the first and one in the third. In the eighth and ninth, however, they opened up fiercely. In the eighth we made our initial runs on Miller's three-base hit, Murtaugh's base on balls, and Young's single. In the ninth, needing four to win and with the tail-end batters up, Cornell gave the Quakers a real scare. Newton started off with a home run to left; D. Brown hit in the same direction for two bases and scored on Cross's single over second. Brown then settled down and struck out Dougherty and Miller, and Murtaugh was thrown out at first by Hayden.

Up to this time Pennsylvania had managed to put together six runs, every one of which was due either to Young's wild pitching or catcher Genger's wild throwing. The all-around work of Ramsay and the fielding of Hayden and Johnson were the features of the game. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.		R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Ramsay, s. s.		4	1	2	1	1
Frazier, r. f.		1	0	0	0	0
Gillinder, l. b.		0	0	9	2	0
Sherrill, l. f.		0	0	1	0	0
Flavell, c.		0	1	10	0	0
Hayden, 2 b.		0	0	4	3	0
T. Brown, p.		0	1	0	0	0
Huston, c. f.		1	1	1	0	0
W. Brown, 3 b.		0	0	0	1	0
Totals		6	4	27	7	1
CORNELL.		R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Miller, c. f.		1	2	1	0	0
Murtaugh, l. b.		1	0	7	1	0
Young, p.		0	2	0	0	1
Johnson, 3 b.		0	0	1	3	0
Genger, c.		0	0	13	4	2
Newton, l. f.		1	1	0	0	0
D. Brown, s. s.		1	1	0	2	0
Cross, r. f.		0	1	0	0	0
Dougherty, 2 b.		0	0	2	1	1
Totals		4	7	24	11	4
Cornell		0	0	0	0	2
Pennsylvania		1	0	1	0	2

Runs earned—Cornell 3. Two-base hits—T. Brown and D. Brown. Three-base hit—Miller. Home run—Newton. Sacrifice hit—Frazier. Left on bases—Pennsylvania 6, Cornell 6. Struck out—Miller, Young 2, Genger, D. Brown, Cross 2, Dougherty 2, T. Brown, Huston 2, W. Brown 4. Stolen bases—Murtaugh, Young, Ramsay 2, Frazier, Gillinder, Sherrill, Flavell, and Huston. Double play—Gillinder and Ramsay. First base on called balls—Murtaugh, Genger, Newton, Ramsay 3, Erazier, Gillinder, Sherrill 3 and Huston. Hit by pitched ball—Dougherty. Wild pitches—Young 3. Passed ball—Genger. Umpire—Tim Hurst. Time of game—2:10.

THE OPEN HANDICAP MEET.

The Track Association's open handicap meet on Saturday proved

a most successful affair. There were 105 entries in all, of which 35 were out-of-town men. Visitors succeeded in carrying off the honors, although the 'Varsity candidates showed up well. Manager Haines had counted on a deficit of \$50.00 arising from the meet, and was exceedingly gratified to find he had netted nearly that amount. From the good results attendant upon this the first meet of its kind Cornell has held, the management intend to establish it as a permanent thing in Cornell's athletics.

Probably the most interesting event of the meet was the pole vault. R. Deming, who started from scratch, strove hard to win over R. H. Hazen, who had a six-inch handicap, and in order to win first place in the event, Deming had to clear the pole at eleven feet and two inches. He succeeded in making eleven feet, and though he did not win first place in the event, he established a new Cornell record. Other Cornell records which were lowered were the shot-put and the quarter-mile run. A summary of the events follows:

100 yards dash: won by L. De-Calesta, University of Rochester, 2 yards; W. C. Baker, scratch, second; C. D. Young, scratch, third. Time, 10 1-5 seconds.

Half mile run: won by R. P. Ostrander, Hamilton College, scratch; H. H., 7 yards, second. Time, 1:59 3-5.

120 yards hurdles: won by R. H. Ripley, scratch; C. W. Wilson, 2 yards, second; D. C. Alexander, 3 yards, third. Time, 16 1-5.

One mile relay race between Buffalo High School and Syracuse High School: Buffalo runners: C. Farthing, S. Burns, C. Rossa, and E. Galvin; Syracuse runners: E. Weir, F. J. Saunders, F. Hunt, and E. Brady. Buffalo won. Time, 3:43 3-5.

220 yards hurdles: won by C. G. Hancock, 2 yards; H. H. Lyons, 4 yards, second; H. E. Clark, scratch, third. Time, 27 seconds.

440 yards dash: won by H. E. Hastings, scratch; C. Grant, Watkins High School, 9 yards, second. Time, 50 4-5 (old record, 51 2-5).

220 yards dash: won by L. De-Calesta, University of Rochester, 3 yards; H. E. Hastings, scratch, second; E. R. Alexander, scratch, third. Time, 22 3-5.

One mile run: won by R. P. Ostrander, Hamilton College, scratch; D. S. Bellinger, 25 yards, second; A. O. Berry, scratch, third. Time, 4:44.

Two mile run: won by C. C. Torrance, 50 yards; A. J. Sweet, scratch, second; J. Richardson, 75 yards, third. Time, 10:26 4-5.

Half mile relay race between Cornell Freshmen and Ithaca High School: Freshmen: C. Taussig, C. D. Young, W. W. Offut, C. Hancock; Ithaca High School: S. Cornell, G. Niver, F. Couch, F. C. Johnson. Cornell Freshmen won. Time, 1:38.

16-pound shot put: won by A. B. Lueder, scratch; J. G. Utz, 6 feet, second; J. J. Cavaguaro, College of City of New York, 6 feet, third. Distance, 38 feet 8 1-2 inches (old record, 37 feet 4 1-2 inches).

Pole vault: won by R. H. Hazen, 6 inches; R. Deming, scratch, second; E. A. Kinsey, scratch, third. Distance, 11 feet 2 inches.

High jump: won by C. N. Perrine, University of Rochester, 3 inches; E. W. Earle, 4 inches, second; A. D. Warner, scratch, and J. Buschen, 1 inch, tie for third place. Actual distance, 5 feet 4 3-4 inches.

Hammer throw: won by L. W. Boynton, 12 feet; E. D. Parker, 7

feet, second; A. B. Lueder, scratch, third. Distance, 120 feet 5 inches.

Broad jump: won by J. L. Bates, University School, 21 inches; L. M. Northrop, 21 inches, second; C. D. Young, 2 feet. Distance, 19 feet 10 inches.

LACROSSE.

The lacrosse team played at Rochester on Saturday with the Rangers Athletic Club. The latter team is composed mostly of Canadian players and put up a stubborn fight. The final score was 3-3. The men left Ithaca on Monday for New York to begin a series of games with Columbia, Crescent A. C., Brooklyn, Stevens Institute of Hoboken, and Staten Island Athletic Club.

At New York on Tuesday, the team met and defeated Columbia by a score of six to nothing.

The Crews.

Commodore Gould has returned from an extended Eastern trip and reports arrangements for the 'Varsity race at Poughkeepsie well in hand. The Cornell crew will have "Red Top" as their quarters, while at Poughkeepsie. These are Harvard's old quarters and are easily the best on the river.

Seats on the observation train for the Pennsylvania-Cornell second 'Varsity race were put on sale at the Lehigh Valley office, Monday morning. Passenger Agent Millspaugh reports seventeen cars already sold. Indications point to big crowds in town on Decoration Day.

The race between the New York Military Academy and Cascadilla School will be rowed the same afternoon, just before the 'Varsity race, over the Henley distance of one and five sixteenths miles. Mr. Troy, Cascadilla's coach, has the boys in splendid shape. The first crew easily defeated both Freshman eights on Saturday last, in a brush on the lake.

As for the status of the 'Varsity, the men are rowing about as they did a week ago. It seems to be Mr. Courtney's intention to row the 1901 combination against Pennsylvania on Decoration Day. E. R. Sweetland has been out in the gig for the past week, and should he get back into his last year's form, he will naturally strengthen the starboard side, which is rather weak at present. The new "four-oar" has been rigged and put into service. Soon, the builders will commence on the "four-oar" which will be used at Poughkeepsie.

All the crews are scrapping on the lake each afternoon, with the noticeable result that the boats, especially the 'Varsity, are developing more speed and smoothness.

Coach Courtney surprised the Freshmen yesterday by announcing a big shake-up in the two Freshman boats. Francis and Randall were substituted for Walker and Flowers at stroke, and many other changes were made in both boats. The Freshmen rowed on the inlet, and were steered by Sophomore coxswains. The order was as follows: Bow, Brinckerhoff; two, Hosford; three, Haskin; four, Powley; five, Petty; six, Chase; seven, Beyer; stroke, Francis; coxswain, Coward; and bow, McLeary; two, Walker; three, Burrows; four, Kugler; five, Longbothum; six, Teagle; seven, Toohill; stroke, Randall; coxswain, Ritchie. The two boats scrapped on the quarter-mile course, and Francis's boat won by a length and a quarter.

SPHINX HEAD.

The Annual Election of Members to the Senior Society.

At the spring initiation of Sphinx Head, the following Juniors were initiated to membership:

CARL DEWITT FISHER, Johnstown, Pa.

GARDINER SHERMAN DRESSER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LORING GRISWOLD ROBBINS, Pittsfield, Mass.

ROGER ALEXANDER MILLAR, Lockport, N. Y.

RICHARD ANDREW TISSINGTON, Montclair, N. J.

ROBERT WINSLOW BEARDSLEE, Ithaca, N. Y.

LEE FRANKLIN HANMER, Bradford, N. Y.

CHARLES CAMERON WEST, Chicago, Ill.

HENRY GRAVES WHITE, Syracuse, N. Y.

ENOM MARX, Toledo, Ohio.

ALFRED DU PONT WARNER, JR., Wilmington, Del.

AUGUSTINE RIDENOUR AYERS, Toledo, Ohio.

CHARLES WINN COIT, Holyoke, Mass.

PHILIP BRUNDAGE WINDSOR, Hornellsville, N. Y.

CHARLES ALDRICH STEVENS, Buffalo, N. Y.

RAYMOND DONALD STARBUCK, Glens Falls, N. Y.

FRANK SCULLER PORTER, Buffalo, N. Y.

JAMES HENRY MINER, Warrensville, Ohio.

JAMES BENNETT NOLAN, Reading, Pa.

HAYWARD HUTCHINSON KENDALL, Cleveland, Ohio.

PHILIP BERTRAM GENGER, Elmira, N. Y.

LEWIS STANTON PALEN, Monticello, N. Y.

THE ALUMNI.

Continued from Page 41.

'98. W. A. Ansley is in the law offices of Dowe, Hartridge, & Murray, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

'98. P. W. Simpson is in the New York Law School. He will try his bar examinations in June.

'98. Lee Francis is studying medicine at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.

'98. W. M. Flippen is studying law at the University of Texas.

'98. James W. Gregg has returned to Ithaca to prepare for the bar examinations in June.

'99 non-grad. E. G. Wyckoff on Tuesday purchased the Renwick tract of forty acres, the consideration being probably in the neighborhood of \$50,000. All buildings now on the grounds are included. Renwick will again be a popular resort this summer.

'00 non-grad. Miss Mabel A. Powell is taking a course in kindergarten work in the Albany Normal College.

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THE 1900 CORNELLIAN.

An Accurate Army and Navy List.

After several months of hard and careful work, the editors of the Nineteen Hundred *Cornellian* announce that their volume is about to appear. The book is now in the hands of the binders and will be completed about the 10th of May. This year's annual is very appropriately dedicated to "The Cornell Men in the War." The general "make-up" of the book is the same as that of preceding volumes and includes the regular departments, viz: statistics of the Faculty and upper classes, fraternities and clubs, athletics, miscellaneous organizations, and literature. A number of innovations have been introduced into these various departments which serve to make the book more attractive than ever before. In the statistics department appear the statistics of the Faculty and upper class men of the Cornell Medical College, together with a fine picture of the new Medical College Building as it will appear when completed. Several new societies have been added to the previous list and the drawings illustrating these exhibitions are very clever. Great attention has been given to the department of athletics and the lists of athletic records in all departments are accurate and authentic. The list of "Wearers of the C" has also been carefully prepared and includes all of those entitled to that distinction.

What will doubtless be of great interest to the alumni is the "Army and Navy List" of the recent war with Spain. This includes, so far as the editors have been able to secure information, the record of some two hundred Cornell alumni who served in the army and navy, and has been prepared with great care. The information has been secured by sending letters to all Cornell alumni who were known to have served in the war, and through them the records of many more, previously unknown, have been obtained. The list is the result of careful and painstaking work on the part of the board and is by far the most authentic and extensive list yet published.

The literary department is very well edited and attractive. The editors have used careful discrimination in making their selections. As a result, although the department occupies but twenty-five pages, the matter is, literally speaking, "good." Some of the best selections are: "Mr. Dooly on 'Junior Week,'" "Mr. Courtney's Co-ed Crew," and various others, mostly in verse, telling of scenes in college life.

The general appearance of the book is artistic in every respect. It is bound in blue-black canvas with a handsome cover stamped in gold, and with the top-edges of the pages gilded. It is printed on smooth book paper and special attention is being taken to see that the book is unusually well bound. The drawings deserve special comment, as they are far above the average and have been finely reproduced by the engravers. A number of full-faced half tones of views around the Campus and Ithaca also add greatly to the attractiveness of the book. Altogether, the book is very well edited and reflects great credit upon the class and the board of editors. The book will sell, as usual, for \$1.25, or will be sent, express prepaid, to any address upon receipt of \$1.50. Any alumni desiring copies, can obtain them by addressing James H. Miner, business manager, who will promptly fill all orders.

Professor Goldwin Smith.

On Monday at the close of Professor H. Morse Stephens's lecture on English history, Professor Goldwin Smith, Emeritus Professor of English History, spoke to the section. Professor Stephens introduced Professor Smith as the first person to lecture on English history in the University, as his predecessor in the chair, and as another Englishman who had lectured on English history before Americans. Professor Smith congratulated the class on having a professor who teaches history as a record of facts, and who does good by speaking of English history as an Englishman. On the American Revolution, the subject of Professor Stephens's lecture,

Professor Smith commented as being a national, inevitable occurrence, deplorable in that it was accompanied by warfare, but productive of the greatest good to England, to America, and to the whole civilized world. Up to the time the colonies separated, they had needed the protection of the mother country; if they had not had it, the French language would be our language to-day, a fact which writers of "patriotic" American history are coming to realize more and more. Professor Smith emphasized Professor Stephens's point that the American revolt was an incident and not at all the whole of the war; that it was continental as well as colonial; that France and Spain and Holland interfered, France for vengeance, Spain for Gibraltar, Holland for the free seas; and that each paid heavily for the interference. The effect of our Revolution on English colonial affairs, Professor Smith said, was slight. The reforms made in Canada existed in the mind of Pitt before the struggle; and the only result in England was a slight weakening of the royal prerogative.

The Philosophical Review for May.

The May number of the *Philosophical Review* contains several contributions from Cornellians. President Schurman continues his Kantian series, writing this month on "Kant's A Priori Elements of Understanding." Professor Titchener contributes a "discussion" on "Structural and Functional Psychology." Professor E. B. McGilvary reviews F. Pillon's "L'année philosophique" and Professor Edgar L. Hinman, '92, Ph. D. '95, reviews the revised edition of Professor Borden P. Bowne's "Metaphysics." Summaries of philosophical articles are furnished Harry L. Taylor, '98, Grace Neal Dolson, '96, Marion H. Carter, '01 Grad., William C. Bagley, '00 Grad., Ira MacKay, '00 Grad., Vida F. Moore, '00 Grad., and Professor William A. Hammond. Notices of new books are written by Dr. W. B. Pillsbury, '97 Grad., of the University of Michigan, and Ellen Bliss Talbot, '98 Grad.

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