

# CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

VOL. I.—No. 7.

ITHACA, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1899.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

## GOVERNOR FLOWER DEAD.

### Passed Away Suddenly at Eastport, Long Island—Action of the Trustees—Sketch of His Life.

The University was cast into sudden gloom on Saturday by the news that ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, had died at eleven o'clock Friday evening, at the Long Island Country Club, Eastport, L. I., of heart failure resulting from acute indigestion. The news came with such a shock that it seemed hard to believe. Many were the expressions of genuine regret and sorrow; for during his connection with the Board of Trustees Mr. Flower had become well known in Ithaca and had made many warm friends here.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees held on Saturday morning, a committee was appointed, consisting of President Crane, Hon. S. D. Halliday, Mynderse VanCleaf, Franklin C. Cornell, and Hon. D. F. Van Vleet, to prepare suitable resolutions upon the death of Mr. Flower. It was also resolved that the report of the committee be made to a full meeting of the Board of Trustees and that the Executive Committee attend the funeral.

The career of Roswell Pettibone Flower was a remarkable one, even in this age and land of great fortunes in a single lifetime. He was born in Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y., August 7, 1835. His father was born at Oak Hill, Greene County, N. Y., whither his ancestors went from Connecticut. Roswell was the sixth of nine children, and at the death of his father was eight years old. He worked with his brothers on two farms which his mother owned, and spent his time between school sessions in the hardest kind of labor, earning extra money by sawing wood at fifty cents a cord. His first big financial operation was when, at the age of fifteen years, he drove a yoke of steers in a brickyard for two weeks and earned \$3.

He taught an unruly district school and chastised a turbulent band of disturbers into order before he was seventeen years old. In 1853, he became deputy postmaster of Watertown, N. Y., and kept the place six years at a salary of \$50 a month. Then he became a partner in the jewelry firm of Hitchcock & Flower, bought out his partner at the end of two years, and continued in the business until 1869.

In that year Mr. Flower went to New York to take charge of the estate of Henry Keep, whose widow was Mrs. Flower's sister. Mr. Keep owned many railroads and other stocks, and during the months before his death he spent much time instructing Mr. Flower about them.

Having thus gained an insight into Wall Street and its methods, Mr. Flower formed in 1870 the firm of Benedict, Flower, & Co., in which he joined E. C. Benedict and H. H. Truman. This firm was dissolved in 1872, when Mr. Flower was ill for several months. Not long afterward he organized the banking firm of

Flower & Co., which has since been a power in Wall Street.

Mr. Flower's first vote was cast for Buchanan. He was always a Democrat. In the early seventies he helped Samuel J. Tilden to develop the famous organization which exposed and smashed Boss Tweed, and enjoyed many other triumphs. Mr. Flower was chosen to be chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1877, and in 1881 he defeated William

## THE SAGE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

### An Account of Its Organization and Work.

The Sage School of Philosophy is constituted by the Departments of the History and Philosophy of Religion, Logic and Metaphysics, Psychology, Ethics, Education, and Ancient and Mediæval Philosophy.

study of the intellectual, moral, and religious nature of man, and of the problems which human life presents. For this reason he wished to make permanent provision at Cornell for philosophical instruction and investigation of the most varied kinds and of the highest order. It was explicitly declared that the School was not to be an institution for the propagation of any pre-determined doctrine or system, but should devote itself to the free and unhampered quest for truth. Mr. Sage's purpose was that all sides of philosophy should be represented, and that every method of discovering truth—observation, experiment, speculation, reflection, and historical investigation—should be given its appropriate place.

During the spring and summer of 1890, Professor Schurman visited the principal universities of Great Britain and Germany for the purpose of studying the organization of various philosophical departments, and observing their methods of instruction. The organization having been completed, and appointments made to the various departments, the School began its work in the fall of 1891. Since that time some changes have taken place in the staff, and some additions and promotions have been made. In 1896 President Schurman was compelled by the ever increasing duties of his office to resign the chair of ethics, which he had held up to this time. The Trustees chose as his successor Professor James Seth, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, who had made a brilliant reputation as a teacher and author at Brown University. After two years of service at Cornell, during which he contributed very greatly to the success of the School, Professor Seth was called by his alma mater to accept the historic chair of moral philosophy in that institution. This vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Professor E. B. McGilvary of the University of California, who will next year begin his work at Cornell. Last year, Professor S. G. Williams felt obliged, on account of advancing years, to resign the professorship of pedagogy, and was succeeded by Professor Charles DeGarmo, who gave up the presidency of Swarthmore College to take this chair at Cornell. The Departments of Psychology, and of Logic and Metaphysics, which were at first in charge of an assistant and an associate professor respectively, are now conducted by full professors, and an instructor and assistant in psychology—made necessary by the development of the psychological laboratory—have been added to that department.

The original plan of the School made provision for the establishment of a philosophical journal, and in January, 1892, the first number of *The Philosophical Review* appeared under the editorship of Professor Schurman. After Professor Schurman's election to the presidency of the University, Professor Creighton was made co-editor, and upon him has fallen since that time the main responsibility for the conduct of the journal. Professor Seth, who for two years was a member of the editorial board, still retains his connection with Cornell by remaining a co-operating editor



ROSWELL PETTIBONE FLOWER.

Waldorf Astor for Congress after a hot campaign in the Eleventh District. His majority was 3,100, while Levi P. Morton, Republican, had carried it at the last previous election by more than 7,000 votes. He refused a renomination. He was elected governor of the state in 1891.

In the cholera epidemic in the late summer of 1892 thousands of passengers arriving from Europe were quarantined on shipboard down the bay. As an emergency measure Governor Flower bought with his own money the Fire Island Hotel, in the name of the state, and ordered that the passengers be sent there. Some neighboring Long Islanders got an injunction to prevent the landing.

A member of his staff said: "Governor, let me manage this now and you won't lose a vote."

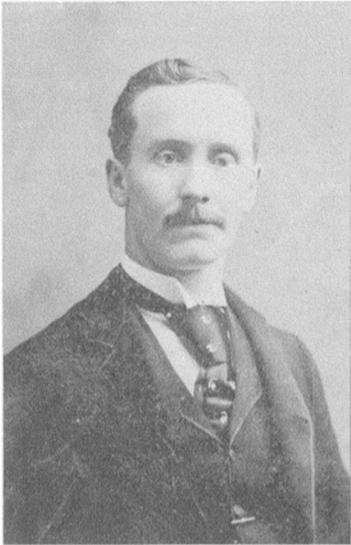
"Never mind the votes," said the Governor. "I'm going to get those

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It owes its existence to the generosity of Hon. Henry W. Sage, whose personal devotion to the interests of the University was felt throughout every department, and whose many gifts entitle him to rank as its second founder.

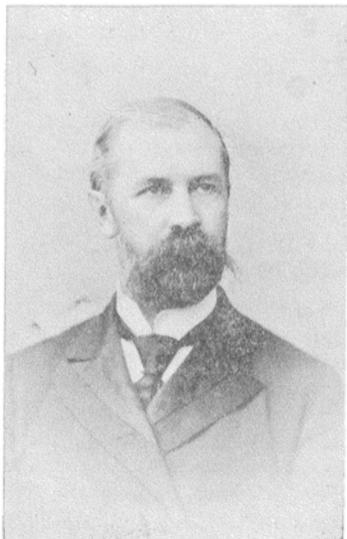
Mr. Sage's interest in philosophy was first shown by his foundation of a chair of philosophy and Christian ethics in 1886, to which Professor Schurman was called as its first incumbent. In 1890 Mr. Sage added to his original gift to the Department of Philosophy the further sum of \$200,000, stipulating that the Trustees should, wherever it was needed, supplement the proceeds of his endowments with appropriations from the general funds of the University. Although a clear-sighted, practical man of affairs, Mr. Sage was profoundly impressed by the mysteries of existence, and firmly persuaded that the highest culture should embrace a

and representing the *Review* in Great Britain. Although the *Review* very frequently contains contributions from Cornell professors, instructors, and students, it is not in any narrow sense a Cornell organ. Articles have appeared in its pages from nearly every prominent philosophical writer in America, and it also numbers among its regular contributors several well-known scholars of England and Germany. Several articles, too, have come from India, Australia, and New Zealand.



JAMES E. CREIGHTON.

Mr. Sage took a keen interest in the progress of the "New Psychology," and especially in the problems of localization of cerebral function. In furtherance of this interest, he set apart a portion of the endowment fund for the equipment and maintenance of a laboratory of experimental psychology. For the first three years of its existence, the laboratory, which was devoted almost exclusively to the purposes of research, was housed in the rooms in White Hall now occupied by the College of Medicine. But the increase in the number of graduate students, and, still more, an increased attendance of undergraduates from the junior and senior years, caused so much overcrowding of the



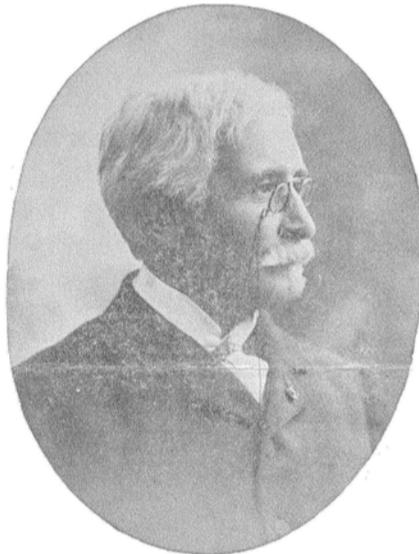
CHARLES DE GARMO.

five rooms there available that removal to more spacious quarters became imperative. The laboratory now occupies a suite of ten rooms in Morrill Hall, covering an area almost three times as great as its predecessor. Even with these advantages, continued growth has again resulted in serious overcrowding.

The general furnishing of the laboratory follows the pattern of the famous

Leipzig Institute, the first and greatest of psychological laboratories, founded by Professor Wundt in 1879. It has two distinct series of instruments, for educational and research work respectively. Every department of experimental inquiry is represented; and while it is especially rich in acoustical and haptical apparatus, the laboratory has probably the best all-round equipment in America. Between the years 1892 and 1899 the department has published the results of twenty-six investigations, and twenty are now in progress in the laboratory. The year 1898 was marked by the important psychophysical discovery of the applicability of Weber's Law to sensations of smell. It was demonstrated that, in this as in the other departments of sense, intensity of sensation increases as the logarithm of the intensity of stimulus. The proof of this uniformity ends a long controversy, in the course of which the appeal to the experimental method had often been declared to be hopeless.

The various departments of the School offer instruction to both graduates and undergraduates. A large and somewhat increasing number of

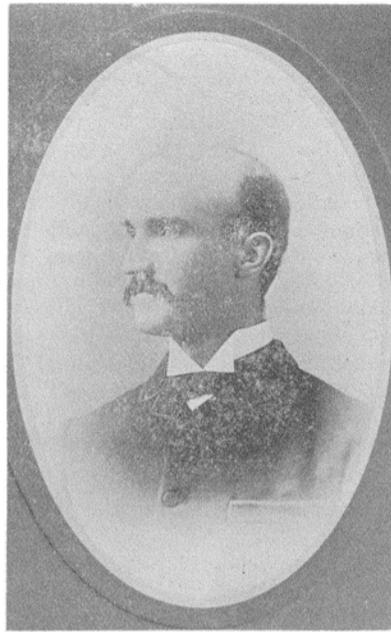


CHARLES M. TYLER.

the undergraduate students in Arts and Sciences avail themselves of the instruction offered in psychology, ethics, logic, education, the history and philosophy of religion, and the history of philosophy. Not a few students after specializing to a considerable extent in these subjects during their undergraduate course have become teachers, or have entered upon the study of theology or medicine. Last year the Regents decided to grant three years' teachers' certificates to those who have completed satisfactorily certain courses in education, and this has considerably increased at once the number of students in this department. But in several departments of the School a large part of the work has been devoted to graduate instruction. During seven years (1892-1898) twenty-four students whose major work had been in philosophy received the degree of Ph. D.; and nearly all of these (as well as some others who did not graduate) are at present holding important positions as teachers of some branch of philosophy. The following list gives the names of former students and the institutions in which they hold positions:

F. C. French, '92, Vassar College; C. C. Cook, '92, Howard University; Frank Thilly, '92, University of Missouri; J. E. Creighton, '92, Cornell; D. D. Hugh, '93, Colorado State Normal College; M. V. O'Shea, '93,

University of Wisconsin; W. B. Elkin, '94, Teachers' College, Columbia University; Miss Margaret F. Wash-



EVANDER B. MCGILVARY.

burn, '94, Wells College; Ernest Albee, '94, Cornell; J. A. Leighton, '94, Hobart College; D. Irons, '94, Cornell; Miss Louise Hannum, '94, State Normal School, Colorado; A. R. Hill, '95, University of Nebraska; E. L. Hinman, '92, Ph. D. '95, University of Nebraska; Mrs. E. L. Hinman (Alice J. Hamlin), '96, University of Nebraska; M. S. Read, '95, Colgate University; W. B. Pillsbury, '96, University of Michigan; J. F. Brown, '96, Earlham College; Miss E. Muir, '96, Mt. Holyoke College; Alex. Meiklejohn, '97, Brown University; Miss E. A. McC. Gamble, '98, Wellesley College; Miss E. B. Talbot, '97, Willard School, Troy; I. M. Bentley, '98, Cornell; W. Manahan, '98, Manitoba College; C. V. Tower, '98, University of Michigan; Albert Lefevre, '98, Cornell.

The teaching staff of the School at present includes five full professors, one assistant professor, three instructors, one assistant, and two lecturers.

Charles Mellen Tyler, the senior professor of the School, graduated from Yale in 1855, and afterwards studied theology at Union Theologi-

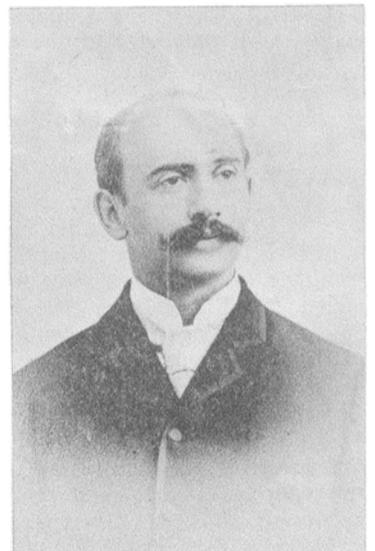


EDWARD B. TITCHENER.

cal Seminary. For nine years he was settled at Natick, near Boston. In '61 and '62 he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and in '63 he entered the army, serving through the Wilderness campaign, and taking part in the battles of the

Wilderness, Spottsylvania, etc. After the war he was for seven years pastor of the South Congregational Church of Chicago, and in 1872 was called to the First Congregational Church of Ithaca. In 1891 Dr. Tyler was appointed professor of the history and philosophy of religion in Cornell. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale University in 1893. Professor Tyler contributed a chapter to Professor Otto Pfleiderer's work "The Philosophy and History of Religion," and in 1897 published a volume entitled "Bases of Religious Belief." He has also contributed a number of critical notices and reviews to various philosophical and theological journals. Dr. Tyler has visited the principal libraries of this country and of Europe, and carried on extensive researches in the history of primitive religions.

James Edwin Creighton owes his interest in philosophy to the teaching of President Schurman, under whom he studied at Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S. He was graduated from that institution in 1887, and, after spending a year in teaching and study, came to Cornell as fellow in philosophy in the fall of 1888. At the end of the year he was made instructor, and with the exception of six months spent at the University of Berlin, he continued to hold that position until 1892. In 1892 he received the degree of Ph. D. *summa cum laude* from Cornell, and was at once called to the chair of philosophy



WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

in his alma mater. Deciding, however, to remain at Cornell, he was appointed associate professor of modern philosophy, and in 1895 was advanced to the professorship of logic and metaphysics. Professor Creighton has been since 1892 the managing editor of *The Philosophical Review*, and has been a frequent contributor to it, and to other journals. He is also the American editor of the German periodical *Kant-Studien* and last year published "An Introductory Logic." He is at present a member of the Council of the American Psychological Association.

Edward Bradford Titchener was graduated with the degree of B. A. at the University of Oxford in 1889, and remained in residence for an additional year as a special student of physiology. From 1890 to 1892 he studied psychology under Wundt at the University of Leipzig. After taking the degree of Ph. D. at Leipzig, he accepted a call to Cornell as assistant professor of psychology, and in 1895 was promoted to a full professorship.

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THE ALUMNI.

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.

'89. Perry Post Taylor has been practicing law since his graduation and is now assistant city attorney of St. Louis, Mo. Within the past few weeks Mr. Taylor has been nominated for promotion to city attorney of the same place.

'89. Fred C. Hanford, a prominent attorney of Rochester, has removed to New York City, where he will continue the practice of law at No. 27 William St.

'89. Leon Stern is one of the rising architects of Rochester. His offices are in the Chamber of Commerce. He is also president of the Cornell Alumni Association of that city.

'90. John F. Skinner is assistant to the city engineer of Rochester, with his office in the City Hall.

'92. Charles C. Huestis is still connected with the state engineers' corps, and is at present living in Schenectady.

'94. Ward J. Wilbur was married on May 10th to Miss Winifred Palmer Bard, at Gowanda, N. Y.

'94. Dr. Adna Ferrin Weber is deputy commissioner of labor statistics at Albany, N. Y. He has just published through the Macmillan Company a valuable work on "The Growth of Cities."

'95. Waldo Franklin Tobey has been with the law firm of Isham, Lincoln, & Beale, Chicago, for some time.

'95. Morris L. Stern is located in the German American Bank Building, Rochester, N. Y. He is secretary of the Alumni Association of that city.

'95. Lon Simmons is a reporter for the Rochester Post Express.

'96. George R. Baker, for several years one of our best football men, has just graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary. He goes at once to Fort Plain, N. Y., to become the pastor of the Baptist Church of that town.

'96. Albert Winton Brown is studying law in the New York Law School.

'96. Archibald Stewart Downey, the old Varsity end and lacrosse captain, is in Seattle, Washington. He is engaged in the work of putting in a new and extensive water-works system in that city.

'97. L. L. Tatum, is with the Bullock Electric Co., at Cincinnati, where he has been since his graduation. He is doing well and enjoying the work greatly. He finds THE ALUMNI NEWS most acceptable and hopes for its financial success. The Sibley Journal is also always found on the files, among other engineering periodicals at the office, and a number of Cornellians in the establishment find these reminders of their Alma Mater most comforting. The president, Mr. Bullock, '84, Cooper, '88, the chief designer, Wessling, '93, and others are Cornell men. They have colleagues from all the well-known rival colleges, and it would seem that Cornell has no reason to shrink from a comparison.

'97. Charles Tere Mordock, ex-commodore of the Navy, will be on for Senior week.

'97. Charles M. Henrotin is to be in Ithaca for Commencement week. He is at present superintendent of the chloride mine at Mercur, Utah.

'97. Harry R. Tobey has been with the law firm of Wilson, Moore, & McIlvaine, Chicago, and not with the firm of Lincoln, Graham, & Beale, as recently stated in THE NEWS.

'98. John T. Gorman is in the junior class of the New York Law School.

'98. E. P. Seeger is living in Chicago, on Sedgwick Street, and not in Pittsburg, as stated in THE NEWS of last week.

'98 Grad. Dr. Samuel J. Barnett, during the past year instructor in physics in Colorado College, has been promoted to the rank of professor.

'98 Law. Ralph D. Earl spent several days in Ithaca during the past week. He is at present an attorney and counsellor at law in Herkimer, N. Y.

'98 non-grad. E. H. Seward has returned to Ithaca for a visit of several weeks.

'98. Robert C. Meysenburg is expected in Ithaca for Senior week.

'98. Jay Nellegar was married recently and is now living in Texas.

Obituary.

WILLIAM JAMES BAYNES, '00 LAW.  
William James Baynes, who entered the College of Law in 1897 but left last Christmas because of ill health, died at Rome, N. Y. on Tuesday, May 9. The cause of his death was the general breaking down of the constitution. He was the son of John Baynes, and was born in Rome, February 24, 1878. He received his preparatory training in the Rome Free Academy. While in Cornell Mr. Baynes was an excellent scholar and esteemed by all who knew him. He maintained a high standing in his studies and his death cuts short a most promising career.

GOVERNOR FLOWER DEAD.

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unfortunate people ashore and make them comfortable." He sent the passengers ashore and ordered the militia to arrest them for violating the injunction—but to confine them in the comfortable hotel.

Mr. Flower went to the Chicago Convention and fought free silver in 1896. In no wise disheartened by defeat there, he kept on prophesying good times for the whole country. When the war came with Spain he still preached good times, though the average Wall Street man was groaning over possible European complications. He was invariably cheerful, and had well earned the name of "the Optimist."

Mr. Flower took up Brooklyn Rapid Transit less than two years ago, buying from 20,000 to 30,000 shares at about 25 when the capital stock was only \$25,000,000. He absorbed many subordinate lines, among them the Nassau Electric Company, and increased the capital stock to \$45,000,000, and by his extraordinarily successful manipulation put the price up to 137. His holdings in Brooklyn Rapid Transit alone, which cost him two years ago little more than \$500,000, were worth on the day of his death more than \$3,000,000.

Mr. Flower was one of the founders of the Federal Steel Trust, whose stock already issued is \$99,737,800. Since its organization the common stock has risen from 29 to 70, and the preferred stock from 69 to 90. Governor Flower's profits from this stock alone are estimated by insiders at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The company was organized on September 9.

Governor Flower's office was the centre of the speculation and investment accounts in the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Flower's holding in this was so large that it has been called for many years a Flower stock. It sold at 80 last year. It has since paid a 20 per cent stock dividend, and is now selling at 115. Mr. Flower was probably richer by at least \$2,500,000 by the rise of Rock Island in the last ten months.

Of People's Gas, of Chicago, the successor of the Chicago Gas Trust, Mr. Flower was a heavy purchaser of the stock all the way up from \$60 to \$75 per share last year, and it is now selling above \$120. He was also one of the founders of the International Paper Trust, and this is the only property Mr. Flower had touched in the last year out of which he did not make profits which could be counted only in millions of dollars.

Good authorities estimate that Governor Flower's profits in the last eighteen months in Wall Street had exceeded \$10,000,000. He had become in that time the acknowledged speculative leader in the financial markets of the United States.

Mr. Flower married Sarah M. Woodruff, a daughter of Morris M. Woodruff of Watertown, on Dec. 26, 1859. Three children were born, of whom only one survives, Emma Gertrude, who is the wife of John B. Taylor.

Mr. Flower was for years one of the wardens of St. Thomas's Episcopal church on Fifth Avenue, New York.

In 1892-94 Mr. Flower was a trustee of the University by reason of his office. In 1895 he was elected trustee, and in the fall of 1897, upon the death of Mr. Sage, he became Chariman of the Board. He gave to the University the best of his counsel and judgment, devoting much time to its affairs and attending the meetings of the Trustees whenever the pressing cares of his vast private enterprises would permit.

In his death the University has lost a most generous friend. As trustee, he manifested the deepest interest in accomplishing the great purposes of the Founder. Not alone by counsel and advice was this interest made known. In the most practical manner and with the same conscientious attention to detail that marked his control of his private affairs, Mr. Flower sought to place Cornell still higher in the list of the world's noblest institutions of learning, sparing neither time nor purse to secure the full realization of his hopes. His place will not easily be filled.

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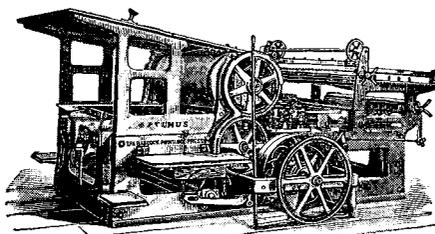
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## GOVERNOR FLOWER.

Another of Cornell's benefactors has passed away. His gifts to the University, like those of other benefactors of the University, and his efforts in its behalf were made quietly and without ostentation. A full appreciation of his services will come in future years.

To those who knew him best, he did not seem to have the qualities of a successful politician or of a financial leader. Yet it was chiefly in politics and finance that he won his highest distinction and the respect and confidence of the public.

He was through and through a self-made man. Even for an American career, which knows no bounds, the career of Roswell Pettibone Flower was extraordinary. In business, in politics he was very successful. He did a great deal for his fellow-men and few men have been held in higher esteem by the plain people than he. Honest and straightforward, he won and kept the respect of the community by qualities which any man would be fortunate to possess and by deeds which any man might be proud to perform.

## THE CAMPUS MEETINGS.

The custom of holding meetings of the whole student body on the Campus during the spring term, inaugurated a year or two ago, is continued this year with the best of results. At the first one of the term, an account of which will be found elsewhere, there was no end of enthusiasm, and the loyal spirit shown would have gladdened the heart of every old alumnus who had chanced to be there.

The alumni, indeed, cannot overestimate the importance of these campus meetings to undergraduate life and college spirit. The great effect is that they center undergraduate interest around the Campus; they lead the students there for other purposes than those of work. They furnish a meeting place at which all can meet

on a common footing for the sake of good fellowship. They intensify and broaden college spirit and bring out that which is best in college men—their loyalty to a worthy cause. It is the growth of that spirit and that loyalty which is needed to make Cornell one of the greatest and grandest universities in the land.

Alumni can co-operate with the undergraduates in making these meetings successful and we hope to see many a "grad." following the example of Harry Taylor and attending these meetings, and, if not by a speech, by their mere presence, helping to instill into the meeting a true Cornell spirit. Another Campus meeting will be given on Monday night, May 29th, the day before the second 'Varsity race, and it is earnestly hoped that many alumni will plan to come on a day early and attend this meeting given in honor of the crews.

## THE THESIS OPTIONAL.

An important step was taken on Saturday by the Department of Arts and Sciences in removing the requirement of a thesis for graduation in the Academic Department. Under the new ruling, while no student in the Academic Department is required to write a thesis, any student deemed competent may be allowed to write a thesis for which a maximum credit of nine hours is to be allowed. This action of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences follows the precedent set by the Colleges of Law and Architecture and is, we believe, directly in line with the policy embodied in the elective system. It is not to be construed as meaning that the Faculty do not desire the writing of theses, but that on the contrary they believe that some students, who if obliged to write a thesis would do it perfunctorily, can get more benefit from other work; that possibly some, for example those intending to go into business, do not need the special training which the preparation of a thesis gives; and that the writing of a thesis is to be taken seriously and a student ought not to be permitted to write one unless he is both well qualified and anxious to do so.

Good results are sure to result from the change. The time of many professors is now largely taken up in helping unwilling and mediocre students to prepare a perfunctory, mediocre, windy effort which will never be consulted after graduation; hereafter professors can give their time only to students who will do well with their theses, and can thus accomplish a vast saving. Again, the average quality of the undergraduate thesis in the Academic Department will be greatly raised. Incidentally, considerable space in the Library will be saved for more solid literature. Above all, the writing of a thesis in this department will be regarded as a mark of ability and an honor.

## THE SAGE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

Continued from Page 48.

Professor Titchener has translated and co-operated in the translation of several works from the German; he has published "An Outline of Psychology" (1896) and "A Primer of Psychology" (1898). He is co-editor of *Mind* and of *The American Journal of Psychology*, and has contributed many articles and notices to scientific and philosophical journals.

Charles DeGarmo received his earlier education in Illinois public schools and in the Illinois State Normal University, from which he graduated in 1873. He spent 1883-1886 studying in Germany, giving special attention to history, art, economics, and philosophy, and receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Halle. The four years following his return from Germany he spent as professor of modern languages in the Normal University. During 1890-91 he was professor of psychology in the University of Illinois. From 1891 to 1898 he was president of Swarthmore College, resigning this position to become professor of the science and art of education at Cornell. Dr. DeGarmo has published "A Drill Book in Dictionary Work" (in collaboration); "The Essentials of Method;" a translation of Lindner's "Empirical Psychology;" "Tales of Troy;" "Herbart and the Herbartians;" etc., beside editing numerous books and periodicals and publishing frequent articles in educational journals. Since 1891 Dr. DeGarmo has been a member of the National Council of Education; he is a member of the American Philosophical Association, and has been president of the National Herbart Society since its foundation in 1892.

Professor DeGarmo has just drawn up, at President Schurman's request, a plan for a Teachers' College at Cornell, the purpose of which is to afford professional, training for teachers of secondary and normal schools, and to prepare men for positions as superintendents for city school systems. In short, it is believed that such a college, standing in close relation to the other departments of the University, would prove as great an advantage to students proposing to become teachers, as the Colleges of Law, Engineering, and Agriculture are to those who enter those professions. It is confidently believed that such a college as Professor DeGarmo has planned will soon be established at Cornell.

Evander Bradley McGilvary was born in Siam, where his father is still a missionary of the Presbyterian Church. He was graduated from Davidson College, N. C., and afterwards entered Princeton Theological Seminary. After graduating from the Seminary, he was for a year fellow and instructor at Princeton. Declining an offer of a chair in his alma mater, he returned to Siam, and for two years was engaged in translating the New Testament into the language of that country. At the end of that time he was recalled by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, because of his frank avowal that he sympathized with the views of the Old Testament for which Dr. Briggs had been condemned. On his arrival at San Francisco he at once found a position in the University of California, and after three years spent in studying and teaching philosophy, received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution, and was promoted to an assistant professorship. Professor

McGilvary has a brilliant record as a teacher, and has published a number of articles in *The Philosophical Review* and in *Mind* which have attracted much attention among philosophical scholars.

William Alexander Hammond was born in New Athens, southeastern Ohio, and received his preliminary education in the public schools there. In 1885 he was graduated A.B. from Harvard, after having pursued philosophical studies under Dr. McCosh and others at Princeton. In the autumn of 1885 he was appointed lecturer in classics at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, which position he filled for three years. During the years 1888-91 he was a student of philosophy and languages at the University of Leipzig, and received the degree of Ph.D. there in 1891. On the formation of the Sage School of Philosophy in 1891, Dr. Hammond was appointed instructor in ancient and mediæval philosophy, and at the end of that year, was promoted to be assistant professor. His dissertation on "The Notion of Virtue in the Platonic Dialogues" was published in the Harvard Classical Studies, vol. iii. He has written articles on Positivism and Aristotelianism in the *Chicago Dial*, an article on Hylozoism in *The Philosophical Review*, besides contributing many reviews, notes, etc. to the *Review* and to other journals.

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**PORTO RICO.**

**An Interesting Lecture by Robert T. Hill, '87.**

On Monday evening before a large audience of town and gown, Robert T. Hill, '87, delivered an illustrated lecture on "Porto Rico." Since graduation Mr. Hill has been very active in geological work and is at present on the Geological Survey of the United States. He spent the past year in Porto Rico and the other Antilles gathering material for his book regarding these islands, which is conceded to be the best yet published.

Mr. Hill first described the discovery of the island by General Miles, after an almost unknown existence of three hundred years. He pointed out, as the distinguishing feature of the island, the wonderful variety of its scenery, in which respect it affords a marked contrast to Cuba. The island has scarcely one-twelfth the area of Cuba, being about the size of the latter's smallest province. It is the smallest of the Antilles, yet is the most densely populated as well as the most productive.

The climate of the island is exceedingly agreeable and healthful. Although the thermometer averages 80° F., yet the conditions are ameliorated by the cool sea breezes. December, January, and February are the coolest months, but really the island enjoys perpetual summer.

Porto Rico is decidedly a wet country. There is considerable difference in the precipitation, but the average rainfall is about 120 inches a year. All but the southern coast is bathed with nightly showers of mist. Even the sun seems to weep, and the stars seem to drop tears upon the island. Yet withal, the air is very pleasant. In the months of January, February, March, and April especially the islands presents an unusual attractiveness to the traveller.

In 1887, the census credited Porto Rico with a population of 800,000, of whom 480,000 were whites, 250,000 colored, and the rest blacks. Of these 700,000 were illiterate, only 100,000 being able both to read and to write. The density of the island is 221 to the square mile, equal to that of most European countries. The natives are bright, sagacious, fond of amusements, particularly gambling, and exceedingly hospitable.

Chief exports are sugar, coffee, and tobacco. Pastoral habits characterize a large percentage of the islanders, as will be seen from the fact that they supply the other Antilles with beef. Porto Rico is essentially the land of the farmer and is most highly cultivated.

There are four disconnected lines of railway in the island, with a total mileage of about 147 English miles. The highways present extremes of excellence and worthlessness. Several banks do business on the island, some even issuing notes, which possess little value outside the place of issue. Manufacturing is considerable but only enough for domestic usage.

In closing, Mr. Hill said that the island offers no inducements to skilled labor, as there are already seventy trades represented. There are no mines or minerals, and no opportunities for builders of cities. The introduction of electricity would be a boon to the island, but what is needed more than all else is good roads.

The island is a veritable tropical garden, where fruits and produce of

all sorts grow with little or no attention. The hills cry aloud for agricultural experimentation. Mountains invite invalids. Educational leaders are in great demand. The monetary and political systems need reorganization. The natives like American rule and for the industrious planter or the reformer, the island presents untold openings.

**The Yale Crew.**

In the Boston *Globe* for May 14, Albert H. Barclay has the following to say concerning the work and prospects of the Yale crew:

The work of the 'Varsity crew has been progressing quietly during the past fortnight. Several of the old coaches have come up to see the crew, and they all seemed to be fairly well satisfied with the way the boat is going.

It is expected that Alfred Cowles, captain of the '86 crew, will return to New Haven about June 1, and remain with the crew until after the race at New London.

Mr. Cowles is a firm believer in what is known as the old Yale stroke. During his last visit he shortened up the length of the slide and put the seats back on a horizontal plane. It was announced that this was only a minor change in the rigging of the boat, but any one familiar with rowing knows differently.

The slide that Yale used last season was the English slide. It meant more body work, a longer reach on the catch, and a harder swing back with the shoulders. The old Yale idea was a slide 16 inches long with very little body swing. This is what Yale has returned to.

Yale graduates are not at all satisfied that this change will be for the best. The crew that Yale produced last season was undoubtedly as fast as any crew that Yale has had. The men who rowed under Mr. Cook last season had the greatest faith in his methods and although they did not win, they have never made any criticism of the way they were coached. It is therefore a radical step to throw aside the changes that Mr. Cook made and go back to principles that he discarded because he believed that they were out of date.

This change makes the present crew all the more of an experiment. If Yale fails to win this year there will be plenty of men ready to lay the blame upon the change that has been made in going back to the old style stroke.

There is no denying the fact that the eliminating of Cornell from the boating question at Yale has taken away a good deal of the interest that centered on the crew last year. Despite the fact that Yale never cared for Cornell as a rival, the fact that Cornell has beaten her added interest to boating at Yale.

As Harvard has only won from Yale twice since 1884 Yale naturally expects to beat Harvard this year and for this reason the undergraduate is not giving much thought to boating. A good many of the undergraduates are sorry that Yale is not going to have another chance at Cornell, but the graduates consider it just as well for Yale to devote herself to Harvard for the present, at least.

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**ORATORICAL LEAGUE CONTEST**

**Arrangements Perfected for a Successful Meeting.**

It is doubtful at this writing whether Herrick C. Allen, Cornell's representative in the Central Oratorical League contest, will be able to appear on that occasion. He has been very ill at the Infirmary for over a week and may not recover in time. Should he not speak, it would be a great disappointment to every one, for he would undoubtedly have made a splendid appearance. If it be necessary, one of the other competitors or perhaps a Woodford speaker will be put on instead. It is earnestly hoped, however, that Allen will be able to speak.

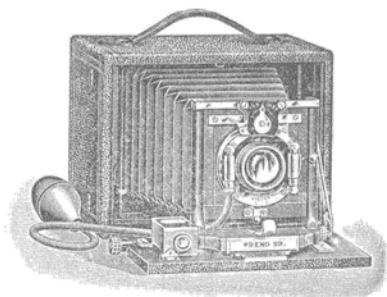
We had hoped to give a sketch of each of the contestants in this number, but the information was not received. Delegates and representatives from each of the four Western colleges have been chosen, and will arrive in Ithaca on Thursday and Friday. Pennsylvania and Columbia will send delegates but no contestants, this being their first year in the league.

The visitors will be entertained by the Faculty and some by the different fraternities. A boat-ride on the lake has been arranged for Friday afternoon, in time to see the afternoon races between the crews. Coming in from the ride, all will be taken to the Dutch Kitchen for supper. It will be in the nature of a banquet, being open to the public. The Glee Club will sing there and the representative visitors and members of the Faculty will respond to toasts. The room seats but 150 comfortably, and will be easily filled. Persons desiring tickets should address C. C. Whinery, 29 Osmun Place.

The contest is scheduled for 8:30 p. m. at the Armory, which will be appropriately decorated in the colors of the different universities.

Cornell is to be congratulated upon having secured the contest for this year, as she has been in the league but two years. It is a new experience for her. The novelty, added to the attractiveness of the occasion, will undoubtedly draw a large and enthusiastic visiting delegation. The University will turn out in force.

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## THE FUTURE OF POETRY.

Essay Read by Goldwin Smith  
at Cornell—Poem by Richard  
Hovey.

At the public literary exercises of the Psi Upsilon convention, last Thursday evening, Professor Goldwin Smith read an essay on "The Future of Poetry," of which we print the major part verbatim. The whole essay appeared in the *New York Sun* of May 14.

There is a break in our line of great poets. Some seem to fancy that the break is the end—that the kingdom of science has come and that the kingdom of imagination has passed away. At Verona they showed me the tomb of Juliet. I thought they might as well have shown me the tomb of Ariel. Is Ariel now to be consigned to the tomb? On the fairy bank where hitherto the wild thyme of poetry has been blowing is the wild thyme to blow no more, and all henceforth to be strict science and practical utility? Not unless human nature is profoundly changed. There is, however, a remarka-



GOLDWIN SMITH.

ble break. When in England the other day we looked about for a poet laureate there was embarrassment, and it was not embarrassment of riches. Nor can I hear of any first-class poets in other languages than ours. I inquired of an expert. He sends me a list of names, owning at the same time that none of them are first-class. Were I to read them over you would think that he was right. Perhaps ardent admirers would put in a word for Kipling as one who has shown the power, but Kipling's serious poems as yet are few and on a small scale.

Does poetry belong only to the infancy or the youth of humanity? Is it destined, when the race comes to ripe wisdom and scientific maturity, to pass away? Or is it destined to be a perpetual companion of our nature, an unending source of enjoyment, solace, and relief?

The march of science through the ages is even and steady, when superstition does not interfere, and as fast as invention can produce the instruments. But poets and artists seem to come in groups, with no very definite law, but in a general connection with critical epochs of national life. In Hellas the Persian wars were followed by the Attic drama and the art of Phidias. Amid the civil wars of Rome comes Lucretius, offering a haven of peace from their distractions as well as freedom from the terrors of superstition. When the wars are over and the Augustan age brings peace with grandeur, the poets Virgil, Horace, Ovid float like halcyons on the calm and sunlit waters. Then there is a decline, until at last Claudian is born out of due time. Dante manifestly springs from the turbulent, factious, yet intense, serious, and religious life of the Italian republics. The golden age of French and Spanish poetry, mainly dramatic, corresponds with that of French and Spanish greatness. Chaucer comes with an age of galvanized chivalry and at the same time of the religious reform which inspires his picture of a good parish priest in contrast to the general laxity of the clergy, and shows him to be a contemporary of Piers Ploughman. It is needless to say how the Elizabethan literature is linked with the Elizabethan era, with the renewal of national life. the

Reformation, the struggle against the Catholic powers. The Puritan Revolution has its poet in Milton and, by reaction, in Dryden. The reign of Anne is not ill-named Augustan, as it was, like that of Augustus, a season of political calm, feelingly sweet after the storm, and gave birth to a jubilant poetry, hooped and periwigged, yet brilliant in its way. With the European revolution at the end of the century comes a galaxy of poets. On the side of the revolution there are Byron and Shelley, and I suppose we may say Burns and Keats, though Keats is socially almost colorless; on the other side are Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, when they had got over their youthful illusions, and Walter Scott. American poetry seems to be little connected with national history. It probably felt the influence of the parent tree more than that of the offset. The War of Secession produced nothing that could be called poetry unless it was "John Brown" and "My Maryland." It seems especially difficult for originality of whatever kind to spring from anything but the wild stock, and this may be a reason among others, for forbearing to extirpate in the name of higher civilization, perhaps self-styled, all the wild stocks of humanity. Walt Whitman is tremendously American, but he is not in verse. Edgar Allan Poe has only shown what he might have done had he been true, instead of tragically untrue, to his art and to himself.

[Professor Smith now shows that the same is true of music, sculpture, and painting.]

What is poetry? In the larger but less common sense it is anything impassioned, vivid, sublime, touching, anything which fires the fancy or melts the heart. You find it in orators, preachers, essayists, novelists, and historians as well as in poets. In the narrower and more common sense it is anything in verse, even didactic matter, such as we have in Cowper; even philosophic matter, such as we have in Pope's "Essay on Man;" even scientific matter, which forms the bulk of Lucretius. There is a species of composition between verse and prose in passionate and rhythmical prose, such as that of Walt Whitman. We may assign this to whatever category we please. But the common meaning of poetry is composition in verse. Why verse has charms, why it is so aptly married to deep emotion or soaring fancy, it would be difficult to say. I am not aware that the charm of music, which is inarticulate poetry, has been analyzed by the physiologists. We feel what we can hardly explain.

What is the end of poetry? On this, as well as on the character and endowments of the poet, much grandiloquence has been expended. Aristotle would make it the end of tragedy, which he seems to think the most important kind of poetry, to purify by dramatic teaching our passions of terror and pity. Aristotle is an august intelligence, and communion with him was not a bad point of our old Oxford curriculum, but I cannot help doubting whether he ever went to the play with the set purpose of purifying his passions. He went, I fancy, as we do, for pleasure. Pleasure surely is the end of poetry. It is pleasure of the highest and most refined kind, pleasure which itself elevates and refines, but it is pleasure. Pleasure to us mortals is an end in itself. It is no less necessary in its way than food. Without a fair measure of it, character would sour, intellect would shrivel, life would become a burden. The kinds of pleasure differ as Shakespeare or Bacon differs from a sybarite or a hog; and they both mark and enhance the differences in those by whom they are enjoyed, but to all of us pleasure is an end.

[Referring to Carlyle's dictum that if a man has anything to say he can say it in plain prose, Mr. Smith shows that the difference between prose and poetry lies in the pleasure the latter affords.]

Will science kill poetry? There is a well-known passage of Darwin's life from which it would appear that in him science had killed the higher æsthetic tastes. His feeling for poetry he confesses is entirely gone. But he speaks of this not as the general effect of science, but merely as his own case, and not as an emancipation but as an atrophy. Science had not killed the æsthetic tastes in Huxley and Tyndall. It had not killed the religious emotions, which are somewhat akin to poetry, in Faraday, who belonged to a fervently religious sect. Tyndall, with whom I had the happiness of being very intimate, always avowed himself a materialist, proclaiming that in matter was the potential-

ity of all life; but a man less materialistic in the coarse sense of the term, or more open to the emotions to which poets minister, I have seldom known. Why should the scientific view of the world kill the poetical view? Our knowledge of the earth's motion does not put an end to sunrise and sunset, to the fresh glories of opening day, or to the pensive glories of its close. Tennyson can fit his poetry to the scientific system \* \* as he can turn theology, sociology, and philosophy into poetry. \* \*

Is it likely that humanity, with its affections and its passions, its joys and its sorrows, its tragedies and comedies, will cease to afford abundant material to the poet? Truly, if the necessarian hypothesis could be made good and science could prove us all to be as Huxley said we were, automatons, mere machines of fate, much of the poetry of humanity might be lost. But the necessarian hypothesis never can be made good. It must remain at most a hypothesis forever. Motive, no doubt, must precede action and action follows motive. But how? That is the question. We cannot observe the process as we observe mechanical or chemical causation. There is room for an unseen element or factor. We have nothing to which to appeal but our consciousness; and our consciousness, through the whole process of deliberation, determination, self-approval or self-reproach, tells us that, though limited by pre-existing character and by circumstances, we are, after all, not automatons, but, in a qualified sense, free. Humanity in civilized countries is all the time growing more sensitive, and the more sensitive it grows the more welcome to it surely the delight and the balm of poetry will be.

Is it likely that the sights and voices of nature or the general picturesqueness and romance of the outward world will fail the poet in the future? It is not unlikely that as the world fills up and becomes more industrial and commercial it loses somewhat in romance. The railway invades the Westmoreland lakes regardless of Wordsworth's protest. Commerce is turning Niagara into an electric machine. It is conceivable that Europe may have been most beautiful and poetical in the sixteenth century, when each city stood, amid sylvan beauties unprofaned, within its own walls, a coronet of towers, with no hideous suburbs and no cottages of factory hands in murky rows. Costume also was then far more picturesque. Only you were at the disadvantage of being liable to have your coronet of towers stormed by the lansquenets, your quaintly gabled house looted, yourself and your picturesquely clad family put to the sword. Travel has certainly lost its romance. A railroad runs up the Righi. In the once secluded valleys of the Alps, where you used to wander with your knapsack from one little auberge to another, monster hotels rise. The romance of travel is now hardly to be found anywhere but in Thibet. But neither the railroad up the Righi nor the hotels under the Matterhorn can quench the spiritual glories of the Alpine snow peaks. Perhaps human poetry has rather been repressed in Switzerland by the overwhelming poetry of nature.

[Commerce and the stress of industrial life, far from killing poetry, "ought to enhance its value as a solace and relief." If mystery be necessary for poetry, the revelations of science have made the mystery of life and the universe greater than ever before. As an aid to memory it is true that poetry has no longer any use.]

The taste for art, the sister of poetry, instead of declining, is more intense than ever. Every relic of Hellenic art is passionately sought and prized beyond measure.

The æsthetic taste has not so much departed as taken a new form. The poem has for the time been ousted by the novel. Darwin still finds pleasure in the novel, though he admits that it is a descent from the higher æsthetic tastes, those for poetry and art. Novels, we are told, come out at the rate of two in every three days. Novel writing has become a trade and a manufacture. It is by far the most lucrative kind of literary production, and after all the servants of the Muse must live. Not poetry only, but almost all serious reading, except perhaps controversial theology, is almost drowned in a tidal wave of fiction. How vast is the circulation of novels every public librarian knows. The power of creating characters, endowing them with a life apart from that of their creator, and setting them to play their various parts on the stage of life before us, if not the most im-

portant, is about the rarest of all gifts. Shakespeare, of course, had it in a supreme degree. Jane Austen had it in almost equal perfection, though she exercised it on an infinitely humbler field, and unluckily on a state of society which has now passed away. It was not likely that the gift would be multiplied by miracle to meet the enormously increased demand. Consequently many, probably most, of the innumerable novels are written without the gift. A really good novel is an excellent thing; it takes us happily out of ourselves. But have the people who read what one sees heaped on the stalls at watering places ever read Scott, Austen, Thackeray, and Dickens? The materials of sensation have to be sought in all quarters. Theology, social science, philosophy, and history are laid under contribution to furnish interest to a vapid tale. Truth and art are thereby sacrificed at the same time. When every other stimulant fails recourse is had to the red pepper of immorality. What can be the mental and moral state of those who live upon poor novels filled with false ideals of character, the ideal changing with every new tale? Stories like "King Solomon's Mines" and the detective tales at least show genuine inventiveness; they amuse and they do not preach. Most unpalatable is the preaching novel—the cup which is tendered you of wine not only poor in itself but flavored with nauseous drugs. This cannot last forever. The materials of sensation must at last be exhausted if the appetite is not sated. Our generation craves for excitement; the next may crave for repose, and may find it again in noble verse.

Three first-class poets, Tennyson, Arnold, and Browning, within the last few years have left the scene. In them did the art show any symptoms of decline? Tennyson, as a poet of beauty in all its spheres, moral, spiritual, or material, in nature as well as in man, seems to me to have been without a peer. If there is anything which at all indicates decline it is not failure, but rather predominance of art. In the great poets of the last age, Cowper, Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley, and Scott, nothing is more remarkable or more endearing than their perfect spontaneity. It makes us willing to forgive an occasional lack of finish. In them art is instrumental and subordinate; they write from the heart.

Matthew Arnold, a long friendship with whom commenced in college days is among my most cherished memories, was outwardly at least a curious contrast to his heroic, intensely earnest, and somewhat austere sire. He wore somewhat the appearance of levity. He was, however, certainly serious as well as attractive and effective in his writings on religion, on society, and on manners, as he was most zealous in his practical work for the improvement of national education. But even in his writings on the greatest subjects there is a predominant regard for literary form. He was above all things an artist, a critic, and a connoisseur. He strangely disparaged Shelley's poems, preferring to them the letters, probably because the passionate enthusiasm of the poems somewhat offended his sense of art, which found perfect satisfaction in Keats. In the more elaborate of his own poems, such as "Tristram and Iseult," there is something artificial, while "Sohrab and Rustum" is an avowed imitation of the Homeric style and wears artificiality on its face. Pleasure, I have ventured to maintain, is the end of poetry, and I confess that I have had more pleasure in reading Arnold's simpler things, such as the lines on the death of the Dachshund or those on Goethe, Byron, and Wordsworth. But I do not mean in poetry any more than in art to dispute the verdict of the trained connoisseur. But in the works of a great poet there is something for all of us.

Of Browning I really speak almost with trembling, though I happen to know that his great expositor in Cornell is now far away. I feel like a man killing a cow in Hindoostan. If I fail to see what men of superior intellect and far deeper students of poetry than I am do see, it is ten to one that the error is on my side. But I have always failed to see a poet in Browning, except when, as in the Dramatic Lyrics and other pieces, he is level with the common intelligence. In these I pay hearty homage to his poetic power, and only wish that he had given us more of them. In the pieces which are the special study of the Browning clubs I am unable to recognize either the poetic beauty of the language or the melody of the verse, while the philosophic meaning I can well understand needs Browning clubs, and very powerful Browning clubs, to extract it. In metaphysics obscurity is permitted. What would metaphysics be with-

out it? But the great poets are not obscure. Homer is as clear as day; so is the dialogue of the Greek tragedians when the text is sound, though in the choruses there is an obscurity which is perhaps a convention of the Bacchic rite. Shakespeare, when the text is not corrupt, is perfectly clear; so is Dante, except when some allusion has been lost. The same can be said of all the great modern poets. It can be said of all the great writers. The subject may be hard, but if it is the writer that is obscure, the obscurity may safely be set down not to the depth of the stream but to its muddiness. In the Dramatic Lyrics, however, and other unmythical pieces of Browning, nobody sees symptoms of decline. It is perhaps a tribute to the power of poetry that he, like Lucretius, should have chosen to commend his philosophy to us by clothing it in verse.

Tennyson, I have said, seems to me without a rival as the poet-priest of beauty. If there is anything in him which suggests a comparative lack of spontaneity it is extreme elaboration of detail, a fault, if it be one, readily overlooked in one whose detail and finish are so exquisite, who turns everything, even things the least poetic, into poetry with marvellous ease. \* \* Tennyson, however, perfectly represents his generation, which is not only later than that of Byron, Wordsworth, and Shelley, but different in character from theirs. It may be said of him that he not so much holds up the mirror to the age as is himself the magic mirror on which its perfect reflection falls. All features of the age, social, scientific, philosophical, and political; its conflicting tendencies, its doubts, its aspirations, its vague hope of Arthurian millennium of universal brotherhood, truth, and nobleness; its lassitudes and fits of despondency which its strain produces, are faithfully imaged in his verse. The poets before him, Cowper, Bryon, Shelley and Wordsworth, had in one way or another impressed themselves on their age. Not least the gentle Cowper, who was the Rousseau of England in leading public taste back to nature, while he was happily not destined to lead to the guillotine. \* \* There is not much action in him. The apparent action in "The Idylls of the King" is that of the legend. There is not much creation in him. His stories, such as that of the Lord of Burleigh and that of Enoch Arden are given him, though rendered by him with extraordinary beauty. You cannot imagine him writing the Iliad or the Paradise Lost. When he tries the drama he betrays an absence of dramatic power redeemed by the charming language, the beauty of the idyllic passages, and the melody of the verse. We feel in him often that languor which is the reaction from general restlessness. Homer's Ulysses is intensely practical, the soul of definite enterprise; Tennyson's Ulysses is a visionary and aimless rover, ready to sail forth at a venture in the vague hope that the gulfs will wash him down to the happy isles. Characteristic figures are the faintly smiling Adeline, the melancholy Lady of Shalott, and Mariana in her Moated Grange. In that most exquisite of the minor pieces, "The Miller's Daughter," the life of the pair is a pensive though happy dream which even a cradle would have disturbed. They have had a child, but it has died, so they wander forth by themselves in pensive happiness on the twilight wold.

[Professor Smith shows further how Tennyson reflects his age, by dwelling on the lines in "Maud," "Let it go or stay," etc., concerning the Crimean War, which show "a burst of recurring barbarism brought on by a satiety of civilization," and by referring to the picture in "To Maurice," concerning which he says:]

\* \* This is our martial spirit. We sit at ease in our villa chatting over the wine, or in our music hall shouting over the rum, while we are launching hatred, slaughter, and havoc upon Christendom and sending brave men to bloody graves.

My conclusion is, then, that of those who are now listening to me many may look forward to seeing the line of great poets renewed, perhaps to seeing such another group as adorned the early part of the century, with the richness of their poetry enhanced by the progress of thought, the increase of sensibility, and the deepening interest of life. In the meantime we have the heritage of the poetic past from Homer to Tennyson—enough to keep alive the taste for poetry and to inspire new poets. The poems of Homer did belong to the youth of the race and to a phase of humanity far dif-

ferent from that in which we live. Nevertheless, they are still ours.

Richard Hovey, of New York, the poet of the convention, then read a poem of more than average merit. Through his courtesy THE NEWS is enabled to give the opening and closing lines which are as follows:

Fair college of the quiet inland lake  
And beautiful, fair name that like a bell  
Rings out its clear, sheer call of joy,  
Cornell!  
Its call of high, undaunted dares that  
wake  
The hearts of men with fervors for thy  
sake  
And for thy sake with endless hopes that  
swell!  
Hail first to thee, with praise for thy bold  
youth,  
Thy fearless challenge in the ranks of  
truth,  
Thy forward footing into the unknown!  
The new in knowledge that is old in  
being  
Wrenched from the dark and morning-  
ed for our seeing.  
This is the legend on the banners blown,  
Mightier the foes yet that are still to  
smite,  
And fiercer yet the fields we still must  
fight.  
But thou, a David of the sunrise cause,  
In the first dawn of the defiant day,  
Startled the mumbling hosts that bar the  
way—  
Thou, a young Spartan of the days to be,  
Made the vast horde of Persian darkness  
pause.  
And bade our band think of Thermopylae.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Let us take up our work as a nation, the  
work of the day,  
Clasp hands with our brothers, as English,  
and who shall say nay?  
And who shall say nay to our navies,  
the ships of us, sons of the sea,  
And who shall say nay to our empires,  
to the law that was set for the free?  
But the best is the bond that's between us,  
the bond of the brothers in blood,  
The bond of the men that keep silence,  
as the night when it falls on the flood,  
As the night when it fall on the vastness,  
the splendor and love of the wave,  
The bond of the English forever, the bond  
of the free and the brave.

**Ratio of Teachers to Students in American Universities.**

The following table, from an exchange, shows the ratio of the teaching force to the number of students in ten of the largest universities of the country. The first column gives the number of persons composing the faculty, including instructors of all grades; the second gives the total number of students enrolled in the institution; the third shows the proportion of students to teachers:

	Faculty.	Students.	Ratio.
Johns Hopkins . . . . .	123	641	5.2
Cornell . . . . .	328	2038	6.2
California . . . . .	286	2391	8.3
Northwestern . . . . .	222	2019	9.1
Columbia . . . . .	303	2185	9.2
Harvard . . . . .	411	3901	9.4
Yale . . . . .	255	2500	9.7
Chicago . . . . .	212	2307	10.9
Pennsylvania . . . . .	258	2834	10.9
Michigan . . . . .	222	3192	14.4
Total . . . . .	2620	24008	9.1

**American Society of Mechanical Engineers.**

The following graduates of Sibley College have joined the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, being elected at the recent Washington meeting:

As full members: E. T. Adams, '94; O. P. Cummings, '94; H. G. Geer, '93; C. E. Houghton, '94 Grad.; William F. McLaren, '94.

Associates: F. J. Emeny, '95; E. Yawger, '91.

Promoted to full membership: G. W. Bissell, '88; P. M. Chamberlain, '90; C. H. Smith, '85.

Promoted to associate membership: E. M. Hagar, '94 Grad.

Elected junior members: S. G. Colt, '95; A. Cowperthwait, '94; D. A. Mason, '94; J. Seix, Jr., '98; J. P. Young, '94, M.E. '97.

**CAMPUS MEETING.**

**The First One a Great Success.**

The heart of every alumnus of Cornell would have thrilled with pride and pleasure could he have been present at the "Campus meeting" on Friday evening, and there seen the grand display of true Cornell spirit. We do not have to look far into the past to see the time when it was difficult to get together any large or representative body of undergraduates at any common meeting place,—in fact there seemed to be no real center of college life,—and it was truly gratifying to see gathered together on our Campus, the true center of all our love for Cornell, fully one thousand enthusiastic Cornellians. Under the trees by Lincoln Hall they gathered to join in the dear old songs, give down our rousing slogan, and learn of those interests which are nearest the heart of every undergraduate.

The meeting was given in honor of the baseball team, which was to meet "Penn" the next day, and the members of the team were present in a body. Harry Taylor, '88, presided, and, although he announced that he is now "a great lawyer and agent of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition," he showed that his sympathies still lie with the sport in which he figured so prominently in college. After the singing of "Alma Mater," President Crane was introduced. He made a few reminiscences, looking at matters from the point of view of his old alma mater, Princeton, and from that of his adopted college, Cornell. He recalled the scenes at the ball game in '96, when Cornell defeated Princeton at Percy Field, and then compared the college life of his day with that of to-day,— "in his time they didn't even have a spring term course in photography." He then spoke of the broadening influence of Cornell and Cornell spirit, and pointed out the great influence for good which athletics has in our modern college life.

The Mandolin Club then rendered a selection, after which Professor Morse Stephens made a few remarks on "baseball as he didn't know it," explaining how he always patronized our ball games, even though he knew very little about them, and how cricket is the game with which he is more familiar. Captain Murtaugh spoke about baseball "as he does know it," and told of the encouraging prospects for the game on Saturday. The Glee Club was then called upon for another number and sang "The Passing Regiment," after which Louis Fuertes, '97, entertained the crowd.

Commodore Gould of the Varsity then said a few words about the prospects of the crew, and made an earnest appeal for that spirit which backs to the very last any and every Cornell team, whether victorious or defeated, and is loyal to all for the sake of the Cornell which they represent. Mr. Ebersole, accompanied by the Glee Club, sang several humorous songs, and then Professor Willcox, baseball advisory member of the Athletic Council, spoke of the work of the team and made an appeal for the support of the team. The Mandolin Club played one more selection, followed by the Glee Club in "The Soldier Loves his General's Fame." The whole gathering then joined in singing the "Evening Song," after which the meeting broke up. Red fire was then lighted all around the Campus to light the way of all as they went to their homes. The meeting was over,

but the influence of it will be felt for a long time throughout our college life.

**THE RETIRING SUN BOARD.**

**Review of Their Work—Recommendation to the New Board.**

In handing over the *Sun* to our successors in office, thus early in the term, we have departed somewhat from the custom of previous *Sun* boards; but nevertheless wisely, we believe; for by our so doing they will receive three weeks' experience in running the paper, under the tutelage of the old board. This will not only better qualify them for their work next year, but may enable them to institute some much needed changes at the opening of the new college year.

To review the work of the '99 editors, it would seem that our most important action was the introduction of the all-competitive system of election. Class-elected editors have as a rule done indifferent work. After a year's trial, the new method has been found to work, in the main, exceedingly well, furnishing the *Sun* with able men, and with an abundance of copy at the same time.

We have endeavored to get the *Sun* out earlier in the morning. Some improvement has been noticeable. The publication hour has averaged ten o'clock throughout the year, which is a decided advance. There is, however, room for improvement and it is hoped that the new board by more systematic work, by prompter delivery, and perhaps by night composing, may have the paper on the Campus by nine each morning. This would prove a great boon to the *Sun* and students alike.

The "Editors' Council," whose formation was instigated by the *Sun*, was, we believe, a move for the better. With proper handling it should become in a few years a powerful factor in shaping the character of college journalism.

As for recommendations to the new board, aside from the pressing demand for continued faithfulness on the part of every editor in the wide-awake collection of news, in the careful discrimination of copy, in the printing and the delivery, there is a crying need for greater accuracy. A failure to ascertain definitely the truth or falsity of every statement; a reckless disregard of the authenticity of an article; careless or hasty proof-reading; these things will kill a paper in time. Nothing lowers the *Sun* in the estimation of the student body so much as negligent and inaccurate editing. A clean sheet, free from errors grammatical and typographical, is a joy and a delight. When the *Sun* shall have become such through determined and continued efforts, we predict the most successful year on record for the board who shall have accomplished this result.

THE '99 EDITORS.

**Miss Breed's Lecture on the Yellowstone.**

On Friday evening a large audience gathered in Barnes Hall to listen to Miss Katharine Gordon Breed's lecture on "The Yellowstone." Her lecture took the form of a detailed description of a journey through the Park and was profusely illustrated by excellent lantern slides. She described the nature and appearance of the geysers and showed magnificent views of some of the largest of them in full eruption.

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## BASEBALL.

### The 'Varsity Made a Poor Showing Against Pennsylvania.

On Saturday, Cornell met the University of Pennsylvania under the most unfavorable conditions for good ball playing. For the greater part of the morning heavy showers had descended, and although the sun appeared later, the diamond was rather slow.

The game was somewhat of a disappointment to the spectators, for all expected a close and exciting game. Cornell's lack of dash, however, together with her inability to hit Brown, produced an unexpected result. It was clearly evident that the team was not playing up to the high standard set in the early part of the season, especially in batting. In the eighth inning, the team was beginning to get back into its old form, and had just found Brown for two hits, when the rain came down in torrents, forcing the umpire to call the game.

Young was in the box for Cornell and succeeded in striking out eight men in five innings; but the visitors had in the meantime made seven clean hits and eight runs. The errors on neither side were disastrous; with the exception of Newton's in the second inning, which allowed Pennsylvania her first score. Both teams played well in the field, but the visitors excelled in this respect. Hayden, Ramsey, and Gillinder figured in two pretty double plays, while Hayden made the third similar play by catching a low fly and assisting Gillinder at first. Cornell was weakest at the bat. Brown struck out few men and allowed only one base on balls. He had most excellent control and the 'Varsity was unable to hit safely. Johnson's work on third base and Robertson's in right field called forth great applause.

The summary follows:

CORNELL.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Miller, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Murtaugh, l. b.	0	1	2	0	0
Young, p. and l. f.	0	1	5	0	0
Sanders, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Newton, l. f.	0	0	0	0	1
Robertson, r. f.	0	0	3	0	0

Johnson, 3 b.	0	1	3	1	0
Genger, c.	0	0	8	0	0
D. Brown, s. s.	0	0	0	0	1
Dougherty, 2 b.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	0	3	21	3	3
U. OF P.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ramsey, s. s.	1	0	1	2	0
Frazer, r. f.	1	0	1	0	0
Gillinder, l. b.	3	3	9	0	2
Sherrill, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Shape, 3 b.	2	2	1	2	0
Hayden, 2 b.	0	2	4	3	1
Flavell, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Huston, c. f.	0	1	1	2	0
T. Brown, p.	1	1	0	4	0
Totals	8	10	21	13	3

By innings—  
Cornell, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Pennsylvania 0 1 0 2 3 0 2 —8  
Earned runs—Pennsylvania 5. Two-base hits—Brown. Three-base hits—D. K. Brown. Shape. Stolen bases—Cornell 2, Pennsylvania 6. Bases on balls—Off Young 2; off Brown 1. Hit by pitched ball—Brown 2. Struck out—By Young 8; by Sanders 1; by Brown 1. Left on bases—Cornell 3, Pennsylvania 5. Double plays—Hayden to Ramsey to Gillinder; Ramsey to Hayden to Gillinder; Hayden to Gillinder. Time of game, one hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire, Mr. Hoagland, of Auburn. Attendance, 1,000.

### Cornell Beats Syracuse on the Track.

The Syracuse University track team was defeated by the Cornell track team on the Syracuse field on Saturday by seven points. The track was heavy from showers, but good time was made, and the result of the meet was not decided until the last event was over. Syracuse made a surprisingly strong showing against Cornell, but suffered loss by the disqualification of Glass, who was counted an easy winner in the hammer throw. Orvis was also disqualified in the half-mile run. Cornell was strong in the long runs, winning them with ease. The work of C. D. Whittemore, captain of the Syracuse team, places him one of the best all-around track athletes in the world. He won first in the 100 yards dash, first in the 440 yards dash, second in the broad jump and second in the 220 yards dash. The final score, counting points 5, 2, 1, was: Cornell, 55 1-2; Syracuse, 48 1-2. Summary:  
100 yards dash: won by Whittemore, Syracuse; Waite, Syracuse, second;

Baker, Cornell, third. Time, 10 1-5 seconds.

120 yards hurdles: won by Lewis, Syracuse; Ripley, Cornell, second; Wilson, Cornell, third. Time 16 1-5 seconds.

Mile run: won by Bellinger, Cornell; Berry, Cornell, second; Daman, Syracuse, third. Time, 4 minutes 52 seconds.

Shot put: won by Glass, Syracuse, 39 feet 7 3-8 inches; Lueder, Cornell, second; Crane, Syracuse, third.

Half mile run: won by Bassett, Cornell; Kennedy, Cornell, second; Wilson, Cornell, third. Time, 2 minutes 5 seconds.

Pole vault: won by Deming, Cornell, 11 feet; Hazen, Cornell, and Kinsie, Cornell, tied for second at 10 feet 6 inches.

220 yards hurdles: won by Lewis, Syracuse; Cummings, Syracuse, second; Clark, Cornell, third. Time 26 seconds.

Running broad jump: won by Prinstein, Syracuse, 23 feet 1 3-8 inches; Whittemore, Syracuse, second, 22 feet 3 inches; Kelly, Cornell, third.

440 yards dash: won by Whittemore, Syracuse, Alexander, Cornell, second; Hickox, Syracuse, third. Time, 52 1-5 seconds.

Two mile run: won by Sweet, Cornell; Torrance, Cornell, second; Barry, Cornell, third. Time, 10 minutes 36 1-5 seconds.

220 yards dash: won by Waite, Syracuse; Whittemore, Syracuse, second; Young, Cornell, third. Time 22 1-5 seconds.

Hammer throw: won by Boynton, Cornell, 112 feet 3 1-4 inches; Lueder, Cornell, second; Smallwood, Syracuse, third.

Running high jump: won by Bushong, Cornell, 5 feet 9 inches. Second place between Stafford, Syracuse; Green, Syracuse; Benck, Cornell; and Warner, Cornell; points split.

### Lacrosse Summary.

Thursday, May 11th, Cornell was defeated by Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, 5-2. Friday afternoon a tie game was played with Stevens Institute, score 2-2. Saturday morning the team defeated Harvard, 1-0. Saturday afternoon the team was defeated by Staten Island Athletic Club, 4-2.

The victory over Harvard, taken with the defeat of Columbia earlier in the season, gives our Lacrosse Team the Inter-University championship.

### Dr. Russell on German Education.

At the last conference at the public Educational Association in New York on Friday Dr. James E. Russell, '87, spoke on "The German Idea of Public Education." He explained the evolution of the school system in Germany from the earliest time; its condition under the early Church, its de-

velopment through the Reformation, and its present status. He said that the aim of the school in Germany was declared to be the training of God-fearing, patriotic, self-supporting citizens. He explained how boys and girls leave public schools at fourteen years of age, and are then expected to take the extension course in learning whatever trade or calling they take up. He pointed out the excellence of this system in developing skilled workmen. But of the pupils who go through such training not one in 10,000, according to the report of an eminent professor in Berlin, ever rises above the grade in which he was born.

"The system is thus not helpful to self-advancement," said Dr. Russell, "and the German school exists, not for the pupil but for the State." Nevertheless he thought there were many excellent things in the German system of education which this country would find useful if they were adapted to Western conditions.

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