

# CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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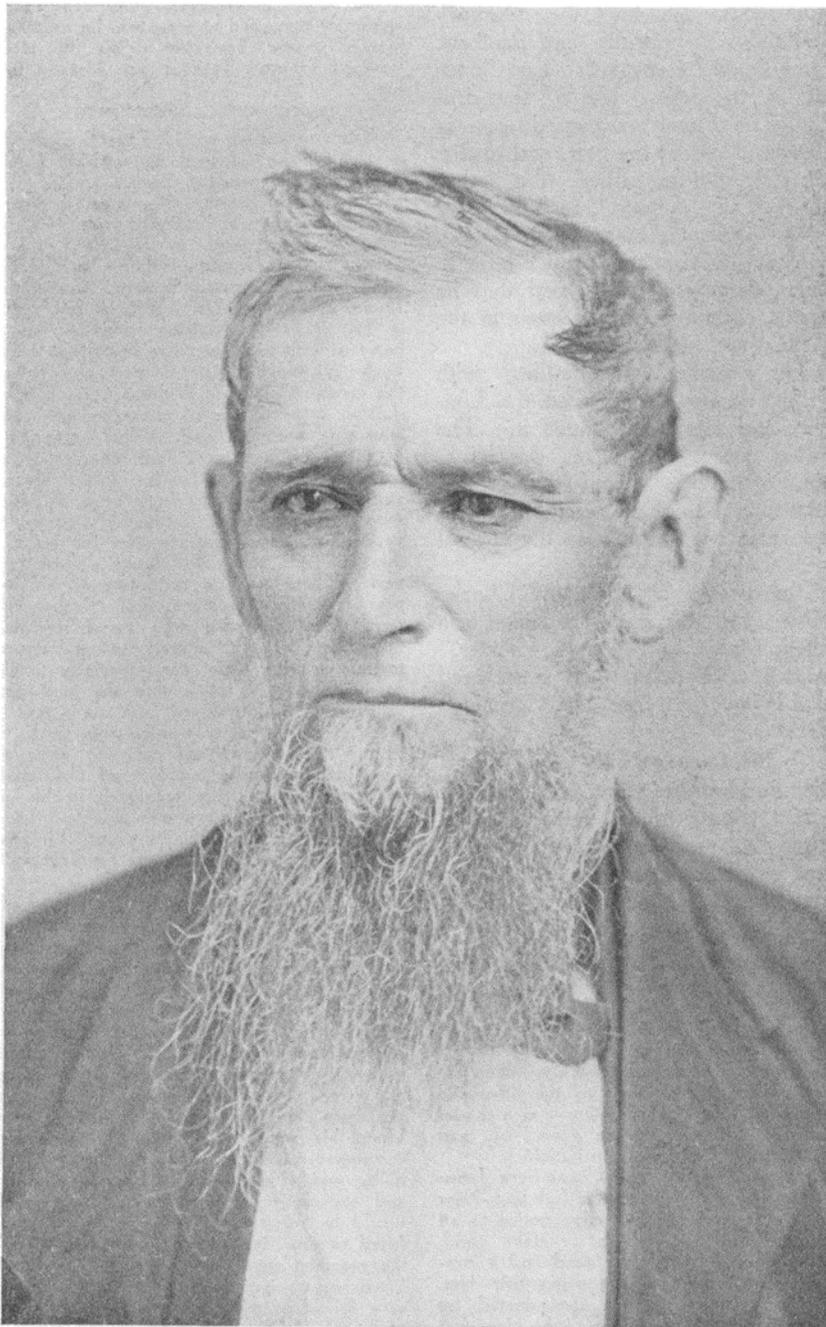
## CENTENNIAL HELD IN RAIN.

A Success Despite Adverse Circumstances—Addresses by Andrew Carnegie, Andrew D. White and Others—Big Tent Not Used.

A commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ezra Cornell was held by the University on Friday, April 26. On the next day the new buildings erected by the state for the College of Agriculture were dedicated. The ceremonies attracted to Ithaca many distinguished visitors, as well as members of the Board of Trustees, alumni and former students. Governor Hughes returned to the scene of his labors as a professor of law to take part in the exercises of Saturday. The annual Musical Festival, under the direction of Professor Hollis E. Dann, was held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday in Sage Chapel. It was a notable event in itself.

The celebration was remarkable for the series of disappointments and mishaps over which it triumphed. Messrs. Foraker, '69, and Jordan, '72, who had expected to be present and speak, were unable to come. The alumni were most worthily represented by William Horace Corbin, '73, of Elizabeth, N. J., and by Sherman Moreland, '92, Member of Assembly. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who was to have appeared as the representative of the Board of Trustees, was confined to his bed by an attack of bronchitis.

And then it rained. Thursday was wet, Thursday night was wetter, and on Friday the heavens were opened. The wetness knocked askew most of the plans for the centennial. A tent, large enough to hold 4,000 persons, had been erected on the playground, and the exercises were to have been held in this. But the field was so soft that the tent could not be used, and the exercises were held in the Armory, practically everything but the addresses being omitted. Invitations to all except members of the University



EZRA CORNELL.  
Founder of Cornell University.  
1807-1874.

were withdrawn. No attempt was made to hold the undergraduate parade. Despite all discouragements, the event was a success. The members of the committee of arrangements, in addition to President Schurman, were Charles E. Treman, '89, and Charles H. Blood, '88, for the Trustees, and Charles H. Hull, '86, for the Faculty.

#### The Centennial Exercises.

On Friday morning the Armory was filled with Faculty and students. A stand for the speakers had been built on the south side of the drill hall. The Faculty occupied seats in the eastern half of the hall, and undergraduates, standing, filled the other half. The gallery, reserved for women students, was also filled. President Schurman presided. In opening the exercises, he said that he found a certain appropriateness in the bad weather. He said:

"The Founder was battling with adversity before he founded the University and after he founded it. The weather today symbolizes the background of his life. From what I know of the man I think he would have uttered some such words as these: 'It rains. Let it rain.'"

After prayer by the Rev. Charles Mellen Tyler, the audience joined in a spirited singing of "Alma Mater." President Schurman then introduced Judge Blood, who read Mr. Carnegie's address.

#### Mr. Carnegie's Address.

He had written what was not only a warm tribute to the genius of Mr. Cornell but an interesting study of a career which has parallels in Mr. Carnegie's own. The address follows:

##### EZRA CORNELL'S ORIGIN.

The subject of our address sprang from a sturdy race of Puritans who had been strict Quakers for generations. The union of his parents was blessed by eleven children, all of whom reached adult age, and were noted for temperance, industry and frugality,—excellent citizens. The father lived to the advanced age of ninety-one. The mother was a model of all that a noble woman should be, and the children had superb constitutions.

Ezra, our hero, the oldest, was born January 11th, 1807, at Westchester Landing, New York. He soon began to give notice to all concerned that he was no ordinary child. Activity of both body and mind and a consuming thirst for knowledge distinguished him. The poor village school, supplemented by such instruction as his father could give, was his only University. When only sixteen, Ezra and his brother contracted for the clearing and planting of four acres of land condi-

tioned upon being permitted to attend school during the winter term. His chief passion was for mechanics, and every opportunity to pursue their study was eagerly embraced. Carpentry was learned while working upon a new factory his father was building, and that trade he followed for a time. His graduating thesis was the planning and erection of a new two-story frame dwelling for the family, with no aid but that of his younger brother and ordinary workmen. He was only seventeen but already a master-builder; his triumph was regarded by the whole country round as nothing less than wonderful. When a lad plays the architect, superintendent and workman combined at seventeen he becomes a marked youth. The eyes of his little world, destined to grow betimes, are already upon him.

##### A SECOND DICK WHITTINGTON.

Ambition stirred within Ezra Cornell, and at eighteen he set forth to establish himself upon an independent basis. After some trials he finally heard of Ithaca as a promising point because it was connected with the Canal. There he went and, as the whole country knows, Ithaca became his home, and is destined as such to remain famous. Cornell and Ithaca are inseparable. With a few dollars in his pocket he walked from his father's home to Ithaca, forty miles distant—a second Dick Whittington, for Cornell also became the foremost citizen. Without a single introduction or certificate of character, the young man soon made his way. Altho he began as a carpenter, he soon had charge of the cotton factory, and finally of the flouring and plaster mills. His fame as a millwright soon spread and he remained for twelve years in the same position, tho for many of these he was really in charge of the business. There was no restricting of his field possible. His employer, Col. Beebe, soon found that the man who could do many things, and all of them well, had at last come to relieve him. He was especially notable for the saving of labor thru the mechanical substitutes he introduced. A new mill of much greater capacity was his sole work. A strange turn of fortune came in after life when he, the former employe of Col. Beebe in youth, became his employer in his old age, and in many ways was able to brighten the pathway of his declining years. He never forgot even the humblest of his friends of early days.

In 1831 he married a daughter of one who had been his father's pupil when he taught school in 1808, Mary Ann Wood, and never was marriage happier. Often has Cornell said that his chief blessing in life was his wife, "the best woman that ever lived." Until his marriage he had been a strict Quaker and always identified himself with that sect, being a regular attendant at the Friends' meetings; but there was no organization of that kind at Ithaca, and his wife was not a Quaker. Upon his return to DeRuyter, the society excommunicated him, intimating, however, that if he would apologize for having offended, and express regret for having done so, he would be reinstated. This he decidedly refused to do. No wonder, when we read of the guardian angel of a woman he loved, who lifted him upward with her; he felt, no doubt, as a friend of mine in somewhat similar circumstances, and as I hope each of you young men may be so fortunate as to feel some day about his wife. He was willing to "imperil his immortal soul" for Mary Wood

—one of the very best risks I should say, and to be taken at the very lowest rates of insurance, with a rebate at that.

In Cornell's intercourse with his parents and members of the sect, he was careful at all times to use their phrases, and he remained thruout his long life a disciple.

Before Cornell had more than reached his majority he was noted as a wise and public-spirited citizen. The education of the people even then was his first care, and thru his influence a local school was established at Fall Creek, which speedily became celebrated.

##### HIS HORIZON BROADENS.

Nor did national affairs escape the young man's attention. He was an ardent Whig and plunged into the 1840 campaign, in which he was prominent. Later he was a delegate to the convention at Pittsburg, which organized the Republican Party (1856). No doubt I saw his tall figure among the delegates, for even while a telegraph-messenger boy I was a keen free-soiler and ever on the lookout for the celebrated delegates who were then the gods of my idolatry.

Col. Beebe had failed in the panic of 1837 and the mill was converted into a woolen factory. In 1841, trade grew dull in Ithaca. Our hero was forced to look around for a new field, which soon presented itself. He came into contact with the men who were nursing that mysterious infant, the Telegraph, much troubled to know how the stranger from a strange world was to be nursed. It was an uncanny visitor, whose evident connection with occult forces staggered those in whose charge it lay. Cornell was then in his thirty-sixth year, just in his prime.

Always interested in mechanical inventions, he purchased the patent rights, for Maine and Georgia, of an improved plow, and, visiting Maine to introduce it, he made the acquaintance of Mr. F. O. J. Smith, Member of Congress and Editor of the *Maine Farmer*. Their relations became cordial, and in 1843 Cornell again visited Maine, walking the 160 miles from Ithaca to Albany in four days, from Albany by rail to Boston, thence on foot 100 miles in two and one-half days, and all this so late as 1843. Let us pause here one moment and reflect upon the lightning speed at which the Republic has developed. No parallel exists, and what of the future, when even to-day the pace is, if anything, increased? What are we coming to? Nothing less than to be the giant nation of the earth, all others being pigmies.

Cornell's account of what happened when he called upon his friend Smith is worth recording.

"I found Smith on his knees in the middle of his office floor with a piece of chalk in his hand, the mold-board of a plow lying by his side, and with various chalk-marks on the floor before him. He was earnestly engaged in trying to explain some plan or idea of his own to a plow manufacturer, who stood looking on with his good-natured face enveloped in a broad grin that denoted his skepticism in reference to Smith's plans. On my entrance, Mr. Smith arose and grasping me cordially by the hand, said: 'Cornell, you are the very man I wanted to see. I have been trying to explain to neighbor Robertson, a machine that I want made, but I cannot make him understand it,' and proceeding, he explained that he wanted 'a kind of scraper or machine for digging a ditch,

that will leave the dirt deposited on each side, convenient to be used for filling the ditch by means of another machine. It is for laying out telegraph pipe underground. Congress has appropriated \$30,000 to enable Professor Morse to test the practicability of his telegraph on a line between Washington and Baltimore. I have taken the contract to lay the pipe at \$100 per mile, and must have some kind of a machine to enable me to do the work at any such price.

"An examination of a specimen of the pipe to be laid, which Mr. Smith showed us, and a little reflection, convinced me that he did not want two machines, as he said, one to excavate, and the other to fill the trench after the pipe was deposited. I, therefore, with my pencil sketched a rough diagram of a machine that seemed to me adapted to his necessities."

INTERESTED IN THE TELEGRAPH.

I quote the passage at length to illustrate the genius of Cornell. The invention was a success, and Smith employed the inventor not only to make the machine, but also to lay the pipe.

Here was the beginning of Cornell's connection with the new, marvellous medium of communication which was to annihilate space and bind all nations together, making the world a neighborhood, members of one body, with all its parts in constant communication.

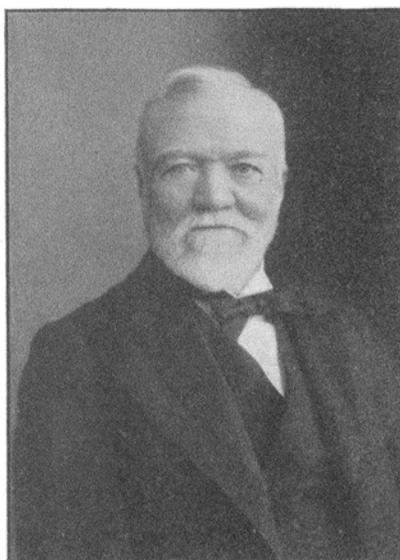
Two serious difficulties arose. The insulation proved imperfect, and instead of continuing the underground system, Cornell, who had been studying the subject, strongly recommended the wires being put upon poles, and this was agreed to. He now submitted plans for insulating differing from those in use, which were promptly introduced. The wire was successfully erected and the first message flashed over it, "Behold what God hath wrought." Afterwards the proceedings of the National Democratic convention were instantly flashed to Washington, a proof beyond question of its utility.

We must not fail to note here that but for the mechanical and scientific genius of Cornell, as far as we can judge, Morse and his party would not have succeeded, and we should have had to wait until one of Cornell's stamps had been discovered. In obtaining him for the enterprise Smith saved defeat, not only from the financial, but also from the scientific, mechanical and inventive point of view. A man was needed who knew the laws of science, had the inventor's brain, and who also had, like Watt of the steam-engine, a decidedly mechanical genius.

CORNELL'S FAITH.

One would have thought that having demonstrated the fact that space could be annihilated by the mysterious but obedient messenger, the future field of its operation would be recognized at once as unlimited. Not so; very far from it. After strenuous efforts to attract capital, the owners were compelled to offer the Government the patent for One Hundred Thousand Dollars. The offer was declined, the Postmaster General reporting that "though the invention is an agent vastly superior to any other ever devised by the genius of man, yet in its operation I am not satisfied that under any rate of postage that can be adopted, its revenues can be made to cover its expenses." Mr. Cornell, on the other hand, had become thoroly con-

vinced that the new medium was specially adapted to the needs of commercial business, and hence that it would prove profitable. He plunged into the work with all his resolute enthusiasm and all his means, including what he could borrow. Where others faltered he drove on, firm of heart and sure he had divined rightly. He built a short line in Boston, demonstrated its success, and occupied the summer of 1844 with the view of raising sufficient capital to build a line between Boston and New York. In this he failed. Still undaunted, he tried New York, and



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

built a line from opposite Trinity Church up Broadway about three miles, but the novelty attracted even less attention than in Boston. The *Herald* opposed it as likely to supersede its special couriers, until the transmission of the Governor's message, two years later (1846), beat its messenger. Small sums from poor people were finally secured, but not one capitalist could be induced to invest. Short lines were built in many parts of the country, and at last men entered upon the Telegraph Age in earnest. Lines were erected in every direction, subscriptions being obtained in the towns and villages connected with them. Chicago, however, proved an exception. Not one dollar was contributed there for the first Western line. Now it pays many thousands of dollars per day for its telegrams.

The chief burden fell upon Cornell, as nothing approaching the needed capital could be obtained in the towns along his great Western line. Here again he displayed in the darkest hour that sublime confidence in his own judgment that amounts to genius. He persevered, investing not only all he had made in the Eastern lines, which he had built upon profitable contracts, for he was a great manager, but obligating himself deeply beyond. In 1848, his enterprise was completed, Buffalo was connected with Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee. Then followed his line thru the Southern counties of this State. Later came connection with Pittsburg. Well do I remember that among my

first sights upon arriving in Pittsburg from Scotland, just entering my teens, was the erection of telegraph poles thru the town.

PIONEER TELEGRAPH BUILDER.

From 1848 till 1854 there was bitter competition among the various small short lines. The great West proved the most profitable field. The people of a village there supported an office, which small towns in the East failed to do. Bankruptcy for most seemed imminent when there was formed the first "Trust," I think, in our history, the Western Union Telegraph Company, which embraced most of the smaller companies and, admirably managed as it has been, now covers the whole land. At its head to-day stands General Clowry, President, my fellow ex-Telegraph-Messenger-Boy, whom Cornell knew and often noticed.

Cornell was the most prominent man among the originators of consolidation. He had watched over the new invention in its infancy, supervised it during its growing youth, and conducted it to maturity; was the largest stockholder in the Western Union and one of the few millionaires then known. This was before the new species, the multi-millionaire, had made its appearance. His fortune, immense in those days, exceeded two million dollars, all made out of nothing but hard work, speculation having no place in it. Cornell money was clean money, the reward of labor.

It is a remarkable fact that this man of unconquerable faith in the invention, never faltering for a moment, made more out of it than all the original owners of the patent combined from their interests in the telegraph companies. He invested all his savings in the one enterprise—put all his eggs in one basket and then watched that basket. He held on to all his stocks, while they lacked faith and were discouraged by the obstacles which only aroused Cornell and gave him the giant's strength.

Even when in want of funds for ordinary expenses he would not sell. Here our hero shines out again as a born leader of men, one among a million, who compels success, "snatching from the nettle danger the flower safety." For all time he ranks as the "Great Pioneer Telegraph Builder."

HIS FREE LIBRARY.

In 1857, at the age of fifty, finding himself owner of a competence, he determined to distribute some of his surplus for the good of his fellows, and rightly feeling that his beloved Ithaca was entitled to his first benefaction, he decided upon establishing a Free Public Library as the best gift that can be bestowed upon a community. I shall not be expected to disagree with our hero upon that point. Such was the opinion of my father, who was one of the founders of the first library in my native town, and I rejoiced when I read that this object appealed above all others to Cornell. He had to borrow the books he read in his youth, and only such as have had to do this can fully realize the necessity for and blessing of the Free Public Library. They may be trusted to place it first of all benefactions. To Cornell is to be awarded the credit of being one of the foremost to establish on this wide continent a library free to all the people.

A proof of breadth of view, remarkable in his day, was the appointment as Trustees of the Library, holding title and managing all,

of some of his strongest political opponents, and of the ministers of the different churches, Catholic and Protestant alike. Colossus-like, he spanned the narrow gorge of prejudice, political and theological, and set the best men of Ithaca of all parties and all sects co-operating for the public good. Quite common this now, and growing into the general rule as man develops, but in his day it needed the bold pioneer among the horde of smaller men who only follow a leader. Such men marveled at Cornell's display of such unheeded catholicity. The idea of taxing the community for the maintenance of a library had not then developed. Such would no doubt have been considered decidedly socialistic, for why should property of those who had a library, and did not need one, or who did not want books, be assest for the benefit of those who did want to read books? Much water has run under the bridges since then, and I venture the prediction much more is to run in the same direction. Cornell, therefore, erected a partly-rentable building in which the library was placed. The rents maintained the library. To-day communities gladly furnish sites and tax themselves for maintenance, so clearly is this seen to be a wise use of public revenues. The world does move, and moves rapidly, impatient though we often are at its seeming immovability.

#### HIS "GOSPEL OF WEALTH."

In presenting the Library, the giver said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I have invited you to assemble this evening to witness the consummation of a long-cherished purpose—the establishment of a Public Library in the village of Ithaca, the use of which shall be free to all residents of the County of Tompkins, an institution which I trust will be found useful in increasing the knowledge and elevating the moral and religious standard of the people. It may not be deemed improper on an occasion like this, to refer briefly to the history of the progress of the undertaking; the motives which prompted it, controlled the plans of the edifice, and fashioned the organization to which the trust and management of the property will now be committed.

"The conception of the undertaking may be traced to a settled conviction in my mind of the unwise policy, so prevalent in men of large means, of deferring until death their benevolent plans, and committing them, by their last will and testament, to the execution of unwilling heirs, indifferent executors or administrators, or selfish trustees.

"The results of the noble and wise example of Peter Cooper, as contrasted with the equally well-meaning but less successful example of Stephen Girard, led me to decide in favor of the former, and to adopt a policy which might be executed, in part at least during my lifetime, thus giving me the opportunity of aiding in the execution of my plans and enjoying the benefits while living which may flow from them."

Peter Cooper was the first apostle of the "Gospel of Wealth" in this country and perhaps in any country, and Cornell one of his first disciples. It is a cult which, I believe, is sure to grow. More and more are thoughtful men to regard surplus wealth only as a sacred trust to be administered during their lives for the good of their fellows instead of being hoarded.

The Ithaca Library still stands today, doing its appointed work, a nob'e monument to the founder, the best of all monuments, one with a live soul in it working for good.

#### RETURNS TO THE FARM.

The love of the farm never forsook Cornell. Consequently, in 1857, Cincinnati-like, he returned to the plow, purchased a fine farm adjoining Ithaca, and made it a model for the surrounding country. "Forest Park" was the winner of prizes in various lines. He was elected to the Senate of New York. He became



ANDREW D. WHITE.

President of the County Agricultural Society and finally of the New York State Society, which made him *ex-officio* a Trustee of the New Agricultural College, then located in Seneca County, and thereby hangs a tale. Now we come upon highly interesting matter. Attention, students of Cornell. He found the College sadly inefficient and in want of funds—interesting, though not surprising. He proposed to endow it with a fund of three hundred thousand dollars, a prodigious sum those days, provided it were removed to his beloved Ithaca, and that the State endowed it with one-half the College Land Grant which Congress had granted to all the States for Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, probably the most beneficent and far-reaching act of this character ever past by a Legislature.

He was fortunate to meet, as the State was fortunate to have in the Senate, one whose name is indissolubly linked with his, then a bright, young Professor, with us to-day, your nestor, the Hon. Andrew D. White, first President and still prime favorite of Cornell. They became intimate and labored together as legislators for everything good; but in his agricultural scheme Cornell was opposed vigorously by Mr. White, who insisted that the grant should not be divided, but kept whole to found a University worthy of the State. Next session Cornell became of like opinion, and increased his offer to half

a million dollars provided a new institution were established, and obtained the whole land grant. After much opposition this was accepted by the State, altho Cornell was required to pay twenty-five thousand dollars to a local college for permission to give his half million. This sum, however, the State subsequently offered to refund, and Cornell asked it to be given to Cornell University, which was done.

As his ideas developed under constant conference with Mr. White, the public became more and more excited, and the introduction of the bill for a charter was the signal for war. The small sectarian colleges were up in arms and sent delegates to Albany; they also stirred up the press thruout the State. The cries of "Monopoly," "A Grab," "A Swindle," were all played upon, and it was charged that Cornell was only seeking to erect a monument to himself by planning to rob the State. He had once to sit and hear a lawyer, employed to address the Committee against the Bill, intimate that he was a swindler. He whispered to Mr. White, "If I could think of any other way in which half a million dollars would do as much good to the State I should give the legislators no more trouble." Here we have a revelation of the man and his aims. Because it was the good of his State that he had solely in view, he could sit thus patiently under abuse and hear his aims misrepresented. Innocence always has a quiet breast, and the vile charges past by him as idle wind.

#### FOUNDING OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The philanthropist triumphed and the bill was finally past. The Trustees held their first meeting here September 5th, 1865. Then came another surprise. The founder not only turned over the half million dollars promised, but also presented free of cost his model farm, which had been selected as the site. Upon this ground we now stand. So grandly was Cornell University ushered forth to take its place among the great educational institutions of the country.

The cry was raised that he intended to establish a Godless University to corrupt the youth of the State. Godless it was to each of the sects in turn, because it welcomed all other sects. Its sin not that it sought to debar any form of religion, but that "it welcomed all forms," and was friendly to all sects, but the ally of none as against any other. Equal treatment of all was its policy. Sectarian or partisan predominance in the faculty was forbidden. In another advance he had similar prejudices to encounter. Cornell proposed to welcome all studies, including technical and scientific, upon terms of perfect equality. All the existing colleges in the State were then sectarian, and little attention was paid to anything but the Classics and Theology. Students attempting to study other branches of knowledge, even in one or two of the large Universities of the Eastern States, which had feeble scientific and technical schools, were carefully separated from other students, and were not as a rule permitted to study in the same buildings, or to recite on the same benches or before the same professors. Nor did they receive their degrees at the same time or place, and indeed were not considered as graduates at all upon the same footing as those taking the classical or theological course. Think of that, Students

and Graduates of Sibley, and remember that among all its other claims upon your gratitude Cornell University was the first in the East to proclaim all the branches of knowledge a republic, all classes of students equal.

WHAT CORNELL STANDS FOR.

A few words may not be amiss here summing up what Cornell stands for.

First.—It was the first Eastern University to give full liberty of choice between studies. Before its day, with two or three exceptions in the West, all University students, without reference to their aims, tastes or abilities, were required to take mainly one simple, single, cast-iron course. Cornell completely changed this. Large liberty of choice was given, and the result was magical.

Second.—Before Cornell obtained its free charter, with the exception of the State Universities of the West, all in the land were sectarian and denominational. Its charter provided that no professor or officer should be chosen with reference to his religious or political views, and that a majority of the Trustees should never be of any one religious sect. This latter provision may some day create embarrassment, when all Christian sects agree upon just what Christianity is and unite, which seems sure to come sooner or later. This, however, is unlikely to disturb our generation.

Third.—Another claim to our regard is that until Cornell appeared there was a great gulf fixt between the higher institutions of learning and the common school system. Instead of these being combined into one unbroken, ascending path, they were disconnected. Cornell from the very start determined to remedy this disastrous break by pushing its roots down into the school system. It establish a free four-year scholarship in each Assembly District of the State open to public competitive examination, so that from the beginning there has been a body of young men and women which numbers to-day not less than six hundred, the vast majority coming from the hard-working poor but worthy class, enjoying free University education in any branch desired, and this not as a charity, but for proven merit. From infant school to Cornell University and thru it, all free as the wind, not one cent to pay. What other land can boast of anything approaching this? What would not a scholar so developed do for such a country?

Fourth.—We come now to another feature of Cornell's unique organization, that of women students. Here again it stood in the van. Its founder in his scheme favored their admission, but it was then thought best not to proceed. In 1872, however, a young lady won the scholarship in her district and made her appearance. She was cordially welcomed. At the opening of the session both founder and President favored co-education, and then came Mr. Sage with his magnificent gift of the splendid Women's College which bears his honored name. There was much searching of heart among the people then about this forward step, but there is none to-day. A brilliant success highly creditable to both sexes, the product a more manly man and a more womanly woman.

Impartial students of other lands and religions have judged that the greatest of Christ's works was his share in the elevation of women. Our country is generally credited

with being in advance of others in this respect. Their presence and status here in Cornell and other universities give ground for this opinion.

Having obtained her opportunity, she has revolutionized the Miltonic idea,

"For valor he and contemplation formed,  
For sweetness she and soft attractive grace,  
He for God only, she for God in him."

We reverse that last line, or rather woman has caused its reversal. In our day, man, and notably the American man, finds in his wife the angel leading him upward, both



WILLIAM H. CORBIN, '73.

by precept and example, to higher and holier life, refining and elevating him, making him purer and nobler. It is rather she who stands first for God only, and thru her man now improves. Not a little of her power to influence for good flows from increased knowledge. She is now educated as never before, and not only more of a woman in her womanly qualities, but her mind is of ampler range, making her a wider companion, and hence more of a power. Generally speaking, a man in our day is in very large part what his wife makes him. Our hero of to-day is a case in point, and none knew this so well, and admitted it so freely, as he himself.

Another Cornell idea must not be overlooked. It was first among Universities to admit its graduates to full and effective participation in its government. The Alumni here, both men and women, have a large representation in the Board of Trustees, with excellent results. Cornell is the University of Triumphant Democracy.

Men remembered after death are usually noted for one or more sentences which remain fixt in the memory of their successors. "Don't give up the ship," "Let us have peace," "Government of the people, for the people and by the people," lodge in all our minds. "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study," stands as the watchword of Ezra Cornell,

and must for all time attach itself to this University. It is engraven upon its seal.

Of all the triumphs of this extraordinary man, we now come, I think, to the greatest. The land scrip distributed among the States was in so many cases thrown immediately upon the market that prices fell to thirty cents per acre. Here stood Cornell with a prophet's faith in the destiny of his country, and apparently seeing more clearly than any man of his time the immediate and irresistible growth of the West. To his vision the Land Grant land was simply being thrown away, thirty cents per acre having been reached, as stated above. Nearly one-fifth of the 990,000 acres had already been disposed of by the State, and this policy he could no longer stand. He promptly volunteered to take over all that remained unsold at thirty cents per acre, thus guaranteeing the State against loss, agreeing to manage it and hand over to Cornell University all the profit. At one time he had over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars so invested, more than two-thirds of his entire fortune. The Directors of the University were alarmed and urged immediate selling. Friends remonstrated, but Cornell stood firm, the final result being that he made for this University the then enormous sum of more than Five Millions of Dollars profit, which constitutes its chief endowment, and which would never have been secured, but for Cornell standing alone against all others and risking a great part of his fortune. The average amount per acre realized by other States was \$1.65. Cornell's average, \$5.82, altho the one-fifth of the whole, sold before Cornell was in position to hold for better prices, brought less than a dollar per acre. To Mr. Sage, who succeeded Mr. Cornell in the management, great credit is due for the total result. His name can never be spoken here without arousing grateful feelings in all our hearts. Business men and methods are sharply criticised in our day, not without reason, but we do well to remember that the man of affairs is essential, and that business ability ranks high in importance when working for some such purpose as Cornell and Sage were in this instance. Not for self-gain was he inspired, but for a noble public need. His gains are still at work here and this stream of benefaction flows for ever. Universities more than most institutions have been favored by the gifts of business men. It dignifies the lives of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Stanford, Hopkins, Clarke, Brown, Dartmouth, Williams and others to have their wealth transformed into seats of learning. Their very names arouse the enthusiasm of thousands of our leading men who were students in the past, and of thousands of students of to-day, and hundreds of thousands yet to come will cheer them. In this memorable struggle with the Land Grant problem, we note the rare foresight which distinguished Cornell, the indomitable will and abiding faith in himself against all doubters, and, above all, we feel the throbbing heart which prompted him to greatly dare for the object of his love, his University. If any student of Cornell in a crisis be ever in want of example to inspire him to hold fast and fight on to the end, knowing no such word as fail, he can find no better in the pages of history than that of the Founder and the Land Grant campaign, fought against the earnest advice and even the remonstrances of his best friends.

He stands in history here, recalling Corioianus' proud boast, "Alone I did it."

WORTHY OF EMULATION.

Ex-President White judges that the most remarkable of all his traits was his foresight. He was apparently the most sanguine of men in regard to the future of his country. He had faith in her destiny which he saw was to become the mightiest and freest Empire the world had ever dreamed of, a Continent under one flag. Hence his belief that the telegraph would prove profitable, that his railroad projects would prosper, and that the Land Scrip would become valuable as population increased. All his ducks were swans. To make this transformation is an invaluable quality in any man. He knew much better than not to count his chickens until they were hatched. He counted his over and over long before a hen cackled, and was certain that every one he counted and a few extras were sure to arrive in due season. Philosopher as he was, he knew that even if they never were hatched at all he had thus at least enjoyed the pleasure of the count, which was something to the good. If we do not anticipate many a splendid brood, we may seldom have the pleasure of counting at all. It is good policy to secure the count. Be king always, students, in your dreams. Have faith in your star, as Cornell had. Rejoice in coming triumphs. Count them over often in anticipation. Stand to your guns, certain of victory at the finish as he was. You cannot find a character more worthy of imitation in every respect, unselfish, courageous, truthful, generous, and reverent man as he was, and altho not quite orthodox in his day, ever mindful of the great truth that "the highest worship of God is service to man."

Ezra Cornell at last saw Cornell University fairly launched, his ideas adopted and bearing good fruit. The next enterprise that attracted him was to bring Ithaca well into the railway system, and into this serious task he launched with his usual enthusiasm and incurred heavy responsibilities, again against the remonstrances of friends, who pleaded with him to take the rest he needed. His reply was that he was good for twenty years yet, like his father, "and would make another million out of the railroads needed for the University endowment." Never was man more completely absorbed in an undertaking than he in his University. It was his first care from the day it began, and, as we see, his last care to the end. Of this we may be well assured, no University bearing the name of man ever received from its founder a tithe of the labor bestowed upon this by Cornell, who contributed not only his fortune, but consecrated himself to it, and just as his great abilities were sorely needed he was prostrated, on June 9th, 1874, by an attack of pneumonia which proved fatal. On December 9th, he breathed his last, in his sixty-seventh year.

The man who knew Cornell longest and most intimately, and co-operated with him from first to last in his great work, our friend ex-President White, ends his tribute to him in these words: "Cornell was one of the simplest, noblest, truest and most self-sacrificing men I have ever known. Not a selfish thought ever tainted his efforts. I can say of him without reserve, that during all the years I knew him he went about doing good." Where shall we find a nobler epitaph.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Faculty, Students

and Alumni of Cornell, let us be grateful that there has come to us the knowledge of such a man, and resolve that this light shall not shine upon us without creating within our breasts the firm resolve to revere the memory, emulate the virtues, and follow as closely as we can the example of one who all his mature life "went about doing good"—Ezra Cornell.

MESSAGE OF THANKS SENT.

Long applause followed the reading of Mr. Carnegie's address. President Schurman then read a message which it was proposed to send to him and the assemblage voted to send it. The message was as follows:

The Trustees, Faculties, and students of Cornell University assembled in special convocation to celebrate the centennial of the birth of Ezra Cornell, having just listened to your sympathetic and masterly oration on the Founder of our University, send you their congratulations and thanks while at the same time they express their deep regret that you could not have been present to deliver the address in person. All hope that you may soon be restored to your usual good health and enjoy it for many years to come.

J. G. SCHURMAN, President.

Ex-President White Speaks.

Ex-President Andrew D. White was then introduced. He spoke as follows:

AN UNDERSTANDING TRIBUTE.

I am asked by the faculty of the University to represent them on this happy occasion, and to say a few words in their behalf.

And first, I know that I shall be uttering the thoughts of every one of them when I thank Mr. Carnegie for the address which he has prepared for us, which he has been unable to deliver, but which we have just heard from an honored son of the University. It is the result of careful and earnest study of our Founder's life, in the best sources available. But it is more than that, and much more. Mr. Carnegie, looking into his own heart and mind, has divined the heart and mind of our Founder. The circumstances of Mr. Carnegie's life have made him understand the forces which made Ezra Cornell what he was. The philosophy of life which one of them had adopted was that which had been adopted by the other. The toil, the difficulties, the trials, the perplexities, the joy of achievement which fell to the lot of our Founder have been fully appreciated by Mr. Carnegie, and in the name of the faculty, and, indeed, of every one present, I renew to him most cordial thanks.

It was my good fortune to know Ezra Cornell, and to know him well, and I can say that Mr. Carnegie's sketch of him and summary of his work, for its insight into motives, its lucidity in statement, its appreciation of Mr. Cornell's methods and aims, will pass into history with the honored author's Life of James Watt and his address upon Edwin M. Stanton.

Were I to accentuate any of Mr. Carnegie's statements, I should, first of all, lay stress upon Mr. Cornell's great moral qualities. I should sum them up in the word *Character*—embracing in that his steady

fidelity to duty, his loyalty to truth, his helpfulness to his fellow men, his regardlessness of self, his willingness to labor steadily, in season and out of season, through evil report and good report.

EZRA CORNELL'S FORESIGHT.

Next, as to Mr. Cornell's intellectual qualities, I should lay stress on his foresight, to my mind his most remarkable quality. This it was that led him to foresee the possibilities of the electric telegraph, to work for it in spite of all discouragements, to cling to it in spite of all remonstrances. He foresaw that this little instrument invented by Professor Morse was one of the great things in a new era; that it gave a means of communication which the American people would appreciate. While others considered it a mere toy, he saw in it an instrument powerful to aid in bringing in a new epoch.

It was this same foresight which, when wealth had come to him, led him to establish his public library in Ithaca. He foresaw that by opening up in this way the treasures of human thought to his fellow citizens, he was doing more to uplift their whole character than by any other form of benefaction which he could make at that time.

This same foresight it was which led him to see that a university planted here in the heart of this great growing commonwealth of New York, surrounded by other commonwealths, midway between the old universities of the East and the new universities of the West, would meet a great need in the country and would become a success.

This it was, too, which led him, while recognizing the values of much in the old curriculum of our colleges, to aid in shaking off old shackles of scholasticism; to recognize the value of science, literature and art, as it is developing to-day, of science, pure and applied; of historical studies; of studies in political science, in the great modern languages and literatures.

This foresight, also, it was which led him to insist that the University should never fall under sectarian control. He had discerned the fact that there had been far too much selection of professors on account of their inherited creeds instead of for their real superiority in knowledge and in ability to give instruction.

This same foresight it was which led him alone, the only man in the United States, at that time, who appreciated the fact, to see the vast possibilities involved in locating the land donated by the United States rather than in selling the scrip which represented it at a petty price.

And this foresight it was which made him throw himself into various public enterprises which, though then thought chimerical, are now seen to be in the highest sense practical.

FAITH ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC.

If I were called upon in these brief remarks to accentuate another point which has been well brought out by Mr. Carnegie, it would be his *Faith*—a faith in a Power in the universe, not ourselves, working for righteousness, and in the necessity of conforming to the will of that power.

He had faith, also, in his fellow men. The roots of this faith penetrated and permeated all his thinking. Bad as some of the exhibitions of human nature were, he believed that man is not a fallen being, but a risen and a rising being. He did not pass

his time in scolding at the evil manifestations of human nature about him; he was not censorious; he was not intolerant. He simply endeavored to lay foundations for a better future.

Again, he had faith in the future of this University. My friend Governor Woodford, here present, who sat beside him on the day when the University was opened, thirty-nine years ago, will remember his somewhat humorous reference to a gentleman who had visited the University, had found only one building in the midst of surroundings unkempt and apparently unpromising, and who had loudly proclaimed this fact. In his speech made on that occasion, Mr. Cornell referred to this and said to his great audience: "We have not invited you to see a University finished. We have invited you to see a University begun." Again and again he said to me: "There are those living who will see five thousand students on yonder university grounds." He had faith that good men and true would follow him—men who believed in the value of science, literature and art in ennobling and uplifting the nation, in unsectarian education, in freedom of choice between studies. He believed that these men would take up his work and carry it through in accordance with the needs of generations yet unborn.

PATIENCE UNDER SLANDER.

All these conclusions of his, his sincerity, his purity of motive, were, indeed, for a time denied. Mean men imputed to him mean motives. It was so hard for certain classes of men to believe that he could be devoting his fortune and such constant, earnest effort to the welfare of people who had not yet appeared on the planet. I sat at his side when a venal attorney, in the presence of the Senate and Assembly of New York, poured out upon him a torrent of innuendo and abuse. As I have more than once stated, I felt it a great honor that some of the venom thrown upon him was splashed upon me. I noted his way of taking all this. He was as calm, as quiet, as unmoved as if the creature who was attacking him had been paying him compliments. When, on this occasion, the charge was made that he was managing the land grant fund for selfish purposes, and that he was seeking to build up a monument for himself, he simply turned to me and said, in his dry, humorous way: "If I could think of any way in which my money would do as much good, I would not trouble these gentlemen with it. I might give it to old Harvard, where they killed my Quaker ancestors."

I was with him on another occasion, at the solemn opening of the University, when a Governor of the State of New York, fearing that the various denominational institutions which had so bitterly opposed the creation of the new university might possibly cast some votes against him if he countenanced this new institution, deliberately left us in the lurch, went to a review of the National Guard on yonder plain instead of attending a meeting of the Board of Trustees, and on the eve of the opening of the University, took the train for New York. Even at that Mr. Cornell was unmoved. He quietly said: "It is just like him. But we have the Lieutenant Governor; we have Woodford. And he will speak far better than the Governor can." And he did.

I was with him, also, when another crea-

ture, representing personal and political jealousies, poured forth, in the legislature of this state, a venomous speech impugning Mr. Cornell's motives and misrepresenting his transaction—a speech which was scattered broadcast through the press of this and other states. It was considered by his friends and by the friends of the University a great calamity. I shall never forget the equanimity with which he took it. His first remark to me was: "I have always expected that some such attack would come, but my only fear was that it would come after my death, when I should not



SHERMAN MORELAND, '92.

be here to answer it and to show the details of all the transaction. I am glad that it has come now, while I am living, while every transaction of mine with the state can be explained and the truth based upon documentary evidence. The Governor is an honest man. I shall ask him to appoint an investigating committee, of which a majority shall be opposed to me in politics, and on their report I will stand or fall."

That committee was appointed. It consisted of the Vice-President of the United States, a Republican; Horatio Seymour, formerly Governor of the state and Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. John D. Van Buren, eminent as a supporter of Democratic views in the state. The investigation was long and thorough. It resulted in complete defeat for the enemies of the University, and not merely in Mr. Cornell's exoneration, but in the commendation of his views and policy, and in the carrying out of some ideas of his which previously to that time we had not dared to ask.

And I saw him upon his death bed, when a journalist, so called, one of the kind who disgrace our civilization, was, for political purposes, reiterating the old charges of land grabbing, land jobbing and the like, and this even after Mr. Cornell's transactions with the University had been closed, and not merely his honesty, but his high sense of honor, had been demonstrated.

Another charge was brought against him.

Sundry so-called religious orators attacked him as an atheist. Never was a charge more unfounded. No man ever believed more deeply than he in that Power in the universe, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness. Mr. Cornell was wont to aid every form of religious effort. When he established his library, he named among its trustees every pastor in Ithaca, Catholic or Protestant. He was a member of the Society of Friends, but if in any church whatever he found any preacher who seemed to have a message for him, he went to hear it. To none of his contemporaries did he approach more closely in his reliance on an unseen Power and in his wish to do the will of that Power than Abraham Lincoln.

WHISPERINGS OF ENVY.

Last of all, I may allude to one feeling against him betrayed among certain men and in certain quarters. Poor human nature! How sadly it manifests itself at various times! Here was a man who worked harder than most day laborers, who killed himself with hard labor, who wrought with all his might by day and traveled from field to field of labor by night. He had accumulated what was in his day considered a large fortune, in a most honorable way. He had used it always for the benefit of his fellow men. Neither in his dress nor in his mode of living did he vaunt or pamper himself. And yet, from time to time, one heard whisperings of envy. Men who had not had his foresight to work out an interest of infinitely more value to the public at large than to any individual; men who had not set telegraph poles, as he did, who had not walked thirty miles a day as he did, somehow, in their hearts, blamed him. What right had he to foresee the future of the telegraph? What right had he to cling to the poor stock, so long valueless, in which he had to take his pay, when they, if they had any, sold it? From considerations like these came whisperings, and even hostility.

And finally, if I were to accentuate any other of his characteristics, it would be his unselfishness. His services to the community were unceasing. In locating the lands of the University, in devising new ways to make library and University more effective, in aiding legislation for public utilities, in pressing forward the railways which would put an end to the isolation of Ithaca and which would facilitate communication between the University town and the outside world, he was indefatigable. Nor did this forbid lesser outgrowths of his love for his fellow men. I have seen him when, weary and worn on the afternoon of a hot summer day, he was taking a moment of repose, admit to him a poor student unable to procure books, and then deliberately walk down the hill into yonder town to buy these books and to present them to this plain country boy.

I might speak of his genial side, of the dry wit and humor which at times delighted his hearers, but I prefer to speak of that which Thomas Carlyle thought greater—his silences, his hours of brooding over the needs of his fellow men, and devising means to nobly satisfy them.

That quality of silent strength in the man was recognized by strong men. Agassiz, Goldwin Smith, Lowell, Froude, Curtis, who came here in those early days, felt the

deep values of the man and acknowledged his force in thought and action.

This occasion ought not to pass without recalling the friendship between him and one whom every Ithacan loves and respects, Francis Miles Finch. Between the two men there grew up a close and even affectionate relation. The great lawyer divined Mr. Cornell's power of thought; the great poet divined the noble qualities of his heart and mind. The deep, hearty respect and friendship which existed between them honored both.

At this hundredth anniversary of Mr. Cornell's birth, his work is but just begun. The time will come when his statue will stand on this hill, in the midst of the old farm which he loved so well. Centuries hence, his name will be honored here, and countless generations of students will do him just homage as one who rose above the selfishness of his time and lived for his fellow men.

#### SENATOR FORAKER'S TELEGRAM.

The President then read the following message, received by him from United States Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of the class of '69:

CINCINNATI, O., April 25, 1907.

I regret more than I can express my inability to attend the Cornell Centennial celebration April 26th. Accept heartfelt congratulations upon the great success that has come to the University and upon the splendid achievements that this success promises for the future. Such great honor comes to but few men as that which may be claimed for Ezra Cornell.

J. B. FORAKER.

#### President Jordan's Message.

Dr. Schurman then read a message from David Starr Jordan, '72, president of Stanford University. It read in substance:

*Dear Dr. Schurman:* This is my greeting to Cornell on the hundredth anniversary of Ezra Cornell's birthday. When you read it, I shall be on the sea, on my way as a missionary to bear Cornell ideas to the Universities of the Antipodes.

It seems only a little while ago, when we pioneer boys of Cornell, digging in the basement of the building called McGraw, used to see its founder every day, tall and spare, grave and serious, shrewd and kindly, using few words, "paring down his speech," as was said of John Brown, to keep a reserve of force and meaning, looking past the things of today, toward the long future of the long tomorrows. Ezra Cornell knew us better than we knew ourselves, and he knew that those days of sixty-eight and sixty-nine, those days of American reconstruction, were charged with the destiny of the republic. And with Ezra Cornell was Andrew D. White, a young man of those days, a young man of all ages, a man to have known whom as we knew him then was of itself a liberal education.

In those days of 1868, we were all young together, freshmen students, freshmen professors, and a freshman president. We had no great experience, we had no traditions to guide us or to hamper us. But we had youth, and we had truth, and not even the gods had these,

whatever the other powers assigned to them in mythology. And in those days the purpose went out, "I would found an institution in which any person can find instruction in any study." This was the declaration of Ezra Cornell. It was for Andrew Dickson White to carry it into effect.

To the graduates of Cornell in the early days, President White once said something like this, "Stand by your state universities, for in them is the educational hope of the republic." And we men of Cornell have stood by our state universities, wherever we may have been placed, and in doing this we have not lost the least jot of our love for our own Alma Mater. And today of all the institutions in the East, Cornell has the broadest sympathy with good work wherever it is found, the broadest appreciation of the needs and aspirations of the greater America which lies to the westward of the Alleghanies. And in the development of this spirit, each of President White's successors has taken the same stand as President White himself.

In the early days of Cornell, Willard Fiske published in our "Cornell Era" a comparison between the two newly founded universities, at Ithaca and at Berlin. New York and Prussia are about equal in territory, in wealth and in population. The University of Berlin was full-fledged from the first, with adequate libraries, laboratories, faculties and all that makes a great university, granted at once, without hesitation, without delay, without parsimony.

Cornell University was scattered in the mud of a poor hill farm on the edge of a country village, with few books, no libraries, a group of boy-professors, without tradition and without achievements. Three years had then passed, three laps in the race. Cornell began far behind and was steadily losing. "Now who," says Professor Fiske, "who bets on the Empire State?"

More laps have passed; thirty-nine instead of three. Cornell has gained in wealth, in prestige, in influence, most of all in power of effective action. She is still far behind in the race, but not so far. Already her hold on the life of real men is as great as that of Berlin, and the only distance she is behind can be measured dollar for dollar, in the money she has to spend. Thirty-nine years more and the great university of the greatest state of our great republic will have no excuses to make to any one. The race is still on, and still forward we go. "We bet on the Empire State!"

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

#### Mr. Corbin's Address.

William H. Corbin, '73, on behalf of the alumni, then delivered an address on "Ezra Cornell from the Student's Point of View." He said:

#### REMINISCENCES OF THE FOUNDER.

As seen through the eyes of the first students who came to Ithaca, Ezra Cornell was a tall, spare, strong man, a little bent, with iron-gray hair, a long pointed iron-gray beard, and giving out in appearance and action a general impression of iron. He seemed silent, patient and grave, and to us, who could judge only by outward appearance, he seemed austere.

He wore a tall silk hat, a suit of black

broadcloth, a frock coat with full skirts, and a large black satin stock over a stiff collar—the conventional dress of a well-to-do retired country gentleman of forty years ago. Whether he was walking the streets of Ithaca, or strolling over the hillside fields, where the new college buildings were being reared, his dress was the same. Indeed it is difficult for us to conceive of him in any other guise.

His virile and striking figure stalking about the corn-field campus became as familiar as Cascadilla Place or the college chimes, and as much a part of the visible University. With a little more gentleness and mellowness of facial expression, he would have been a perfect model to sit for a painting of the mythical "Uncle Sam."

About the time that Ezra Cornell was giving a half million dollars and a fine farm as a foundation stone of the University, the so-called national game of baseball was invented. We had had baseball before, but the national game was supposed to embrace many improvements. In the old game, the number of players was limited only by the size of the school, and the allowance of bases, or "byses" as they were called, was equally generous. The national game limited the players to nine, and the bases to four. The length of the old game was limited only by the amount of daylight afforded by the diurnal revolutions of the earth upon its axis, while in the new game only nine innings were allowed. In short the old game was a very informal matter of the playground, while the new game was to be conducted with all the exactness of a scientific experiment. The national game became popular from the first. Every school and college and village had its ball nine. Rules of the game were printed, expensive balls, turned bats, patent bases, uniform tunics, belts and caps for players were devised, all costing money. Of course, the enterprising students of Cornell must have a baseball club, and have it they did and a good one, too, from the beginning.

Now, in those days it was believed that when a university wanted to extract money from other people's pockets, whether to equip a baseball club, or to endow a chair of moral philosophy, the proper implement was a subscription paper; and so we prepared a subscription paper, and sent out a committee to collect funds for a University Baseball Foundation. The committee, of course, presented it to our honored Founder, and speedily returned with the report that he had read our paper and given this reply:

"When I was a boy and wanted to play ball, my mother took an old stocking and unraveled it, and wound the yarn into a ball; and I found an old boot-top and cut out the leather, and covered my ball. That was a good enough ball for me; I think it ought to be good enough for you."

One can see the twinkle in the old man's eye, as with grim Quaker humor he made this answer. But the humor was not apparent to us at that time.

We recognized the picture he drew. Most of us had come from farm homes, where, by the sitting-room fireside, we had often taken part in just such homely scenes as the one he described. We were only one generation removed from the straitened boyhood of

Ezra Cornell; our fathers were his contemporaries; but all that was to us a past which we had left far behind, and of which we did not wish to be reminded. Were we not now matriculated students of a great University?

Moreover, we were not "boys," but university men. Should we not have national balls and bats and belts that would rival, if not surpass, those of Harvard and Yale and Princeton? However it may be now, in those days undergraduates had opinions of men and things, confident, decided, and outspoken; opinions that couldn't possibly be wrong, and were, therefore, very useful for their purpose. We decided that a founder who would give a half million dollars for teaching languages, mechanic arts and mathematics, and refuse twenty-five dollars for founding a baseball club, was wanting in a sense of proportion; his judgment was bad on the relative importance of things; and we tacitly voted that Mr. Cornell was not qualified to be a member of the Cornell University he had founded. We did not object to him as a founder, but for a matriculated member of the University, really he wouldn't quite do.

Looking back to that baseball incident with the light of nearly forty years upon it, it appears to me vastly different than it appeared then. Mr. Cornell was not selfish or mean; he was generous and kind. He was rich; a few dollars meant little to him. No doubt it would have been easier to give than to withhold his subscription. But he had a serious view of things. The importance of economy in the Cornell boys, the dread of allowing them to acquire extravagant and wasteful notions in their new surroundings, the relative unimportance of mere play contrasted with the paramount significance of the work of education—these things were uppermost in his mind.

Athletic sports, whatever they may be now, were no part of a college course at that time. They were not even among the much abused "elective studies." Much less had they any place in schooling when Ezra Cornell was a boy.

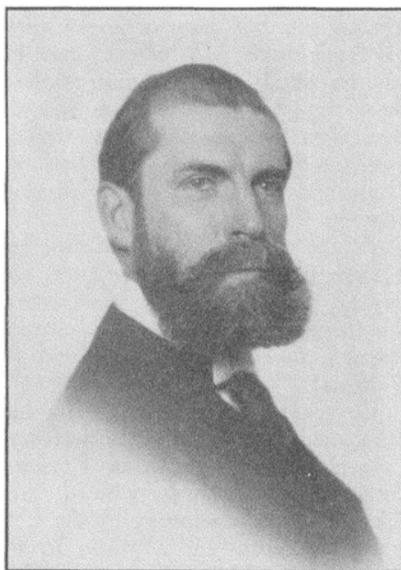
Most of the early Cornell students who came here at the first got their "setting up" with a pitchfork in the hay-field, or an axe in the woodlot, and the only uniform they had worn consisted of the uniform six-penny straw hats, bought by the dozen at the beginning of summer, and fitted to all heads on the farm by the simple process of drawing the uniform black braid band a little tighter or looser.

A GENERATION OF STRONG MEN.

Mr. Cornell was one of that generation of strong men who, in the first half of the nineteenth century, made the rural part of the State of New York, and a goodly part of the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The ground where we now stand was, at the beginning of that period, about the middle of what was then called the West; and their fathers and mothers had come hither as pioneers from New England to settle this wilderness. Ezra Cornell and ten thousand other boys like him were born just in time to help their fathers finish up the clearing of the land, and to continue their labors by pulling stumps, laying stone walls, planting

orchards, building water wheels and mills and substituting solid houses for outgrown log-cabins, and creating good homesteads and farms. This work was largely done in the fifty years preceding the Civil War. It was a work of vast labor, for it was the task of changing the wild and desert forest into a fruitful and prosperous countryside.

The men who did it were hardy men; sons of the Puritans and makers of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; men of a serious cast of mind; of much simplicity of life; in narrow conditions and



CHARLES E. HUGHES.

living with great economy; they were not rich, and yet they were not poor; no one would think of speaking of them as in poverty, and they first of all would resent it. The pauper is a man poor, not only in purse, but in ambition, in action and in enterprise. These men were independent, self-reliant, industrious and strong.

A keen sense of moral accountability was a dominating principle in their lives; an active public spirit manifested itself in the struggle for better roads, the construction of railroads and telegraphs for public convenience, the building of good court houses and stately churches. Not a few of them became, like Mr. Cornell, men of large affairs. But most characteristic of all the marks of the old New York farmer was his intense appreciation of the value of education, and the determination that his sons should have it. Himself denied its privileges, and struggling under the limitations of a brief and inferior common school learning, he would spend his fortune to exhaustion that his sons should be educated, and that thoroughly.

Practical in everything else, saving, painstaking and matter of fact, if he had a dream it was the vision of his boys as honored scholars in the college which he had never even seen.

Do not make the mistake of supposing, however, that our farmer was ignorant. He had not great book-learning. He might not

be a good speller. When his stiff hand wrote a letter, he might spell no better than William Shakespeare or a Twentieth Century Simplified Spelling Board, but his ideas were clear, and tersely expressed. He was well informed. He read his newspaper, his agricultural paper and his religious paper faithfully. His mind was alert. The County Court, the Town Meeting, the General Training, the Church, the debates of the Supervisors, political conventions, all were educational influences. He became intelligent; and his intelligence and his learning grew with every passing year. His judgment was good; his practical sense was discriminating. He learned rapidly by actual association with others.

Nor was he without ideals. Witness the Founder's simple, yet comprehensive, aspiration for this University: "I would found an institution where any person may find instruction in any study." If one may be pardoned a personal allusion, I may repeat the ideal expressed by another plain, strong man of that time to his sons going out to college: "No young man is liberally educated unless he has been taught, when called upon to speak in public, to express himself properly, and without embarrassment."

This intense yearning for education and culture was transmitted by those men to the next generation to a marked degree.

VETERANS IN EARLY CLASSES.

It chanced that the first classes to enter Cornell University entered three years after the close of the Civil War. In those classes, as well as in the next class, were soldier boys who, after leaving school to serve their country in the ranks for three or four years, had returned to their books. So that we youngsters, while preparing for college, had these scarred veterans beside us on the same bench, poring over the Commentaries of Caesar and the problems of Euclid. They were four or five years our seniors in age, and oh! how vastly our seniors in experience.

I well remember having for classmates in school two of these soldier boys who stumped about, each with a crippled leg, shortened by a deadly minie ball, and one of them bore six separate wounds received on as many battlefields. And upon the same stage coach that brought me as a freshman on my journey toward Ithaca rode two classmates, one a veteran soldier, the other a sailor. These soldier boys were, most of them, working their way through an education. Too poor to buy much new clothing, they had their military coats dyed black, and the brass buttons exchanged for plain ones, and modestly, almost with timidity, took their seats upon the school benches beside us striplings.

Drawn from the very schoolhouse by the battle call of their country, and, at her demand delayed in learning the lessons of youth, when the battle was over, they returned, hardened, maimed veteran soldiers in the flesh, but with the teachable, tractable spirit of a good schoolboy, and resumed with patience the studies they had left, gratefully accepting, with simplicity and good nature, the help of the schoolfellow lads who sat beside them.

Noble and marvellous deportment! Where has its like ever been seen except among the sons of those stern and strong men of the

days of Ezra Cornell, whose very heart's desire was for more learning?

I remember a classmate in the University, one of the oldest men in the class, who found it difficult, with constant study, to keep pace with his fellows. When orders came that all students should report for outdoor military drill, thrice a week, he felt that he could not afford the time; and, after drilling a few afternoons, modestly applied to Major Whittlesey, Commandant of Cadets, to be excused from drill. That old martinet, veteran of the Mexican War, sternly asked why, when my classmate replied that he had been training and marching with a gun in the 89th New York Regiment for four years, a good deal of the time at night as well as day, and he thought he really did not need the drill. On reflection Major Whittlesey thought so too.

#### A PROUD HERITAGE.

Young gentlemen of the undergraduate classes, and you, young ladies, you are but one generation behind these soldier students of Cornell, who were so brave and modest. Some of you may be the children of those noblemen. Is their chastened and brave spirit in you?

You are but two generations from the austere and faithful men of Ezra Cornell's day. They were your grandfathers. Have you inherited their noble self-denial, their high moral courage, and their intense love for learning? I believe you have, for the very blood must carry it.

Be proud of those who have gone before. Rejoice in your inheritance from Cornell. Add to her nobility and her glory by faithfulness and nobleness, that those who come long after us and sing the beloved name of our Alma Mater, as we sing it to-day, may rejoice in an unbroken line of gentle and noble lives.

#### MR. MORELAND SPEAKS.

Sherman Moreland, '92, spoke, drawing a lesson from the manner in which the Founder triumphed over adverse circumstances.

#### FOR THE UNDERGRADUATES.

William Winthrop Taylor, of Brooklyn, president of the senior class, welcomed the University's guests in behalf of the undergraduates, and gave a short but masterly address in which he considered what Ezra Cornell means to the students of today.

The meeting was ended with the singing of "Cornell" and the benediction by Dr. Tyler.

The restaurant on North Aurora street of which the late Theodore Zinck was for many years proprietor has again changed hands, having been sold by Carl Hallock to George Whipple, who used to run the "Office" near the Lyceum theater.

Twelve Cornellians met for dinner at the Kaiserhof in Minneapolis on Saturday evening, April 20.

## DEDICATION OF NEW COLLEGE.

### Governor Hughes, for the State, Turns Over Agricultural Buildings to the University—Addresses.

During Friday night the rain, which had done its best to drown the Centennial, ceased, and Saturday was as pleasant a spring day as Ithaca ever saw. Overnight the campus lawns had become sprinkled with dandelion blooms. But the newly graded ground around the buildings of the College of Agriculture and about the big tent on the Playground just south of them was still very muddy. So the dedication exercises of the new college buildings were held, as had been the Centennial ceremonies on the previous day, in the Armory.

At the eastern end of the drill hall a large platform had been built, and on this were seated the members of the Board of Trustees, the University Faculty, the guests of honor and the speakers.

Governor Hughes entered the hall accompanied by his military secretary, Colonel Treadwell, and by President Schurman. He was greeted with cheers. After a selection by the University Orchestra and a prayer by the Rev. Charles Mellen Tyler, President Schurman arose and introduced Governor Hughes. He said:

#### HORATION TRIBUTE TO HUGHES.

"I have the honor of presenting the Governor of the State of New York.

*Iustum et tenacem propositi virum  
Non civium ardor prava iubentium,  
Non voluit instantis tyranni  
Mente quatit solida, neque Auster,*

*Dux inquieti turbidus Hadriae,  
Nec fulminantis magna manus Iovis;  
Si fractus inlabatur orbis,  
Impavidum ferient ruinae.*

"In spare moments during the last forty-eight hours, which have been more than full with multifarious and imperative engagements, I have made a translation of these stanzas from the third Ode of the third book of Horace, which, with apologies to the shade of Horace for my rash presumption, I now venture to read:

*A just man of tenacious will—  
No party bent on doing ill.  
No frown of tyrant boss or lord,  
No yellow journal's windy word*

*His righteous purpose e'er can move,—  
Nor the big bolt that's hurled by Jove.  
'Mid chaos and dissolving bands  
Unmoved and fearless, lo! he stands.*

"Once our comrade in this University, always our friend, and now governor of our state, Charles Evans Hughes."

#### The Governor Speaks.

Governor Hughes said in part:

You have celebrated with fitting ceremony the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ezra Cornell. Nothing could more suitably embody the spirit which animated him in the founding of Cornell University than this provision for instruction and experiment, for the spread of useful information, and for intelligent leadership in order to promote the agricultural interests of this state.

The progress of civilization is perhaps most strongly marked by the widening of the area of instruction and the diminution of failures due to untutored and unrelated effort, through the establishment of schools for proper training and for the communication under skilled direction of the lessons of experience. And the modern breadth of view with reference to scholastic purpose, and the rapid growth in appreciation by the people of the benefit of scientific instruction could have no more striking illustration than the establishment, under the auspices of the state, in contact with schools of liberal arts, of politics and of law, of this school of agriculture.

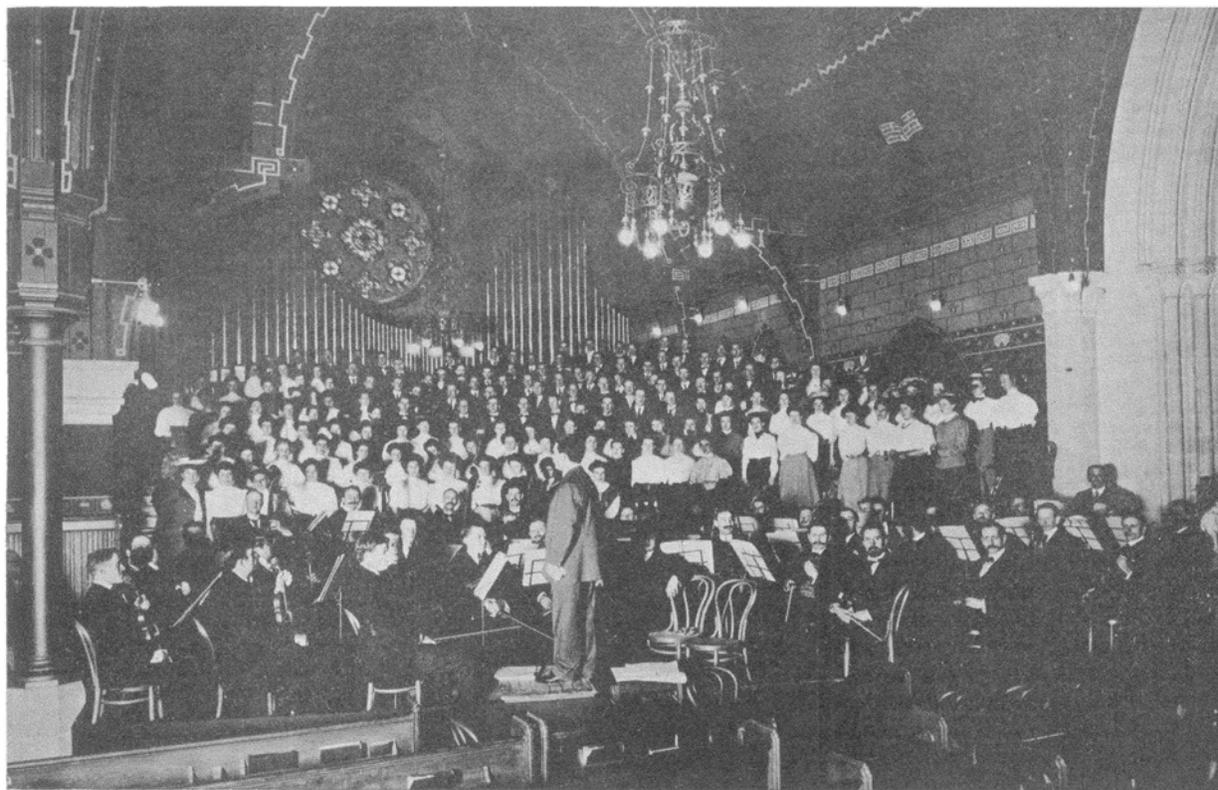
I am reminded of the occasion when, fifteen years ago, as a member of the staff of instruction of this University, I listened to the inaugural address of its new president. I remember well the mingled expressions of concern as to the wisdom of his policy and admiration at his courage—not to say audacity—in announcing it. Rarely has there been vouchsafed to any prophet a clearer vision or a more complete fulfillment of his prophecy. Among other things President Schurman then said:

#### PRESIDENT SCHURMAN'S PROPHECY.

"From the very beginning Cornell University has paid special attention to the two subjects which more than any other vitally affect the interests of the majority of our people—I mean agriculture and veterinary science. \* \* \* We need an appropriation for a college of veterinary knowledge of at least \$40,000 a year \* \* \* and at the same time liberal provision should be made for agriculture, including horticulture. The first and imperative need is that of a building large enough to house, along with the department of agriculture, those of horticulture, entomology and dairy husbandry. \* \* \* The home of teachers and investigators, it should be made the living center of all the agricultural interests of the state. Students would come for the regular courses or for short winter courses; and those who could not leave their homes might receive instruction by correspondence. Bulletins would be published giving results of investigations. \* \* \* We should need at least \$200,000 for the building and then such appropriations as could make the work in it worthy of the vast agricultural resources and wealth of this imperial state.

#### REALIZATION OF THE DREAM.

All those who heard marveled at his dream. But in 1894 a state veterinary college was established, and an appropriation was made by the state for the construction and equipment of suitable buildings for its purposes. It



A REHEARSAL OF THE FESTIVAL CHORUS.

has also received appropriations for its maintenance amounting to \$25,000 a year.

In 1904 the legislature passed an act establishing a State College of Agriculture at Cornell, and appropriated for the construction and equipment of its buildings the sum of \$250,000, and at the last session of the legislature it received for its maintenance and for the promotion of agricultural knowledge through the state an appropriation of \$100,000.

We may pause to congratulate President Schurman, not only upon his foresight, but upon the sagacity and vigor which has enabled him to accomplish his purpose.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FARMS.

There are many engrossed in the great industrial activities of the state who fail to realize the importance of its agricultural interests. According to the last census New York led the states in the value of its dairy products, of its hay crop, of its vegetables, of its flowers and plants, and of its apple crop, while in the value of its fruit and orchard products it was second only to California.

The value of its farm property is exceeded only in the case of three states. The state has no more important duty than to husband its agricultural interests.

Much has been done in recent years to improve the condition of the farmer. The rural free delivery has brought him in closer contact with his fellow citizens and with the forces which make for progress in the state. The improvement of the roads of the state will greatly facilitate his access to markets.

While he has the advantages of these ex-

ternal improvements, he has the opportunity of forming part in the important and efficient organization of the state grange for the protection and advancement of his interests. The state department of agriculture has a most important function and among its other activities is now addressing itself to the very serious problem of farm labor. Its efforts have also facilitated the sale of abandoned farms.

BROAD PLAN OF THE COLLEGE.

But much remains to be accomplished. In the press of the questions incident to the congestion of population in our great cities we must not forget the demands of rural communities and must not fail to take advantage of every opportunity to promote the welfare of that important portion of our population, which, although not urban, has its own serious social and economic problems.

We need scientific instruction in matters pertaining to farming—instruction with reference to suitable farm machinery—with regard to the various matters which Director Bailey has aptly called "rural engineering," and in the various subjects which relate to rural life.

We need not only instruction and experimentation at this school, but the dissemination of its influence and the carrying to the people through the various forms of extension work of the information and the practical assistance and guidance which will help them in solving the problems of existence and in developing the agricultural resources of the state.

It is for these purposes that this school has been established. The statute provides:

"The object of said College of Agriculture shall be to improve the agricultural methods

of the state; to develop the agricultural resources of the state in the production of crops of all kinds; in the rearing and breeding of livestock; in the manufacture of dairy and other products; in determining better methods of marketing and handling such products and in other ways; and to increase intelligence and elevate the standard of living in the rural districts."

GIVEN TO CORNELL IN TRUST.

Under the act of administration, while those buildings and equipments are to remain the property of the state, Cornell University is entrusted with their custody and control and is authorized to administer this college with authority to appoint investigators, teachers and other employes, to lay out lines of investigation, to prescribe the requirements of admission and the course of study and otherwise to exercise such power as may be needed for the administration.

This is a sacred trust. To your administration the state has committed one of the most important interests of the people, represented in the establishment of this school. It is not a school to be administered for the benefit of Cornell University, but it is a school to be administered by Cornell University for the benefit of the people.

We may view its future with confidence as we recall the services rendered in the past by those connected with the agricultural work of this University, and I am sure it is gratifying to the people to know that the work is to continue under the immediate supervision of that accomplished director, Liberty Hyde Bailey, to whose ability and energy this institution owes so much.

And through wise administration and through the benefits which will result from the knowledge this school will disseminate, and the fruitful experience it will record and communicate, Cornell University will be entitled to the respect and the gratitude which are the just due of the faithful execution of a public trust.

President Schurman: On behalf of the state of New York, it is now my privilege and my agreeable duty to commit, through you, to Cornell University the custody and control of these buildings and property, constructed and set apart by the state for the New York State College of Agriculture, and through you to commit to Cornell University the administration of this college for the benefit of the people of the state. And in doing this I take pleasure in expressing my confidence in the administration of this trust by Cornell University and my expectation that through this foundation the agricultural interests of the state will be notably advanced.

On concluding his address, Governor Hughes handed to President Schurman a large bronze key, the act being symbolic of the state's surrender of the new buildings to the University. In accepting it, the President spoke a few words pledging the University to do all it could to promote education in agriculture. He then introduced General Stewart L. Woodford, referring to his presence, as lieutenant-governor of the state, at the opening of the University in 1868. He said in part:

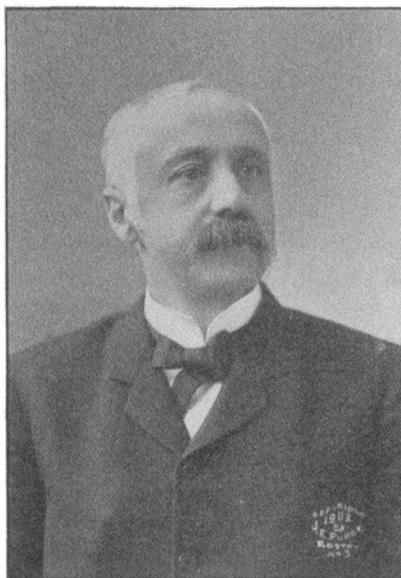
#### General Woodford's Talk.

"It is a long look backward to 1868, when Cornell University opened in due form for the reception of students and began its work among the colleges of the country. Our entering senior class numbered eight. Dr. White, my old college mate, was our president. Though not a governor I delivered an address on that occasion. But I deserved to be governor and I have proved it by my works. It was an old motto of the Civil War, though I cannot give it in Latin or mold it into verse—that what one does through another one does by himself, and I take the credit for the administration of Governor Hughes, for I brought him up as a law student in my office.

"Cornell was a great university from the very beginning. We had Ezra Cornell for a founder, Andrew D. White for our president and for professors, Agassiz, George William Curtis, James Russell Lowell and Goldwin Smith."

General Woodford made an impressive plea for the cultivation of military science and tactics. He said that the strong arm of intelligent military

force was necessary still to preserve the Republic, that it was a people's only protection from the mob and from treasonous elements in the population, which, experience had proved, were ready to raise their heads when not suspected. He urged the University authorities not to forget to cultivate military knowledge while developing technical and agricultural schools. He pointed to the stacks of rifles about the



N. J. BACHELDER.

drill hall and declared that bayonets were the ultimate bulwark of the nation, the foundation of the force by which the intelligent majority preserves society from its enemies.

#### Ex-Gov. Bachelder Speaks.

Ex-Governor Nahum J. Bachelder of New Hampshire, master of the national grange, was then introduced. He said in part:

Speaking broadly, I will say that our government has exercised great liberality towards the agricultural industry. It supports a Department of Agriculture of a comprehensive nature unexcelled among the nations of the world. Its agents reach the uttermost corners of the earth for seeds and plants that will increase the productiveness of our farms, and secure parasites that will feed upon and destroy injurious insects. The increase in the appropriation for experiment stations and the more recent increase in the appropriation for agricultural colleges, aggregating nearly two million dollars annually, is evidence of its appreciation of the importance of developing agriculture. The appropriations made by states for making these funds available amount to several million dollars annually, while the educational and executive work supported by states in the interest of agriculture represents the expenditure of vast sums of money. The

members of the great national farmers' organization, the Grange, which has within its jurisdiction greater possibilities for the welfare of the farmers and the development of rural affairs than any voluntary organization in the history of the world, are contributing more than a million dollars annually for carrying on its grand work, which is securing marvelous results.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the general interest among the people in all these agencies, for the buildings devoted to their purposes are scarcely large enough to accommodate those who desire admission. There is a tremendous awakening among the agricultural people of the country that means much for the future development of agriculture and the nation.

Every effort that renders farming more profitable and farm life more attractive is a patriotic effort, and that agricultural college that is not stimulating in the mind and heart of students a love for agriculture and for farm life is not fulfilling its mission, however large its number of students, or however able the members of its faculty. A prime object in the establishment of agricultural colleges was raising the standard of this great industry through the mental development of those engaged in it. The men trained in this great college and located upon farms in all sections of this great state have been beacon lights for those in the vicinity who were unable to receive its training. This is not only a benefit to agriculture and the state, but it is also a benefit to the men educated, for when a person is induced to engage in farming in an intelligent and scientific manner, he has entered upon the most comfortable, the most honorable and the most independent life open to him in any of the industrial pursuits. If his opportunity for making money is not so great as in a metropolis, his chances of becoming an honorable and useful citizen are greater and the dangers of moral degeneracy are far less.

#### Director Bailey's Address.

The next speaker was Professor Liberty Hyde Bailey, director of the College of Agriculture.

His address was divided into two parts; the first having to do with the purpose of the College of Agriculture, and the second with its significance. The purpose of the college is fully expressed in the Act of Administration which became a law on April 12, 1906, and which was quoted by Governor Hughes. In discussing the significance of the college he divided the subject into three general parts: first, he considered the status of agriculture as a part of our national welfare and some of the social and economic problems that are arising from changes in conditions in country living; second, he discussed what promise this college of agriculture makes in contributing to the solution of many of these problems; the third and most significant part of the address was concerned with the larger

questions of the social and economic problems of the open country. The rural institutions, he said, were in a state either of arrested development or of actual decadence and the time had come for a new crystallizing of ideas and a complete redirecting of rural-life institutions. This raised the question into one of the greatest national significance.

There was a tendency in the present revival of interest in rural affairs to look toward the organizing of new institutions to meet the new conditions. Director Bailey felt rather that, good as separate schools and other new institutions might be, real permanent progress and advancement were to be expected in the redirecting of institutions already existing. He would, therefore, make the very most of the rural school. It was useful and important that agriculture be added to rural schools wherever it might be done effectively; but it was much more important to so teach the customary subjects in the schools as to relate them to the life of the community, so that eventually agriculture would be as much a part of the rural school as the sap is part of the tree or oxygen is part of the air.

### The Musical Festival.

A new standard for Cornell was set by the Musical Festival, held in connection with the centennial celebration last week, under the direction of Professor Hollis E. Dann. Sage Chapel was crowded at every performance.

A splendidly trained chorus of 170 voices was heard in selections from Wagner's operas on Thursday, in Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on Friday and in Saint-Saens's "Samson and Delilah" on Saturday. The full programme has already been printed in this paper. Slight changes were made in it, owing to the inability of two of the soloists to be present. Their places were acceptably filled by others.

### Lacrosse Team Beats Hobart.

The 'varsity lacrosse team beat Hobart on Percy Field last Thursday by a score of 3 to 2. All Cornell's goals were made in the first half, and both of Hobart's in the second. One of the Hobart players was taken from the field to the Cornell infirmary with a wrenched knee.

### PROFESSOR HEWETT'S SUIT.

#### Judgment Obtained Against Publishers of History of the University.

Judgment was given in favor of Professor Hewett by Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court in New York on April 15 for about \$3,000 and costs against the Century History Company for breach of contract in publishing the history of Cornell University. An inquiry of Professor Hewett led to substantially the following statement:

Ordinarily he would regard a suit of this kind as a private matter, but in view of the fact that a large and generous body of the alumni were interested in the History he felt justified in stating the reasons which determined the action. Although he had published previously a History of the University and had for many years been collecting material for a new and complete edition, he refused to assume this task unless the publishers would undertake a work which should have a permanent value and be worthy of the University. They promised to make it superior in form and illustrations to the large Yale history which was used as a basis of comparison. They agreed to publish in the fourth volume the names of all officers and instructors and of all students who had matriculated in the University, whether graduates or not, and the volume states that it contains such a record. It was promised that this should be prepared by or under the direction of the Registrar. A careful list of all officers and instructors, with the dates of their appointment, was prepared by Professor Hewett. The Registrar sent the names of 24,000 students. This volume was put to press without Professor Hewett's examination or knowledge. When it was issued, he found that the names of instructors, several hundred in number, were entirely omitted, and that the names of only about 10,600 students were inserted. The names of many graduates were omitted, and, of those inserted, the year of matriculation was substituted for that of graduation. The careful biographical sketches of many of the benefactors, which had cost long correspondence and difficult research, appeared in an abridged or mutilated form. The table of contents was not submitted to him, and the val-

uable contributions of the deans of the various colleges, and the names of the authors of the histories of special departments were not appended to the chapters to which they belonged.

Professor Hewett found that subscription blanks signed with a facsimile of his name, and personal letters apparently signed by him, had been sent to the alumni. The business has been conducted from the New York office in his name without his knowledge. A corporation limited by law to its corporate name in transacting business was employing several additional names. Professor Hewett had insisted from the first that his name should only appear as editor and had declined to enter into any mercantile or commercial relation with subscribers, and this had constituted a part of the original agreement.

The volumes were not issued in the form announced, or printed by the famous press advertised, and the paper and binding were not as agreed upon. A large edition was sold, but no report of sales was made to the author and no settlement with him, both of which were distinctly refused.

The first three volumes for which he was responsible received his most careful attention; they were a marvel of accuracy in their original form owing to the research of his secretary, who spent two years of constant labor in collecting materials, the records of athletic events, of literary contests, prizes, scholarships and honors, which had never before been compiled. The historical matter remains a permanent record of the history of the University in its first thirty-five years, and has since been used for later publications. A few trifling errors in initials in so many thousand names were not due to the manuscript but are errors of the publishers, who failed to return the proof.

The publishers had previously issued many large works and Professor Hewett felt justified in entrusting to them his History. It was rather with a view to make known to subscribers his relation to these volumes as issued than for pecuniary returns that the suit was instituted.

E. T. Gibson, '07, of Brooklyn, 'varsity halfback last fall, has been appointed coach of next season's freshman football team.



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All correspondence should be addressed—

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**Editor**

Woodford Patterson, '95.

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Entered as Second-Class Matter at Ithaca, N. Y.

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Ithaca, N. Y., May 1, 1907.

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**THE CENTENNIAL.**

A university can well afford to pause in its routine for such an event as the commemoration held on the Cornell campus last week. Aside from the propriety of so honoring the Founder's memory, the exercises, as conducted, were both educative and inspiring. The career of Ezra Cornell, as set forth in the addresses which we print this week, contains lessons for historian, economist, journalist, farmer or engineer. It is worth while to be reminded that men who do big things are human like the rest of us. An undergraduate who heard the addresses on Friday said, as he was leaving the Armory, that he hadn't any idea Ezra Cornell was such an interesting man. Probably many of the students who were there were similarly impressed. We have not grown so strong that we can dispense with the ideals upon which the University was founded, or afford to forget that Cornell is what she is because of the self-sacrifice and earnest thought of many men.

**NEW DEAN OF ARTS COLLEGE.**

**Albert Ross Hill, a Newcomer in the Faculty, to Succeed Dean Willcox.**

Albert Ross Hill, now of the University of Missouri, was appointed by the Board of Trustees last Saturday professor of the psychology of education, and almost immediately elected by the Faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences as dean of that Faculty. That election has been confirmed by the Board of Trustees. He will succeed in the deanship Professor Walter F. Willcox, whose resignation, tendered last winter, will take effect in June. Professor Willcox wished to have more time for teaching and for his statistical work with the Census Bureau. The newly elected dean is said to be a very able man. He will take charge of the college at the most promising period of its history, housed, as it is now, in a new building all its own. Under a recent resolution of the Faculty, he will take office with greater powers than have pertained to his office heretofore.

Professor Hill is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born on October 4, 1869. He was graduated from Dalhousie University in 1892, and then entered Cornell for a course of graduate study in philosophy, taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1895. He also studied at Heidelberg, Berlin and Strassburg. After two years as professor of psychology and education in the state normal school at Oshkosh, Wis., he became in 1897 associate professor of philosophy in the University of Nebraska. Since 1903 he has been professor of educational psychology and dean of the teachers' college at the University of Missouri. His wife was Miss Agnes S. Baxter, Ph. D., '95.

Cornell sent twelve men to the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival in Philadelphia last Saturday, but little was expected of them, because the tardiness of warm weather at Ithaca had seriously hindered training. A relay team was not entered. Cornell's share of the final honors consisted of a tie for third place in the high jump by the Rossman brothers. Michigan won the four-mile relay race from Pennsylvania, and Columbia won the two-mile relay from Yale and Dartmouth.

**TWO BASEBALL VICTORIES.**

**Columbia and St. Bonaventure Beaten—Team Hitting Harder.**

The notable thing about the 'varsity baseball team during the past week has been its improvement in batting. Coach Coogan had been laboring to correct a weakness in this respect and had made some changes in the batting order, including the placing of Captain Brown at the foot of the list. Warmer weather has also probably had a good effect on the players. On Wednesday Columbia was beaten, 10 to 3, and on Saturday a victory was won over St. Bonaventure by a score of 5 to 0. Some important games are on the schedule for this week. Pennsylvania State comes to Ithaca on Wednesday, and the team will play a return game with Columbia in New York on Friday and will meet Yale at New Haven on Saturday.

The freshman class has developed a good baseball team. Some of the material will be very useful next year when the 1910 men become eligible for the 'varsity. The freshmen played their first game of the season on Percy Field last Saturday against the Binghamton High School and won by a score of 3 to 2. The game was called after five innings.

In the Columbia game every man on the Cornell team obtained at least one hit, while Deshon held the New Yorkers down to five hits and struck out ten men. The game was practically won in the first inning, when a series of four hits, including two-baggers by Bigelow and Hastings, brought in three runs. In the second inning Brown singled, stole second and reached home on an error. Twelve men faced Deshon in the first four innings. The visitors obtained their first run in the fifth as a result of errors.

The sixth inning was exciting, as Columbia threatened to tie the score. Smith was hit by Deshon and was advanced one base by Shafer's single. Tonking hit to Deshon and the pitcher threw to third to catch Smith. The throw was a poor one and Smith scored. Tonking stole second. O'Connell flied out. Young singled, scoring Shafer and advancing Tonking to third. With only one out, the score 4 to 3, and two men on bases, Deshon took a brace and struck out Schmidt. Miltenberg-

er's hot grounder was well handled by Brown and the side was retired. In Cornell's half of the sixth, Watson, Reiber and Brown each obtained a hit, netting two runs. Four more were added to the score in the seventh and eighth.

The summary:

CORNELL.	A. B.	R.	H.	P. O.	A.	E.
Heilman, s.s.	5	1	1	1	4	0
Ebeling, r.f.	5	2	2	0	0	0
Bigelow, l.f.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Hastings, c.	4	2	2	10	4	1
Higgins, c.f.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Watson, 1b.	4	1	2	13	1	0
Reiber, 2b.	5	1	1	1	3	1
Deshon, p.	4	0	1	1	4	1
Brown, 3b.	4	1	2	0	3	0
Totals	40	10	14	27	19	3

COLUMBIA.	A. B.	R.	H.	P. O.	A.	E.
Shafer, l.f.	4	1	2	3	0	0
Tonking, r.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
O'Connell, s.s. and p.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Young, c.	4	0	1	7	1	1
Schmidt, 2b.	3	1	0	0	1	0
Miltenberger, 1b.	4	0	0	6	1	0
Zimber, c.f. and s.s.	4	0	0	0	1	1
Hayes, 3b.	3	0	0	4	0	1
Lee, p.	1	0	1	0	1	1
Smith, c.f.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	5	22*	7	5

\*Higgins out in first, hit by batted ball; and in the eighth on infield fly.

Score by innings:—

Cornell	3	1	0	0	2	2	2	*—10
Columbia	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—3

Earned runs—Cornell 5. Two base hits—Bigelow, Hastings, Reiber, Smith. Hits—off Deshon 5; off Lee, 6 in two innings; off O'Connell, 8 in six innings. First base on balls—off O'Connell 1. Struck out—by Deshon 10; by O'Connell 5. Hit by pitcher—Schmidt, Smith, Bigelow, Watson. Double play—Young to Hayes. Left on bases—Cornell 9, Columbia 4. Stolen bases—Hastings, Watson, Brown 2, Tonking, Zimber. Umpire, Dwyer.

Lovejoy was in the box on Saturday. For four innings neither side scored. Just as Cornell went to bat in the fifth, Governor Hughes came on the field in an automobile. His presence seemed to encourage the Cornell players, for they immediately began to find the ball. Lovejoy singled and went to second on Brown's sacrifice. Heilman took his base on balls. Hits by Ebeling, Bigelow and Hastings resulted in three runs. Two more runs were obtained in the seventh as a result of singles by Ebeling and Bigelow.

The most interesting play of the game was made by Hastings in the third inning. O'Connor was on second and McDonald on first. With one man out, Sherman came to bat. He struck out. McDonnell had taken a long lead off first. Hastings ran down the

**GLOVES**  
may be right and not be  
Fownes, but they can't be  
**FOWNES**  
and not be right.

**George K. Woodworth, E.E. '96**

(Late Examiner, Electrical Division U. S. Patent Office)

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field with the ball, forcing him to second. O'Connor was thus forced off second and was an easy out at third. Heilman and Watson made a pretty double play in the ninth.

The summary:

CORNELL.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Heilman, s.s.	1	1	0	2	1	1
Ebeling, r.f.	4	2	3	0	0	0
Bigelow, l.f.	4	1	3	0	0	1
Hastings, c.	3	0	1	7	1	0
Graves, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Higgins, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Watson, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0	0
Reiber, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Lovejoy, p.	4	1	2	1	2	0
Brown, 3b.	3	0	0	3	3	1
Totals	31	5	9	26	10	3

\*Colligan out on attempted bunt of third strike.

ST. BONAVENTURE.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Colligan, s.s.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Sherman, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0	1
Cranson, 2b.	4	0	0	3	1	0
Grant, c.f.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Early, l.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Backnac, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0	0
King, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
O'Connor, c.	3	0	1	5	4	0
McDonnell, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	32	0	7	24	10	1

Score by innings—

Cornell	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	*—5
St. Bonaventure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Cornell 3. Stolen bases—Heilman, Ebeling, Bigelow. Sacrifice hits—Higgins, Brown, Sherman. Two base hit—Grant. Left on bases—Cornell 6, St. Bonaventure 5. Double play—Heilman to Watson. First base on balls—Heilman 3, Hastings, Watson. Struck out—by Lovejoy 5, by McDonnell 7. Umpire, Dwyer.

### 1907 Football Schedule.

The football schedule for the season of 1907 was ratified by the Athletic Council at a meeting held in the office of the Athletic Association on North Tioga street last Monday evening. As already announced by the ALUMNI NEWS, Cornell will meet West Point for the first time, and the Princeton game will be played in Ithaca. For the first time in ten years Pennsylvania State College appears on the Cornell schedule. The full schedule follows:

Sept. 28	George Washington at Ithaca.
Oct. 2	Hamilton at Ithaca.
Oct. 5	Oberlin at Ithaca.
Oct. 9	Niagara at Ithaca.
Oct. 12	Colgate at Ithaca.
Oct. 19	Pennsylvania State at Ithaca.
Oct. 26	Princeton at Ithaca.
Nov. 2	W. U. P. at Ithaca.
Nov. 9	West Point at West Point.
Nov. 16	Swarthmore at Ithaca.
Nov. 28	Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

### REUNION NOTICES.

#### 1887.

The class of 1887 will hold its 20-year reunion on Saturday evening, June 15, at the Ithaca Hotel. President Schurman and Alumni Trustee C. E. Treman will make us glad with a few words of greeting and information about the University. Every member of the class who can possibly do so will be present. Our president, Mr. Lovell, has many things to tell us. It is expected that this will be the most enjoyable gathering in the history of the class. The committee has made arrangements for the banquet. All are looked for, many expected and a *good time* assured.

WILLIAM J. ROMER.

V. A. MOORE.

Local Committee.



#### She's on Her Way.

In only six weeks Cornell's proudest product, the class of '97, will be in Ithaca for her ten-year. That is not very much time, especially for those who have to round the Horn, so make your plans to be at the dock when the Zip-a-lah ties up. The good ship is making for the port of Ithaca with all sail set (and then some). The wind is fair and her crew is steadily growing in size.

She will be moored at the corner of State and Aurora, within hail of help should the water get low. She's a big, double-humped caravel, and the more her muster the steadier she'll stand.

To be concrete: We had a good reunion in 1902, but small. There was plenty of the right stuff, but only a handful to dispense it. This year there must be a big crowd, for this reunion business has assumed a new place in Commencement week, and if we don't watch out we'll have Casca-

dilla and the High School putting it over us, and that would be a hard one for '97.

Buck up yourself, and come. The programme provides, among other things, duck-on-the-rock behind McGraw and a competitive prize exhibition of topknots.

IT WILL PAY.



#### Enticing Attractions.

Since the distinguished personnel of the committee in charge of the 1902 Reunion has become known, all other class reunions have been forgotten in anticipation of the sensational programme to be offered for the entertainment of the returning members of 1902. While '97 and 1904 have been strenuously struggling to stir up a little artificial enthusiasm for their reunions, the "Brown Trust" has quietly planned a series of enticing attractions for the amusement of the choice spirits of 1902.

Teaser No. 4:

One of the chief events of the reunion will be an All Star Vaudeville Performance in which some of the members will be as follows:

1. Those world renowned artists Guernsey Price and Richardson Webster will give their famous song and dance comedy sketch which has made all the crowned heads of Europe sit up and take notice.

2. Charlie Taussig will give his inimitable impersonations of William Travers Jerome, Delphin M. Delmas, Joseph H. Choate, Ernest W. Huffcut and other distinguished members of the bar.

3. Seward and Seward will give their death defying performance on the tight wire—the greatest thriller of the age.

#### 1904—Take Notice—1904.

The class of 1902 hereby challenges the class of 1904—the Frosh of this reunion—to a game of Push Ball

to be played on Percy Field on June 15 immediately after the Alumni Baseball Game—Marquis of Queensberry rules to prevail.

COMMITTEE OF ASS'T D. K. B's.



1904 Bulletin XVIII.

There are some who have not come up with the golden yen for which an edict was issued, and some who have not even filled out and returned the blank that went with it. Chop Suey Vincent, the keeper of the surpassing coffers, is consequently somewhat sore. It isn't the money so much, though we need it, but we want to know how many to expect and provide for. R. s. v. p.

Also, by the way, those who want rooms had better let Charlie Sheldon know at once. The beds will be there

waiting, with the coverlets turned back, if you need them.

Be it hereby known that but one week more remains for you to make known your choice of him who shall lead the magnificent mélange of merry mummers, otherwise known as the Grand Peerade of the class of 1904. Cast your ballots now. Be it known that Hop Sing Burgweger, brother of the full moon, now leads. Ukada Brown and Bill Murphy follow hand in hand, close upon his footsteps.

Here is the list:

Hop Sing Burweger.....	893
U. Brown.....	888
Bill Murphy.....	888
G. Patterson.....	723

All others have been scratched.

The Water Wagon has arrived in New York. It was met at Jersey City by the royal army, headed for the time by Ukada, the great but small. It will be one of the chief occupants of the cheering section at the Columbia game.

THE COMMITTEE.

The track squad is at the training table.

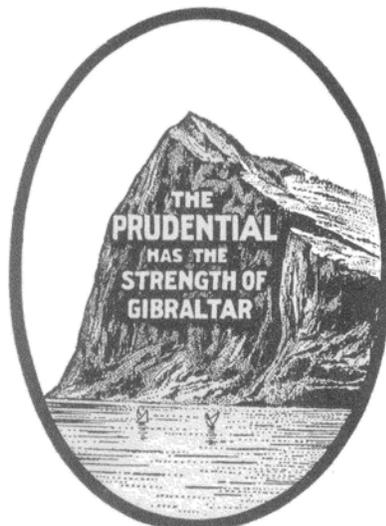
Sibley Banquet.

The fourth annual Sibley banquet was held in the Armory last Wednesday evening. It was the largest yet held. J. H. Barr, '89, was toastmaster. Among the speakers were President Schurman, Director Smith, Director Haskell of the College of Civil Engineering, and Professors Norris, Kimball and Carpenter. Director Smith urged the undergraduates to make use of the new Sibley club room as a means of promoting a social spirit in the college, and President Schurman advised the Sibley men not to devote to much time to shop work at the expense of a good training in theoretical knowledge of their profession.

New Professors.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting in Barnes hall last Saturday afternoon. Ernest Albee, assistant professor of philosophy, and Herman Diederichs, '97, assistant professor of experimental engineering, were made professors in their respective departments. Albert Ross Hill, of the Uni-

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versity of Missouri, was appointed professor of the philosophy of education.

**"Vets" Form Alumni Association**

The first annual report of the secretary-treasurer of the New York State Veterinary College Alumni Association has been published. It is a pamphlet of fifteen pages, and chronicles the founding of the organization, whose first meeting was held on Feb. 20 last, the day of the annual banquet of the Society of Comparative Medicine. The pamphlet contains a roster of the alumni of the college, about a hundred in number, sixty of whom are active members of the alumni association. Place is also found for "college items" and "alumni notes." The officers of the association are: President, Raymond C. Reed, '01, Elmira, N. Y.; vice-president, Charles H. Taylor, '05, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, Walter J. Taylor, '06, Veterinary College, Ithaca.

**"The Cornell Navy"**

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**CORNELL ALUMNI NOTES.**

'74.—G. U. Hay is editor and manager of *The Educational Review*, published at St. John, N. B.

'89.—E. S. Westbrook is first vice-president of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company. His office is at 534 Bee building, Omaha, Neb.

'90.—M. S. Todd is president of the Southern Ohio Loan & Trust Company, of Cincinnati. His address is 515 Main street.

'92, M. E.—William G. Starkweather is manager of the Hawley Down Draft Furnace Company, of Chicago.

'95.—Harold L. Stevens is treasurer of the Sweet Steel Company, Williamsport, Pa.

'96, M. E.—Harold F. Norton's address is 3300 West avenue, Newport News, Va. He is with the Newport News Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company.

'96, A. B.—J. M. W. Durant, practicing law with offices at 4 Mercaderes street, Havana, and 32 Liberty street, New York, has been for some months liquidator of the banking house of Silveira & Company, one of the largest banking firms in Havana.

'96, G.—John Crosby Neely is with the Arnold Company, enginers and constructors, 181 La Salle street, Chicago.

'97, B. S.; '01, M. D.—Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer, who was the first woman ambulance surgeon appointed in New York when she obtained her commission from Gouverneur Hospital four years ago, has been appointed adjunct surgeon in the New York Woman's Infirmary, 325 East Fifteenth street. After her graduation from the Cor-

nell Medical College, Dr. Barringer spent some time in the hospitals of Vienna. She has been medical examiner at Sage College, medical examiner in the Hebrew Technical School, New York, and is now assistant clinical surgeon in the Polyclinic Hospital, New York.

'97, Ph. B.; '98, LL. B.—Mrs. Everett A. Dexter, of Jamaica, N. Y., has issued invitations to the wedding of her daughter, Miss Carolyn Martha Dexter, to William Truman Yale. The wedding will take place on Wednesday afternoon, May 8, at the First Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. Mr. and Mrs. Yale will be at home after November 1 at 65 Herriman avenue, Jamaica.

'97.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mary A. Cadwallader, youngest daughter of Mrs. Jacob A. Cadwallader, of Titusville, Pa., to Selden Spencer Benedict, of Titusville.

'97.—A. Graham Miles has become a member of the firm of Millett, Roe & Hagen, bankers, 3 Broad street, New York.

'98, LL. B.—John J. Bryant, jr., is secretary of the newly organized Farwell Trust Company, of Chicago.

'98, M. E.—The address of Herbert I. Gannett is 1012 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.

'98, B. S.—William A. Ross is Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Great Northern Railway, with offices at Seattle, Wash.

'99, M. E.—I. C. Lewis has changed his address from Harrisburg to Ulysses, Pa.

'99, C. E.—Abraham U. Whitson and Miss Isabel D. Emerson, A. B. '03, were married on April 10 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luther W. Emerson, 125 Gates avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Nan M. Em-

erson, '05, was bridesmaid and W. G. Hudson, '97, best man. One of the ushers was Franklin S. Storey, '02. The guests included a number of Cornellians.

'99, Ph. B.—The wedding of Miss Gillian Webster Barr and Theodore Layton Bailey took place on April 20 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Rufus Barr, 13 West Fifty-sixth street, New York.

'00, M. E.—Wilfred L. Wright is vice-president of the Sweet Steel Company, Williamsport, Pa.

'00, C. E.—E. J. Strasburger is a member of the firm of Strasburger & Baker, civil and mining engineers, 21 Lewisohn block, Butte, Mont. He is United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor for Montana and Idaho.

'00, A. B.—Albert M. Garretson's address is 330 West Twenty-eighth street, New York.

'00, M. E.—George H. Young, secretary of the class of 1900, has changed his address to 111 Market street, Williamsport, Pa.

'00, M. E.—H. W. Peck is assistant superintendent with the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company, of Baltimore. His address is 416 Forest road, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

'01.—George E. Chatillon is president of John Chatillon & Sons, manufacturers of scales, 85 Cliff street, New York.

'02, D. V. M.—Robert J. Foster, who is a veterinarian in the Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. A., is stationed until December 1 at the Jamestown Exposition with the second squadron of that regiment.

'02, LL. B.—Alden I. Rosbrook is an examiner for the Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Company, of New York. His address is 2020 Walton avenue, The Bronx.

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'02, LL. B.—Fred A. Wagner is a real estate broker at 778 Tremont avenue, The Bronx, New York city.

'03, B. S. A.—William J. Ward is at Gold Beach, Oregon, buying timber land and installing mills for the Brookings Lumber & Box Company, of Highland, Cal.

'03, M. E.—L. F. Bruce will be in charge of the exhibit of the Clyde Iron Works at the Jamestown Exposition. His address until December 1 will be 206 Freemason street, Norfolk, Va.

'03, LL. B.—F. W. Quaife is a compiler in the law department of the Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Company, of New York.

'03, A. B.; '06, Ph. D.—George Holland Sabine, assistant in the Sage School of Philosophy, has accepted an instructorship in Stanford University and will leave Ithaca soon to take up his new duties.

'03, A. B.—The wedding of John G. Fairchild and Miss Marie Helen Beatty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bair, of Steubenville, O., took place in that city on April 7. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild will make their home at 150 Rodney street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Fairchild is the chemist of the Nichols Copper Company at Laurel Hill, a suburb of Brooklyn.

'04, D. V. M.—B. J. Cady, who is with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, has been promoted to veterinary inspector, and is now in charge of the inspection of sheep for interstate movement in the Territory of Arizona. After May 15 his address will be Flagstaff, Ariz.

'04, LL. B.—Howard C. Lake is one of the trial counsel for the New York City Railway Company, Park Row building.

'04, C. E.—Charles P. Utz is employed as engineer by the Turner Construction Company on the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn. His address is 357 Fifty-first street.

'04, A. B.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Frederic W. Rope to Miss May Thornton, of Buffalo. Mr. Rope is now in business in Buffalo, living at 98 Woodward avenue.

'04, C. E.—Charles M. Reppert's address is 265 Noble avenue, Crafton, Pa.

'04.—A. O. Kellogg is a mining expert. His present address is Apartado 60, Guanajuato, Mexico.

'04, A. B.—A daughter, Isabella Gifford Weed, was born on March 12 to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Weed, of North Rose, N. Y. Mrs. Weed was Miss Ida Rosbrook, LL. B., '06.

'04, M. E.—S. A. Meddaugh was married recently to Miss Marion Parcels, of Auburn, N. Y. He has changed his position from the Navy Department to the War Department. His address is 2230 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

'05, M. E.—R. L. Weber has changed his address from Salem, O., to 252 Connecticut avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

'05, A. B.—W. S. Bishop is at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, with the Cananea Consolidated Mining Company.

'06, M. E.—Herbert A. Temple has removed from Baltimore to 912 Ross avenue, Wilksburg, Pa.

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