

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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ITHACA, N. Y., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1899.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN IN BUFFALO.

A Warm Welcome Accorded Him—Challenge from the Buffalo Alumni.

President Schurman visited Buffalo on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. He was the guest of trustee Robert B. Adam. On Wednesday evening, after dining at the home of Mr. George K. Birge, president of the Cornell Alumni Association of Western New York, President Schurman attended a smoker at the Buffalo club given for him by the members of the association. Proceedings of the smoker were quite informal but impressive. Dr. Schurman talked to those present, collectively for over an hour, and then was compelled, quite willingly however, to get better acquainted with every individual present.

The enthusiasm which always marks a gathering of Buffalo Cornellians was up to the average in amount and quality. But, because of the exceptionally strong desire all around to see President Schurman again after his long absence, and because of the highest patriotism and Cornell love which showed itself throughout his entire address, a remarkable spirit of respect and affection for the president of Cornell softened every note of the never old "We'll Honor Thee" and put into the "locomotive" a depth and volume before unknown. The president's remarks about his ambition to have dormitories at Cornell and to make the Cornell campus a common for a great and loyal democracy brought every man to his feet.

On Thursday President Schurman addressed the pupils at the Central High School and the Masten Park High School and visited the Pan-American Exposition site with Mr. Adam. That evening he addressed the Equality Club on the Philippine situation.

It was the unanimous opinion at the smoker that at the close of the football season, a big smoker should be held at Ithaca, in honor of the football squad; this not only because of its fine showing in the games, but for the brave and steadfast conduct of its members at times when the prospect looked dark. If such a reception be held, Buffalo challenges every other city to equal its representation in numbers and enthusiasm.

H. L. T.

Openings for Engineers.

Mr. L. D. Magie, the works engineer of the Royal Electric Company, Montreal, Quebec, in a letter dated Nov. 9th to Professor Ryan says that his company is looking for several bright young men to fill positions in the engineering and testing departments. The salary will be necessarily small to start with but the chances for advancement are good for the proper persons.

Distribution of Book Funds of the University Library.

For the year 1899-1900 the sum available for the increase of the general Library is \$17,485; of this sum

\$800 is appropriated from the general funds of the University for the purchase of historical works for the President White Library, and is to be expended under the direction of a special committee; \$50 is the income of a special fund for a collection of the Victorian Poets; \$16,635 is the income of the Sage Endowment Fund, to be disposed of by the Library Council, for the purchase of books and periodicals for the University Library. These funds do not include the sums spent on the Law, Forestry and Veterinary libraries.

In 1891 a plan of distribution of the book fund was adopted by the Council, based upon the principle of giving recognition, in the general list of departments, to all subjects taught here, and adding a few subjects not thus cared for; thus recognizing all subjects by a small appropriation, and yet maintaining the principle of keeping the expenditure for this list within about one-third of the total expenditure. The need for books, however, is not in proportion to the officers of instruction, nor is it possible to state justly the relative importance of subjects to each other. Weak or neglected departments must be treated on different grounds from others. Therefore it was believed that this could be best managed by leaving the reserve fund large, to be assigned at the wisdom of the Council to the departments making the strongest requests. It was resolved that this system should be thus explained in the statement sent to each officer at the beginning of the year, and that no grants should be made from the reserve fund before the second Wednesday in November of each year.

At the meeting of the Council held October 11, 1899, in pursuance of this plan, a list of subjects and minimum appropriations was adopted. The total sum thus distributed for the year 1899-1900 is \$6,250.

To the periodical list for the current year was assigned a sum not to exceed \$3,100.

In recognition of the need of supplementing the grants to specific departments by a fund from which purchases of works not properly falling within any one of these departments, but important and necessary for the general usefulness and symmetrical development of the library, might be made, it was voted that a discretionary fund of \$1,000 be placed at the disposition of the librarian for the purchase of such works.

With a view to a systematic effort toward filling up incomplete sets of important periodicals and transactions, the council resolved that a list of the most important and desirable sets be handed in from each department, and it was voted that the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated for the purchase of such sets on these lists as may, in the course of the year, come into the market at reasonable prices.

After making these general appropriations there remains at the disposal of the Council a reserve fund of \$5,285 for strengthening weak or neglected departments.

Under the ruling of the Council any balances of appropriations to departments not taken up on June 1st of each year revert to the disposal of the Council. Accordingly the titles

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THE PRACTICAL IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Written for The Alumni News by Dr. R. H. Thurston.

When Ezra Cornell founded his University he gave practical and concrete form to the ideals of many great men, from Aristotle to Milton and from Luther to George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. The old Greeks who would teach a young man to "ride a horse and speak the truth," John Milton who would educate a man so as to make him competent "to discharge justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war," the later Paley who would educate people "for the sequel of their lives," and Ezra Cornell who would "found an institution in which any person can find instruction in any study," all gave utterance to various aspects of the same great thought. When the older Pharaoh founded the House of Seti, or his successor that of Rameses; when the disciples of Aristotle, the Ptolemies, organized the first—and only—great Greek University, also on the bank of the Nile; when Bagdad became a center of learning and, when long after, on the Andalusian hills the Saracen assumed the highest characteristics of the "gentleman and the scholar," there were added to the story of history, mainly occupied by tales of wars, oppression, and vandalism, its highest lights. At intervals of centuries there have thus arisen great institutions of learning which have been universities in a true sense—institutions in which were taught all the literatures and their languages, all the arts and their sciences, and all the useful knowledge of their times: institutions in which "any person could find instruction in any study" known to the contemporary age.

In all such institutions has been struggling into more or less completeness the ideal of Milton and the thought of Cornell. They have included in their organizations provision for the instruction of the student, youth or adult, young and old—for all were found in attendance and young and old alike aspired to the acquirement of learning—in the whole then-known universe of learning, in the technical, and in the, for the moment, classical, in the useful as well as in the abstract. The greater and the grander the institution, whatever the age, the more completely is provision made for all the educations and the larger the proportion, consequently, of the practical and technical to the gymnastic and ideal. The Alexandrian faculty was composed largely of men of science and technical and practical teachers whose fame has come down to our own time and the names of Ptolemy, Hipparchus, Euclid, Archimedes, and of Eratosthenes and of Ctesibius and of Hero the Younger—all distinguished for their work in useful, practical and technical instruction and research—constitute the larger proportion of the roll that will be preserved as long as history continues its task. The student of the history of education will never fail to perceive that the grander the institution the more completely it embodies the Miltonian and the Cornelian

idea, the more fully does it give representation to the scientific and technical, and to the practical so far as the latter finds scientific basis in the former, and the more completely does it involve the idea of Paley of educating the individual "for the sequel of his life."

During the "Dark Ages" in Europe, the school men were mainly "cloistral men of great learning," as Milton says, and their control of the curriculum necessarily resulted in the temporary elimination of the sciences, pure as well as applied, with which they were unfamiliar as a body, and in the establishment of a tradition, not altogether extinct, even in our own day, that the *trivium* and *quadrivium* should be taken as the standard "liberal" education. This illiberality, however, did not characterize the Aristotelian university or its oriental predecessors; nor does it characterize the education of modern France, Germany, Great Britain or, especially, of the states of the great American republic. The modern, like the ancient, university illustrates the Cornelian idea.

The Founder of Cornell University and his coadjutors were not, however, satisfied to offer the learning of the schools, as defined by the school-men, alone; they desired to aid the youth of the country as would have done the great poet had he written the charter and the form of organization. Cornell was particularly desirous that not only should technical education occupy a large share of the attention of the University, in accordance with its fundamental law and its charter, as written, but that the practical should find so large a place as to give effective aid in the maintenance of those students whose means were unequal, alone, to the accomplishment of the full collegiate course. He planned a dozen schemes for this end and, among them, proposed the organization of a manufacturing establishment in which, while acquiring a knowledge of "the arts of peace," the apprentice or the expert should be at the same time able to do something toward his own support by thus, in part, earning his living. Like all great enterprises, however, the practicable, not the ideal, proved the ultimate arbiter in giving his university its form and it assumed that character which, while giving it resemblance, in higher degree, perhaps, than any other modern institution, to the real universities of classic and earlier times, has been the basis of its great and growing fame in our own period. It gradually became recognized as a center of education in the sciences, pure and applied, and as an institution of learning having an exceptionally broad and pantologic constitution; including in its scope the mediæval *trivium* and *quadrivium*, the later branches of instruction in the physical sciences and modern languages and the at once latest modern, and oldest, historical elements of university work—the applied sciences, the fundamental education of the so-called distinctively "learned professions," and the branches recognized by Aristotle and the Alexandrians, by Milton and the modern Germans, as no less important—the professional studies of the engineer, the architect and all other truly learned professions and vocations. In France and in Germany, the technical and the liberal schools are kept purposely separate; in Cornell and the state colleges of our own

country, as in Alexandria, Cairo, Bagdad and Thebes, the whole available pantology is considered the proper field of the real university.

In the practical working out of the Cornelian scheme, as in the institution of Aristotle's prototype, evolution and natural growth, and the limitations of capital and of atavistic tendencies toward mediævalism, have determined a resultant, in direction and extent of achievement, which is not perhaps, precisely that which Cornell and the founders would have chosen or that which thoughtful men would have fully approved; but it is nevertheless certainly the fact that the organization of the University and its work mark a notable advance upon all that had preceded. It is better fitted to educate the citizen up to the Miltonian standard, to prepare the educated sons of the people "for the sequel of their lives" and to make them in highest degree useful to themselves, to their families, friends and neighbors, to the nation itself, than any older organization aspiring to the university character. The rapidity with which its methods and scope are now being taken on by other institutions of learning is perhaps the best possible evidence that this movement is a true advance, and the promptness with which its alumni find places in the world of business and affairs and their later steady and rapid advancement in their respective professions prove the utility and excellence both of the education here offered and of the alert and wholesome spirit which it promotes.

That practical side in this technical education which constitutes the main and salient and characteristic difference between the new and the old curriculum is, in fact, simply the making useful, and the discovering of uses for, the various abstract and abstruse studies and of the concrete facts and laws of nature, in such manner as to make education not only thoroughly admirable as "gymnastic" but also entirely available for all great and good purposes of life. The picturing of things in the mind, the discussion of abstract propositions of mathematics and logic, the learning of languages, the study of physical science, the knowing of things, simply, is, in this system, reinforced by a training in the arts of doing things, and thus the principles taught as gymnastic are made the more impressive, knowledge is rendered more complete and thorough and the educated man is made most useful as a man, as a citizen, as the head of a family, as the molecular element of the nation, and yet is, at the same time, no less ornamental in society and is vastly more broadly intelligent and is much more admirable, for his widened horizon and larger powers and capacity for good works. If he has taken full advantage of the great opportunities offered in the contemporary university and has secured an education as well as a professional training, he is better prepared than any other man, lacking the practical side of this education, to discharge "justly, skilfully and magnanimously all the offices, both public and private, of peace and of war," as well as for the sequel of his own, individual life.

The ideals of today and of the Cornelian "complete and perfect" education are those of Aristotle and Ptolemy, of Leonardo and Descartes, of Bacon and of Milton, and they involve, always, the useful employment of all the languages and literatures, all the sciences, and arts, all the mental and physical powers of the man. Knowledge, research, the practice of skilful manipulations in workshop and laboratory, promotion of the growth of the whole pan-

tology and of all ideas aiding the betterment of the people, spiritually, intellectually, and physically, the advancement of all ideals as well as of all practice, are the purposes, the ultimate and essential ends, of this incorporation of practical and technical work into the university scheme characteristic of Cornell University and its perfected, its universal plan. All men find here opportunities to secure preparation for the most perfect scheme of life that each may devise, having in view and intelligently utilizing his own peculiar talents. Every man is made for a special and unique career in which he can do more for himself and the world than in any other possible. If he recognizes his own capacities and limitations, he will here find a place in which to develop the ideal, the practical, the technical, the whole man, to best advantage and to make certain in highest degree that success in his own particular vocation and specialty which his moral, intellectual and physical make-up insure him, once thus fitted to enter upon that chosen career. This is true of every man and, whatever the chosen vocation, whatever the selected line of education, there must always be a certain practical and technical side to the education, intrinsically "gymnastic" though it may appear to be, as a whole; and that practical and technical side must be acquired if the man would achieve any satisfactory degree of success, still more of fame, in the sequel of his life.

Engineering is but a type of the professional higher education which all cultivated men ultimately seek in one or another field. Like all other professions, it demands a good general education as a foundation—collegiate if practicable—an exact knowledge of the sciences, pure and applied, upon which the profession is itself based, a special knowledge of the scientific and practical applications of the arts and the sciences which constitute the special work of the profession, while those technical and practical manipulations which are the tools of trade of that profession, must not only be familiar to the aspirant but he must be himself actually skilled in their usual and special applications. In all this, the engineer is simply the type of the professional man in all departments and these essentials are similarly demanded for the clergyman, the physician, or the lawyer. For each and all, there must be a foundation of general, and, if possible, liberal culture, a special study of those branches of knowledge constituting the special basis of the particular profession or vocation and an extended and expert knowledge of those peculiar principles and that special practice which constitutes that profession. Lacking any one of these prerequisites, the man must more or less fail of that success which his natural talents and faculties should insure him.

The practical in technical education is simply the finish of the preparation of the man for his highest and best life's work. His whole college life in the technical and professional departments is a noble form of apprenticeship.

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of books desired (specifying, whenever possible, the edition wanted, the place and date of publication, the publisher and price) should be handed to the Librarian before June 1, 1900, on the regular order slips, supplied at the Library, signed by the professor in charge of the department concerned.

G. W. HARRIS, Librarian.

CORNELL LOSES TO LAFAYETTE

Unable to Stop the "guards-back" Attack.

The Cornell Football Eleven was defeated by Lafayette at Percy Field, Saturday Nov. 11, by a score of 6 to 5.

Cornell's touchdown was made after she had lost the ball on downs, by blocking Captain Bray's kick and and falling on the ball back of the goal line. Lafayette made hers by good, hard steady consistent gains through Cornell's line, without losing possession of the ball, once. Again, a single goal kicked tipped the scales of victory. Cornell failed in a difficult attempt for a goal, but Lafayette was more successful and turned into a victory what would otherwise have been a tie.

Lafayette played by far the stronger game. Time and again she went through guard and tackle with her "guards back" formation for big gains. Cornell seemed powerless to stop her. Five times, Cornell had the ball and save for the first touchdown, she was unable to do anything against Lafayette's line. The tackles back formation, so effective against Princeton had to be abandoned, entirely.

The absence of Walbridge and Alexander, and the slippery condition of the field taken together with the fact that the whole team were in decidedly poor physical shape, made long odds to contend against. But, there should be no detracting from Lafayette's showing which was little short of remarkable. We firmly believe that only excellent judgment and superb generalship saved Cornell from a large adverse score. The team were badly handicapped, yet fought hard to overcome this, and they did nobly.

In point of interest the game was noteworthy. Every inch of ground was stubbornly contested, both sides handling the wet ball faultlessly, not a fumble being made.

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

A drizzling rain was falling when the game started and it continued throughout the entire afternoon. The crowd was centered in the covered stand, and though small, cheered effectively. Lafayette won the toss and chose the west goal.

Young made a poor kick-off for Cornell against a head wind, to Lafayette's 45-yard line. Cornell secured the ball for off-side play and sent Morrison 10 yards around right end. Otis gained three around left and Starbuck netted five through centre.

The ball was carried by mass and end plays down the field to Lafayette's 10-yard

line. Otis made seven yards around right end. Here Lafayette made a stand, and on her three-yard line held Cornell for downs. An attempt to kick was blocked by Starbuck, who fell on the ball and made Cornell's only score. The ball was kicked out, but Cornell failed to secure a try at goal. Score—Cornell 5, Lafayette 0.

Bray kicked off to Cornell's 25-yard line. Starbuck punted to Lafayette's 45-yard line. Bray caught the ball on a bound but was thrown hard by Davall before he could move. Lafayette immediately began to gain through Cornell's right tackle. Advances of two and eight yards respectively, were followed by Bray with three, Trout two, and Wiedenmeyer three, almost all through right tackle. Bray made one yard through centre and Trout two, placing the ball on Cornell's 40-yard line.

Wiedenmeyer plunged through right tackle for four more yards and then a sudden change of tactics enabled Knight to gain 10 around right end, placing the ball on Cornell's 25-yard line. A guards back gain of four yards was followed by Platt with three more around end. Bray gained two yards, Platt three and Bray three more, placing the ball on Cornell's 10-yard line. From here it was carried by linemen in back formations for a touchdown, the score being made by Wiedenmeyer. Bray kicked the goal. Score—Lafayette 6, Cornell 5.

Young kicked off 20 yards to Ely, who returned the ball seven yards. Lafayette gained seven yards on a guards back formation, but lost two on a trial at end. Brown advanced the ball five yards. Another gain of five yards was made through left tackle, and a third and fourth of four and five yards, respectively, through right tackle. Gains by Platt, Brown and Trout carried the ball to Cornell's 30-yard line, when time was called for the first half.

On the second half Bray kicked to Cornell's 10-yard line. Starbuck returned the ball 20 yards, and Morrison carried it around left end 15 more. Otis tried but failed to gain. Starbuck made three through centre, and Otis, Morrison, and Starbuck gains of two, three, and three yards, respectively. Morrison made three yards and Otis two.

Otis was then thrown back for a loss of two yards, and Lafayette secured the ball on downs on her 40-yard line, only to lose it immediately on downs. Starbuck punted to Lafayette's 15-yard line, and the ball was secured by Knight, who evaded the Cornell line and ran 20 yards to his 35-yard line. Bray gained three yards, and immediately after Ely shot through the Cornell defence and ran 20 yards before being downed by Starbuck.

By back formations—which the Lafayette players said were not the regular guards back—the ball was forced down the field to Cornell's 17-yard line, where the defence made a strong stand, and held Lafayette to downs. Otis and Morrison made short gains, and Starbuck punted nearly 50 yards to Bray, on Lafayette's 15-yard line.

Trout made three yards through left tackle, and then got through the Cornell line and ran 25 yards before being downed by Taussig. Allan, Trout and Platt made gains of between three and five yards

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THE CLINTON HOUSE.

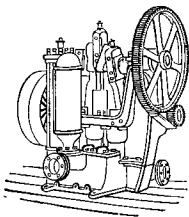
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THE ALUMNI.

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

Ex-'72. Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman has returned from Hong Kong on the Steamer China. He has spent several months in the Philippines studying the native races.

Ex-'77. S. D. Hague is teaching at Pittsburg, Pa. His address is 3012 Bethel Place, North Highland Ave. E. E.

'78. B. S. Fred Baker, M. D. is practicing medicine at San Diego, Cal.

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

'85, A. B., '88, L. L. B. James McCall is carrying on a successful law practice at Bath, N. Y. Mr. McCall is president of the Cornell Alumni Association of the southern tier of the state.

'90. The wedding of Anson C. Morgan of Highland Park, Ill., to Miss Ella Beyers of Minneapolis will take place at the home of the bride on November 22.

'90, M. E. Daniel Upton is director of the engineering department of the Buffalo commercial and mechanical institute.

'90, B. L. The marriage of S. Stanwood Menken, '90 to Miss Gretchen v. Briesen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur v. Briesen is announced to take place on November 29th, at the home of the bride's parents in New York.

'91. E. A. Drake was in town for the Lafayette game.

'91 Grad. O. S. Lyford is vice-president and general manager of the Siemens and Halske Electric Company of Chicago, Ill.

'91, A. M. Elizabeth Briggs has changed her address to 29 W. 84th Street, New York.

'92. George W. Haynes is located at Fremont, Ohio, where he has an extensive law practice. In connection with his law practice, Mr. Haynes is also manager of the Fremont Opera House.

'92. Frederick J. Platt is doing a successful electrical engineering business at Scranton, Pa.

'92. Randall J. LeBoeuf is in a Law Office at 112 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

'93, Ph. B. William J. Gardenier is practicing law in Herkimer, N. Y., of which he is now village attorney.

'94. Harry W. Lloyd is associated with the law firm of King & Tracey, Nasby building, Toledo, Ohio.

'94, B. S. Harry D. Gibbs is Secretary and Treasurer of the Cataract Tool and Optical Company, with offices at 357 Seventh Street, Buffalo.

'94. O. P. Cummings is construction superintendent of the A. B. See Manufacturing Company, at 120 Front Street, Brooklyn.

'94, L. L. B. C. D. Stephan is practicing law in Buffalo. He has an office in the Ellicott Square building.

'94. Daniel A. Mason has resigned his position with the Otis Elevator Company to become assistant engineer of the Produce Exchange building, New York city.

'94. Allen Copperthwaite called at the Alumni News office on Saturday.

'94, A. M. Charles M. Griffith, who spent some time after graduation at Quique, Chili, is now at Collins Center, Erie County, N. Y.

Ex-'94. Harry W. Sumner was married in September to Miss Maria Neely McNay at Lake Okobojie, Pa., and is at present living at Hamilton, Pa., in the empy of the Niles Tool Works of that place.

Ex-'95. B. G. Bradshaw is engaged in the milling business with his father at Dansville, N. Y.

'95. F. C. Weber is with the Rand Drill Company, 100 Broadway, New York City. He is general manager of the Perkins-Weber Process Company, which manufactures Di-Hydrated Air, to be used in conveying perishable goods from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in place of refrigerator cars. Mr. Weber is co-inventor of the process.

'95. Edward J. Marshall, senior member of the law firm of Marshall & Fraser, Spitzer building, Toledo, Ohio, was recently elected secretary and treasurer of the Toledo Club, the largest social organization of northwestern Ohio.

'95. M. B. Palmer is in the engineering department of the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Telephone Company. His address is 242 Emerson Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

'96. William C. Truman is assistant cashier in the Tioga County bank at Owego, N. Y.

'96. J. A. Bailey is reading law in the office of F. W. Noyes, Cornell '76, at Dansville, N. Y. Mr. Bailey was in Ithaca for the Lafayette game and called on friends.

Ex-'96. Stanley Shepard is managing clerk in the office of Attorney Hubbell, Wilder building, Rochester, N. Y.

'96, Ph. B. J. B. Richards is clerk in the law offices of Bissell, Cary & Cook, at Buffalo.

'96, Ph. D. David R. Major who was last year fellow in education at the Teachers' College, Columbia University, has been appointed acting Professor of Pedagogy in the University of Nebraska.

'96. Elena P. Nearing is teaching mathematics in the Jersey City High School. Her address is 56 Clark Street, Jersey City Heights.

'96, Ph. D. W. B. Pillsbury is Director of the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology at the University of Michigan.

'97. N. Gilbert Seymour is registered in the class of 1902 at the Cornell Medical College. She is at 113 W. 84th Street, New York.

'97. Lulu G. Birch is preceptress of the school at Ellenville, N. Y.

'98. James K. Fraser is with the firm of Ward & Dow, Advertising Agents, New York.

'98. Miss C. D. Fiske is teaching in Misses Shepley's School at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

'98, Ph. D. Carl V. Tower is instructor in philosophy at the University of Michigan.

'99, C. E. Harry A. Young is with the New York Central Railroad in the company's offices at the Grand Central Station, New York.

'99. J. S. Avery is erecting engineer with the Heine Safety Boiler Co. at Carbondale, Pa.

'99. C. B. Carter is assistant inspector for the United States Navy at the Midvale Steel Co. His address is 2101 Tioga Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

'99. F. V. McMullin is foreman in the forging department of the Midvale Steel Co., and is located at 2100 Tioga Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

'99. Frank M. Farmer and William Gordon are working in the General Electric Company's Works at Schenectady, N. Y.

'99. Lawrence I. Scott is assistant to the naval constructor at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

'99. Mary D. Kellogg is at the Hotel Carleton, Kansas City, Mo. Miss Kellogg is teaching in the public schools of that place.

'99. M. M. Upson holds a position as erecting engineer with Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. of New York.

'99. S. D. Bullock is an erecting engineer with the American Blower Co. His address is 70 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

'99. H. Spoehrer, Jr., is assistant electrician at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He is at 6 Second Ave., New York.

'99. J. C. Reinhardt has a position with the Lukens Iron Co. at Coatesville, Pa.

'99. A. F. Wines is in Alaska taking the census of that country. He will be occupied with the work about two years and will receive compensation at the rate of nine dollars a day.

'99. J. B. Foote is an inspector on the Chicago-North-Western Railroad, located at Blue Earth City, Minn.

'99. J. B. Tinker is in the drafting department of the Sandusky Portland Cement Company at Bay Ridge, Ohio.

'99. Harry A. Hageman is engaged as draughtsman on the power plant work for the Utica Electric Light and Power Company at Niagara Falls.

'99, C. E. Frank L. Getman is located at Cohoes, N. Y., as assistant engineer to the Public Improvement Commission, and is at present engaged in the construction of a sewer system.

'99. Emma J. Traxel is teaching in the TenBroek Free Academy at Franklinville, N. Y.



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W. A. ROSS, '98 and E. T. LIES, '00 have been elected to THE ALUMNI NEWS board. The former will be business manager, the latter an assistant editor.

We call the reader's attention to the paragraph entitled "Openings for Engineers" which appears on the first page. The ALUMNI NEWS has placed itself in direct communication with the heads of the University departments and will thus be enabled to publish these announcements of open positions as often as they are received.

THE DEFEAT.

The defeat by Lafayette Saturday is bitter in the mouth, but a tonic in the blood. Team, coach, and rooters are in no danger of supposing now that there is nothing more to learn. Add to this that there is plenty of time for learning a new lesson before the Pennsylvania game, and that the '99 Varsity is very apt at acquiring football, and a certain cheeriness which is in the air becomes easy to understand.

For once Cornell has a team to which the loss of a game is merely a bracer, a team which is sure to make of defeat a stepping stone to victory. We have not in the faintest degree lost confidence in its winning qualities. As a team it was green when the season began, and there is nothing surprising in the fact that it can still profit by additional coaching.

Lafayette is playing the system first brought to perfection by Pennsylvania, and, on the whole, playing it better than its inventors. But it must not be forgotten that Cornell was the first to solve the riddle of the "guards back," nor must it be supposed that that style of play will win ground against the Cornelian and White on Thanksgiving Day as it did Saturday. The problem before the Varsity is a definite one, and we

believe that the answer to it will be forthcoming at Philadelphia in a game that will make the Lafayette contest uninteresting.

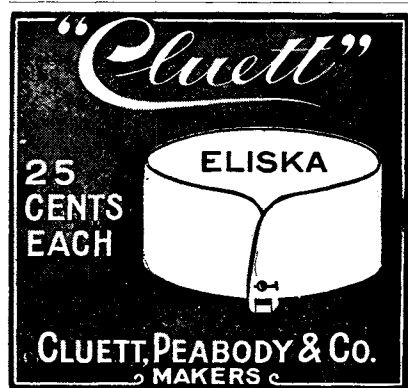
From one who attended President Wheeler's Inauguration.

We are allowed to publish the following extract from a personal letter to Mrs. W. F. Willcox, which will interest many of our readers:

MILLS COLLEGE, Oct. 26.

"I came home last night from President Wheeler's inauguration so full of enthusiasm, that I thought I must write you immediately to tell you how inspiring an occasion it was from first to last. This morning perhaps some of the excitement has subsided, but I have before me more clearly than last night the vision and inspiration of what was indeed a very notable occasion. The exercises were held outdoors, a stand having been erected and floor laid for chairs with raised seats at the rear, in a spot on the campus where a magnificent screen of tall eucalyptus formed a background and cut off the rays of the afternoon sun. I should think there were eight or nine thousand people there—plenty of college yells, both Berkeley and Stanford, lots of enthusiasm, excellent military band, you know how inspiring it all is, and the arrangements so well ordered. When the nine thousand were in their seats, or standing outside, the procession arrived, regents, faculty, distinguished guests, etc., etc. The one thing lacking was university gowns and hoods, President Wheeler, President Jordan and President Gilman being the only three properly arrayed. I was sitting on the very front row where I couldn't miss hearing and seeing everything. The occasion was perfect, full of earnestness and very inspiring hopefulness, full of enthusiasm and confidence in the new administration, full of a delightfully cordial good will between the two universities, and touchingly full of a deep realization of the new destinies of our country in which this western world must bear so responsible a part. There were few dry eyes as President Wheeler uttered the solemn words of dedication, wherein he pledged himself so nobly and so unreservedly to the highest service of the university, 'standing by the hearthstone of our common loyalty.'

Dr. Gilman was in royal humor and beamed down upon every one in his large paternal way. And Dr. Jordan without the slightest expression in his face or modulation of his voice read off his admirable speech—droll things, "serious," wise—all in just the same tone, yet with a kindliness, a big brotherliness, so evident as to please every one. They were three types of Americans to be immensely proud of, those three college presidents. And Cornell was remembered more than once by all three. She will be Mother Cornell on this coast if things keep on."



Candidates for Advanced Degrees.

The number of candidates for advanced degrees during 1899-1900 is distributed as follows:

I. BY DEGREES.

	(Figures in second column are for '98-'99.)	
A.M.	35	30
M.S. in Agr.	4	7
M.S. in Arch.	1	3
M.C.E.	3	3
M.M.E.	9	11
Ph.D.	99	87
D.Sc.	2	6
Total	153	147

II. BY SUBJECTS.

Subject	Maj.	Min.	No.
	Sub.	Sub.	Stu.
The Semitic Languages and Literatures	0	2	2
Greek and Comparative Philology (including Classical Archaeology)	8	17	16
Latin	4	7	11
The Germanic Languages	2	7	8
The Romance Languages	3	6	7
English	11	8	12
Philosophy	15	24	21
History, Anc. and Mod.	3	8	11
Modern American	7	12	17
Political Science and Social Science	9	12	13
Mathematics and Astronomy	8	17	18
Physics	10	18	18
Chemistry	14	18	18
Botany and Arboriculture	9	20	17
Entomology and General Invertebrate Zoology	8	11	14
Physiology, Vertebrate Zoology, and Neurology	1	4	5
Anatomical Methods and Human Anatomy	0	0	0
Microscopy, Histology and Embryology	2	6	8
Geology, Paleontology and Mineralogy	4	11	11
Agriculture	3	8	7
Horticulture	7	4	9
Veterinary Medicine	2	3	2
Architecture	1	1	1
Civil Engineering	1	1	1
Mechanical Engineering	10	10	11

Not candidates for a degree . . . 13
Honorary Fellows . . . 3
Graduate in the N. Y. State Veterinary College . . . 1

Graduate Students in Undergraduate Courses . . .
'99-'00 . . . 147
'98-'99 . . . 130

Alumnae Scholarship.

An effort is being made by Cornell alumnae to raise an endowment fund of two thousand dollars, to be presented to the University in September, 1900, for the maintenance of the alumnae scholarship. Subscriptions received from November 1st to November 8th, amount to \$192, including one of \$50.

Free Hotel and Boarding-House Directory.

The Lackawanna Railroad is preparing to thoroughly advertise all the cities and towns along its lines with the purpose of inducing travel to these points. In connection with such advertising it proposes to issue a complete directory of hotels and boarding-houses in each of the towns along the line. No charge will be made to any hotel or boarding-house for inserting its name in this publication, and it is desired that the name of every hotel and every person who now takes boarders, or may desire to do so, shall appear in its pages. Proprietors of all such houses are requested to call upon the agent here, and leave with him information regarding the location of houses, and other information which it is desired to incorporate in the proposed directory.

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The Average Young Man.

It must be admitted with regret that here in America the average young man is not addicted to small savings. He is too seldom a patron of savings banks. He is inclined to postpone his deposits until his salary or income will allow him to spare for investment a considerable sum—"say a thousand or so." His daily wants, however, usually increase with his income, and that postponed investment either is never made, or, if made at all, is too often lost in its infancy by an attempt to "strike it rich." Wise is that young man who realizes early in life that to acquire the habit of thrift is to place himself on the road to wealth. Such a one looking about him for all that may help to this end, seeking for that which will prove more lucrative even than a savings-bank deposit while remaining full as sure, finds the object sought in life insurance.

There is hardly one young business man in a hundred who could not easily pay the yearly premium on a life policy for at least one thousand dollars. All that is needed is prudent watchfulness against the temptations of small, wasteful habits. Once that he has gained this stand, such moneys as are invested are well invested. More than this, if he is one of those to whom some other may rightfully look for protection he will realize with each such payment that he is in this way the better fulfilling the obligation.

The man with others dependent upon him, and with no estate, should, above all things, at once avail himself of this opportunity to create an estate and provide an income. A large majority of young men who marry do so before they have acquired an amount of property which would, in the event of their death, provide the means of support for a surviving widow or parent. It would require years to save enough from the daily income to protect them adequately, but with the first premium paid on a good insurance policy in a sound company, an estate is created which cannot be lost or alienated so long as the subsequent premiums are met and the contract carried out in good faith. Thus is created an estate which is at once available without any slow and expensive process of legal administration; an estate which can be subject to no risk of attachment for debt, inasmuch as the proceeds of an insurance policy are the property of the beneficiary, if she be the wife of the insured, and are absolutely exempt from all claims whatsoever. Wills may be contested by dissatisfied heirs or pretended claimants, but the life policy in favor of wife or children admits no debate as to its ownership.

For such causes as these the American young man should early in life insure his life. A policy in the Mutual of New York means encouragement to thrift, it involves the truest aid in saving money, it secures a profitable investment, and it provides certain protection to those who are to look up to the American young man in life, and bless his memory in death.

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Cornell Studies in Classical Philology.

One of the ways in which Cornell has been gradually winning the recognition and respect of the learned world is through the series of publications called the "Cornell Studies in Classical Philology." The publication of these monographs was begun in 1887, under the editorship of Professors Isaac Flagg, William Gardner Hale, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler. Since that date the following numbers have been issued:

1. William G. Hale. The CUM-Constructors: their history and functions. Part i. Critical, 1887. Part ii. Constructive, 1889, pp. x, 263. Out of print.
2. Benjamin I. Wheeler. Analogy and the Scope of its Application in Language, 1887, pp. 50. Out of print.
3. Alice Walton, '92 Grad. The Cult of Asklepios. 1894, pp. viii, 136: \$1.50. Doctoral thesis.
4. Geo. W. Botsford, '91 Grad. The Development of the Athenian Constitution, 1893, pp. viii, 249: \$1.50. Doctoral thesis.
5. Frank L. Van Cleef. Index Antiphonteus, 1895, pp. vi, 173: \$1.
6. Herbert C. Elmer, '83. Studies in Latin Moods and Tenses, 1898, pp. ix, 231: \$1.50.
7. William S. Ferguson, '97 Grad. The Athenian Secretaries, 1898, pp. v, 80: \$50. Master's thesis.
8. Fred O. Bates, '92. The Five Post-Kleisthenian Tribes, 1898, pp. vi, 71: \$50. Doctoral thesis.
9. Chas. E. Bennett. Critique of Some Recent Subjunctive Theories, 1898, pp. 76: \$50.
10. William S. Ferguson, '97 Grad. The Athenian Archons of the Third and Second Centuries before Christ, 1899, pp. v, 99: \$75. Doctoral thesis.

Favorable notice has been accorded these monographs almost without exception; although, of course, the views of the writers have not necessarily received universal acceptance. For example, in reviewing Botsford's "Athenian Constitution" in the *Revue de philologie* (Paris) January, 1895, p. 94, M. Albert Martin, while complaining that the author has not read the works of the French, says, however, that the "study has been done with care and deserves to be seriously recommended; the author knows well the classical sources and has read most of the modern writers." In *The Classical Review* for March, 1895, p. 138, Jane E. Harrison says of Miss Walton's work, that while "it adds no single original suggestion" on the puzzling cult of the god of medicine, it "will nevertheless be of high use to students."

It is, however, especially to the work of Messrs. Bates and Ferguson that we would here call attention, as a good illustration of the manner in which some of Cornell's more studious sons are winning laurels for themselves and Alma Mater.

Of Mr. Bates's book M. Martin says, in the *Revue de philologie*, January, 1899, p. 91: "This work has been done very carefully and methodically. The results may be considered as settled (*acquis*). In 229, was organized a new tribe in honor of Ptolemy [III] Euergetes, who had accorded his support to the Athenians. The discussion to determine this date of 229 is very interesting; hitherto it had been rather thought that this tribe was created in honor of Ptolemy Philopator or even Ptolemy Philadelphus."

In the *Zeitschrift für das österrei-*

chischen Gymnasien of April 19, 1899, p. 330, Professor Heinrich Swoboda, of Prague, says: "It is a remarkable phenomenon, that for some years the study of classical philology and especially of the monumental sources of classical antiquity has received among the North Americans a great impetus, which has been favored by the founding of an American Archaeological Institute and the establishment of *The American Journal of Archaeology*; and that this nation has entered into competition with the peoples of Europe, not only in other domains but also in this field, which it had so little cultivated formerly. To the results of this impetus belongs the present excellent treatise, which seeks, by the use of the material of collected inscriptions, to bring the weighty question concerning the post-Kleisthenian tribes for the first time into a connected view for solution."

"The results of the author, which throughout have convincing weight, refer chiefly to the time when the tribes mentioned were introduced. The circumstance that Ptolemais and later Hadrianis held the seventh place in the official order of the tribes, Bates in passing [p. 32] connects with the fact that in Athens the intercalary month had also the same position."

"The most space, however, is devoted to the question of what demes were allotted to the newly erected tribes; since to the author the views presented by Kirchner relative to Antigonis and Demetrias appear untenable. In fact he goes on to prove in detail that Kirchner's view, that a deme could belong to more than one tribe at the same time, is not only in the highest degree improbable, but moreover impossible."

In the *Berliner philologische Wochenschrift* for December 10, 1898, pp. 2548 ff., Herr Thalheim says: "We can only congratulate Cornell University, Ithaca, upon this careful and excellent performance."

M. Am. Hauvette, writing in the *Revue critique*, November 7, 1898, pp. 317 f., says: "I have already had occasion, in the *Revue critique* of April 20, 1896, to praise the *Index Antiphonteus* of M. Van Cleef. The study of M. Bates concerning the five tribes added to the ten Athenian tribes of Cleisthenes has not been done with less skill and care. . . I mention only an interesting discussion of the date of the creation of the tribe Ptolemais: contrary to the opinion of MM. Beloch and Köhler, M. Bates pronounces in favor of the year 229 B. C."

In speaking of Mr. Ferguson's "Athenian Secretaries," the reviewer for *The Outlook* (June 4, 1898, pp. 342 f.) says: "The value of the treatise to philologists seems to us quite eclipsed by its value to students of Athenian constitutional history." The same work is pronounced by M. Martin (*Revue critique*, December 26, 1898, p. 494) "*une bonne etude*." The conservative London *Athenaeum* says (July 30, 1898, p. 143): "This little book fully justifies its existence. It is worth reading, not merely because all the available evidence is presented methodically and clearly, but because the author has made a discovery of some interest for students of the Athenian constitution and of Greek chronology."

Similar praises come also from Germany. Says Konrad Trieber (*Literarisches Centralblatt*, October 8, 1898, pp. 1606 ff.): "We have here an excellent study of the different secretaries of Athens. It sets out with the interpretation of the classical passage of Aristotle's Athenian Consti-

tution C. 543 ff., and by careful use of pertinent material as well as of the literature of the subject, leads to important results. . . As for the rest, one may recognize in the investigation not merely keenness but also clearness and conciseness of statement. In conclusion it remains only to wish that our American cousins will soon delight us with other works as able."

On the same day Herr Thalheim said in the *Berliner philologische Wochenschrift* (pp. 1265 ff.): "Again a most delightful gift from the University at Ithaca." The review by Engelbert Drerup in the same journal, November 19, 1898, (pp. 1455 ff.) contains the following: "Here is the result of a piece of work which has given us a new outlook upon the position of the Attic magistracies, in so far as they were not of a collegial nature. . . Thus far the work, which has, to be sure from somewhat external considerations, taught us something really new, is deserving of all praise."

Finally, the *Deutsche Literaturzeitung* of October 29, 1898 (pp. 1644 ff.), contains the following from Professor Swoboda: "We may readily accord him due praise for a diligent examination of the inscription material."

These words of praise from well known foreign scholars, who have been in the past none too willing to commend the work of Americans, may well teach us two things: first, that it is worth while to do such work—and we may congratulate ourselves upon having here men who are capable of doing such work; secondly, that the money expended by the University for the publication of these monographs is well invested. Would it not be well, if financial conditions permit, to extend the policy, and render possible the publication of similar monographs by other departments of the University, e. g., those of modern languages and the sciences? N.

F. Ellis Jackson, '00, has been elected by the Athletic Council assistant commodore of the navy.

Ex-'98. Allen E. Whiting umpired the Yale-Pennsylvania State College game at New Haven, last Saturday.

The University musical clubs will give a joint concert at Philadelphia on Thanksgiving night, with the University of Pennsylvania's clubs.

Quill and Dagger has announced that no invitations to membership in the society will be issued to the Junior class, before May 1, 1900.

A vacancy in the Cornellian board has been filled by the election of W. A. Fuller, who stood highest in the literary competition held for the position.

The Class of 1902 has been granted permission by the University Trustees, to use the Armory for a Sophomore Smoker, on the night of December 8.

The question for the Harvard-Princeton debate on December 15, will be "Resolved, that the English claims in the controversy with the South African Republic are justified." Princeton has the choice of sides.

The women of Sage are to have a boat-house. At their last meeting, the University Trustees voted them land on Beebe Lake for that purpose. Mr. Courtney has prepared a rough sketch of the kind of house wanted. From this, plans will be drawn. Something over \$1,000 has already been raised by subscriptions among the alumnae and students for the purpose of providing the women of the University with a completely equipped navy.

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Train 3 leaves New York daily at 10.00 A. M.; Phila., 9.00 A. M. (Ex. Sunday) and arrives in Ithaca at 5.10 P. M. | Train 9 leaves New York daily at 9.30 P. M.; Phila., 7.00 P. M. and arrives in Ithaca at 7.00 A. M.
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CORNELL LOSES TO LAFAYETTE

Continued from Page 58.

each, and time was called with the ball on Cornell's 45-yard line.

CORNELL.	LAFAYETTE.
Davall, l. e.	r. e. Brown
Folger, l. t.	r. t. Wiedenmeyer
Warner l. g.	r. g. Butler
Pierson c.	c. Bachman
Caldwell, r. g.	l. g. Trout
G. Young, Jr., r. t.	l. t. Chalmers
Taussig, r. e.	l. e. Ely, (Allan)
Young q. b.	q. b. Hubley, (Bacon)
Otis l. h. b.	r. h. b. Knight
Morrison r. h. b.	l. h. b. Platt
Starbuck, f. b.	f. b. Bray

Score: Lafayette 6, Cornell 5. Touchdowns—Wiedenmeyer, Starbuck. Goal from touchdown—Bray. Umpire, Bull, Pennsylvania, Referee—Elting, Yale. Timekeepers—Eulich, Cornell; Rinehart, Lafayette. Time—20 minute halves.

AFTER THE GAME.

All practice on the field will be suspended until Thursday afternoon. Most of the team are badly in need of rest. Pierson is at the Infirmary suffering from the grip. Caldwell is little better. Walbridge, Alexander, Morrison and Starbuck are far from being in the best condition.

Coach Haughton will not attempt any hard work until Monday, when Mr. Lewis is expected to arrive to assist in the coaching. He will remain until after the Pennsylvania game.

Word has been received from Oberlin, asking that Saturday's game be cancelled. The request was granted. Consequently the cessation in practice will probably continue for a few days longer than was originally intended. A week of recuperation will put the team in fine condition again, for the finishing work of the season.

"SCRUBS" DEFEAT WYOMING SEMINARY.

On Saturday, November 11th, the Cornell "Scrub" team defeated Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa., by the score of 7 to 0. The field was in very bad condition owing to the heavy rain, which began Friday night and continued throughout the game. The poor condition of the field, together with offside playing by Cornell, prevented a larger score. The touchdown and safety were made in the first half, the latter on a blocked kick. In the second half, Cornell's goal line was in danger only once, when the ball was advanced to the three yard line, where Cornell secured the ball on downs.

The line-up was as follows:

"SCRUB."	WYOMING.
Toohill	r. e. Maxwell
Davitt	r. t. Anderson
Hardy	r. g. Piekarski

Kent	c.	Balliet
Utz	l. g.	Johnson
Lueder	l. t.	Williams
Waterson, (Hull)	l. e.	(Safford) Cake
Thomas	q. b.	Oberrender
Shoellkopf	l. h. b.	Borden
Callanan	r. h. b.	Biddon
Offut	f. b.	Taggart

Referee, Mr. Dart; Umpire, Mr. Brown. Halves, twenty and fifteen minutes.

OTHER SATURDAY GAMES.

Princeton had to work hard for the two touchdowns she secured against the Indians. Princeton's defensive play showed decided improvement, but her attack, while brilliant at times, lacked steadiness. The Indians came no nearer Princeton's goal line than the thirty-five yard line, where Hudson tried for a goal, but failed.

Harvard could only score eleven points against Dartmouth. The game was played in a perfect slough and was characterized by repeated fumbling. Harvard scored within two minutes of the beginning of play, but was unable to score at all in the second half. Her playing was a disappointment. Harvard's only two tries for end runs in the second half, failed, and fumbles hindered steady gains.

Yale won from Pennsylvania State College by a score of 42 to 0. The feature was the work of Yale's ends, Gould and Hubbell. Richards made several long runs for Yale. Maxwell skirted Yale's end on a double pass for forty yards and a touchdown, but it was not allowed. It will take lots of faithful work to round Yale into winning form by Saturday next.

Columbia ran up sixteen against West Point. Weeks, the freshman half back, again distinguished himself by his brilliant running. The game was won by line bucking. Four times West Point held Columbia for downs, after the latter had crossed West Point's 10-yard line.

Pennsylvania barely defeated Michigan, the score being 11 to 10.

OTHER SCORES.

Naval Cadets, 35; Trinity, 0.
At Williamstown—Williams, 38; Amherst, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago, 76; Northwestern, 0.
At Providence—Brown, 28; M. I. T., 0.

Cross Country Candidates.

The men selected to represent Cornell at the Intercollegiate Cross Country Championship race on Friday had a hard race of five miles on Friday afternoon. Sunday, Trainer Moakley

took the men for a ten mile walk. Monday and Tuesday hard runs of three and one half miles were indulged in at Percy Field. Special attention is being given to sprinting and obstacle taking. The men are in perfect condition and in the best of spirits. Chances for victory on Saturday look bright.

Princeton's catalogue has just been issued. Eleven hundred and ninety-four students are registered, an increase of ninety-five over last year.

The Athletic Association of the University of California on November 10 decided to send a track team East next spring to contest with Eastern college teams.

The following cross country runners will compose Cornell's team at the intercollegiate meet to be held in New York on the 18th: A. J. Sweet, '01, C. C. Torrance, '99, A. O. Berry, '01, E. P. Strowger, '02, L. Juliard, '00, J. C. Davis, '00, A. S. Armstrong, '01.

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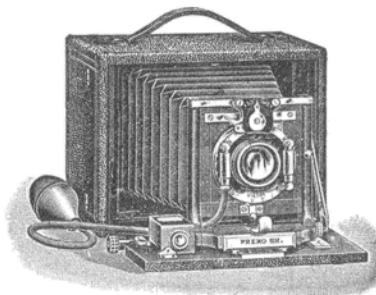
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