

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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PROMINENT CORNELLIAN.

II. George Roe Van De Water, '74.

In the early years of the University one of the favorite "arguments" brought forward by her many enemies was the absence of a religious spirit among the students; the irreligion of Cornell. Even when Sage Chapel was built the idea of an undenominational service at a college like Cornell was sneered at by many as a Utopian scheme which would very soon be abandoned; and the writer well remembers one editorial in a Syracuse religious paper in which the finest irony was employed in showing that Cornell was an utterly Godless institution utilized by Satan in disseminating infidelity and skepticism.

Nevertheless, Cornell has always had a healthy religious life, though of a different kind, perhaps, from that found in many denominational colleges; and has now her share of clergymen on her alumni roll. One of the best known of Cornell's clerical sons is the rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, New York, a sketch of whom is here presented.

George Roe Van De Water was born April 25th, 1854, at Flushing, Long Island. He was prepared for college at Flushing Institute under the noted schoolmaster of his day, Elias Fairchild, and entered Cornell in 1870. He was prominent in his class, and in his senior year was treasurer of his class boat club and ivy orator.

After graduation he entered at once the General Theological Seminary in New York City, from which he was graduated in 1877. The year before his graduation Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, quite contrary to the usual custom that postpones ordination until the seminary course of study has been completed, ordained Mr. Van De Water to the diaconate, and placed him in charge of the historic and important parish of Oyster Bay. During his stay of three years there he built the beautiful new church, started a mission chapel in a settlement a mile distant and opened a reading room with a public library in the village. He was ordained priest and called to the rectorship of the Oyster Bay parish in April, 1878.

In January, 1880, he assumed the rectorship of St. Luke's, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Here during six years of his ministry he built a new chapel adjoining the church and a new and beautiful chancel, twice enlarged the nave, and added to the parish property a beautiful rectory.

He also established St. Luke's Chapel, a mile distant from the old parish church, built on this site a beautiful church, that has since been twice enlarged, and is now the independent and very prosperous parish of St. Bartholomew, Brooklyn.

In 1885, the General Theological Seminary conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Mr. Van De Water, the trustees voting to award the degree being bishops and clergy of the church. In 1886 he received the same degree from Nashotah Theological Seminary. In 1887, Dr. Van De Water was elected the first general missionary of the Parochial Missions' Society of the United States, of which

Bishop Potter was president. In this capacity he traveled extensively, and held missions all over the country with marked success. From this sprang the now recognized permanent work of the church, in which two general missionaries and over fifty special missionaries are regularly engaged.

In January, 1887, Dr. Van De Water assumed the rectorship of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem. Since that time the beautiful new and enlarged church edifice has been erected on the corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; the flourishing St. Andrew's Infirmary has been most comfortably and permanently housed in a substantial brick building on the old church site in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street near Fourth Avenue; the church has greatly increased in communicants, congregations, and income, until to-day it ranks with the strongest churches in the metropolis. Confirmation classes of over one hundred have been presented annually for several years. The Sunday-school of over one thousand children, and its regular Sunday vesper service, are marked features of St. Andrew's parish.



Dr. Van De Water was chaplain of the Twenty-third regiment of the National Guards of the State of New York for several years, until his removal to Harlem. Last spring, at the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, Dr. Van De Water was one of the first clergymen to volunteer to go to the front, and performed effective service as chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York. At the close of his service he received a testimonial from General Shafter saying that his conduct had been meritorious and his work eminently satisfactory.

He has been trustee of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, diocese of Long Island Garden City, was chairman of the Schools Committee of that board, and was largely instrumental in organizing the St. Paul's and St. Mary's Schools on the Stewart Foundation. He was the first appointed chaplain of Columbia College after the compulsory attendance ceased and voluntary attendance became the rule. He has several times preached in Sage Chapel, the last time being on April 9th, and in 1884 was the baccalaureate preacher.

The doctor has always been a loyal

Cornellian, and has been prominent in alumni affairs. In 1884-85 he was president of the Associate Alumni and from 1885 to 1890 he was alumni trustee.

Dr. Van De Water is a member of the Holland and St. Nicholas Societies, an officer of the Psi Upsilon Club, and a member of the Harlem, St. Nicholas, and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs. In 1888 he was the special Lent preacher to men in old Trinity Church. He is a conservative high churchman, but is heartily in favor of coöperation with other Christian bodies in rescue and charitable work; is liberal toward those who disagree with him, and anxious to do everything in his power to make men and women who are bad good, and those who are good, better. As an after-dinner speaker the rector of St. Andrew's has become generally known, and annually at the prominent public dinners, he is usually booked for a speech. On such occasions he never neglects to work in some preaching and point a moral, and in this way catch the ears of men who will not listen in the pew.

Both in appearance and in lineage Dr. Van De Water is a genuine Dutchman, dating his direct Dutch lineage through a line that has never lived twenty miles distant from New York City since 1646. In the first charter given by Stuyvesant to the "Burgh of Breuklyn" there are found the names of Jacobus and Benjamin Van De Water. One of the oldest streets of New York still bears the name of Van De Water.

As a mark of appreciation and esteem the vestry of St. Andrew's a few years ago presented him with a twenty-year endowment life insurance policy for \$50,000 in the Mutual Life Company, and still more recently a warden of his church offered him the use of the beautiful house, No. 7 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, near Mt. Morris Avenue, for a permanent residence.

In this beautiful house the doctor lives comfortably, and there, in his cosy library, he is ordinarily occupied during the morning hours, in study and intellectual preparation for his pulpit. At the church, he can be seen daily from two to three o'clock, and at other times he is flying about on all sorts of errands to all sorts and conditions of men.

He says of his work that "for nine months his office is no sinecure, and for three months of the year he needs no sympathy."

New England Alumni Dinner.

The committee in charge of the dinner of the New England alumni of Cornell University have received eighty responses to the invitations sent out, and it is expected that forty or fifty Cornellians, at least, will dine at Parker's in Boston at 6 o'clock, Monday, April 24. The committee is finding it hard to discover non-graduate Cornellians, or Cornellians who have moved into New England without getting their addresses into the Ten Year Book. The invitation is general, and A. C. Burnett, 7 Water Street, Boston, will be glad to hear from any one who can attend the dinner.

LECTURES BY M. ROD.

Sketch of His Life—Abstract of His Two Lectures at Cornell.

A recent French critic has said of M. Rod that "no one has been more fully penetrated with the thoughts of his time, and no one has interpreted them with more scrupulous sincerity." Certain it is that this young author and critic has gained an enviable reputation in his native country and that he has created and is creating a most favorable impression on this side of the Atlantic. He was born at Nyon in the vicinity of Geneva, in 1857. He showed an early interest in classical philology, and was a diligent student of this subject both in Switzerland and in Germany. In 1879, he made his first appearance in French literature by the publication of a small pamphlet, entitled "A propos de l'assommoir," in which he supported M. Emile Zola, then as now, under the fire of the critics. This pamphlet was followed by several novels, among them being "Les allemands à Paris" (1880); "Palmyre Veulard" (1881); "La chute de Miss Topsy" (1882); "Les Protestants: cote à cote" (1882); "L'autopsie du docteur Z" (1884), and "La femme de Henri Vaneau" (1884). In 1885 he published what is perhaps the best of his works, "La course à la mort." At this time M. Rod was in charge of a small magazine, *La Revue Contemporaine*, which gained very great popularity under his editorship. About this time, also, he was appointed professor of foreign literature at the University of Geneva, and later was put in charge of the instruction in French as well. While acting in this capacity, he published several critical works, among them being "Etudes sur le XIX siècle," "De la littérature comparée," and "Les idées morales du temps présent." In 1886 he published "Titiana Leilof," a novel, and in 1888 "Le sens de la vie," a sequel to "La course à la mort." He is remarkable for his versatility, "for with apparently equal ease he produces such biographical works as 'Stendhal' and 'Lamartine'; criticisms like 'Nouvelle études sur le XIX siècle'; and such novels as 'La Sacrifiée'."

M. Rod lectured in Barnes Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings. In his first lecture he dealt with "The French Novel." At the outset the lecturer declared that for obvious reasons he would not discuss the contemporary novel, a declaration to which he studiously adhered throughout his lecture. But not only did he not mention the names of the contemporary novelists, he rigorously abstained from discussing the writers who have illustrated the French novel during the entire century. Nor was M. Rod's lecture one on the historical development of the novel, for he did not deal with the changes that it has undergone throughout the various periods of French literature. What M. Rod tried to bring out were certain characteristics of the French novel as such, irrespective of any historical period or literary school, characteristic, which owing to the all-importance that branch of literature has been steadily acquiring, are pre-

cisely those of the national mind itself.

After having very briefly pointed out the origin of the novel in the *fabliau* of the Middle Ages, the lecturer, barely mentioning D'Urfé's *Astrée*, the masterpiece of the pastoral novel, and Mlle. de Scudéry's interminable heroic novels, dwelt at some length upon Mme. de Lafayette's "*La Princesse de Clèves*," the only novel, in fact, which arrests his attention. This novel, the first modern novel of importance, he points out, appeared in 1678, while *Phèdre*, the last great laic tragedy, appeared in 1677. The appearance of the modern novel at the very period when the tragedy, the most important literary form of the seventeenth century, is about to expire, is by no means a mere coincidence, but a literary fact of the highest consequence, marking the very turning-point of French literature, and right here we seize the central idea that forms the object of M. Rod's lecture: the modern novel, although of a different origin, is the direct successor of the great classical tragedy. It was to an aristocratic society that the latter addressed itself; consequently, it must needs have been, both in form and matter, essentially aristocratic; it was fettered and shackled by a number of hard and fast rules, all of which, with an iron severity, tended towards an elegant simplicity, a noble attitude, a haughty disdain of anything that was not in consonance with the heroic and chivalrous ideal of the monarchical nobility. The novel, on the other hand, being free from all those iron-bound limitations, was the form best suited to the needs of the democratic society that began then to develop; it was accessible to all and not a domain reserved for a few privileged poetic spirits.

The object of the tragedy was the analysis, not of the individual, but of the typical; recognizing the limitations imposed upon the artist, it voluntarily overlooks what is incidental and subsidiary, concentrating its attention upon what is essential and general; it studies, not manners and customs, but passions and characters. It depicts portraits, not tableaux. The qualities of mind by which that object is attained are keenness of observation, subtle penetration, rigorous analysis of ideas and sentiments, and, in point of form, simplicity, lucidity, clearness, and sobriety of expression.

M. Rod recognizes two kinds of novels, the *roman de mœurs* and the *roman de caractère*. Of these two the by far more important is the *roman de caractère*, which, he affirms from all the classical restrictions under which the tragedy labored, virtually pursues the same end, veracity in the study of human characters, embodying qualities which are common to the two great forms of French literature just because they are the characteristic qualities of the French nation.

In his lecture on *Cyrano de Bergerac*, M. Rod endeavored to account for the unprecedented success of Rostand's play. The great landmarks of the French theatre are the *Cid*, *Andromaque*, *Phèdre*, *Le Mariage de Figaro*, *Hernani*, every one of which, although decided successes and of enduring influence upon the further development of the theatre, had nevertheless, in their day, met with considerable opposition. Ponsard's *Lucrèce* (1843) alone offers that absolute unanimity of approval manifested after the première of *Cyrano de Bergerac*. M. Rod does not mean to compare the two plays. In-

trinsically, Rostand's drama is by far superior. Indeed, no two plays can be more different. For *Lucrèce* is a revival of the classical tragedy, while *Cyrano de Bergerac* is a resurrection of the romantic drama. Rostand's play presents all the great qualities you choose; in it you find vim, dash, spiritedness, enthusiasm, lyricism, picturesqueness, all of which explain the success of the play, but not the unanimity of that success. The reason must be external, and thus it is not Rostand he will criticize, but the critics themselves and the—public.

The explanation, briefly stated, is this: Critics and public had grown tired of the excesses of the realistic drama, and of its successor, the naturalistic drama. They wanted something else; they longed for something new. For about half a century they have been given observations, truth. However, there was too much observation and too much truth in the plays, and what is worse, a truth of a particular kind; no fancy, no poetry, no color. Add to this the popular dissatisfaction with Ibsen and his progeny. People were tired of realism, of naturalism, of Ibsenism; they wanted something fanciful, poetic, bright, witty, national. They found all that in *Cyrano de Bergerac*, and the applause was, for once, unanimous.

Cyrano de Bergerac, M. Rod holds, is a reaction. It is not a new landmark, any more than *Lucrèce*. It does not usher in a new art. It is a return to Romanticism. It is an excellent play, but it is romantic. There is no particular objection to Rostand's or anybody else's writing romantic plays, if they so chose. But it is the realistic playwrights, after all, that are on the good road, the highroad of all seekers of truth. And Rostand, himself, will, sooner or later, lending his talent, join the ranks of those workers who discover in a conscientious study of life the main object of art.

Professor Marsh on Dante.

Professor A. R. Marsh, of the Department of Comparative Literature of Harvard and Secretary of the Dante Society of Cambridge, Mass., lectured on Dante in Barnes Hall Tuesday evening.

Professor Marsh treated of the social conditions of life in the later Middle Ages, of French and Provençal chivalrous poetry, and of the position accorded to women during this period. The influence of these foreign ideas upon the reviving literature of Italy in the thirteenth century was then traced, and the culmination of this new influence was shown in the poetry of "the sweet new style" of Dante and the group of youthful Florentine poets to which he belonged. Dante's earlier work, one of the results of this literary awakening, and of a conventional character, was shown to contain the germinal ideas of the "*Divine Comedy*," through the writing of which Dante took his place among the very few "world poets."

'97. J. W. Beacham has been appointed second lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

Dr. Warren Coleman, instructor in materia medica and clinical medicine in the Medical College in New York City, is the author of a syllabus of materia medica which is meeting with approval in many medical schools and colleges where it has been introduced.

JUSTIN SMITH MORRILL.

Memorial Tribute Adopted by the Board of Trustees.

Last Friday, April 14, was the anniversary of the birth of the late Senator Justin S. Morrill, (born in Stratford, Vt., in 1810, died in Washington, December 28, 1898), the author of the Act of Congress donating public lands to the several states for the promotion of education which led to the foundation of Cornell University. In the absence of the President no formal celebration occurred this year, but the occasion did not pass unnoticed, the students being reminded by Acting President Crane of the debt of gratitude which they owe to one whose wise statesmanship, together with the bounty of Ezra Cornell and of the other benefactors of the University, has provided the means for their education.

It is often the men who have had the fewest opportunities for education who most truly appreciate its blessings. The only education Mr. Morrill received was that afforded by the public schools. But he was always a student, and during a mercantile career of thirty years, he found time to pursue studies in jurisprudence and to fit himself for his remarkable career as statesman and legislator.

Representative Morrill's bill concerning the disposal of the public lands, "the first great historical document of Cornell University," was signed by President Lincoln, on July 2, 1862. For thirty-six years, Mr. Morrill witnessed the far-reaching results of his Act, and seldom has it been granted to an individual to behold so fully the realization of his hopes. In some states separate agricultural colleges were founded; in others educational institutions already in existence were made the beneficiaries of the grant and facilities were afforded for agricultural and mechanical studies. In many states, and this was the case with New York, great universities were established in which adequate provision was made for all the branches of learning enumerated in the Act. Cornellians all know the story of how the public lands assigned to New York State were by the combined bounty of the State and of Ezra Cornell secured for Cornell University, and became by the wise management of Ezra Cornell and Henry W. Sage the chief source of its wealth. Justin S. Morrill should thus stand next to the Founder in the grateful memory of Cornellians.

It is not only as the author of the Land Grant Act that Senator Morrill deserves the reverence of his countrymen. His public career, the longest in American history, was distinguished by its spotless purity and unselfish patriotism. In these days, when we are too prone to despair of the Republic, the memory of Senator Morrill, whose civic virtues were as lofty as those in any period in our history, should be cherished by our youth and his noble example followed by all who truly love their country.

The Trustees of Cornell University, desiring to show their gratitude and respect for Senator Morrill, have adopted the following report of the Committee appointed at the first meeting of the Board held after his death:

"The Trustees of Cornell University desire to acknowledge in a solemn and public manner the debt of gratitude which the University owes to

Continued on Page 19.

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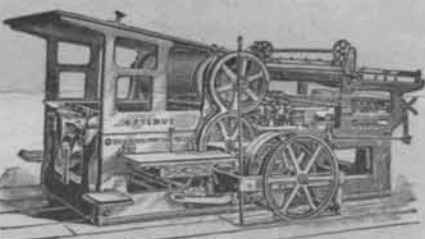
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SUPPLEMENT.



SIBLEY COLLEGE.

THE SIBLEY COLLEGE

Of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts.

The Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, as it is officially designated, constitutes one of the two leading divisions of the industrial side of the University. It is that element of the organization which is intended to fulfill the special requirements of the organic law and the charter.* It is a department of educational work in which Ezra Cornell was peculiarly interested. His famous declaration, "I would found an institution in which any person may find instruction in any study," illustrated the broadness of his views and his sympathies; but he was once a poor boy himself and a member of the "industrial classes" and he felt a special interest in all that looked toward the promotion of the highest interests of the industrial departments. He desired, first of all, to see established workshops beside the schools of the University and he constantly sought to perfect plans for their inauguration and maintenance. The then president of the University, the Hon. Andrew D. White, since and now famous as a diplomat and statesman as well as educator and historian, seconded Mr. Cornell in his plans and his work and Hiram Sibley, a mutual friend, a member of the Board of Trustees, and intensely interested for the same reasons as the Founder of the University in this side of its work, contributed, in 1870, \$30,000 for the purpose of building the first section of what was then designated Sibley College. The building was

*By this Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, it was provided that there should be granted to the several States public lands, "thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress," from the sale of which there should be established a perpetual fund, "the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The act forbade the use of any portion of the fund, or of the interest thereon, for the purchase, erection, or maintenance of any building or buildings; but the several States claiming and taking the benefit of the provisions of the act were required, by legislative assent previously given, "to provide within five years at least not less than one college" for carrying out the purposes of the act.

dedicated in June, 1871, the exercises being participated in by Mr. Cornell, Mr. Sibley, Presidents White and Gilman, Governor Hoffman, and many other distinguished

member of the University Faculty.

The equipment was largely furnished by Mr. Sibley and, at the suggestion of President White, he included among his contributions such special and peculiarly valuable accessions as, for example, the famous Reuleaux collection of models of mechanical movements and combinations which, alone, is worth some thousands of dollars.

In 1885, the University having reached a point at which the rapidly increasing income from sales of the land hitherto held for the University by Mr. Cornell and his assigns, the Trustees, seemed to justify a more complete organization, Presi-

ment was, for the time, exceptionally good and its courses of study were modeled on an acceptable and effective plan, including much more of professional work, especially of an experimental character, and of laboratory instruction, than had previously been customary. A long step was taken in the direction of producing a professional course that should be at once scientific and thorough, and, at the same time, from a professional point of view, practical and fruitful—a good introduction to the work to be later undertaken by the young engineer. A spinal column of mathematics was provided, continuing in the applied sciences and in its applications in mechanics, throughout the course; continuous instruction was given in the draughting and designers' rooms and in workshops as well, for the full four years, together amounting to about one-third of the whole time available; a good linguistic introduction to contemporary foreign literature was given and exceptionally extensive work in the higher branches of physical and chemical science, involving long practice and some research in the laboratories; and, finally, extensive instruction was offered, with prolonged practice, in the design, the construction, and the actual operation, management, and scientific test of steam, air, and gas engines, and other machinery; the whole thus constituting a very exceptionally extensive and unusually full professional course. The equipment was steadily and rapidly improved and enlarged, and soon became almost, perhaps quite, unrivalled in its field. The staff was, of necessity, similarly enlarged, and with increasing numbers of students came increased numbers of specialists of distinction to aid in the work; and with the growing staff of specialists came accelerated increase in the undergraduate student body, thus:

UNDERGRADUATES 1885-96.

	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90
Enrolled	63	106	168	220	283	369
Graduated	—	5	19	22	32	54
	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96
Enrolled	428	501	546	556	485	550
Graduated	52	90	93	81	87	130

The maximum enrollment was that of 1894, when, including a few "specials" and the graduate list, some 620 names were entered. The next year saw the reduction of the entering class to about one-half its normal size, in consequence of the elevation of the entrance requirements by a year of higher mathematics.

The elevation of the requirements, thus secured in the year 1894-95, permitted the instruction in applied mechanics—a very strong course—to be given in the sophomore year; thus enabling the student to perform his work in the laboratories of the engineering and scientific departments, in the junior as well as in the senior year, with this fundamental subject, the real mathematical basis of all engineering work of a scientific character, at his finger ends; giving an admirable course, and promoting wonderfully the value and efficiency of the laboratory work. This was



SIBLEY COLLEGE FACULTY.

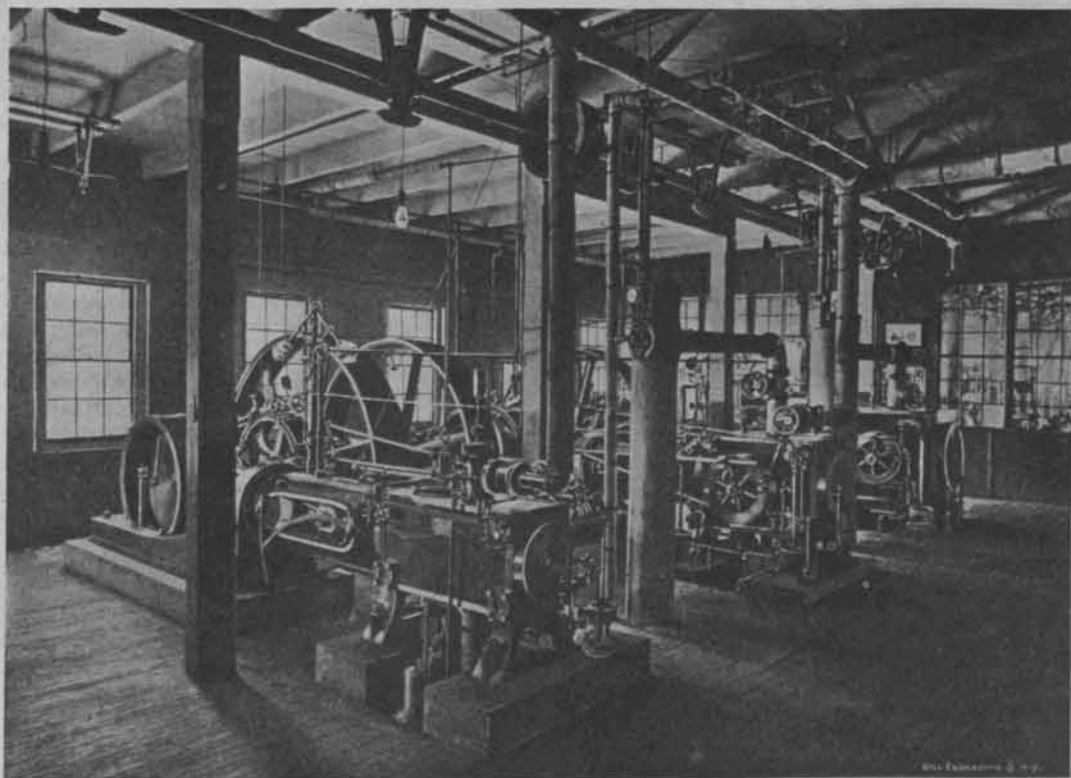
men. Later gifts, amounting to over \$200,000, were made by Mr. Sibley; and his son, Hiram W. Sibley, supplemented them by an additional \$60,000, nearly, in 1893, after his father's death. These gifts, together with liberal annual appropriations from the general fund, as the number of students increased and the staff and equipment required enlarging, have constituted the material basis of the Sibley College. Mr. Sibley also endowed the chair of "Practical Mechanics and Machine Construction." Professor John L. Morris was appointed to fill it and he still occupies it, the oldest member of the Sibley College Faculty and an original

member of the University Faculty. The equipment was largely furnished by Mr. Sibley and, at the suggestion of President White, he included among his contributions such special and peculiarly valuable accessions as, for example, the famous Reuleaux collection of models of mechanical movements and combinations which, alone, is worth some thousands of dollars.

In 1885, the University having reached a point at which the rapidly increasing income from sales of the land hitherto held for the University by Mr. Cornell and his assigns, the Trustees, seemed to justify a more complete organization, Presi-

the crowning work of improvement of the professional course, closing the first decade of this great experiment in the development of really professional work in the engineering school. Though a doubtful experiment, as it involved a preparation of the student to plunge into the study of analytical geometry and the calculus the first year, it proved a success, and a reduction of numbers anticipated—and, in fact, sought as one of the results of the elevated entrance requirements—seems likely to be only temporary, and the outcome finally a stimulus to growth. The class of '98 was about half the size which would have been expected, except for this change; but the class of '99 was forty per cent. larger than its immediate predecessor; and this renewed growth, with a stronger and better prepared body of men, seems likely also promptly to renew all the embarrassments which threatened the administration previously to the attempt to hold numbers down—with this difference: that now provisions must be made, not only for growing numbers, but for advanced instruction to the increasing student-body.*

The college is now divided into several undergraduate departments and a number of graduate schools, including in the former, machine-design, drawing, experimental en-



EXPERIMENTAL ROOM FOR STUDENT TESTS.

prominent and essential features of the scheme of reorganization was the formation of a number of graduate schools of special lines of engineering and the promotion of graduate study and of scientific research in the higher fields of application. Immediately upon the publication of this fact, graduate students sought instruction in advanced laboratory work and in the specialist's peculiar field, that of research in applied sciences related to the various recognized branches of mechanical engineering. The number thus graduating with the second, the master's, degree, in 1886, the first year of the new graduate schools, was three; the next year five secured this degree; then, year by year, irregularly, but on the whole rapidly, numbers rose to ten or a dozen, and in 1894 to sixteen, the maximum to date. In 1894-95 over sixty were on the list of candidates for second degrees in mechanical engineering, of whom about one-half were in residence, the remainder *in absentia*, studying

considerable proportion fail to appear; of those who present themselves, a small proportion fail; but all undoubtedly gain much by their work, thus guided in the higher paths of learning by their preceptors, and the University and the College secure the privilege of stimulating this higher learning and of elevating the profession thus aided to a loftier plane, while at the same time placing on the list of alumni of the graduate schools the strongest men to be found. Among the graduate students are, in this case, large numbers—a large proportion, in fact—from other colleges and the best technical schools.** Lately still more stringent rules have been enforced in regard to the work admitted and full tuition fees are demanded; and it is expected that, for a time, a lessened attendance in the graduate, as in the undergraduate department is to be anticipated.

The positions of the various heads of departments are distributed as follows: Dr. R. H. Thurston, Director of Sibley College and Professor of Mechanical Engineering; J. L. Morris, Professor of Practical Mechanics and Machine Construction; E. C. Cleaves, Professor of Freehand and Mechanical Drawing; R. C. Carpenter, Professor of Experimental Engineering; H. J. Ryan, Professor of Electrical Engineering; J. H. Barr, Professor of Mechanical Engineering; W. F. Durand, Professor of Marine Engineering and Principal of the Graduate School of Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture; and H. W. Hibbard, Professor of Railway Mechanical Engineering and Principal of the Graduate School of Railway Mechanical Engineering.

In this connection, brief sketches of the lives of these men would undoubtedly be appreciated by every one in any way interested with Sibley College and its advancement and growth.

ROBERT H. THURSTON,† born in Providence, R. I., October 22, 1839,

*American University Magazine.

†Readers of THE ALUMNI NEWS are referred to the *Sibley Journal*, January, '95, for a more detailed biographical sketch of Dr. Thurston.

received his early education in the public schools of that town and later graduated from the works of Thurston, Green & Co., and Brown University, receiving the degrees of Ph.B. and C.E. in 1859, to which were added the degree of M.A. in 1869 and LL.D. in 1889. He entered the U. S. N. Engineer Corps, served with distinction during the Civil War, and at its close was detailed for duty at the Naval Academy as professor of natural and experimental philosophy. In 1871 he accepted the professorship of engineering at the newly-founded Stevens Institute of Technology, and in 1885 came to Cornell to ac-



DR. R. H. THURSTON,
Director.

gineering, electrical engineering, general mechanical engineering, the mechanic arts, draughting; and among the latter, marine engineering, railway engineering, and the graduate divisions of the other departments, and the advanced work in general mechanical engineering.

"Graduate work in Sibley College, as in Cornell University generally, has extended in scope and magnitude in a manner which is, perhaps even more than the growth of the undergraduate departments, indicative of the fact that young men are ready to go into college work of this character in large and increasing numbers, provided they are given the opportunity, and can find such courses of instruction and such material equipment as will insure their being given the latest and most effective means of study and research. When the reconstruction of the College took place, in 1885, graduate study, in a correct sense, in engineering schools was almost unknown, either in the United States or in Europe. One of the

*American University Magazine.



HIRAM W. SIBLEY.

under the direction and supervision of proper committees of specialists, to whom reports were made monthly. All candidates must finally appear for examination, and must present an acceptable thesis. A



HIRAM SIBLEY,
Founder of Sibley College.

cept the directorship of Sibley College, then about to be organized. He at once reconstructed the scheme of instruction, organized departments, nominated the staff, and immediately set the new College in operation. The history of the College and of its director and Faculty, since that date, is well known to readers of this journal and need not be repeated here. Meantime Dr. Thurston has, at Cornell, continued to publish books, reports, and technical papers, including his *Manuals of the Steam Engine*, of the *Steam Boiler*, etc., a dozen volumes or



LABORATORY FOR TESTING STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

more in all, at the same time bringing up the number of his papers to 350. He is a member of the principal American and European scientific and engineering societies, Officier de l'Instruction Publique de France, honorary member of the Franklin Institute, member of the A. M. I. E., A. S. M. E., and A. S. C. E., member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Naval Order of the United States, chairman of the United States Commission on Safe and Vault Construction, member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and various other United States, state, and technical commissions and societies, at home and abroad. He is the engineering editor of *Science*, of Johnson's Cyclopaedia, etc.

JOHN L. MORRIS, born at Utica, N. Y., November 14, 1833, received his early education in the Academy of Ovid, N. Y., at whose head was the well-known Rev. Amos Brown. Entering Union College in '52, he graduated there in '56, taking the degrees of B.S. and C.E., and immediately entered the service of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. where he remained till 1861. He then established himself in business until called by Mr. Cornell in August, 1869, to take charge of the "mechanic arts courses" at the University then to be opened. A close friend of Ezra Cornell and Hiram Sibley, he became intimately associated with them during the early struggles of Sibley College and did much towards insuring a successful management of the College until its entire reorganization under the direction of Dr. Thurston. He was at this time made professor of mechanic arts, a position he holds to this day; having complete control of the extensive shops, and having done valuable work in the reorganization of the shops, in the installation of their complete equipment, and in their successful management and operation at the head of a corps of competent instructors.

EDWIN CHASE CLEAVES, born April 1, 1847, in the town of Hopkinton, Mass., received most of his early education in the public schools of Fitchburg, Mass. After spending four years with C. H. Brown & Co., engine builders at Fitchburg, following the trade of pattern maker, he entered the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and graduated in 1873, receiving the degree of B.S. He next accepted a position as draughtsman with the Washburn & Moen Wire Works of Fitchburg, but soon after resigned to accept a call from Cornell University where he obtained the position of assistant professor in free-hand and mechanical drawing in Sibley College, in September, 1873. In 1881 he was made assistant professor in the same subject, and in 1885 was placed at the head of the Department of Drawing in Sibley College, which position he now holds. Professor Cleaves has been intimately connected with various art associations in the state and is the author of a successful series of drawing books in Kruse's system of industrial drawing. With the late Supt. Foster he was interested in the introduction of drawing in the public schools of Ithaca, and did much to make that work a success by directing the teachers and by personal work in the schools. He is the inventor of ingenious devices, including a remarkably excellent portable drawing table, and is an unusually skilful photographer.

R. C. CARPENTER was born in Michigan, received his early education in the schools and colleges of that state, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1875 in the course in civil engineering. After graduation he accepted employment as an engineer in railroad construction, which position he held until the railroad was completed. Later he accepted a position as professor of mathematics and engineering in the Michigan Agricultural College, which place he occupied until he came to Cornell in 1890. During the vacations

he took special work at Michigan and Cornell Universities. He had at the same time quite an extensive practice as consulting engineer and had charge of a large number of important constructions in the state of Michigan. For a number of years he was consulting engineer of the Lansing Iron & Engine Works, and had considerable to do with the design of their automatic engine and governor. He is also the designer of some important heating and ventilating constructions for various public buildings and has had considerable practice in hydraulic engineering. His work since he came to Cornell University is generally well known and needs little comment. In a general way it may be said that in addition to his college work in connection with the laboratory in experimental engineering, he has in the various vacations acted as engineer for several electric railroad companies, and has also made some important and noted tests. He was a judge at the Chicago Exposition in the Department of Machinery, acting in addition on a special committee to award diplomas to exhibitors of car heating devices in the Department of Transportation. Professor Carpenter is the author of a book on the subject of experimental engineering, which is in use as a laboratory text book, and another on the subject of heating and ventilating of buildings. Numerous scientific articles for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, for the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and for various engineering periodicals, come from his pen. He received the degree of C.E. from Michigan University, M.S. from Michigan Agricultural College, and M.M.E. from Cornell University. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and has been president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

HARRIS J. RYAN was born at Powell's Valley, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1866, and entered Cornell

University in 1883, graduating from Sibley College in the course in Electrical Engineering with the class of '87. He engaged in business with the Western Engineering Co. of Lincoln, Neb., during 1887-'88, in the design and installation of electric light and power plants. In the fall of 1888 he was appointed instructor in physics at Cornell University, and placed in charge of the Senior electrical laboratory work for engineers.

In 1889 he was transferred from the Department of Physics to Sibley College and appointed assistant professor of electrical engineering. This position, which has now become a full professorship, he continues to occupy. Professor Ryan is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member and manager of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Before these societies he has read numerous papers which have been well received. At the World's Columbian Exposition he was a judge of awards in the Department of Electricity. He is the inventor of a distinct type of dynamo-electric machinery, manufactured and marketed by the J. H. McEwen Manufacturing Co., and is the originator of several forms of instruments and apparatus for purposes of scientific and engineering investigation. One of these instruments was awarded a medal and diploma of merit at the Columbian Exposition.

WILLIAM F. DURAND, after graduating from the U. S. Naval Academy in the course in engineering, in 1880, remained in the naval service until 1887, spending more than half of his time at sea. While on shore-duty he was detailed for



PROFESSOR H. WADE HIBBARD.

two years to teach engineering at Lafayette College, and later at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Receiving an appointment as head of the mechanical department of the Michigan State Agricultural College, he resigned from the naval service. Here he remained until 1891, when he came to Cornell to take charge of the School of Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture. Professor Durand has been a frequent and highly appreciated contributor to engineering magazines.

JOHN H. BARR, born at Terre Haute, Indiana, June 19, 1861, moved when six years old to Minnesota, where he attended public schools and the state normal school intermittently, spending considerable time before entering col-

lege in shop-work and engine-running. Entering the University of Minnesota (sub-freshman class) in the fall of 1879, with the class of '84, he graduated with the class of '83, taking the degree of B.M.E. In 1884 he became mechanical engineer for the Lake Superior Iron Works, at Houghton, Michigan, doing a general machine shop and foundry business, mainly on mining machinery. In the fall of 1885 he received the appointment of instructor in mechanical engineering at the University of Minnesota, instructing in drawing, shop work, etc. The summer of 1886 was spent by him as inspector of the building for the College of Mechanic Arts, and in making an extensive trip to Eastern cities to select equipment for the same. After the completion of the new building he had charge of the shops and mechanical laboratory, with instruction in other engineering branches. After receiving the degree of M.S. at the University of Minnesota in 1888, he was granted a leave of absence for the year 1888-89, and spent most of the time at Sibley College, Cornell University, taking the degree of M.M.E. there in the spring of 1889. During the summer of 1889 he spent four months in Europe, where he wrote a report on the machine tools of the Paris Exposition for the report of the U. S. Commissioner General. In the fall of the year 1889 he returned to the University of Minnesota as assistant professor of mechanical engineering, and was elected full professor of the same in the spring of 1890. During the later years at Minnesota, he did some expert work in testing and legal cases, etc. Appointed assistant professor of mechanical engineering at Cornell University in the summer of 1891, he was assigned to the charge of work in machine design, and elected associate professor of machine design at Cornell in the spring of 1895. He was made professor of machine design in 1898. Since moving to New York State he has done some work outside of the University in testing plants, etc., and has written to a limited extent for technical papers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he has been a member since May, 1889. Professor Barr has written two sets of notes on kinematics, which have been printed privately for his own classes.

PROFESSOR H. WADE HIBBARD, Principal of the Graduate School of Railway Mechanical Engineering, obtained his liberal education, with mathematical and scientific electives, at Brown University, graduating A.B. in 1886. He entered at once upon three full years in the shops of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, personally constructing the various parts of locomotives. Near the end of his course, while in the erecting shop, he was given charge of a gang of men setting up the link motion, eccentrics and valve action, a responsibility for steam distribution never before entrusted to an apprentice. Evenings were utilized in a technical drawing school.

The two following years were spent at Cornell, where Mr. Hibbard received the First Sibley Prize and was elected to the Society of the Sigma Xi. Vacations were used in visiting shops, making the beginnings also of his fine private library of 1,500 railway blue prints,

which he later brought to Cornell. In 1891, he received the degree of Mechanical Engineer, and became a junior member of American Society Mechanical Engineers. For active service, out of several offers, he decided to enter the office of the mechanical engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona. His first work was in designing the cylinder sizes and the link motion for the compound locomotive built in 1892, and still used on the heaviest expresses between New York and Philadelphia. In the midst of these three years of designing, testing and research, one summer was spent, under salary, in Europe, investigating locomotive shops and railway engineering in England and on the Continent, visiting also some of the leading technical schools.

Mr. Hibbard then became chief draughtsman of the Lehigh Valley Railway, being acting mechanical engineer in conjunction with the engineer-of-tests. At this time he was elected full member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Railway Master Mechanics Association. His duties included locomotive and car designing, inspection of shops and equipment, standardizing of rolling stock, and other general railway mechanical engineering work advisory to the superintendent of motive power. The eight-wheel and ten-wheel locomotives and tenders designed during this time has been fully illustrated, and very favorably commented upon, by the railway press. Mr. Hibbard was also a member of the Central and New York Railway Clubs, whose meetings he attended regularly.

In October, 1895, he was called to the University of Minnesota, now enrolling 3,000 students. There he has been in charge of machine design and railway mechanical engineering, developing the latter into a full special senior year. This year the entire senior class in mechanical engineering elected the railway course. It appears that the demand for these graduates has

now come to be greater than the supply.

In 1896-97 Professor Hibbard was chairman of the committee of the Master Mechanics Association appointed to investigate as to the best type of grate for anthracite-burning locomotives. His report was a thirty-six page exhaustive monograph, which the *Engineering News* editorially called "the ablest by all odds of the reports presented to the Association this year" . . . "an admirable piece of work from every point of view." At the 1898 convention he opened the discussion upon "The Advisability of a Systematic Course of Railroad Engineering in Technical Schools." He is the author of various papers and discussions, appearing during the past six years in the proceedings and files of the engineering associations, railway clubs, and technical press, home and foreign. He is vice-president of the North-West Railway Club, an association of four hundred mechanical officers, superintendents of motive power and others, meeting monthly for discussion. He is also a member of the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education.

The Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts of Cornell University has now become the largest institution of its class in the country, as the University itself has come to represent more completely than any other the variety and extent of work in applied science which Cornell and Sibley and White and their coadjutors aspired to see inaugurated for the benefit of the "industrial classes." A considerable fraction of its alumni are also alumni of other institutions, literary and scientific, liberal and technical. It sends out, each year, a hundred young men prepared to work their way into the highest ranks of their profession, and the older alumni are now to be found in more than representative numbers in all departments of the manufacturing industries and of mechanical engineering, in the learned and scientific and professional associations and socie-

ties; and these members are already finding their place among the leaders of their profession throughout the country and, in many instances, also, in foreign countries. The exceptionally high entrance requirements and the resultant strength of the almost purely professional courses taught are giving its graduates and its graduate students unusually extensive and complete instruction, not only in the fundamental studies of such curricula but also in the advanced work of scientific and engineering research and experimental investigation. Many of the most famous of such scientific and professional investigations put on record in recent years have been published as the product of the various departments and graduate schools of Sibley College. The literature of steam engineering, of the materials of engineering, of electric, and of marine engineering is to-day handsomely illustrative of this work.

The organization of still other schools of engineering and the extension of existing departments to other and larger fields, in accordance with the primary plan of the college will be effected as soon as sufficient funds for their foundation and a sufficient and permanent income is assured. The Schools of Textile Manufactures and of Design and the as yet unorganized, though long expected, School of Mechanical Engineering of Mines, the plans of which have been in hand for fifteen years, remain to be erected upon the financial contributions of coming promoters of this great enterprise. With such assistance enormous opportunities may still be seized upon and unimaginable advantage secured for the "industrial classes" and for the state itself. Many states are promoting such enterprises splendidly and if New York ever begins to do its full share in coöperation with the private supporters of such efforts, the beginning here made will prove the first step in the magnificent development of a system of the education of the people for the life and work of the people.



MACHINE SHOP.

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.

'77. Leland O. Hward has been connected with the entomological work of the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States National Museum since 1878. He is the author of many publications treating of entomological subjects.

'81. Frank Thomas Wilson since graduation has been a teacher, an attorney at law, and a judge of probate. He has published several educational pamphlets, among them "Exercises relating to Picture Projection as a Means of Illustration in the Common Schools." His address at present is Stillwater, Minnesota.

'82. Dr. John Casper Branner is professor of geology in the Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, California.

'86. Professor Charles H. Thurber recently returned to his duties in Chicago University after a ten months' leave of absence given up to a serious bout with typhoid fever and recovering from the consequences. On April 1, his connection with the Morgan Park Academy was severed and he is hereafter to be engaged only in the University as associate professor of pedagogy and director of the cooperative work. He will continue to edit the *School Review* and is also at present editor of the *Transactions* of the Illinois Society for Child-Study.

'88. J. H. Edwards, is now chief-engineer of the Berlin Iron Bridge Co., at East Berlin, Connecticut. He is married and has three children.

'88. George J. Tansey of the law firm of Laughlin, Tansey & Laughlin will retire from the practice of law to become president and general manager of the St. Louis Transfer Company. He was elected to this position at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the company and at once accepted the important post. After graduation from Cornell Mr. Tansey took a course in the St. Louis Law School and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1889. Since that time he has been the legal representative of the St. Louis Transfer Company and many transportation interests in St. Louis—notably the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. A St. Louis paper recently said: "Not only is Mr. Tansey a lawyer and business man of exceptional force, but he has recognized ability, also, as an orator and as a discriminating literary critic." Mr. Tansey's headquarters will henceforth be at 400 South Broadway, St. Louis.

'90. On Wednesday, April twelfth, Clarence John Shearn was married to Miss Eva Petty. The wedding was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Petty, in Spartanburg, South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Shearn will be at home on Thursdays in May, at 128 East Twenty Fourth Street, New York City.

'91. Frank Gleason Gardner, member of Phi Delta Theta, a former secretary of the Chicago Cornell Alumni Association and very well

known to local Cornellians, is to be married on Tuesday evening, April 18th, to Miss Esther Bogue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton B. Bogue of Chicago. The ceremony will be performed at the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner will be at home after Wednesday, June 14th at 4819 Greenwood Ave., Chicago. Since graduation Mr. Gardner has been identified with the legal department of the Chicago Title and Trust Company and by his valuable services has won promotion to high position.

'92. E. P. Allen, B.L. '92, and LL.B. '94, one of Cornell's famous coxswains, is now practicing law in Rochester. He is compiling a little book called the "Cornell Legal Directory" in which it is his intention to have the name and address of every Cornellian who is now practicing law. The work will be both convenient and useful.

'93. W. H. Schmidt is at 79, Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

'94 Special. Robert H. Blackall lives at Oneonta, New York. Mr. Blackall is the air brake instructor for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Railway. He is also the author of a recently published book, "Air Brake Catechism."

'94. Herbert G. Rich on Tuesday evening April 4th, married Miss Ella M. Dahl, daughter of H. L. Dahl, 634 LaSalle Ave., Chicago. The ceremony was performed at St. Chrysostom's Church by the Rev. Thaddeus A. Sniveley, in the presence of six hundred guests. The decorations were of palms and Easter lilies, and an elaborate program of vocal and organ music was rendered. The maid of honor was Miss Ida Dahl, a sister of the bride, and the other maids were Misses Lenor, Linoblom and Alma Jevne. The best man was Frank E. Rich, and the ushers were Fred M. Merrill, Lucius C. Fuller, '97, A. R. Horr, '95, of Cleveland, and Edward U. Henry, '95, of Peoria. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, the dining room being decorated with Cornelian and white. The bride and groom left the same evening for the East for three weeks. Upon their return they will reside for the summer at the Rich family home, 405 Warren Avenue, while the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Rich, are abroad.

'94. The item concerning J. P. Young, printed last week should have read that he is general inspector of the Schoen Steel Car Company at Alleghany, Pa.

'94. R. H. Freer, Jr., is visiting Ithaca with the view of interesting the citizens in the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund. Mr. Freer enlisted in the army, went to Cuba, and before the close of the war became interested in the relief work of the island. The organization known as the Cuban Industrial Relief is managed by Wm. Willard Howard, and the executive committee are Rev. Horace Porter, Rev. Herbert M. Allen, Henry W. B. Howard and J. Bleecker Miller.

'95. Edward V. Henry is assistant State's Attorney of Peoria County, Illinois.

'95. Lieutenant Harold P. Goodnow, 2d artillery, U. S. A., has been transferred from Battery D with which he has been serving in Havana, Cuba, to Battery H, which is at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. Lieutenant Goodnow's rise in the army has been rapid. He enlisted as a private soon after graduating and served for

two years as a private and non-commissioned officer. At the beginning of the war with Spain, by passing a splendid examination, he won shoulder-straps as a second lieutenant, and was transferred from the infantry to the artillery. He was for four or five months assigned to recruiting duty in Worcester, Mass., and while there married a Worcester girl. Joining his regiment in Cuba, he was last week relieved and went to Fort McHenry, where Mrs. Goodnow joined him.

'95. The marriage of William Sortore McCoy of Rochester to Miss Anna Bayard Dod, daughter of Mrs. Richard C. Rappleyea, is to take place at St. Paul's Church, Rochester, on Wednesday, April 26. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy will be at home after June 1 at 24 Thayer St.

'95. Hugh Joseph O'Brien, founder of the *Widow*, and an editor of the *Era* and the *Magazine* while in college, has been engaged in an editorial capacity in several places since his graduation. He has been with Harper & Brothers, New York, on the staff of the *Evening Sun* and the *New York Herald*, and with D. Appleton & Co. as associate editor of "The World's Great Books." Mr. O'Brien has now taken up the study of law in his father's office in Rochester, New York, and has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the 28th District, Rochester.

'96. The wedding of Miss Louise Sumner to Mr. Louis Chapman Ralston, '96, occurred at 11 A. M., on Tuesday in the Congregational church at Ithaca. Rev. J. F. Fitschen, Jr., performed the ceremony. The affair was a most beautiful and fashionable one. Miss Harriet Sumner, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, Miss Madge Sumner, a sister and the Misses Helen Finch, Elizabeth and Ruth Williams were bridesmaids. William A. Sumner, of Brooklyn, was best man. Herbert Williams, Joseph Beacham Jr. '97, and C. V. P. Young '99 were the ushers. After an elaborate wedding breakfast, the bridal party left for Louisville, Ky., where they will spend their honeymoon. Mr. and Mrs. Ralston will be at home in Schenectady, on and after May 1.

'96. Herbert Ingalls Gannet recently passed through Chicago where he was entertained by a few chosen spirits. Mr. Gannet has for some time past been connected with the Union Pacific R. R. at Omaha, Nebraska, and is now on his way to Washington, D. C., on an important business errand. He reports an abundance of good Cornell spirit in Omaha where such men as T. C. Clark, '94, Charles Rosewater, '94, "Charlie" Young, '95, and others worthily and enthusiastically represent their Alma Mater.

'96. Edward Davis is practicing law at 925 Title and Trust Building, Chicago.

'99 Grad. Edwin Proctor Robins of Central Bedeque, Canada, died at the Cornell Infirmary early Wednesday morning. He was a graduate of Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia, and was to take his Ph. D. degree in June. An obituary notice will appear in our next issue.

Cornell Obituaries.

WILLIAM H. PARKER, '76.

William Henry Parker died at Galesville, Wis., on February 11, after only four days' illness, of pneumonia. His loss is felt profoundly, not only by the

members of Gale College, in which he was a professor, but by a wide circle of friends.

He was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1855. His father was a prominent man, being the owner of a large flour mill and the president of a railroad. The son, after graduation from Cornell, studied architecture in Europe and on his return was employed in the offices of several celebrated New York architects. In 1884 he went to LaCrosse, Wis., and began a successful career. He drew the plans for scores of the best residences there, and superintended the construction of the Federal Building. In LaCrosse he was a member of the Nineteenth Century and Hamilton Clubs. Five years ago he withdrew from active business life and retired to "Clover Ridge Farm," Galesville.

In 1883 he married Miss Helen B. Strong, of Buffalo, who, with two daughters and a son, survives him.

Mr. Parker was a man of brilliant parts, a scholar of broad erudition, an artist of no mean ability, and a generous philanthropist. He took much interest in the Winnebago Indians frequently encamped near his farm. His red friends were filled with sorrow at his death. At the funeral three members of the tribe were present, having come twelve miles to take a last look at their friend and benefactor.

Of the career and example of such a son, Cornell may well be proud.

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FOR some of the cuts used in today's issue of THE ALUMNI NEWS we are indebted to the courtesy of the *Troy Times* and the *Sibley Journal*.

A GREETING FROM YALE.

THE ALUMNI NEWS acknowledges with pleasure the graceful compliment and the words of cordial encouragement contained in an editorial in the *Yale Alumni Weekly* of April 12. Many Cornellians have long read the *Alumni Weekly* and THE NEWS makes no secret of the fact that at the outset it was able from the practice of its Yale contemporary to settle promptly many important questions of policy. We are glad to have the benefit of the experience of the *Alumni Weekly* on one point especially, concerning which it says:

"THE ALUMNI NEWS decided at the outset that, being a paper for the alumni, it would better be published and edited by alumni. We think our Cornell contemporary is absolutely sound on this point and also on the point that it is wise to use as assistants, undergraduate journalists. Both of these lines of policy have been followed by the *Alumni Weekly* with satisfaction."

We may be pardoned if we quote also the concluding paragraph of the editorial referred to, since it touches upon one point which we wish to emphasize:

"We beg leave to offer our best wishes to the Cornell ALUMNI NEWS. If it continues as well as it begins, it is bound to be a success. If it is a success, it will help Cornell. Anything that advances the interests of Cornell, advances the interests of high American education."

The point referred to is that the success of THE NEWS will help Cornell. We want every Cornell alumnus to realize this and no one can realize it too thoroughly. We therefore ask every Cornell man to help the enterprise, and thus to help Cornell, by supporting THE ALUMNI NEWS in three ways: first, by subscribing for THE NEWS; secondly, by making a memorandum of news about

alumni and about other matters concerning which Cornell men ought to know, and sending it to us; thirdly, by giving us a fair and frank criticism of the make-up and policy of the paper, in order that we may find out just what the alumni want most, and thus make the paper most useful to its constituency.

THE FOOTBALL SITUATION.

The columns of THE ALUMNI NEWS are open at all times to alumni for a frank and free discussion of any and everything Cornelian—including athletics. It is for this reason that we very gladly and willingly print in to-day's issue the communication from Chicago, regarding the selection of a football coach. Such a rational view of the situation as is taken by the writer of that article, can do no harm whatsoever, and on the other hand may be productive of much good.

The choice of any man not a Cornelian for football coach would indeed be calamitous. On that point we are all agreed—alumni, undergraduates, and Football Committee alike. The question then becomes, "What Cornell man shall be chosen to fill the place?" It is this very question which is puzzling the Athletic Council at the present time.

President Huffcut of the Council assures us that thus far, no man has been selected to coach the team for next fall. The matter has been relegated to the Football Committee, which includes Professor Huffcut, Captain Starbuck, and Manager Porter. It is not probable that an announcement of their choice will be made for some weeks.

In the meantime, the very best thing that could happen would be a liberal, free, reasonable discussion of the subject by the alumni. Such action would materially assist the Council in their task, for at present they labor more or less in the dark, in trying to carry out the wishes of all—particularly in the case of the alumni.

The matter then is clearly before us. Very evidently, the Council has considered and is seriously considering the advisability of procuring a non-Cornellian coach—on account of the difficulty experienced in finding a Cornell man who will satisfactorily fill the position. THE NEWS will welcome any fair-minded expression of opinion upon this subject by the alumni. The matter is vital to our football interests. Our present standing in athletics demands that we do the right thing. As to what is the right course, the majority of Cornellians must at least help to determine.

The Bicycle Club.

The Cornell Bicycle Club will send a team of four men to New York this spring to compete in dual games with Columbia at Berkeley Oval on May 13.

COMMUNICATIONS.

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

A CORNELL COACH.

Editor of THE ALUMNI NEWS:

According to press reports Cornell contemplates securing an "outsider" to coach the football team during the coming season. Chicago alumni, while confessing their disadvantage in judging of a situation from such a distance, are heartily opposed to any further variegation of Cornell's football system. We have had a Harvard coach and a Yale coach, some instruction in the Pennsylvania method of kicking by Brooke, and perhaps a few samples of other schools of football which the writer does not at present recall. The recent quarrels among our own Cornell coaches may have so disgusted and disheartened those in authority that they turn to an "outsider" for relief, upon learning that Beacham will not be available because of his well earned military appointment. Although spared many of the details, the Chicago alumni have learned enough of the recent football troubles to deplore their occurrence, and to sympathize with the interests that have suffered. Our experience with the graduate system of coaching has been very short and the troubles we have had are about what should be expected in the early stages of the development of any system. It takes time and an occasional dose of disaster to find out the men who are wanted for coaches, as well as those who by disposition are unfitted for leadership in that direction. Let us take the necessary time and endure the unavoidable disasters until the objectionable men are all weeded out and our system established. Once in a while a little shaking of hands all around, a forgiving of past differences, and a general manifestation of a charitable spirit may be indulged in with very good results, and, indeed, may be expected as a mark of respect for Alma Mater.

The system of Cornell coaching may bring several crops of provocations and losses, its immediate results may be discouraging, but that its ultimate result will be a sound and lasting success, let no good Cornelian doubt for one instant. Let us have a Cornell coach!

(Signed) CHICAGO ALUMNUS.

The Football Committee of the Athletic Council authorizes THE NEWS to say that the matter broached in the above communication is being given the most careful consideration, and that they will be glad to receive suggestions from alumni as to the course that promises best for Cornell football. It is understood that Warner, Beacham, and Fennell are out of the question, and the committee will welcome suggestions as to other names. The matter must be settled soon, and those interested should communicate their views to the committee at once.—ED.

'98 non-grad. H. W. Jeffers, has been for the past year superintendent of the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company's dairy farm at Plainsboro, N. J. His employers have now entrusted him with the management of their New York City laboratory, which entails a flattering increase of salary as well as of responsibility.

THE NINETY-NINE 'VARSITY.

Captain Fisher Speaks of the Navy's Condition.

With so few of the old men back, and two eight-oared races to be rowed, the fight for seats in the 'Varsity is on in earnest. There are many faults that might well be called chronic, especially with the last year's freshman crew. It seems at times as if a man is not trying, as if he doesn't seem to correct his faults after being told of them repeatedly in one afternoon. The men are all rowing faithfully, but there is a mountain of work to be accomplished before the material at hand can be trained to row well individually and as a combination. Already the men feel the want of a training table. The meal after rowing counts most against them. Owing to the work at the University, we finish rowing between half-past six and seven o'clock and by the time the boys reach their boarding houses they are ready to do justice to a substantial meal. The meal is usually cold and uninviting and rarely satisfying. One doesn't feel like urging them to row very hard under such conditions. "Feathering under water," seems to be the chief fault with the majority, and too often they forget there is only one stroke in the boat. The individual faults are numerous; but with the most persistent coaching from the bank and shell, these are being gradually corrected. More old men have returned on the port than starboard side, with the result that the less experienced starboard side is a bit shaky.

Failure to get the blades in the water until the stroke has been rowed half way through, as well as to keep the blades covered on the finish might be mentioned as the prominent faults. In the short brushes on the Inlet, the men show a marked tendency to rush their slides and finish the stroke with a jerk. The boat is very unsteady and rolls at the least provocation, due to poor blade work and swinging out to port or starboard on the pull or recovery. The men are all swinging together better than at first.

All show an earnestness that means much, in fact, everything. The indifferent ones soon get discouraged, but not the veterans. They are in for business. These are the kind that have and will make victory possible for the Cornell crews.

The wonderful success of the pair and four-oared gigs has been shown in the way the first Freshman eight rowed for the first time—a great contrast to former years. Mr. Courtney has worked hard over them, being out on the water in the pair all the morning and afternoon, and even now, when using the eight, he finds them a great help, as he can break up some particular Freshman's or 'Varsity man's trouble by taking those out by themselves in the pair. Many of the 'Varsity men go down in the morning as early as seven o'clock, to receive special and individual coaching. The result is noticeable at once when they row in the eight, later in the day.

Taken all in all, the work of both 'Varsity and Freshmen leaves no room for discouragement at the season's outlook. The crews are further advanced in their knowledge of the stroke than ever before at this time of the year; the quality of material is excellent, and above all, Mr. Courtney, our stand by, is very confident.

SCHUYLER L. FISHER.

JUSTIN SMITH MORRILL.

Continued from Page 16.

Justin Smith Morrill, for twelve years a representative, and for thirty-one years a senator, in the Congress of the United States from Vermont.

"Senator Morrill's life for forty-three years was spent without interruption in the public service of the United States, and presents a record of patriotism, purity, usefulness, and unselfish application to the interests of the country unsurpassed in the annals of American history for length of time and intensity of devotion.

"Although Senator Morrill's name is connected with every measure of national importance for nearly half a century, it will be held in grateful memory by the people of the United States chiefly on account of the services which he rendered to the cause of education.

"Born and reared in an agricultural community, and with no other means of education than those afforded by the public schools, Senator Morrill early realized the true source of the country's wealth and directed his first efforts in Congress to the diffusion and improvement of agricultural and mechanical education.

"In 1858, Mr. Morrill, then representative from Vermont, introduced a bill donating public lands to the several states 'for the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.' In spite of determined opposition Mr. Morrill, by the exercise of remarkable patience, tact, and argument, secured the passage of the bill only to see it vetoed by the President on the ground of unconstitutionality.

"Two years had scarcely elapsed when the country was plunged into a disastrous civil war. Nothing daunted by the novel and enormous burdens imposed upon the Congress, Mr. Morrill again introduced his bill, with the significant addition, "and including military tactics," and had the happiness to see it passed by large majorities and to receive for it the approval of President Lincoln.

"It was the disposal of the lands allotted under this act to the State of New York which led Ezra Cornell to found the institution which bears his name, and which has always faithfully striven to fulfill the purpose of the act.

"Cornell University therefore justly numbers Senator Morrill as one of its illustrious founders and has perpetuated his name in the first building it erected, and placed his portrait in the ever lengthening line of its benefactors.

"Although the University has thus honored Senator Morrill while living, it has erected a more durable monument to his memory in the provision it has made for the teaching of the branches especially dear to the author of the act. The bounty of the State of New York and of Hiram Sibley, a charter trustee, and of his family has enabled the University, while fostering the other studies mentioned in the act, to provide special facilities for the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

"Nor has the University neglected another study added by Mr. Morrill

in his second bill. During the interval between the defeat of the first act and the introduction of the second, the United States were engaged in a mighty struggle for national existence, a struggle which unhappily could be decided only by an appeal to arms. Mr. Morrill recognized the necessity for training the youth of the country in military tactics, and made such training obligatory on all the beneficiaries of the act. Cornell University has required such training from a large majority of its students irrespective of courses of study. The beneficial result of Mr. Morrill's wise and patriotic foresight was shown in the recent war, when Cornell University as well as the other land-grant colleges furnished a large body of skilfully trained men for the military service of the country.

"The Trustees of Cornell University desire also to express their warm appreciation of Senator Morrill's character as a private citizen as well as a legislator. His determined resolution in overcoming the difficulties of his early life, his unquenchable thirst for knowledge, his lofty standard of conduct, and his unfaltering devotion to duty, are qualities which will ever endear him to his countrymen and which will render him a model for all students of Cornell University."

Graduate Study in Europe.

Last Friday evening Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler addressed the Graduate Students' Club on "Graduate Study in America and Europe." When Dr. Wheeler went abroad for graduate study it was practically impossible to do graduate work on this side; one had to seek the German universities. To-day conditions are different. Facilities for graduate instruction in America have increased so that one may well consider whether it is necessary to go abroad. The graduate work of most American universities, Dr. Wheeler said, is handicapped because there is not at present a sharp line of distinction between graduate and undergraduate work and also because graduates of many colleges are often ill prepared to prosecute graduate work. But in a few institutions, notably Harvard, Cornell, and Johns Hopkins, there is a fairly distinct differentiation between graduate and undergraduate work.

The German universities have the advantage of not being handicapped by poor students. All of their students, having been through the *gymnasium*, are ready for the severest test. There are many disadvantages: a great lack of system, great difficulty and delay in getting the books one wants in the libraries, and the ever present example of hundreds of young men who waste a large part of their time and effort. No great importance is attached to excellence of character or moral worth. The spirit is sometimes mean and narrow. Yet the inspiration one gets, especially from acquaintance with the professors, is of the greatest value.

While the English universities have as yet no well defined system of graduate work by which foreigners may profit, life at Oxford and Cambridge is in many ways more pleasant,—it is clean, business-like, comfortable. The physical and moral life of the English student is good; the students are manly; the manliness there found is a good antidote to the American tendency to effeminateness shown by some scholars. Oxford turns out the finest product in

the world. She will tame even a Scotchman.

Dr. Wheeler advised students who have good health and believe in themselves, by all means to go abroad for a part of their graduate work. Borrow the money if necessary, but go. Get the best there is to be had in the educational world and do not cheat yourself.

1901 Cornellian Board.

The board for the 1901 *Cornellian* has been chosen and has met to organize. Three members are chosen by the outgoing board for excellence in competition for the positions of literary and artistic editors and business manager, and five men are elected, all these being from the Sophomore class. The literary editor chosen by the 1900 Board was John Olmstead Dresser, of New York City; the artistic editor, Willard D. Straight, of Oswego; the business manager, Edward Bingham Allen, of Cleveland, O. At the class election, C. R. Pettis, W. H. Baker, J. H. Masseie, S. K. Alfred Sze, and J. H. Blair were elected to serve on the board. When the new board met to organize on Monday, April 17th, Mr. Massie was chosen editor-in-chief.

'99. G. S. Goodwin, of the School of Railway Mechanical Engineering, has been offered a good opening in the motor power department of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad Company.

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COLGATE DEFEATED.
Cornell Wins the First Home Game.

The 'Varsity on Saturday showed clearly the effect of their two months' coaching under a master of the game. The nine's stick work, fielding, and base-running revealed conclusively the fact that the men this year know the game. Only at one stage did the team display the least sign of the "rattles" and that occurred in the first inning, when two wild pitches produced a tendency to throw wildly around the bases.

Genger and Murtaugh opened the scoring for Cornell through errors by Colgate and good base running. Young then singled, and stole second, but was left at third, Bole being hit by a batted ball, and Johnson was thrown out at first.

For Colgate, Watkins struck out, Cramp and Foote singled, but the side was retired by a foul play to Murtaugh and a brilliant catch by Stratton, back of third. For Cornell, Dougherty and Miller both reached first by being hit by a pitched ball. Dougherty was thrown out at second and Miller scored on errors. Stratton flied out, but Genger reached first and went round the bases on errors. Bole retired the side by a fly to first.

In the third inning, Colgate went out in rapid succession, Newton making the last out by an excellent catch of a fly to deep left field.

Newton and Johnson, the first two men up in Cornell's half, went out on flies, but Dougherty singled and reached second on Miller's single, crossing the plate on Foote's error. Murtaugh flied out, leaving the bases full.

In the fifth, Foote started off with a hit and the next man reached first on a fielder's choice. The next two, however, were struck out, Howland reached first on an error, while Monroe flied out to Murtaugh, leaving three men on bases. For Cornell, Stratton and Genger scored on Bole's single.

In the sixth, Colgate again failed to score, while Cornell bunched the hits and five men crossed the plate.

The game was called at this point

to allow the Colgate team to catch the 5:38 on the E. C. & N. Taken all in all the game was satisfactory in its results. It must not be overlooked, however, that Colgate played very ragged ball at times.

The game next Saturday with Lafayette will be looked forward to with interest, for then Cornell's strength can be more accurately determined.

The summary follows:

CORNELL.	A. B.	R.	H.	P. O.	A. E.
Stratton, s. s.	5	2	3	2	0
Genger, c.	3	3	0	6	0
Murtaugh, 1 b.	5	2	1	6	2
Young, p.	4	2	2	1	1
Bole, 3 b., x.	3	2	1	0	1
Newton, 1. f.	4	0	1	1	0
Johnson, r. f.	4	0	0	2	0
Dougherty, 2 b.	2	1	1	0	0
Miller, c. f.	3	2	1	0	0
Totals	33	14	10	18	4
COLGATE.	A. B.	R.	H.	P. O.	A. E.
Fosbury, 1 b.	2	1	0	5	0
Dixon, 2 b.	3	0	0	3	1
Howland, s. s.	2	0	0	0	1
Monroe, c.	3	0	0	5	1
Sterling, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Watkins, r. f.	3	0	0	2	0
Cramp, c. f.	3	0	2	1	0
Foote, 1. f.	3	0	2	0	0
Root, 3 b.	2	0	0	1	0
Totals	24	1	4	18	7

x. Bole out, hit by batted ball.
Cornell 2 2 1 2 2 5—14
Colgate 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Summary—Earned runs, Cornell, 2; two base hit, Cramp; three base hit, Newton; wild pitches, Young, 2; bases on balls, off Young, 1; off Sterling, 4; hit by pitched ball, Young, 1; Sterling, 4; left on bases, Cornell, 11; Colgate, 7; time, one hour and 15 minutes; umpire, Mr. Belcher.

Professor Hewett's Reader. German

Professor Waterman T. Hewett, '79 Grad., is the general editor of Macmillan and Co.'s new "German Series," several volumes of which have now appeared. The latest addition to the series is a "German Reader for the use of High Schools and Colleges," edited by Professor Hewitt himself. The selections are carefully chosen: there are fifty-seven pages of elementary prose selections, thirty-seven pages of short poems, representing sixteen different known authors and including five Volkslieder; twenty-five pages of historical selections from Lüttrichhaus, Duller, Steger, Zschokke, and Henning;

Gerstäcker's "Auf der Eisenbahn" and Storm's "Immensee"; and in the drama, Benedix's "Müller als Sündenbock" and Zechmeister's "Einer muss heiraten." The notes, which fill sixty-seven pages, are full and very satisfactory in their explanation of idioms. There are full grammatical notes, and no references to any grammar—a feature which will commend itself to many teachers. At the end is a grammatical index, making these notes readily accessible. In the vocabulary one misses the attempt, sometimes made, to indicate English cognates; but it may be as well to discover them in the classroom.

Campus Meetings in the Spring Term.

At a meeting of the Senior class held last Thursday evening in Barnes Hall, the class determined to continue the custom of having open air "campus meetings" during the spring term. President Upson appointed a committee to have the matter in charge and make all arrangements for the meetings.

The meetings will be held for the whole University, prominent undergraduates and alumni will speak, the musical clubs will present well selected numbers, and various "stunts" will be introduced to vary the programme. The singing of our Cornell songs under the leadership of the Glee Club will form a prominent feature of these gatherings and the regularly appointed cheer leaders will drill the men in well organized cheering. It is hoped that occasionally representatives from other colleges can be brought to these meetings and that thus our intercollegiate ties can be strengthened.

"Cornell spirit," that which leads a man to sacrifice for Cornell, to give his best to win fame and glory for our Alma Mater, will be fostered and strengthened at these meetings and no undergraduate can go away from such gatherings without feeling that he is a truer and better Cornellian. Let the alumni watch for these meetings and attend them as much as possible; and by their words and their presence they will instill into the undergraduates that true spirit which wins all for the glory of Cornell.

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