

# The Cornell Era.

"I WOULD FOUND AN INSTITUTION WHERE ANY PERSON CAN FIND INSTRUCTION IN ANY STUDY."

VOL. I.—No. 1.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., NOVEMBER 28, 1868.

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## The Cornell Era,

Is the name of a weekly paper, started with this number, by the students of CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

It is to be edited and conducted solely by five members of the Junior Class chosen for the work.

Their aim is to present, from week to week, in octavo form, suitable for binding, a paper containing a complete summary of University news, glimpses of college life, correspondence, and general items of interest, thus rendering the Era a paper invaluable to the student, and replete with interest to patrons and friends of the Institution.

Terms, \$2 00 for this College Year.

S. S. AVERY,  
D. J. BRIGHAM,  
A. R. GREENE,  
S. D. HALLIDAY,  
G. H. LOTHROP, } Editors.

Address.

"THE CORNELL ERA,"  
ITHACA, N. Y.

From my intercourse with the editorial corps of the new University Paper and from my conversations with them, regarding the plan and scope of their enterprise, I take pleasure in commending it as a publication likely to be of much practical value as a medium of communication between our students, as useful to those who wish information regarding University affairs, and as a repository for the literary efforts of the most earnest members of the Institution.

ANDREW D. WHITE, President.

Cornell University, Nov. 17, 1868.

EDITORS OF "THE CORNELL ERA:"

Gentlemen—In reply to your desire for my views respecting your contemplated enterprise of a University Paper, I will say that such a sheet conducted in the interest of morality, truth, and industry, as applied to the development of character, manhood, and scholarship in the student, will be a source of much good, and will afford pleasure to the friends of education.

I therefore recommend the enterprise as worthy of support, and heartily approve of the undertaking.

Yours, Respectfully,

EZRA CORNELL.

## OUR LECTURES.

ONE prominent feature of this University is its system of lecture courses. Unlike most institutions, which are too poor, or whose enthusiasm has been cooled by age, or whose standing in the college world is too low, we have a complete system of able lectures.

That we may hear a course of lectures we are not obliged to listen to a description, by a private secretary or boot-black of "our late lamented President," of the pen from which the Emancipation Proclamation flowed; nor are we required to swallow the gorilla in a single evening; nor must we see in gorgeous painting our noble sex rolling in the dust, and the banner of female suffrage jerking scornfully above us.

No "Student's or Young Men's Association," appears before us leading a long line of "popular lecturers," hired to hurl at us in an hour's speech, the concentrated wisdom and experience of a lifetime.

No show stage, where are exhibited, for a consideration, the great men of the age; is here, but for a far different and higher purpose is brought before us a body of men whose individual reputations, are reputations of the world, and at whose collective strength, American institutions just now cast jealous eyes.

Agassiz has finished his course of lectures upon Natural History. Next year his subject will be Geology. What would otherwise have been a subject somewhat dry, has been made peculiarly attractive by his fine command of our language, his rich foreign accent, and his miraculous, off-hand drawings. Since the Inaugural Day, when, hat in hand, he opened his great heart to us, everybody has been his personal friend. Twice a week we have caught glimpses of his vast brain stored with tentacles, polyps and vertebrates, and our own, of course, have grown heavy with every glimpse. He has taught us much, but it does not end here. He has awakened our desires for more. He has given us an idea of what lies beyond—toward a Divine knowledge whither he has gone so far. He has gone, now, with the best wishes of all. His last lecture was upon Tuesday evening of last week. At the close, President White arose and spoke, as follows:

"I feel that we should not let the opportunity pass without some expression in regard to the course of lectures which have just ended. The very earnest way in which they closed, and the very earnest reception of the last words by the students, show their feeling in regard to them. For the depth of knowledge given, for the wonderful clearness and suggestiveness of the language, for the geniality of Mr. Agassiz' intercourse with the Professors and students, for the kindness with which he listened to questions and his patient answers, for all these we express our gratitude. But there is another point to be grateful for. It is that in our experiment of starting this University, while other men in other institutions doubted, have hesitated to lend a helping hand, this man came forward with himself and influence, and took hold from the first to the last. He came forward and aided us with his counsel, and posted here, a thousand miles, to say a word to us on the day of inauguration. For all I do most earnestly and sincerely thank him."

To which Prof. Agassiz replied:

"I cannot leave this Hall without thanking you for your kindness toward me. I shall ever be proud, throughout my life, to have been associated with the beginning of this Institution, which, I trust, from its organization will open a new era in American culture; and I am sure, from the earnestness which all exhibit connected with it, that it will be a grand success. Once more I bid you farewell.

Once more the students and citizens of Ithaca, in hearty and prolonged applause, gave token of their satisfaction with his presence and their sorrow at his departure.

Professor Goldwin Smith has arrived and entered upon his course. He is a tall, slight, dark haired man—an Englishman—"loving England well, but loving humanity more"—deeply interested in America and American institutions, but more deeply interested in the advent of a new era in education. His first Lecture was delivered in Library Hall. Seated in his chair, pale and exhausted by his rough voyage, he spoke for over an hour to a crowded house. There was no oratorical display. He spoke as if to a select party of friends, familiarly and easily, yet all heard—even the appreciative, note-taking damsels of Ithaca in the remotest parts of the house, drank in the full power of his rich English voice. His lecture was a complete succession of slowly-spoken, nicely-phrased sentences.

It is impossible to convey any idea of its beauty in thought and expression by the mere synopsis which we publish from the *Tribune*; yet so closely related were his thoughts, each modifying and explaining the other, that it would be impossible to publish a series of extracts, which we had at first intended to do, without gross misrepresentation of his ideas.

and sentiments. In his lecture he showed the relations of history to the plan of Cornell University, and made known the position in which he stands to this country. He conceived that the foundation of this University was an indication and a consequence of two tendencies which were visible in the Old Country, but were more marked in America—a tendency to adopt a more practical education in place of the old classical system, and a tendency to elevate labor in the social scale, and to give the laborer a larger share of the intellectual advantages of civilization. He traced the history of education through its three periods—the early part of the Middle Ages, the latter part of the Middle Ages, and the period commencing with the *Renaissance*—showing how the value of classical learning had been diminished by the growth of modern literature and of modern science. He examined the classical system of education as pursued in the English public schools and Universities, pointing out, on the one hand its defects, and on the other hand, the advantages which it possessed, and which it was desirable to retain, as far as possible, in any new system. He then traced the history of labor through the successive eras of slavery, serfdom, and free hired labor, observing that the laborer, though free, had still remained, up to the present time, excluded in most countries from political life, and every where from the intellectual privileges of civilization. To those privileges he was now claiming admittance, and the foundation of the Cornell University was the dawn of a time when manual labor and intellectual culture would be less completely separated than they had hitherto been. This change, like all great social changes, would be gradual, not immediate, but gradually it would come. The Cornell University, as contrasted with the Universities of England, struck the Professor, he said, as being emancipated from the old mediæval system of Faculties, and other trammels imposed on study by the old mediæval system, and also as not being under direct clerical or ecclesiastical control, the removal of which from a seat of science and education by no means implied, in his opinion, or according to his experience, any diminution of the real influence of religion. The education given at the Cornell University he understood was to be practical, and its test was to be practical success in life. But the object of cultivating the mind at the same time was not to be neglected. It was not necessary that a study should be unpractical in order to cultivate the mind; any intellectual pursuit would have the effect of culture. It was intended, however, as he conceived, to include in the course of instruction every thing really essential to the citizen or the man. In America, every man had political duties to perform, and it was impossible to be an intelligent politician without some knowledge of history. But besides this there was a special class of men connected with politics who needed training in political philosophy and history to enable them to perform entirely the duties of their calling. He meant the class of journalists, whose power in the world at present was immense, and their responsibility equal to their power. He suggested that as some manual industry was connected with other departments of study in the University, short-hand writing and printing might be connected with this department. His special subject, he proceeded to say, would be the History of England, which he should endeavor to treat in no spirit of narrow nationality, proud as he was of the greatness of his country, but in the spirit of those who believed all the actions of nations as well as of men to be subject to the moral law, and the nation itself to be subordinate to humanity. He then touched on the deeper interest of History as a philosophic study connected with Ethics and with Natural Theology, and destined, in connection with Natural Science, to lead us to truth as to the nature of the Deity and the destiny of man. In conclusion the Professor assured his audience that in all his teaching he should regard perfect political neutrality and abstinence from the slightest party allusion as his most obvious duty in a country in which he was a stranger and a guest. He also begged them to believe that in

leaving his own country at the present juncture, he was not consciously deserting any political duty, and declared that he remained a loyal Englishman, bound to England by as firm a bond of allegiance as ever, and ready, if it were possible that a student could ever be called by honor to perform any political duty to his country, at once to answer to the call.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Cornell University, based upon the Congressional grant of lands to States, and the munificent endowment from which it derives its name, while contemplating ample provision for the whole circle of the liberal arts, is under peculiar obligations to provide for efficient instruction in three special departments, viz., Agricultural Science, the Mechanic Arts, and *Military Tactics*. Of these, the latter is by no means the least in importance—whether regarded in the vivid light of recent experience, or in view of the almost total absence of the means of professional instruction in the country for the officers of the National Militia, or in respect to the intent of Congress in the bestowal of such an endowment during the dark days of 1862. In recognition of the full force of this obligation, and of the fact that instruction in *military tactics* demands an aggregation of numbers to give it effect, the authorities of the University have made attention to it generally obligatory upon students, with power vested in the President to grant special exemptions therefrom for physical infirmity or other adequate cause. The instruction in *military science* forms an optional course, open to Seniors and to special students having sufficient general and scientific preparation.

The practical instruction in military tactics will require of all students a drill of one hour daily on four or five days of the week—the theoretical course in military science, of those who take it, three recitations per week.

The term, Cornell Cadets, has been adopted as the designation of the military organization, comprising this year six companies, which form a battalion under the command and instruction of the Military Professor, with the title of Commandant of Cadets. The staff of the battalion, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of companies, are appointed from the cadets, and hold these offices during the year—the plan requiring the officers to be taken from the Seniors, the sergeants from the Juniors, and the corporals from the Sophomores. All members of these classes not holding office, and all the Freshmen, will do duty as private cadets. It is intended, however, to afford opportunity to all to acquire experience in all capacities during the course of instruction.

The military organization has been made the basis for the assignment of students to quarters in the University Buildings, and for the necessary police of the same, as well as for insuring regularity and good order in the University mess-hall—the cadet officers being charged with certain duties and responsibilities in these matters.

The military system, under proper administration and within due limits, would seem to form the most perfect plan of University organization which has ever been devised—substituting a system of self-government, based upon principles of personal honor for the objectionable methods of irregular control exercised in many Colleges by members of the Faculty outside of their appropriate spheres. The Commandant of Cadets, in this system, stands as the executive representative of University authority in all matters devolved upon him relating to the necessities and well-being of students, as well as to their general bearing and deportment.

A tasteful and economical uniform, with appropriate devices, has been adopted and will soon be ready. This will not be obligatory during the current academic year, but will hereafter be made the habitual University costume for all students. This is expected to prove a simple and efficient means of insuring personal neatness, of promoting economy by saving the expenses incident to variety and changes of fashion, and of furthering the moral theory of the University by placing all students upon a common



footing of republican equality admitting of no distinctions, except those flowing from collegiate seniority and personal merit.

The general plan of the department contemplates thorough instruction in infantry tactics, with sufficient artillery practice to load and fire cannon in position, and with such attention as may be found practicable to the exercises of the sword, the sabre, and the bayonet. It looks forward, also, to gymnastics for periods of inclement weather, and more especially to equestrian exercises with cavalry and light artillery drill—desiderata which may be attained either through the increase of the means of the University, or from a special endowment by private liberality, or perhaps through aroused action on the part of the State or National Government. The scientific instruction will cover the subjects of military engineering, the art of war, and military law.

The prospective advantages of the military system are obvious. To the student it promises assured means of physical culture during the critical period of life embraced in collegiate years, while it will trench upon no hours except such as must needs be devoted, in some form, to bodily exercise and to mental recreation. It will add to his acquired capacities that of entering with preparation and dignity upon the profession of arms if ever called, as may well happen, to enroll himself among the defenders of his country, while in the walks of civil life the possession of knowledge and skill so important to the general welfare, cannot fail to enhance his social position, command public respect, and increase his influence in society.

To the University it promises the rounding out of the fair proportions of its general plan, by opening an important and attractive field of instruction, without which no system of education for the youth of a Republic like ours ought to be regarded as patriotic or complete. It will exert upon the bearing and habits of students an efficient influence for good, by the inculcation of principles of courtesy in social intercourse, deference to authority, manliness of thought and of action, habits of punctuality and precision, and a spirit of true honor.

To the State and country it promises to scatter among the educated classes of the people proficient in military knowledge to fill the important offices of our Militia, so as to insure its dignity and value as our chief arm of national defence. So far as the influences of the system in a single University can reach, it will tend to insure the nation against the occurrence of future wars; and if unhappily wars should arise, it will tend to an economy of life and treasure, to a security of national honor, and to a well grounded assurance of success.

#### A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE LABOR SYSTEM.

Among all the mean assaults which have been made upon the various features of Cornell University, no one is more grossly indicative of littleness of mind, and of a cur-like disposition, than the frequent slurring, sneering abuse and misrepresentations of the Labor System.

The purposes, and the present and future scope of this system have been so often, so publicly, and so clearly, set forth by those who know what they are talking about, that it is astonishing that any persons or any publications should have the brazen impudence to spread abroad, as some have, reports so false, and so detrimental to one of the most important, and most beneficial of the details of the educational scheme here upon trial.

Although the success or the failure of this University does not depend in any degree on the success or the failure of the Labor System, yet, inasmuch as the success of the latter cannot but be attended with most excellent and most desirable results, a hope is cherished that judgments will hereafter be withheld until they have at least the merit of being based on a true conception of the project, and on some knowledge of its workings

under a fair trial. The purpose of the Labor System was not, is not, never will be, solely to enable a person wholly to support himself while acquiring a liberal education in the time regularly spent in college. Any person but an ignoramus would know that the most lucrative employment practical enough to yield a full support, would require more time than any student could spare from his regular studies, in the usual period devoted to a college course. The real purpose of the Labor System is to teach both practically and theoretically, some of the many economic vocations to which a vast proportion of the people must give attention; and at the same time, collaterally to assist students in the payment of their expenses.

The primary and leading idea is to give instruction in work; and the secondary and subordinate thought is to enable young men who mean business, to render available at once, and on the spot, the knowledge they are acquiring, and thus to help themselves without temporarily severing their connection with the place of instruction.

To any one who knows the embarrassment and harm resulting from an absence of only a few weeks from a class, the advantages of this last consideration are too obvious to need remark.

The present scope of the Labor System is unavoidably limited almost entirely to the occupation of the mere laborer. The digging of ditches, grading and the gravelling of roads, and the leveling of the grounds around the various buildings, with other similar work, furnish employment for the majority of the workers. But students who have trades, as, for instance, carpenters, are provided with their own proper work, and receive therefor the same remuneration which they could obtain elsewhere.

Those students here, who wield the pick-axe, handle the spade, or trundle the wheelbarrow, receive the same pay which they would get for the same work in any other place where ordinary common laborers are employed. The wages here paid to students for unskilled labor are nearly twice as high as at any other institution with a similar system in the land.

The spade, the pick, and the barrow, are not the tools which the Cornell Industrial Student is ultimately to use. They have been put into his hands for the time being, in order both to perform indispensable work on the grounds, and to meet a demand for immediate employment. The manufacture and the use of every description of machinery, all the details of printing, every particular of the mechanic arts, will ultimately be taught and practiced here. The accomplishment of this will be the full development of the plans.

An ample building for all these purposes is nearly completed, and by the commencement of the next academic year will be in full operation. Employment in the workshop will then be deemed the equivalent of one full study; and the time which the latter would occupy will be devoted to the former.

In addition to the workshop, there is here, a very extensive farm, which will furnish work and practical instruction to those whose aim is to become scientific agriculturists. Instruction in practical agriculture will by no means be considered an equivalent for work done on the farm, but wages will be paid, as in the shop. It will, of course, be understood that all work is entirely optional, but it must also be understood that all work is very respectable here. From and after the next harvest, the University farm will supply, at the bare cost of production, all the principal articles of food consumed by the students; and the profits of the producer, the dealer, and the speculator, will thus be saved to any and to all who may choose to enjoy the privileges which are here extended by a noble heart and a munificent hand.

— The youth has gone home, who, when asked if he was a Freshman, replied, "No; I'm a Scientific." His parents were sick.

# The Cornell Era.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., NOVEMBER 29, 1868.

EDITORS: S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

— A difference will be observed between the name of this paper as at first advertised in the prospectus, and the name under which it now is and will hereafter be published. Various causes have united to effect this change of name. It is enough to say that certain influences were brought to bear on the Editorial Committee, both without and within itself, with such force that adherence to the name originally adopted was undesirable, if not impossible.

## SALUTATORY.

To the Students, Patrons and Friends of Cornell University, we extend a cordial greeting!

Before you lies the first crude realization of our ideal paper. If it does in some degree merit your support, we trust it will receive it; if not, we cannot ask it.

College journalism, once an experiment, is so no longer. Periodicals in other and similar institutions have not only maintained an existence, but have been self-sustaining. Believing a project of this kind practicable here as elsewhere, we have instituted "*The Cornell Era*," intending that it shall succeed.

We aim to deliver before our readers in order, as they are delivered before the University, a synopsis of the lectures of Professors GOLDWIN SMITH, LOUIS AGASSIZ, GEORGE WILLIAM CERTIS and others; also literary and miscellaneous contributions from the students; correspondence; editorial articles from time to time upon the different courses of study, the operation of the military system, wisely incorporated within the plan of the University; the workings of the labor system; and various other subjects that may from time to time arise; and finally, a complete summary of University news and general College items.

Thus we hope we may render "*The Era*" invaluable to the student, and interesting to all.

— It is a matter of satisfaction to the students that the inconvenience and the labor of a tramp down and up a long hill, have been obviated by the change of the place of Prof. SMITH's lectures from the hall in the Library Building to the parlor of Cascadilla Place.

There is no purpose in this change to thwart the wishes of any citizen who may desire to listen to this course, and admission may be had by all on the same terms as if the lectures were delivered in the Cornell building. In addition to this, and for the more particular accommodation of the citizens, Prof. SMITH, in response to many earnest requests, has consented to deliver an extra course of lectures in the Cornell Building, to which all, both students and citizens, will be admitted on the same terms.

Through the generosity of Prof. SMITH, the proceeds of this course will be used for the purpose of establishing a special library in the department of English History, and of increasing in every other way the facilities for the study of this subject.

— MR. T. J. HAMILTON, formerly of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and other Philadelphia and New York Journals, is among us as a student and a reporter. Lessons in Phonography will be given by him at Room 178, Cascadilla, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. He is a thorough reporter of recent and practical experience, and deserves the attention of all interested.

## INAUGURAL DAY.

For some time previous to the Commencement Day, many hundred students and friends of the University flocked into the city of Ithaca, and on Wednesday, Oct. 5, the day appointed, it was estimated that over 3,000 strangers were assembled here.

Early in the morning vast concourse gathered in and around the Cornell Library Building, and long before the exercises commenced every seat was crowded, every inch of standing room was occupied.

At precisely 10 o'clock, a band of music heralded the commencement of the exercises. After an impressive prayer by the Rev. Dr. Strong, of Ithaca, the Hon. Ezra Cornell, the Institution's noble founder, arose amid the cheers of the audience, and delivered his opening address, presenting to the President elect the keys of the University. Though but just from a bed of sickness, and evincing great physical exhaustion, Mr. Cornell delivered his address in a very earnest and impressive manner, resuming his seat amid prolonged applause from the audience.

He was followed by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Lieut.-Gov. of the State, who after some very eloquent remarks upon the demand of the times for a practical, as well as classical education, presented the President elect with a casket containing the keys, representing "the temporal state of the University, the charter and laws for its government, and the broad seal of the University Corporation," and declared him duly installed First President of Cornell University.

As President White advanced to deliver his Inaugural Address, the applause which greeted him at first, subsided, and a perfect quiet pervaded the room, indicative of the interest felt in him to whose charge so much was intrusted. The President began by narrating the inception and subsequent progress of the enterprise, down to the present time, unfolding, step by step, the plan and scope of Cornell University.

Among the many ideas embraced within its plan, he presented the following as "Foundation ideas:"

I. "Foremost," said he, "stands the corner stone embedded in the foundation of the original charter from Congress—the close union of liberal and practical education."

II. The second fundamental idea was expressed in the comprehensive words of Mr. Cornell: "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study."

III. "Into these foundation principles was wrought another, at which every earnest man should rejoice—the principle of unsectarian education." "We will labor," adds the President, "to make this a Christian institution, a sectarian one may it never be."

IV. "Another elementary idea was that of a living union between this University, and the whole school system of the State."

V. A fifth was that of concentration of persons, for advice and education.

He then gave review of the various courses of study, alluding to their equality one with another, the choice of studies given the student, etc.

Then the plan of uniting labor with study was candidly discussed; the benefit he hoped the student might derive from a joint cultivation of the physical and mental powers.

The President's address to the Trustees, the Faculty, and Students was very earnest and impressive. At its close, he received the hearty congratulations of his friends, and continued cheers of the audience.

Then followed the very able Inaugural Address of the Professors delivered by one of their number, Prof. W. C. Russell.

The address of the Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Chancellor of the University closed the exercises for the forenoon.

They were resumed at 2 o'clock upon the University grounds.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, President *pro tempore*, opened the exercises with a well-timed remark.

He was followed by F. M. Finch, Esq., Sec'y of the Board of Trustees, who in the name of Miss Jennie McGraw, presented the University with most fitting words, a beautiful chime of bells. These were received by the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford.

Hon. A. B. Weaver, Supt. of Public Instruction succeeded, with an address.

Then followed the speech of Prof. Agassiz, who, "with hardly time to take from his feet the dust of a journey of 6,000 miles," came to add a word of encouragement to this new Institution in which he has from the first been so deeply interested.

The exercises of the afternoon closed with an eloquent speech from Prof. G. W. Curtis, in which he alluded to an interview ten years ago, with Mr. White, then Professor of History in the University of Michigan. The latter then unfolded to him his whole plan of a University,—and he," said he, "upon these everlasting hills, founded now, and with these hills to endure, more wonderful than the palace of Aladdin, you would, you realize the dream of the scholar of Michigan University, our honored President, Andrew D. White.

Mr. Curtis then alluded to the University itself—its dangers, and its various possibilities; and invoking God's blessing upon the Institution, Professors and Students, resumed his seat. The Inauguration exercises are over, and "CORNELL UNIVERSITY" takes its place to-day among the world's higher institutions of learning. We of the University hope, and the world hopes, that its success may be as glorious as its beginning is auspicious.

In the evening the city of Ithaca was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the great event of the day. A reception given to the students and friends of the University, at Library Hall, fitly and pleasantly closed the day's proceedings.

—One of our Professors is responsible for the following: A few days ago, as a gentleman from Ithaca was riding over the country, he saw a farmer's boy standing by the roadside holding a horse, which he recognized as belonging to an Ithaca livery establishment. Being lonely and desiring to converse with some one, he asked the boy, who was the owner of the horse. The boy replied: "It belongs to a crazy Dutchman looking for bird's nests over yonder in the woods." The "crazy Dutchman" was none other than Prof. Louis Agassiz, who to enjoy a few hours leisure, was pursuing his favorite studies "in the woods under."

—The student who put his boots into the hall at night to have them checked, and found them full of water in the morning, don't like the fare at the Cascadilla Hotel.

—The Yale hewers of wood are sympathizers with the Brown University drawers of water. The wood-house of the former seat of learning and the well-house of the latter, were converted into bonfires on the same day.

—It is rumored that when ladies are admitted to this Institution, velocipedes will be furnished them at cost, in order to facilitate their getting to and fro between the Cascadilla Place and University Hall.

—Dr. CHAILLU lectured on the gorilla to a deaf and dumb audience in New York the other evening. He got at them through an interpreter, who didn't show them how the gorilla roars.

—The new University building will be completed and ready for use at the beginning of the next academic year.

—Our Professor of Geology, S. F. Hartt, is to give two public lectures upon that subject soon.

—We have a bone to pick with the *Hamilton Campus*. For some time this weak sister of ours has been indulging in a series of inflammatory articles on the Cornell University.

One of these remarkable productions is entitled "Mirabile Dictu." The tone of this article would have placed it entirely beneath our notice, were it not for the fact that it contains some gross misrepresentations and misstatements, which imperatively demand our attention. The article states that we have but one lecture a week from Prof. Agassiz, and that this one is delivered in the Town Hall. Both of these statements are unqualifiedly false. We have three lectures a week from Prof. Agassiz; and these are delivered not in the Town Hall, used mostly for political purposes, but in Library Hall, which is kept sacred from the corruption of political meetings.

It further states that one lecture from Prof. Agassiz is all that we can digest in a week. This statement needs only republication to reflect discredit upon the paper. Whether the students of Cornell University are inferior to those of Hamilton College in the ability to "digest lectures," is not for us to say. This thing is certain, however, that the students of Hamilton College never had any opportunity of ever even trying to digest the lectures of such renowned men as Goldwin Smith, Geo. Wm. Curtis, James Russell Lowell, Louis Agassiz, and others.

We quote the following from the same article: "Pres. White himself, has observed, (see his Inaugural Address,) that they have admitted into the college, some fifty or more students, who cannot for the life of them bound the United States of America."

We have no hesitation at all in pronouncing this an assertion for which that paper can furnish no authority. Not a single man has been admitted to this Institution "who cannot for the life of him bound the United States of America." On the contrary, we have unimpeachable authority for stating that over fifty were rejected simply because they were deficient in geography, although some of them were proficient in the higher branches of mathematics and classics. Did any one ever hear of Hamilton rejecting students because they were deficient in Geography?

Further, the above statement never was made by President White either publicly or privately; and still further, it cannot be found in his Inaugural Address.

Again, the article conveys the idea that there exists here, a perfect chaos and confusion of classes; that Freshmen recite with Seniors, and Seniors with Freshmen.

The *Campus* unintentionally or intentionally, mistakes the true nature of our Institution. There are here, as in all Universities, a class of optional students, who desire to become very proficient in some particular branches, and who come to Cornell because they can here enjoy better facilities than at any other College. These, of course, recite with Seniors, if they choose Senior studies, and with Freshmen if they choose Freshmen studies. But Freshmen Classical are Freshmen Classical; and Freshmen Scientific are Freshmen Scientific, who belong to no other classes, and who recite with no other classes.

It was natural to expect, that when nearly four hundred students came rushing to this Institution, there would necessarily be some confusion and irregularity; and yet in a few days after the inauguration, Major Whittlesey reduced everything to a system; and from that time regular recitations have taken place, not "occasionally" as the *Campus* insinuates, but every day.

"It is true," continues the *Campus*, "that must be a peculiar college, where all are Freshmen, but one or two *outcasts*, who were so unfortunate as to know a little more than the rest."

When a new institution opens, it is not expected that there will be advanced classes for the first year or two, but notwithstanding this, there are more students, ("outcasts") in the present Sophomore class at Cornell, than there are in the same class at Hamilton; although the latter in-



stitution may rightfully boast of its antiquity not only in years but in ideas also. These students, too, whom the *Campus* designates as "outcasts," are men "who are not sent, but who come," who "are thoroughly in earnest," and who do not require the goadings of a petty marking system to make them study.

Finally, the *Campus* expresses some solicitude for the future of Cornell University. It seems to think that its remarkable editorials will result in the death of this Institution, and will lead all the students to pack up their baggage and run right home. But on the contrary, we feel very much as the ox did when the fly lit on his horn. After sitting there and buzzing away for some time, the fly expressed some solicitude for the ox, and asked him if he were not burdensome. But the ox replied: "I hardly knew you were there. So buzz on as long as you see fit, and I will go on just the same."

So, we say: Buzz on, Mr. *Campus*, until you have spit forth all your spleen, and by-and-bye you will wake up to the fact that the Cornell University is going on just the same; that hundreds of students will still continue to gather here to enjoy all the facilities which wealth can draw both from the past and the present.

NOTICE.—Subscribers for the Cornell Era will receive their papers through the post-office. Copies will be sold at Andrus, McChain & Co.'s, D. F. Finch's, Spencer & Gregory's, and Miss Achley's. Subscriptions will be taken at Andrus, McChain & Co.'s.

—Grateful is every member of Cornell University for those bells, which by their sweet and pleasant sounds, mark the various hours of the occupations of each day. The signal which tells of the hours of rising, of assembling in the Chapel, of study, rest, and recreation, is not the clanging of a single bell, but the music of a chime.

As long as those bells shall ring out sharp and clear among the hills and through the valleys round the head-waters of Cayuga Lake: as long as their echo shall linger in the recollection of those upon whose ears it for years and years to come shall daily fall, so long will the recollection of the donor be cherished by all who know of, and appreciate the gift. Decades from now, when the granite tower which is to contain this beautiful gift, shall be wreathed with twining ivy, and those who first have heard these bells shall have been laid away in the "uncatalogued library of oblivion," those chimes shall yet ring forth, and sound with other sounds the memory of their fair donor.

—Four Colleges in Virginia have about 1500 students. The University of Virginia has 500. Washington College, over which Gen. Robert E. Lee presides, is attended by nearly 400. The Virginia Military Institute furnishes military instruction to more than 250. Emory and Henry College opened its fall session with nearly 480.

—Circumstances positively beyond our control have delayed from day to day the publication of this our first number. To make amends for this delay we propose to issue our second number on Saturday of this week. "Man proposes," etc.

—It is hoped that the minds of some persons will be set at rest by this statement of the fact that Professor GOLDWIN SMITH is a resident Professor at Cornell University. His course of University lectures will consist of two each week during the entire academic year.

—We publish on another page an article by Major Whittlesey on the military department.

—THE session at the Scottish Universities lasts only during the winter months, twenty-four weeks in all.

—'71 attempted a bolt last Friday.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We call the attention of our readers, and particularly the Students of the University, to our advertising columns. This enterprise, in which we have embarked, is an enterprise of the student alone, and we trust that they as a class will appreciate the hearty support it has received already from the business men of Ithaca.

To whom should we go for the purchase of the many and constantly recurring necessities and luxuries of college life; to those who are just awaking from a Rip Van Winkle-like lethargy, to the fact that a "new school house has been started up there on the hill;" to those who have heard of such an event, but care not; or should we patronize those who are interested in us, our institutions and our enterprises!

—The editors would earnestly solicit contributions from the student. Those in any class who see fit to favor them, will please send their productions with a sealed envelope containing their names, addressed to "The Editors of the Cornell Era." Such contributions will be read and decided upon before opening the accompanying envelopes. The work of editing even such a feeble sheet as the "Era," becomes very great, when added to the regular college duties, and the editors would impress strongly upon the minds of their fellow students the necessity of hearty co-operation and support.

—If the publication of two new papers within a week is an indication of prosperity, Ithaca is surely prosperous. The *Ithacan* and *Era* have been launched upon the "sea of uncertainty," amid the hopes and fears of those whose interests go with them. The *Ithacan* is a weekly paper of substantial beginning and much promise. One of its two editors is a graduate of Hamilton, of the class of '66. Both are men of experience and ability. Though our enterprise is of more modest dimensions, yet in them and their enterprise, we feel the interest which common doubts and common hopes engender.

—The arrangement of recitation hours, adopted by the faculty, is a very popular one. Chapel services are held at eight o'clock; recitations and lectures from eight and a quarter until one and a quarter. Upon this plan the afternoon is left entire.

CHEMISTRY.—The sum of \$290 is to be distributed in six prizes to the most meritorious students in Chemistry. These prizes were founded by the President and one of the Professors.

—THE large wooden building east of the University designed for workshops and chemical laboratories, is rapidly progressing and will soon be completed.

—ITHACA has 9,000 inhabitants. Two-thirds of these are girls and all of them are pretty. So the *Tribune* says. How is that, boys!

—'72 at Cornell is the largest class that ever entered an American College.

—What were the inspecting officers' reports at the University building, the morning after the meteorological display?

—Wild rumors are afloat that Prof. Smith purposes eating with the students. Welcome!

—There is no "pony" on *Æschines*, at least, so the New York and Boston publishers say, and the poor classical Juniors, taking four pages a day, like Richard III. on Bosworth field, are running hither and thither exclaiming:

"A horse! A horse!  
My kingdom for a horse!"

—Several attempts have been made to organize a Glee Club in the University. Will some one give us the result?

—Drill for the Freshmen has been postponed until Spring.

## DR. BISHOP.

### Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon,

Office 22 East State Street.

Office Hours—Afternoon from 2 to 4; Evening from 6 to 8. Dr. Bishop can be found at his office nights.  
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The finest display of Solid Silver Ware in the shape of Spoons, Forks, Knives, Soup and Oyster Ladles, Fry Spoons, Pie Knives, Cake Knives, Butter knives, Sugar, Cream and Salt Spoons, &c., of various sizes and designs. Gilt Bowl, Twist and Engraved handles and Plain, in Morocco cases or without, to suit customers: can be seen at Uri Clark's Jewelry store, where he is constantly receiving New Goods—prices as low as the lowest. Give him a call.

Residents of Ithaca and Strangers,

If for Pleasure riding, or going to or from the Cars and Boat, will ask for our new, elegant, easy-riding

HACK,

Under the charge of Joshua Woodruff, they will receive kind attention, and a pleasant drive at a moderate price. Leave Orders at Ithaca Hotel or Livery. Good Horses and Carriages at reasonable rates—rear of Ithaca Hotel. Please give us a trial.

SMITH & WALKER.

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Where you will at all times find a nice selection of HATS, CAPS, FURS and ROBES, at the very lowest cash prices.

## Attention, Gentlemen!

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## TO PROFESSORS, STUDENTS, AND OTHERS.

We, the undersigned at the solicitation of many students and Professors of the Cornell University have permanently established at no inconsiderable expense a

## CITY EXPRESS,

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all parcels received by these Companies for the University, will receive due attention. Students will confer a favor by leaving their names and number of rooms at the Express Office. Goods delivered to all parts of the city with care and despatch. Charges reasonable.

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The Faculty and Students of the Cornell University are respectfully invited to call at this first class SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON. We are confident that our style of work will please the most fastidious. None but the best workmen employed.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, Shampooing,

and everything connected with the Tonsorial Art, executed in the most skillful manner. It is our aim to please, and we hope by good work to merit and receive the patronage of all those who may feel barberously inclined. Razors honed and set! Private cups to let. Remember the place, Johnson's Toilet, adjoining the Ithaca Hotel.

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N. W. MACRY, } Assistants.

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# The Cornell Era.

"I WOULD FOUND AN INSTITUTION WHERE ANY PERSON CAN FIND INSTRUCTION IN ANY STUDY."

VOL. I.—No. 2.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., DECEMBER 5, 1868.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

ANDRUS, McCHAIN & Co., Printers, 41 East State Street.

## The Cornell Era,

Is the name of a weekly paper, started by the students of CORNELL UNIVERSITY, of which this is the second number.

It is to be edited and conducted solely by five members of the Junior Class chosen for the work.

Their aim is to present, from week to week, in octavo form, suitable for binding, a paper containing a complete summary of University news, glimpses of college life, correspondence, and general items of interest, thus rendering the Era a paper invaluable to the student, and replete with interest to patrons and friends of the Institution.

Terms, \$2 00 for this College Year.

S. S. AVERY,  
D. J. BRIGHAM,  
A. R. GREENE,  
S. D. HALLIDAY,  
G. H. LOTHROP, } Editors.

Address.

"THE CORNELL ERA,"  
ITHACA, N. Y.

From my intercourse with the editorial corps of the new University Paper, and from my conversations with them, regarding the plan and scope of their enterprise, I take pleasure in commending it as a publication likely to be of much practical value as a medium of communication between our students, as useful to those who wish information regarding University affairs, and as a repository for the literary efforts of the most earnest members of the Institution.

ANDREW D. WHITE, President.

Cornell University, Nov. 17, 1868.

EDITORS OF "THE CORNELL ERA:"

Gentlemen—In reply to your desire for my views respecting your contemplated enterprise of a University Paper, I will say that such a sheet conducted in the interest of morality, truth, and industry, as applied to the development of character, manhood, and scholarship in the student, will be a source of much good, and will afford pleasure to the friends of education.

I therefore recommend the enterprise as worthy of support, and heartily approve of the undertaking.

Yours, Respectfully,

EZRA CORNELL.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

It is our purpose to publish from time to time the General Orders which may be issued from the Military Headquarters of the University. Several Orders have been already issued, the first and a part of the second of which relate only to the details of organization, which are not interesting to those whom they do not personally affect. These portions we therefore omit. The following extracts may be interesting to our friends, as affording some view of the practical, every-day operations of the Military System.

#### GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

**Section II.**—At reveille (the signal for rising), which will be given by the ringing of the University bells at 5 o'clock A. M., during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September; at half-past 5 o'clock A. M. during the months of March and October; and at 6 o'clock A. M. during the remainder of the year. All cadets will rise, dress, arrange their furniture, beds, &c., and sweep their rooms. Sweeping will be allowed at no other hour during the day. Captains of Companies will inspect each room of their respective Companies half an hour after reveille, to insure compliance with these regulations, and to see that all cadets are present.

**Section III.** At the signals for meals, which will be sounded by the University bells as follows: Breakfast call at 7 o'clock, A. M.; Dinner call at 1½ o'clock, P. M.; and Supper call at 6 o'clock, P. M., companies will be formed on the company parades, by the First Sergeants, under the supervision of the Captains, and will be marched by their Captains, in a military and orderly manner, to their proper place in the mess-halls. At the Breakfast call, the rolls of the companies will be called by the First Sergeants, and the result will be reported on the spot to the Captains. All absences from rooms at inspections and from roll-calls, will be noted on the morning reports of the Companies, made by the Captains to the Commandant.

**Section IV.**—The Cornell University expects every Cadet to be a gentleman under all circumstances. Quiet deportment, and good order in the mess-halls, will be insisted on. Tables in the mess-halls will be assigned permanently to Companies by the Commandant; and seats at the tables will be assigned to the Cadets by the Captains. No change of seats shall be made without permission, and never away from the Company table.

**Section V.**—The senior officer in each hall will be the Superintendent of said hall, and will be responsible for the maintenance of good order therein; violations thereof to be reported on the next morning report to the Commandant.

**Section VI.**—Captains will be held generally responsible for the good order and police of the same, and will be assisted in their duties by their Lieutenants. First Sergeants will report in person daily, immediately after breakfast, to the Adjutant at the Commandant's office, No. 176 Cascadilla Place, with the morning reports of their Companies, signed by themselves and by their Captains. They will then receive the orders for the day, and communicate them forthwith to their Captains, and, at the next Company parade, to their Companies.

**Section VII.**—Tattoo will be sounded by the bells at 9 o'clock P. M., immediately after which Captains will inspect the rooms of their respective Companies, to verify the presence of the occupants. Absences will be noted on the next morning report.

**Section VIII.**—The hours between reveille and breakfast, between 8 o'clock A. M. and dinner, and between 7 o'clock P. M. and tattoo, will be regarded as study hours; during which the utmost quiet in the rooms and the halls of the buildings will be observed, and visiting between rooms as much as possible avoided, in order that those who desire to study may not be interrupted.

**Section IX.**—This section relates to drills. But all drills, except for officers, have been deferred until next spring.

**Section X.**—On Sunday mornings, at Church call, sounded by the bells, the Cadets at each building will be formed into squads, without regard to Company organization, and will be marched by the senior officer present in each, to their respective places of worship. On arriving at the places, the squads will break ranks and enter without military command, and after service will return without military formation.

**Section XI.**—Reports of absences from stated roll-calls and inspections, and of other irregularities, which may be made by Captains under this Order, will be notified by the Adjutant to Cadets, who will call at the Commandant's office at the next morning hour, and offer explanation.

The Commandant will in person inspect the rooms in both buildings, between the hours of breakfast and dinner, and at other times. Rooms will never be locked. Efficient measures will be taken for the security of property.

**Section XII.**—The foregoing regulations are in part provisional, and subject to modification, either by further Orders or by the publication of the general University Code.

A perusal of this Order will give some insight into the arrangement of one branch of Cornell University. The advantages which this plan for the government of a large body of students possesses over the ordinary system in colleges, are numerous and important; and where, as in this University, there are both dormitories and mess-halls, the necessity of this, or a very similar plan, if not obvious, is at least easily demonstrable.

Under the excellent working of this and other Orders, at the call for meals, the several Companies collect together in stated place, and, under the direction of their Captains, march, in a quiet and orderly manner, without pushing, crowding, or noise, to their regular and proper places.

At the tables, the conduct of the students is wholly different from what it was in the beginning, and is marked by none of that greedy scrambling which characterized it at first.

There is no unreasonable noise in the halls and rooms at any hour of the day, and after tattoo there is no outbreak that would wake the lightest sleeper. There is no apprehension of any serious disturbance, because it is perfectly well known that a serious disturbance would be immediately suppressed. All are now quiet, orderly, and well-behaved. There are no insulting, disgraceful, practical jokes, so called, upon any persons because of the class to which they chance to belong. One college at least in the country does not carry the odium of countenancing and permitting the practice of hazing.

The demeanor of the students in the town has become such that the complaints of the inhabitants have ceased to be heard; and justice compels the remark that the course which can appease the querulousness from which the reputation of the students at first suffered, is indeed exemplary.

So much has the military system effected toward the peace and good order indispensable in this Institution. Let us briefly consider its influence on the characters which it, in connection with the strictly literary department, is destined to mould.

There is something about the very name and idea of a soldier, that excites our admiration and wins our respect. That something consists of the noble and superior traits—courage, courtesy, manliness, honor—which we ever associate with the true soldier, and know to be his attributes.

This military system cannot fail to inculcate habits of promptness, punctuality, order and obedience to prescribed rules and constituted authorities. All of these are no more the fundamental principles of military discipline, and peculiar to that, than they are essential in a high degree to the man and the citizen, whether in a public or in a private station.

It is granted that this great University was not founded for the purpose of educating soldiers, but if it can imbue citizens with all that is good in soldiers, and fit them to be soldiers in time of need, who shall say that its results will not be commensurate with its high purposes, and its influences as beneficent as the efforts to extend them are self-sacrificing and earnest?

— A member of the Faculty compared the Cascadilla House, from its internal construction, to a Pacific Mail Steamer. A student at his elbow remarked, that from the pains taken to "repel boarders," one would sooner take it for a man-of-war.

## UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENTS OF THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY CADETS.

I. The prescribed Uniform of the Cornell Cadets shall consist of a coat, pantaloons and forage cap, to be worn habitually while at the University, from and after the commencement of the next Academic year. The military vest and overcoat will be optional.

II. The coat shall be a military frock of dark cadet gray, single breasted, stand-up collar of dark blue cloth, nine large University buttons in front and eight on the skirts of the coat, viz: one at the top of each pocket, one at the bottom of each skirt, and two, one inch apart on each skirt midway between the top and bottom, and three small University buttons on each cuff.

III. The pantaloons to be of the same cloth as the coat, with a welt of dark blue cloth, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, let into the outer seam, cut full, loose and straight in the leg, without waistband, and with the pockets opening into the outer seam, the top of the pockets opening three inches below the top of the pantaloons.

IV. The cap to be a forage cap, of dark blue cloth, of the army pattern, with an embroidered wreath enclosing the letters "C U C" in monogram, the extremes, "C, C," in silver, the central "U" in gold.

V. The buttons to be gilt, stamped with the American eagle, with the words "Cornell" above and "University" below in small capitals, of two sizes, large and small.

VI. The vest, when worn with the uniform, shall be of the same cloth as the coat, or of white Marseilles, single breasted, with seven small University buttons in front, and of the military pattern, cut without collar.

VII. The cloak, a short Spanish cloak of dark blue cloth with lining of crimson stuff, to close in front with one large University button at the collar, collar small and rolling, and with two pockets for the hands in the lining in front.

VIII. The shoulder straps for officers to be of the pattern known in the army as *skeleton straps*; for Captains, with two bars at each end, for First Lieutenant with one bar at each end, and for Second Lieutenant without bars; for the Adjutant, one bar at each end and the letter "A" in the middle; and for the Quartermaster the same with the letter "Q," in old English text.

IX. Chevrons of two rows of gold lace, one-half inch wide on each arm; for Sergeant above the elbow, for Corporals below the elbow. The Sergeant-Major will wear a double arc of the same lace at the bottom of the chevron. Musicians to wear gilt star above the elbow without chevrons.

X. The sash for officers and sergeants to be of crimson silk, of the pattern worn at the U. S. Military Academy, and the gloves for military duty, white thread.

XI. The sword belts, cartridge-box belts and waist belts to be of white cotton webbing, of the same style as worn at West Point, with waist and breast plates of brass gilt, of the University pattern.

XII. The swords and muskets to be of the same pattern as those used by the cadets at the U. S. Military Academy.

SCENE SOMEWHERE.—Teacher, to member of class in spelling, "California?"

Scholar—"C-a-l-i-f-o-r-n-i-a."

Teacher—"No, the next."

Next Scholar—"C-a-l-i-f-o-r-n-i-a."

Teacher—"No, that is just the way it was spelled before; next."

Third Scholar, (desperately)—"C-a-l-e-f-o-r-n-i-a."

Teacher—"Right. How strange it is that scholars will make such mistakes in spelling geographical names!"

How is that, Fresh?

— **THANKSGIVING DAY** at Cornell passed very pleasantly notwithstanding the mud and rain. Some of the students who reside near by, at home and sat at family board. Many of those who remained were so fortunate as to receive boxes from home, well freighted with turkey, nuts, and cakes, while all "went for" the Thanksgiving dinner at Cascadilla Hotel in a manner that astonished everybody. We were officially informed that on that occasion in the space of an hour, there were consumed one hundred and three pounds of turkey, one hundred mince pies, and fifteen gallon kegs of oysters, to say nothing about condiments! Some of them must have been troubled with the "light horse." The style in which the dinner was gotten up shows conclusively that Steward BAILEY is a man who has had considerable experience in his business, and who knows how to serve a first-class, well regulated dinner for several hundred, as well as for some half-a-dozen. Farther, it is perfectly evident that he is willing to, and will "do so," if he only gets orders from head-quarters.

— A vocal quartette and orchestra has been formed in the University, under the name of "The Orpheus." The following are the officers: President, Harry H. Seymour; Vice-President, Thomas Castle; Secretary and Treasurer, E. L. Parker; Leader of Quartette, Harry G. Wells; Leader of Orchestra, D. S. Dickinson; Poet, George K. Birge.

— Any incorrect inference drawn from an item in our last issue will be corrected by the following note:

**THE EDITORS OF THE CORNELL ERA:**

*Gentlemen*—As the notice of the Scottish Universities, in our last issue, will probably be interpreted as having reference to the re-academic year, allow me to state that in addition to the winter session of twenty-four weeks, there is a summer session of three months.

Yours, Respectfully,

VERITAS.

— The labor corps have nearly completed the grading of the new road between Cascadilla Place and University Hall.

— A gas pipe has been laid from Cascadilla to the University, and gas now used in the larger rooms of the latter building.

— A large iron lamp-post has been erected north-west of the bridge across Cascadilla ravine. This is a great improvement, for in a dark night that bridge was a dangerous place. More are needed, and more probably soon be put up.

— The mud, which for so long a time proved ruinous to boot polish, is at last frozen.

— The Juniors have finished their study of Robertson's Introduction to Charles V. They are now devoting their attention to the History of Civilization, by Guizot.

— We would advise our subscribers, particularly those among the students, to preserve their paper for binding. We propose to make the ERA a story of University life; and it will be a source of great pleasure to you in after life to review the events which took place while you were at the Cornell University.

— RUSSIA is represented at Cornell by a young man who came especially to attend the University.

— The Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) Friend, has an article on the Cornell University.

— GENIUS cannot be kept in obscurity. Sooner or later it must come out.

We learn that the Orpheus Glee Club have already made themselves known, and "won golden opinions from all sorts of men," (young as included.) We also hear that they have been invited to take part in a grand concert soon to be given in Ithaca.

— ALL those in Ithaca, who desire to subscribe for "THE CORNELL ERA," will please leave their names at Andrus, McChain & Co.'s.

— PROF. C. F. HARTT, delivered a lecture on "Geology, and its history in Brazil," in Library Hall, last evening.

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# The Cornell Era.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., DECEMBER 5, 1868.

EDITORS:  
S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHIROP.

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## THE DAWN OF A NEW "ERA."

THAT was a jolly night, that night of the 1st of December, 1868. That clear, bright, cold night, was an epoch, for just as it closed, just as the clocks were striking twelve, just at the dim, witching hour of midnight, a new "ERA" came into existence. Our "ERA," your "ERA" it was, my friends; and as it is the common property of all of us students, you who did not see, may be interested in knowing from us who did see, how our "ERA" dawned upon the world. It didn't dawn very easily, that it didn't. Many unexpected difficulties met it at every turn. This was not so bad. But some very important obstacles got into the way; obstacles that obtruded themselves where there was every reason to look for the very opposite. Calls for the promised event were heard on every side, some of them accompanied by remarks that, to say the least, neither showed confidence in the projectors of the enterprise, nor were calculated to inspire them with courage. Half an eye was all that was required to perceive very clearly the necessity of pushing things. It was resolved, no matter by whom, but it *was* resolved, that there would be no sleep for somebody till the thing was pushed. "From morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve" perplexities were met and fought and overcome. Evening brought the desired result, apparently, but little nearer. To be sure, that hair-erecting terror of all editors, the call for copy, had ceased; it had been hushed at sunset. But proofs were to be read and corrected. This involved the "taking up," or "loosening," or whatever it is called, of the entire "form." About eight o'clock, P. M., the final "tightening" or "wedging" commenced, the mechanical work began. The labor of the editors was temporarily suspended; and a superb opportunity for the cultivation of that most excellent virtue, patience, was afforded them. The wedging of the form commenced. For an hour, the editors watched the process with interest, but then the novelty wore off, and tired Nature began to assert her claims. A resort to pointless stories, absurd jokes, and witless puns, resulted in the utter discomfiture of those who, by that means, strove to keep awake.

Ten o'clock came, not very late in itself, certainly, but when taken after two or three days and nights of almost incessant bother and anxiety, it is a very good hour for going to bed. So while our printers, with a patient endurance that comes of long practice, with a perseverance and an unvarying good nature that have won our regards and merit the highest encomium, steadily worked at the wedging, and thought of and guarded against every possible contingency that might in any way occur to frustrate our hopes and render fruitless our labors, we, your somnolent editors, sought some relief from fatigue. The general-utility man planted himself on a stool, hoisted his boots on a table, stuck his head into a box nearly filled with that part of the paraphernalia of printing which takes its name from a well known article of diet, pulled his cap down over his eyes, sighed, slept and snored. Our local sat on a stool, rested his elbows on his knees, buried his face in his hands, wearily winked and

blinked, and wished he had a cigar. Another of us seated himself in a chair and laid his head affectionately on a pile of copy and proofs, in order, perhaps, by actual contact with writing—written ideas we had almost said, but so much as that is not claimed—in order, then, by actual contact with writing, to stimulate his brain to a ceaseless activity. "Two no use. He slept. Another, taking a chair, sat down and tipped back against a frame which supports those little boxes from which the compositors so dexterously pick up the type, (though not Freshmen, we are decidedly fresh in this *type* of business, or business of this *type*—as you like it—or else we would give technical names.) There we sat dozed till the printing house clock, striking eleven, aroused us from uneasy slumbers. Steam was up. The engine was slowly working if it were trying its muscle because it felt conscious that a work, which though little in itself, involved the very considerable interests of some was about to be undertaken.

At ten minutes before twelve, the form in perfect readiness, so far the practical eye and the experienced hand of our printer could tell, was placed on the press. Can you tell, reader, can you feel the intense and anxious interest with which we watched the first sheet of paper that slid in under the rollers and out again on to the "fly?" Do you know and appreciate the eagerness with which we scanned that first impression and the heartiness with which we clasped hands in common congratulations?

What, think you, were the thoughts and emotions of that one of us who, because of his zealous and untiring labors in this enterprise was most justly entitled to do it, took and carefully folded and put away in an inside pocket that first impression of our "ERA?"

The writer of this stood near him closely watching his face; and if his cheek, pale from over work, became flushed; and his eye, dry from midnight watching, became for a moment moist, who shall say that there was a betrayal of weakness; who shall say that the emotion then felt and acknowledged, did not spring from a source pure, and noble, and good?

I will—I, to whom "the writer" refers above, for this "writer" I have his article just here, and at three o'clock Saturday afternoon, when it is ready, only awaiting the completion of the above, the writer comes not, and the printer scowls at me and says: "Here, finish this—you want to make us work on Sunday, don't you?" So I, the present writer, say, that moisture was a mist, a delusion, a fancy of the past writer who surely could not have had his glasses on. He must have put them soon after, however, for he saw the second impression carefully stowed away in his own inside pocket.

At twelve o'clock everything was under-way—the old press was groaning hideously, and with every groan came forth a fresh copy. At three o'clock the 700th was folded and laid away. The bundle for the Post Office was tied. The "ERA" had fully dawned, and we were on our way home.

—The Hamilton Literary Magazine for November, is a decided success. The substantial part of the Magazine is filled with substantial articles, written mostly, not by under-classmen, nor even by Seniors, but by graduates: while the editorial notes are replete with college news and are not written in that bifalutin', "airish" manner which is so characteristic of some of the former numbers. The editorial department contains an article on "The New University System," in which the merits of Cornell and Michigan Universities are discussed. It is not the province to enter into long discussions, and yet we would say that the article, although incorrect in some statements, nevertheless, is evidently written by a gentleman and a candid thinker.

— WHEN in the future, many years after we shall have said our farewells to this miniature world, having entered long since upon the services of the real, some one shall pronounce the name "Cornell," as our ear catches the sound, there will in a moment rise before us and take form—a picture; and what will that picture be? Will it be alone the massive structure, that stands on the hill frowning upon the city and the lake below; or the college surroundings, the beautiful scenery of glen and lake, hill and valley; or shall we see the Professors, (by that time grown gray in humanity's service,) as we are wont to see them now; or the students themselves, our class-mates, room-mates, toward whom our hearts still warm? Which of these? No one more than the rest, but *all* successively, or blended together in one harmonious view. Bare walls, grounds, Professors and Students separately, do not constitute a college, but collectively; and our affection for an institution, if analyzed, will be found in kind, general, embracing every part connected with it.

"Friendship," one has said, "is a plant of slow growth." So it is; but exposed to the rough usage of the world, its winds and storms, it strengthens and grows more rapidly. So our love for the University, by the unavoidable hardships and inconveniences through which we have passed thus far, has taken deeper root and broader dimensions, than if the Institution had been complete in every particular, affording us no chance to become interested in its improvement.

Our stay in Cornell, though short, only two months, has imperceptibly, yet strongly attached us to her.

Although surrounded by no stately elms and poplars, no hedge-rows, flowers, and gravelled walks; although no ivy yet twines up and around our buildings and about our hearts, yet we have what we prize more than these.

Instead of the venerable, time-worn college edifices in cities and towns about us, ours are modern, combining in their structure both beauty and stability; hence we trust that while far in advance of them in point of beauty, ours may like them be able to reckon their term of existence by centuries. From our windows we look out upon,—not landscape gardening—but landscape, and this, too, of no common order. The scenery about the lakes in Central New York, in the estimation of tourists, takes rank among the finest in the world. Around us are hills and glens, beneath the Cayuga and the "Forest City." Scattered about are many large old trees not planted in lines, and curves, and angles, but in Nature's beautiful order. On either side of us are gorges or glens, in which are many cascades. The scenery in these glens is superlatively beautiful and at some points *grand*.

Thus far the *relations between Professor and Student* have been of such a nature as to endear the former, and through them the Institution itself to the latter. Never, we believe, did earnest instructors find more earnest, eager learners, than here.

The relations of students with each other; the intermingling in classroom, at the table and elsewhere; the social ties, the intimate life-long friendships already formed; the intellectual union into which we are here drawn; all tend to increase our affection for the Institution of which we are component parts.

Yes, with all its wildness of location, its unfinished state, and the many annoyances arising therefrom, with all the inconveniences which needs must exist before the gigantic machinery of the University becomes thoroughly systematized. With all these repellant influences, our reverence and love for Alma Mater grow and increase with the coming and going of each morning and evening sun.

— THE Junior who asked Dr. Wilson if the *absence* of "external objects" did not sometimes produce heart-sickness, says he is going to follow the Doctor's advice and "commit suicide, even if he perish in the attempt."

— ONE of the most disagreeable and provoking parts of editorial life, and at the same time one of the most interesting and often ludicrous parts of it, is soliciting subscriptions. We look in part to Ithaca for our support. Two of the editors recently started out in quest of this support. They fell into divers places and met with divers results. One man told us that he would think about the matter; another, that he would see his partner; another, that he would consult his wife, etc. Now let us say right here, that if you ever get to be editors, and ever solicit subscriptions, when you hear a man talk about "consulting his wife," "seeing his partner" or "thinking about the matter," you may make up your mind that that man never intends to and never will subscribe. However, we have no fault to find. Nearly every one we met exhibited a desire to subscribe for the paper, not merely for the paper itself, but also to help the students in an undertaking of their own. For this we are very thankful. Still, there are a few, a very few business men, who think they can draw all the patronage of the students, and when the students indulge in a little enterprise for themselves, and the Institution to which they are connected, these old Shylocks seem to think they can turn cold back on them with impunity. These men, however, we are happy to say, are very few, and the students will easily find out who they are. To the great majority of the business men and people of Ithaca, we are very thankful for their kind assistance in our enterprise.

— If any one has taste for the curious; if any student wants to know what is going on in the Cornell University; if any body wants to hear horrible accounts of horrible things, let him go about six miles out of Ithaca into the country and there collect the reports that are current concerning the students. The people in the country actually seem to know more about this Institution than students in actual attendance. One old lady will tell you that sixteen have been expelled for very bad conduct. Another one will state that somebody has heard that a dozen or more were were put in the Police Station at one time. Others will tell you that some students got in a desperate fight with some boys in the town, and that the former used huge bludgeons, or clubs, with terrible effect.

In fact, they have been led to look upon students as a cruel, ungentlemanly, unscrupulous set of barbarians. It is strange that such impressions should be made, and that such reports should be circulated. Many more reports of this kind have been circulated, which we have not mentioned, and none of them have the slightest shadow of a shade of truth.

These people have never been accustomed to students; and by some means or other they have been led to look upon them as a ruthless set of fellows. But in five years from now, when they become more accustomed to students and student life, they will come to the conclusion that students are not half so bad as they have imagined.

— '70 at Michigan University, has been given the privilege of choosing its own speakers for Junior Exhibition. The bronze copy of Michael Angelo's Moses, purchased for that Institution by President White, while in Europe, has arrived. In the programme of their Lecture Association, we see the names of James E. Murdock, Dr. I. I. Hayes, A. J. Upson, Rev. I. T. Hecker, Mendelssohn Quintette Club, Henry Vincent, Theodore Tilton, Olive Logan, Petroleum V. Nasby, Anna Dickinson, and Fred Douglass.

— ONE of our students recently conceived the rash idea of calling on one of the fair sex in the village. Accordingly he put a fine polish on his boots and started. He had not gone far before he planted both feet in a large mud hole just east of the cemetery. The call was postponed for that night, and he returned to the University indulging in a long series of unnecessary expletives.

THE seat of Cornell University was well chosen. Ithaca is good old-fashioned town, wealthy and strictly moral.

Situated at the head of Cayuga Lake, shut in by high hills, its only connections with the world are the lake itself and a very diminutive railway. In winter, the former is rendered impassible by ice, the latter by snow. What the railroad lacks in size, however, it makes up in name: "Delaware, Lackawanna and Western." It is a feeble branch of the main road of that name, connecting Ithaca with Owego.

Ithaca is a very sober town. Her buildings, with few exceptions, all have the air of old New England stage towns. Her citizens, from "the oldest inhabitants" down to the young ladies who attend our lectures, all possess the same characteristic sobriety. Her millionaires acquired their fortunes, not suddenly by speculation, but slowly, carefully, honestly, and with many a heart-ache, and they spend them in precisely the same manner.

It was a glad day for Ithaca—the 7th of October—the birth-day of Cornell University. The cannon with which she welcomed us awoke her to a new life.

From the book-sellers, cigar-makers and barbers who have attached "University" to their signs, down to the small boys in the street, all feel an indescribable interest in the University.

It is well. Ithaca needed something in which to interest herself. She had been looking at the stereoscopic views of her own beautiful scenery, until she had grown tired and they insipid. But the influx of a few hundred students, fresh from their native hills and towns, each full of life, enthusiasm and brilliant hopes for the future, has aroused her to the fact that she is only a part of the world.

The University buildings stand upon a high hill east of the town. At present they are two in number—the "University," and the "Cascadilla." Both are of dark stone, the University ornamented with white. Both have four stories, the fourth being in the roof, which is of the French style of architecture. The University is 165 feet long, 50 feet wide, and was erected at a cost of \$7,000. It is divided into three sections having no connection with each other. The central section is composed of lecture and recitation rooms the extreme sections of students' rooms. Each suite contains three rooms, and is designed to accommodate three students. The height of each of the lower stories is twelve feet, that of the fourth is a trifle less. The "Cascadilla," was originally built by a stock company for a hotel, but yielding to the immediate want of the University, they rented it for five years at yearly rent of \$9,000. It contains 275 rooms, is 175 feet long and 150 wide. It is used at present for a boarding house and dormitory, accommodating 300 students. Here most of the Professors board. The students in the University building mess here, marching over to meals in column. The Cascadilla stands upon the brink of a ravine a hundred feet in depth. The road from the Cascadilla to the University, passing along the brink of this ravine, crosses it a few rods above the former building. Here in the cool shade of the meeting trees above, falls noisily the little stream from which the Cascadilla takes its name. Just below us it again flows smoothly, but the further on, as if impatient to be out in the sunlight, it takes a long leap down to the level of the lake. It is a fairy little stream—this Cascadilla—full of kindness. Many a night, when through the open window has been heard the cool sound of its falling water, it has brought peace and rest to the poor student's brain wearied with cycloids, asymptotes, and Greek verbs.

These banks down to the pillared walls of the ravine are to be terraced with gravel walks, and clothed with playing fountains. From the bridge, the road winds upward through a wood, and into the open fields beyond. From the upper stories of both buildings, the view is extensive. At your feet is the town. Below and stretching away for miles to the right is the lake, in front are high hills, their summits now white with snow,

and to the left, backing its zig zag way up a long hill, a solitary coal train may be sometimes seen.

Ten miles down the lake are Taughannock Falls, and a half-a-mile away, Fall Creek and the tunnel.

The period of college life is a romantic period. The friendships formed at college are romantic friendships—friendships for men, and trees and walks; friendships that, if not as real and genuine as those formed in after life, are warm and lasting. Alumni of our older colleges tell us that among the remembrances they cherish of their *Alma Matres*, the remembrances of the old buildings, and trees and walks, are not the least vivid and pleasant.

Cornell has none of these, and the love and respect which they inspire is lost with us. But wanting as is Cornell to-day, in almost all that constitutes the greater charm of Yale and Harvard, she has the impulse of new life. No old dreary piles of brick cumber her sightly grounds, no stacks of useless books her libraries, but everywhere—in her principles, her government, her courses, her Professors' chairs—everything is young, and broad and great, and when years shall have passed away, and Professors shall have grown gray beneath the shade of grand old trees, a few of us may come back to our *Alma Mater* only to see other classes and other men thronging her halls, only to find that we who were with her in her first struggle for existence, are forgotten.

—THE *ITHACAN* SAYS: "A bolt was up among the Juniors day or two since." No, friend, Juniors never do such naughty things. '71 not '70—Sophomores, not Juniors. A grave Professor was passing at the time referred to when one of the class mistaking him for a Sophomore, slapped him on the back exclaiming "Come let's bolt. All the boys are going to."

THE CORNELL ERA.—We have received the first number of *The Cornell Era*, the organ of the University on the hill. It is a right sprightly sheet, starting out at once on a footing, editorially, equal to our oldest college papers. The conductors have the right ideas of giving news. The editorial staff consists of S. S. Avery, D. S. Brigham, A. R. Greene, S. D. Halliday and S. H. Lothrop. The name is significant and we trust the editors will exert themselves to push on the Cornell era. Andrus, McChain & Co. are the printers.—*ITHACAN*.

#### "STUDIO," THURSDAY EVENING.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please state through the columns of "THE CORNELL ERA" whether contributors are absolutely obliged to send their names with their articles, and also if the name must be published, whether one wishes it or not, or will you insert any piece, prose or poetry, without the person's real name. Be considerate, and do not quench a flickering light in the literary world ere its rays become strong enough to withstand the winds of an educated and critical public. By so doing you will oblige an  
ENQUIRING STUDENT,  
And perhaps get an occasional something for your or "our" neat and pithy paper.

To all inquiring students, and for the especial benefit of this "flickering literary light," we would say:—

No contribution unaccompanied by the real name of the contributor will be published. The name must be sent as an evidence of good faith. It will not, however, be published unless it be the stated desire of the contributor.

—Two Literary Societies have been successfully established. One holding its sessions in the Cascadilla, the other in the University. The one in the Cascadilla is named the "Philaetheian." Its officers are: President, D. W. Rhodes, '69; Vice-President, C. A. Storke, '70; Secretary, P. C. J. De Angelis, '71; Treasurer, J. L. Maxwell, '70; Critic, O. T. Williams, '69; Marshal, W. S. Bernard, '71; Assistant Marshals, G. H. Crafts, — Newkirk, '72.



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Has just received a large assortment of New Goods, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pins, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, Finger-Rings, Silver and Plated Ware, Castors, Cake Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Goblets, Butter Dishes, Syrup Cups, Pickle-Castors, Tea-Sets, Sardine Boxes, Pocket Drinking Cups, Receivers, &c. A large assortment of Gents' and Ladies' Traveling Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Port Monies, Belt Buckles, Fancy Watch Stands, and a general assortment of goods, which the public are invited to call and examine.

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Vol. I.—No. 3.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., DECEMBER 12, 1868.

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## THE LECTURE COURSE.

The following is a *résumé* of a Lecture on the Growth of the South American Continent, delivered by PROF. CH. FRED. HARTT, under the auspices of the Library Association, in Library Hall, on the evening of the 4th inst.:

Dana, and other geologists, have worked out the embryology, so to speak, of the northern half of our American continent, and have showed us how, during the successive geological ages, it has been built up.

Until lately little has been done toward the unraveling of the geology of South America, but the Thayer Expedition, under Prof. Agassiz, has added very many new facts to our knowledge of the structure of that continent, so that we are to-day in a position to trace out the broader phases of its growth, and to-night I want to show you how South America has been built up; but in order to make what I shall have to say perfectly intelligible, let me in a few words, show how the earth has written its own history.

The lecturer then proceeded to illustrate by diagram the manner in which beds of loose material may be deposited in a lake, and how an examination of these beds in the order of their deposition, may enable us to form some idea of the history of the lake. Thus, suppose the lowest beds contain no remains of animals or plants, we may conclude that at the time of the laying down of those beds, the lake was uninhabited either by animals or plants; we examine the immediately overlying bed and find it full of the remains of fishes, we are sure that fishes lived during the deposition of the second bed. If in the overlying beds in regular succession we find the remains of reptiles, then mammals, and finally in the uppermost those of man, we may conclude, that after the first bed was deposited, there came on a period during which the lake was tenanted by reptiles, and that this was followed by another during which mammals inhabited the vicinity, while man made his appearance only in very recent times. The strata form a book on which some, at least, of the passing events have recorded themselves, and their record is intelligible to us. Geology is the earth's autobiography. Ever since there has been water on the face of the globe, there has been a wearing down of the solid crust of the earth, and a deposition of the loose materials thus formed, in regular beds or strata at the bottom of the sea. These have been more or less broken and worn away, and upheaved to form our continent; but we have preserved at the present day, a very complete set of these beds from the oldest geological times, and as these beds bear in their very form and constitution the evidence of the peculiar circumstances under which they were deposited, and the dynamic effects that have been brought to bear upon them, and as they contain the remains of the successive groups of living beings which from time to time have peopled our earth, we may, from a study of the strata which compose the earth's crust, translate from them, so to speak, the story of the most important revolutions which it has undergone.

The history of the earth may be divided into the *Azoic* and *Zoic* Divisions. The former comprises that immense period during which the earth passed through the nebulous state, the state of igneous fusion, down to the time when the crust having cooled, an ocean whose waters were sufficiently low in temperature to support life had collected

on its surface, and the earliest simple-structured animals were created. All the after time is composed in the *Zoic* Division. *Azoic* time was immensely longer in duration than the *Zoic*. Of the *Azoic* strata, we have little or nothing preserved. *Zoic* time is divided according to its broader life-characters into the I. *Eozoic*, or age of systemar life, of which the only examples preserved is the celebrated *Eozoon Canadense*. II. *Palæozoic*, or Ancient Life, noted for the prevalence of ganoids and sclethians among fishes, and no vertebrates higher than reptiles, and an abundance of cryptogams among plants. III. *Mesozoic*, mediæval life, characterized by the prevalence of reptiles. IV. *Cenozoic*, or recent time, during which gigantic mammals, birds, &c., flourished, together with a vegetation closely resembling that of the present, and the V. *Actual* or *Recent*, the time of man.

We know that at the close of the *Eozoic*, the first dry land appeared, above the until then universal ocean, and that a V shaped island lying north of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, rose at that time together with other tracts along the borders and interior of the continent. During the *mesozoic* and *cenozoic* extensive strata were deposited in the sea, surrounding these ancient lands, and being in part laid dry were successively added to the area of the continent, until it grew to its present dimensions. Now we have only begun to study the geology of South America, and we cannot trace out its growth with as much detail as we can that of North America, yet we have some of the broader points worked out, thanks to the labors of Agassiz, D'Orbigny, Humboldt, and others.

There are two great plateaux in South America, one in the north, or the plateau of Guaiana, and another occupying a large area in Brazil. Now these plateaux are partially composed of rocks of *Palæozoic* or later age, but the fundamental rock is gneiss, which, corresponding in general character and in the trend of the axis of its elevation, appears to be *Eozoic* in age. The lecturer stated that he had examined this rock formation over a very large extent of country, and felt satisfied that this identification was correct, and that among the first portions of the South American continent, to make their appearance, were large areas now included in the above named plateaux. In the *Palæozoic*, deposits took place only along the coasts and bays of these islands, but for a large part they either lie at so low a level, or are so covered up as to be seen only here and there, and of the *Palæozoic* rocks of Brazil very little is known. The gold bearing rocks of Minas Geraes, especially of Minas Novas examined by the lecturer, bear the strongest resemblance to the gold bearing rocks of Nova Scotia, and are probably lower Silurian, and are largely deposited in a basin among *Eozoic* lands when the plateaux stood at a lower level. Of what went on in Brazil, at least during the Devonian, we know almost nothing, unless certain metamorphic rocks with plants, on the Rio Pardo in the Province of Bahia, were laid down during that age. During the carboniferous, the north-eastern part of the plateau of Brazil appears to have stood at a higher level than at present, as we see no signs of carboniferous rocks, but in the south, in the province of St. Catharina and Rio Grande de Sul, there were extensive peat bogs during the carboniferous age, which are preserved as beds of coal.

During the Triassic, or first period of the *Mesozoic* age, the plateau of Brazil seems to have been quite dry, but along its borders beds of red

sandstone were deposited, which at Estancia in the province of Sergipe are laid bare, while elsewhere they remain either below water level or are covered up. The "New Red" at Estancia has precisely the same appearance as that of the Connecticut valley or New Jersey. Over a great part of the remainder of the continent which continued submerged, beds of rock of the periods already named were being deposited, but they added very little to the dry land. During the *Jurassic*, extensive beds of rocks, holding fossils similar to those which lived in Europe and elsewhere during that age were laid down, but they appear to have added little or nothing to the dry land until they were upheaved in places at a time long subsequent to their deposits. And so far as the eastern portion of the coast was concerned, the land seems to have stood at a higher level than at present, that is to say, that after the *Triassic* the coast rose, remained elevated during the *Jurassic*, and sunk a few hundred feet afterward, to allow of the accumulation of the strata of the *cretaceous*. There were widely spread over the great Amazon basin, over the Atlantic border, and the rest of the submerged area of the continent.

In certain localities, as at Bahia, for instance, deposits were formed in fresh water basins, and that of Bahia was thoroughly explored by the lecturer, affording some exceedingly interesting remains of reptiles, fishes, &c. The *Cretaceous* rocks are exposed in numerous localities along the Atlantic coast north of Bahia, on the straits of the plateau along the Amazon basin, on the great plain of the south, and in the Andes, where many of the earlier formations are seen. At the close of this period, that great system of wrinklins along the western border of the continent called the Andes, extending northward in the Rocky Mountains through North America were formed; and at the beginning of the *Cenozoic*, the dry land of South America consisted of the long ridge of the Andes and the plateaux of Guiana and Brazil. The Amazonas was a mediterranean. An interesting fact connected with the *cretaceous* on the Brazilian coast is, that it was upheaved so as to underly unconformably the undisturbed tertiary strata, and was associated with eruption of melted matter from below, something which did not take place on the North American Atlantic border.

During the late part of the *Cenozoic* the whole of the Brazilian plateau was submerged to a depth of two or three thousand feet, and the waters penetrated into the plateau up the river valleys, and there were deposited in these bays and all over the submerged border and interior seas of the continent, thick beds of clays, which seem to have been thrown down very rapidly. The land then rose, uncovering these beds inside the boundary lines of the plateau, until it stood at a level a few hundred feet higher than at present, and a similar set of beds was deposited over them, and these have since been raised a few hundred feet and exposed, not only at the border of the continent, but over an immense area in the Amazonas and south of Brazil, so that on coming from the sea over into the valley of the Jequitinhonha, one first passes over the low plains of the later tertiary until he reaches the gneiss region of the plateau, and passing over the coast Cordilheira reach the valley of the Jequitinhonha, which we find filled up with the thick beds of clays, forming immense elevated plains out through by narrow and deep ravines.

After the deposition of the latter tertiary beds, and when the land stood at a greater height than at present along the Atlantic coast from Rio to Pernambuco, at least, a drift period prevailed over the whole country erected, according to Prof. Agassiz's reports over the whole Amazonian valley. The evidences to warrant the belief that glaciers existed in Brazil, are the following: The whole country from a height of a few feet above the present sea level to the greatest height examined by the lecturer, some 4000 feet, is every where covered by loose materials, which in different parts of the country have different characters. At Rio, and along the coast range, the surface of the rock is *montonée*, and presents exactly the

general moulding of a glaciated surface. It is true that an extraordinary decomposition which has prevailed over the country, has had a large part to play in the shaping of the surface of the country, but a sharp eye could detect a different set of curves in the drift covered surface from those which result from the action of decomposition alone. The material which lies on the surface varies from a soft red sandy clay, more or less intermingled with pebbles, which are rounded or angular, and boulders, to a sheet of boulders often of large size, with little admixture of clay; the amount of clay appearing to depend on the amount of decomposition which has obtained over the region anterior to the drift. Thus in the gneiss region along the coast, when the rains fell heavily and the decomposition has softened the rock to a greater or less depth, this soft material was ground up and worked over and over this region we should expect to find few boulders except those of quartz. At Rio, Bahia, and every where else the clay is wholly without structure, showing not the slightest stratification, and offering no evidence of origin by water action. It is precisely such a material as would be found by the mechanical grinding up of decomposed gneiss. The lecturer examined these surface deposits for many hundreds of miles along the coast, and feels satisfied that they are true drift. The clays even in those regions where the decomposition of the rock most obtains, boulders of gneiss trap and other rocks are found, some of which do not belong to the immediate vicinity, and drift from the Cordilheira is found lying on the tertiary plains of the coast. This clay sheet lies on all the slopes on which such materials can rest, and descends within a few feet of the sea. It varies much in thickness, in some places being 100 feet or more. Moraines occur in some localities within the region of decomposition, and fine examples are to be seen in the valley of Tijuca first examined by Prof. Agassiz and afterward by the lecturer; and in this locality we find immense boulders of gneiss and greenstone thrown into a confused mass in the lower part of the valley, and presenting so clearly the appearance of drift that no one could possibly deny the agency of glaciers in their transport. But one must be exceedingly careful in his geological investigations in Brazil not to make blunders, for every loose block of stone that he sees lying on the surface is not necessarily a drift boulder, for, by the very decomposition which projecting rock masses undergo, there is a tendency for them to break up into rounded masses, which resemble boulders. Fine examples of these masses are to be seen on the shores of the Bay of Rio, in the little islands in the middle of the bay, and on the shores of the Bay of Victoria, in the province of Espirito Santo where the gneiss is very homogeneous and compact in its structure, and decomposes in concentric layers, which break up into boulder like masses which are well calculated to deceive a hasty and inexperienced observer. Trap dykes, too, sometimes furnish boulders of decomposition.

Through the interior of the Province of Bahia and Sergipe there extends parallel to the coast a zone of dry country, with scanty vegetation, where the drift phenomena are finely exhibited. The country forms an elevated, almost absolute plain. The rocks of which it is composed are gneiss, the strata of which stand at a very high angle, but they are all reduced to very nearly the same level, and the surface is marked by very shallow depressions *without outlets*, which form ponds in the rainy season, and are dry the remainder of the year, while the whole surface is strewn with blocks of gneiss and other rocks, some rounded, others angular, which present every appearance of true drift. The decomposition of those parts of this plain which the lecturer examined were very slight, but he could find no glacial scratches. If there is any part of Brazil where glacial scratches are likely to be found it is here. The lecturer crossed this country in the southern part of the province of Bahia, and on the dividing line between the Provinces of Sergipe and Alagoas on the Rio São Francisco, and his observations have been confirmed by the reports of the Rev. Mr. Nicolai, and of Mr. Allan, the latter of Prof. Agassiz's party. Both of whom made journeys across the middle of the Province of Bahia.



Mr. Allan reports a fact of much significance. He describes large pot-holes in the gneiss of the plains, far away from any obstacles over which water could fall; and there is no other possible way by which they could have been formed except by a glacial waterfall, which we know makes pot-holes in the rocks; and pot-holes of this description occur on the tops of ridges in our own country. Prof. Agassiz has stated that the whole valley of the Amazons was occupied by an immense glacier; and he describes in his Journey in Brazil the occurrence of moraines almost under the equator, and it is his belief that the whole continent had been subjected to glacial action. After the glacial period the continent had taken on its present form, and since then very little has been added to it except along the shore and at the mouths of the rivers.

In the shallow lagoas of Sergipe, and in the caverns of Minas Geraes, and also in the post tertiary deposits of Buenos Ayres, the remains of the Mastodon Megathium and Glyptodon occur; the last two animals being interesting as showing that South America, the land of Edentates, was then inhabited by giant representatives of the sloth family.

Since the laying down of the drift-sheet, there has been a rise of the land along the Brazilian coast, amounting to a few feet. We find the drift every where reaching down to the ancient sea level; but in one locality, at Bahia, on the sea shore, sands have been blown up over the drift-sheet and in part have been solidified so as to protect it. A part of these sands have been removed by the sea in such a way as to show the drift extending down nearly, if not quite, to low water mark, which would show that the coast stood at a higher elevation during the glacial period, than at present, that it sank to the old water level and since then has risen to its present elevation. The stratified sands, containing recent shells, found raised a few feet above the present sea level, would be a sufficient testimony of a recent uprise of the coast, but the lecturer found additional evidence confirming this in the holes excavated by the seaurchins in the rock on the sea shore, as well as that offered by lines worn by waves at the bases of cliffs at Victoria.

### THE UNIVERSITY.

We are willing to accord to our University all the honor that is its due, but it does not behoove us to grant more than this. Senseless eulogium is becoming less and less effective, and is regarded now-a-days by the thoughtful as an indication of weakness or folly rather than anything else. It is better to have ill-will resulting from the utterance of truth, than favor gained by fawning flattery and false praise. Now, we state nothing but what our readers well know when we say that the University of Michigan has of late years been "lauded to the skies" by speakers, lecturers, and newspapers, both in the West and in the East, until many seem to believe that it is by far the best school of learning in our country. We are frank to confess that we believe no such thing. It seems to be slightly ridiculous and farcical for learned professors and ministers and editors from abroad to come before us students and tell us all about the University, "its renown, its grandeur, the high rank it has attained among colleges—the highest of all, perhaps. Young gentlemen, you belong to one of the greatest institutions in the world, if you only knew it!" We do wish we knew it. We are very thankful to our distinguished visitors for their kind intentions and regard, but we are sometimes really sorry that they are so blinded, and we cannot but laugh in our sleeve at what they so innocently say.

It would be very strange, indeed, if the educational advantages of several of the Eastern colleges are not, beyond controversy, much superior to those we enjoy. Time and wealth have given them gymnasiums, art-galleries, distinguished professors (we do not mean to say that some of our professors are not distinguished), and other advantages, conveniences, pleasures, and memories which time and wealth alone can give. Think

of placing our University on a level with Harvard and Yale! Whatever our professors may think, we students at least are perfectly unconscious of belonging to so *gigantic* an institution as the one to which we are continually being informed we do belong. We do not feel called upon at present to particularize—to mention the great and pressing needs of the University. To this we shall revert hereafter.

But, the University has certain characteristics which merit, we think, the highest praise, and which we refer to in another column; and its ardent well-wishers have failed—many of them—to discriminate properly; their encomiums have been general and not specific. The fact of a man's believing in the right of free speech is no indication that he is necessarily fitted to be a great public teacher and leader. And because we students are not bound down and restricted by arbitrary, traditional, and "old-fogy" rules, it does not follow that we are as good scholars as those who are thus restrained, and that our University is as good for educational purposes as those in which students are enmeshed in a net-work of regulations. It does not follow that, because we have no college-police, it would not be of incalculable benefit to us to have an art-gallery and a professor of the fine arts. It does not follow that, because we have no dormitories, we would not be more efficient men and more thorough and cultivated scholars, if we had a well-furnished gymnasium. It does not follow that, because an air of freedom and unrestraint pervades all our college life, we are necessarily enjoying all the advantages that should be afforded us.

We ask no pardon for thus saying openly what every student in the University says privately, and what President Haven hinted at in his last report when he said: "We must gradually recede from our high rank, unless, with the growth of Michigan, some additional strength be given to its State University." And we beg leave to add, what the students generally think, the "additional strength" consists not only of money, but also of men.—*University Chronicle*.

—THE *Chronicle* (Michigan University), judging from the Class of '69, has come to the conclusion that "the coming man *will* smoke." A Professor, having said that in German Universities the students smoked during lectures, came in to his recitation room to find the class "busily engaged in consuming monstrous pipes full of "Old Virginny."

—'70 has declined to choose its speakers for Junior Ex.

—'69 is in raptures over a class cane.

—Professor Moses Coit Tyler lectured in New York last Tuesday evening.

—President Haven and Professor Frieze have instituted a series of levees for the benefit of the Senior Class; something similar, we presume, to the receptions given by President White when a professor at that Institution.

—THE list of the Faculty of Cornell University, published by us last week, was incomplete, and, in some particulars, incorrect. We therefore, by request of the Faculty, publish this week a corrected, full and complete list, exactly as it will appear in the prospective catalogue.

THE PHILALETHEIAN SOCIETY.—The First Public Exercises of the Philaletheian Society will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 18th, at the Aurora Street M. E. Church. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock; doors open at 7. The public is cordially invited to attend.

—PROBLEM for the Junior class: "Having but three lines, to draw a man with a gun on his shoulder, and dog, going through a door." Sold.

—THE road from town to University Hall, is through the cemetery. Those rooming at the Hall say "their home is beyond the grave."

# The Cornell Era.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., DECEMBER 12, 1888.

EDITORS: S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

## TERMS:

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Contributions must be accompanied by sealed envelopes containing the names of the contributors, and sent through the Post Office, addressed,

"THE CORNELL ERA,"

Draeger 67, Ithaca, N. Y.

GOLDWIN SMITH, the historian, we are informed, is delivering a free course of Lectures at Cornell, and a popular course in town for the benefit of the University.—*Vidette*.

Where did you get your information, Mr. *Vidette*? If you have simply repeated the words of your informant, your informant is worthy to be ranked with certain contributors to the *Hamilton Campus*. If you intended a sneer in your notice, and inserted "we are informed" for the purpose of shifting the odium of petty meanness off of your own shoulders, you and your informant are fellows. Professor Smith's course of lectures at the University is "free" in the same sense that any other Professor's course is "free" in any other College. The course is free to the members of the University, and to no others. It constitutes a portion of the regular course of study in history at this University. The impression conveyed by the second part of the statement of your informant is as absurd as it is false. Professor Smith is delivering a "popular course in town" at the solicitation of the citizens of Ithaca. The idea that he is lecturing there for the purpose of raising money for Cornell University—which is the idea conveyed by your remark, Mr. *Vidette*—is as absurd as such a statement, directly and positively made, would be false.

It is true that whatever proceeds may come from this "popular course in town" will be used for the enlargement of Professor Smith's special department of English Constitutional History, but to allege that any such motive as this prompted the delivery of a "popular course in town" is a silly fabrication. Cornell University will scarcely be compelled to resort to any such means in order to keep its recitation rooms open; on the contrary, it will be more likely to buy up half a dozen such institutions as might be named for picket-posts at which to station those whom it cannot accommodate of the multitudes of students who are pressing hither to enjoy its unsurpassed, nay, unrivalled advantages.

—THE Philaetheian Society, the first public literary society established in Cornell University, purposes to hold public literary exercises at the close of the present term. An announcement of the time and the place will be found in another part of this paper. The admission is free. An invitation to be present is extended to the public, which, it is hoped, will be accepted by all who feel interest enough in college affairs to devote an hour to listening to the literary proceedings of an organization conducted exclusively by the students. This is the first thing of the kind attempted at this University, and we heartily wish the undertaking success.

ERRATA.—From some mistake some where, nobody knows where, it was stated in the last ERA that the University building cost \$7,000. Its actual cost was over \$70,000. Again, two hundred and three pounds of turkey were consumed at the Thanksgiving dinner at Cascadilla Hotel, instead of one hundred and three as stated in the last issue.

—THE second bridge on the new road is completed.

## THE FIRST SNOW.

FALLING quietly, gently, yet hastily, it almost seems as if desirous to hide with its pure white mantle all vestige of the autumn's decay, and to conceal from view all the imperfections of our mother earth in her annual decline. When at length rejuvenated by long repose, Earth dons again in spring time the beautiful garments of the first season, then, its mission fulfilled, it passes as it came, gently and quietly away. In partially concealing from our view the evidences of the unpleasant fact that there is an end to all things however beautiful, it also gives to nature, as nature gives to the dying man, the almost finishing touch that is imprinted by the hand of time. It silvers the brow and the bough that have flourished in spring-tide vigor, matured in the brilliancy of tinted autumn, and died in the fullness of whitened winter. Even through the stillness of its fall one can almost fancy hearing the wail of the blighted hopes and ruined fortunes of the past short season, that it so slowly and pitilessly is forever placing with the past.

The first snow: it falls alike upon the just, upon the unjust; they add to its crystalline whiteness or sully its purity. Upon the rich, upon the poor; they exult or cringe at its coming. Upon the humble new-made grave that has so lately turned the sod "beneath the rugged elm," or "the yew-tree's shade," and upon the "storied urn or animated bust," that "back to its mansion cannot call the fleeting breath." It chills yet protects, bends yet strengthens the daisies that grow around the lowly head-stone of the former, glitters and sparkles upon the polished marble of the latter.

The first snow: the first step to the gayety, the folly, the suffering and the crime of a long winter. Conscious of its own purity, it trembles not to think of the pain and misery and of the unhappy records with which it must be associated, and which must be imprinted upon the Book of Time ere it takes its flight. Fall then quietly, gently and hastily, thou first snow; quietly, that the beauty of thy fall may not be marred by the thought of thy coming; gently, for thou must cool and cover the remains of many a mortal; hastily, lest thy purity take alarm at the wickedness of earth and pass away.

SURREY, '71.

## Connubial.

"I saw two clouds at early morn  
Tinged with the rising sun;  
And in the dawn they floated on,  
And mingled into one."

We see that our friend CHARLEY SHERWOOD has wilfully gone and committed matrimony. Although he neglected the little matter of asking our consent, we suppose it's all right, and wish him any amount of happiness. May his joys be elysian and his prospects multiplying!

—SOME of the shining lights of the Senior class are very much aggrieved at the insertion in our last issue, of the paragraph stating that the Juniors had finished Charles V. They assert that the class in History is the Senior class, which some of the Juniors have been permitted to enter. This again is an error. The Institution thought the Seniors should know something about History before they graduated, and obliged them to enter the Junior class, in the hope that they might receive a portion of the Juniors' knowledge.

—EXAMINATION commences next Wednesday. It is hoped that there will take place without a large diminution of students. Many who have been negligent during the term already begin to tremble. The usual system of "posting" and "cramming" is already begun.

—THE number of competitors for the prizes offered for the best reports of Professor Agassiz's lectures, is eight. The reports were handed in last Wednesday, and the award will be announced next week.

**FACULTY OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.****RESIDENT PROFESSORS.**

**HON. ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D.,**  
President and Professor of History.

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Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

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Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

**JAMES MORGAN HART, J. U. D.,**  
Assistant Professor of the French & German Languages & Literature.

**HENRY HUGHES, S. B.,**  
Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.

**NON-RESIDENT PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.**

**LOUIS AGASSIZ, LL. D.,**  
Professor of Natural History. (20 Lectures.)

**HON. FREDERICK HOLBROOK, LL. D.,**  
Professor of Mechanics as applied to Agriculture. (12 Lectures.)

**JAMES HALL, LL. D.,**  
Professor of General Geology. (12 Lectures.)\*

**JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, M. A.,**  
Professor of English Literature. (12 Lectures.)

**HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, M. A.,**  
Professor of Recent Literature. (12 Lectures.)

**HON. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D.,**  
Professor of Constitutional Law, and Lecturer on the Constitution of the United States. (12 Lectures.)

— The following are the officers of the Battalion of Cornell Cadets, as far as yet appointed:

Major J. H. Whittlesey, U. S. Army, Commandant of Cadets.

*Staff.*—J. F. Lyman, Adjutant; C. J. Chatfield, Quartermaster; F. R. Fowler, Sergeant-Major; C. H. Taft, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

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— The following notice was unintentionally omitted from our last issue:

**IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION.**—Organized Oct. 22, 1868. *Officers*—G. F. Behringer, President, New York City; S. M. Coon, Vice-Pres't, East Palermo, N. Y.; H. V. Jones, Rec. Sec'y, Lodi, N. Y.; James O'Neill, Cor. Sec'y, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Daniel Rhodes, Treasurer, Providence, R. I.; H. S. Mowry, Advocate, Mohegan, R. I.; G. Whitfield Farham, Librarian, Elmira, N. Y.; J. Rea, Lancaster, Pa., Chairman Executive Committee; H. W. Slack, Curator, Mexico, N. Y. Regular meeting, Friday evenings during term time. Officers elected for a half term only. Next election Dec. 18, 1868.

**VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.**

Amongst the many indications of that enlightened liberality to which the Cornell University owes its existence, not the least is the establishment within its pale of a department of Veterinary Science. In all new countries where land is abundant and population scanty, the live stock is left more in a state of nature, and if they prove deficient in the qualities of early maturity, the rapid production of fat, or an abundant yield of milk, they are on the whole less artificial, less delicate, and have a greater power of resistance to the causes of disease, than the admirable but too often pampered animals which grace the stall and parks of breeders of high class stock. America was once in the first of these conditions, in which the mere increase of animals to a large extent, irrespective of their special qualities, appeared to be the object of the settler; but this state of things has long since passed, and now she can boast of many herds that compare favorably with the best which even England can produce, and has actually furnished to that country some remarkably fine specimens for the improvement of her world-renowned breeds. No less striking are the improvements in the class of horses, and at the present day, beside several other valuable breeds, America has perfected a race of trotting horses whose performances are the admiration of the world.

It is true that parallel with these improvements in the different breeds, and from the judicious selection from which they resulted, there has advanced, as a natural consequence, an increasing care of stock, and greater attention to their comfort and well being. By this means they have been removed from the sphere of many health-depressing influences, but, as already remarked, new morbid causes connected with the stabulation, feeding and use of these animals, to a large extent counterbalance such beneficial effects.

Apart from the question of the relative liability to disease in the more natural and the artificial state, the increasing value of the domesticated animals under these ameliorating influences, becomes an all sufficient reason why more attention should be bestowed on their sanitary and morbid conditions. To put this more definitely, whereas a representative of one of the original or improved breeds might have been bought for a few dollars, a good specimen of an improved race may command a price of several thousands. Thus representing individually so much more money, the importance of whatever will minister to their conservation is proportionately increased.

But independently of any such considerations, the extraordinary numerical increase of our live stock, demands that a special education in all that concerns their judicious management, should be provided for the rising agricultural generation. Last year the live stock in the Union was estimated at 100,382,291 head, representing a money value of \$1,341,572,699. In the course of seven years the value of this species of property in the State of New York had increased nearly 80 per cent. In 1860 it stood at \$103,556,236, and in 1867 it represented \$180,039,650. If we contrast these with the published statistics of live stock in Great Britain, the result will conclusively show that the time has fully arrived for establishing National System of Veterinary Education. The cattle and sheep of that country in the year 1866, amounted to 26,983,928 head; and if we add 8,000,000 more for Ireland, we have a grand total of 35,000,000, or about three-fifths of the sum - kind of stock in the United States, which was estimated last year at 59,465,111. Yet in England for a considerable time past no less than four Veterinary Colleges have been employed in educating young men in this branch of knowledge, in addition to a Veterinary Professor in the Agricultural College of Chichester. The present live stock in America, present, as we have just seen, a stronger claim for this kind of education, than those of the British Isles; but how great must be the demand when we take into account that the cattle and sheep of New York are increasing at the rate of 100 per cent. every ten years, while some of the Western States even exceed this rate of increase?

The great object of Veterinary Science is the prevention and cure of disease in the lower animals. Attention is usually, however, given largely to the latter feature, to the exclusion of the former. No one who looks over the Government reports from different counties and States, telling of extensive losses from diseases quite amenable to treatment, can doubt that a more general diffusion of a knowledge of Veterinary therapeutics would save great sums to the country; yet it is in the sanitary science

and in the prevention of disease that the greatest triumphs are to be won. Though Veterinary medicine is a young science, its systematic teaching dating no farther back than a single century, it can already point to many triumphs in the Old World. There can be named districts in many parts of England and the Continent of Europe, where the deadly *Carbuncle Fevers* have largely decreased or altogether disappeared under the influence of drainage and improved animal hygiene. *Glanders* and *Farcy* which formerly proved such a scourge in the British Cavalry as to be a source of considerable national loss, is now quite unknown in the service. *Opine Small Pox*, so destructive to flocks in many parts of Eastern Europe, is checked at once by efficient sanitary measures. *Pleuro-Pneumonia* in cattle has been eradicated in the dairy country of Denmark under enlightened veterinary supervision, and that country maintains an absolute immunity from this destructive plague, while adjacent territories are ravaged severely. A thorough system of Veterinary Sanitary Police has long protected Austria and Prussia from the justly dreaded *Russian Cattle Plague*, which hovers incessantly on their eastern frontier, threatening the very existence of their bovine races. In England the same pest overspread the country with alarming rapidity, its victims increasing by thousands with every weekly report, until the moment when the recommendations of enlightened Veterinarians were put in force. Next week return showed a remarkable diminution in the number of victims, and a this decrease went on as steadily as the previous increase had done, the *Binderpest* in England soon came to be a thing of the past. Many more no less useful, though not equally striking results, could be advanced, but these will serve the present purpose as indicating the predominant importance of preventive Veterinary Medicine.

In the Veterinary course of study in Cornell University, each department of the science will be attended to in proportion to its estimated merit, and in all cases the attention of the student will be especially concentrated on whatever is likely to prove of real practical use in after life. The first term and a portion of the second are devoted to the study of Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, to which will be added remarks on Dietetics and Hygiene. The last part of the second term and the third will be given to Veterinary medicine and Surgery, Veterinary Obstetrics, the Prevention of Disease, the laws of propagation of Epizootics, and Veterinary Sanitary Police, including the question of soundness and soundness in animals bought and sold, the measures to be adopted the outbreak of contagious or infectious diseases, and the restrictions to be imposed on the sale, for human food of the flesh of animals killed while in a state of disease.

PROF. JAS. LAW.

## Pastoral Visit.

THE friends of Rev. J. N. FOLWELL are requested to make him a Pastoral Visit on

Thursday Evening, Dec. 17th, 1868,  
In the Vestry of the Baptist Church.  
SUPPER SERVED

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# The Cornell Era.

"I WOULD FOUND AN INSTITUTION WHERE ANY PERSON CAN FIND INSTRUCTION IN ANY STUDY."

OL. I.—No. 4.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., DECEMBER 19, 1868.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

ANDRUS, McCRAIN & Co., Printers, 41 East State Street.

EDITOR OF THE "ERA,"

Gentlemen—As any thing new from the pen of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS must be interesting to the public, I take pleasure in presenting for publication the subjoined copy of an unpublished letter, addressed by Mr. Adams to a former student and graduate of Harvard, ex Governor N. B. Baker, the distinguished Adjutant General of Iowa.

The letter is full of sterling truth, and displays at once the scholarship and taste of its distinguished author.

Very Respectfully Your Ob't Serv't,

PROF. ZIFA H. POTTER.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Dec. 14th, 1868.

Washington, 5th May, 1866.

FELLOW STUDENT OF HARVARD:

I cannot furnish you with the autograph of any great man, but such as I have to give is at your service. I send you a paraphrase of one-half of Horace's Ode to Anstius Fuscus, being the twenty-second Ode of the First Book; and if you think there is any thing in it of the incomparable beauty of the original, I invite you, as a volunteer exercise, to send me a similar version of the other half of the same Ode in the same measure.

MY FRIEND,

The man in virtue's garb arrayed,  
Of Christian Truth a liver,  
Needs not the sharp Toledo blade,  
Nor venom-freighted quiver.  
What though he wind his toilsome way  
O'er regions wild and weary,  
Through Zarah's burning desert stray,  
Or Algen's jungles dreary.  
What, though he plough the billowy deep  
By lunar light or solar,  
Meet the resistless Simoon's sweep,  
Or iceberg circumpolar;  
In bog or quagmire, deep and dark,  
His foot shall never settle;  
He mounts the summit of Mt. Blanc,  
Or, Popocatepetel.

On Chimborazo's breathless height,  
He treads o'er burning lava,  
Or snuffs the Bohun Upas blight,  
The deathful plant of Java,  
Through every peril he shall pass,  
By Virtue's shield protected;  
And still by Truth's unerring glass  
His path shall be directed.

Else, wherefore was it Tuesday last,  
While strolling down the valley,  
Defenceless musing as I passed  
A Canzonet to Sally,  
A wolf, with famine sharpened snout,  
Forth from the thicket bounded;  
I clap'd my hands and raised a shout,  
He heard—and fled! confounded.

Cetera desunt.

Farewell! Your elder brother from our Alma Mater.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

— A German philologist, at Senn, predicts that in five centuries English will be the universal language.

## WHO IS HE?

Dwight, alluding to the great William Pitt, employed these words:—"Talents whenever they have a suitable theatre, have never failed to emerge from obscurity, and assume their proper rank in the estimation of the world. The jealous pride of power may attempt to repress and crush them; the base and malignant rancor of impotent spleen and envy may strive to embarrass and retard their flight; but these efforts, so far from achieving their ignoble purpose, so far from producing a discernible obliquity in the ascent of genuine and vigorous talents, will serve only to increase their momentum, and make their transit with an additional stream of glory."

Last Friday's *Tribune*, which lies before us, contains an article written by a Student, entitled "Cornell University—Student Life There"; which article has convinced us that there is among our number, though unknown to us, by our side perhaps in chapel, at the table, jostling against us in the crowd, another and perhaps a greater than Acland, who in his upward flight (for he, too, has made one), though still clinging to some of the dust and grit of earth, gives undoubted evidence of an insistent, inevitable, irrepressible—something.

The dawning in the young mind of a desire to win a name and power among men is usually marked by a desire to write. To see one's name in print, or even one's thoughts without one's name, is to the mind in that dangerous state, to say the least, a relief.

Our embryo journalist, fresh from the district school, enters Cornell University. The *Tribune*, the *World*, the *London press*, the *Sandwich Islander*, the civilized world unite with and confirm his belief that he belongs to a "big institution." As he looks about him; compares it all; as he contemplates the age in which he is fortunate enough to live, one "on ages telling" in which to live is nothing short of the sublime; as he turns his eye retrospectively upon the vast amount of knowledge he has already acquired, and gazes prospectively upon the long line of studies awaiting him, his mind expands, enlarges; he mounts to worlds of thought undreamt of before. Suddenly, in the midst of his æreal wanderings, a thought strikes him. "Why do I keep all this superabundant wealth to myself? why not write, that the world may read and enjoy?" To think, with him, is to act; and "Cornell University—Student Life There" is the result.

He starts off with the *very true* statement that the Freshman Class (of which he is evidently a member) is the largest ever received by any American College.

The next point upon which he satisfies a waiting public is, that "most of the students room in Cascadilla, and all who occupy apartments in the college buildings dine there."

He says of Cascadilla: "It was originally built by a stock company, who intended it to be used as a Water Cure and Summer Resort, but having been recently completed (which explains it all), was never used for those purposes."

The next short paragraph contains a conglomeration of beef, vegetables, oysters, fowls, pie, Goldwin Smith's lectures, gas, water and perspiration, reminding us of a table luxury with which the students are not wholly unfamiliar.

"At the college table there is consumed every week six head of beef, besides wagon loads of vegetables and other provisions. The Thanks-

giving dinner consisted of oysters, turkey, and mince pie. The boarding of the students has not proved a source of profit. (When was it intended to prove a source of profit?) The west end, or reception room, is now used by Prof. Goldwin Smith as a lecture room. The whole building is well supplied with gas, water, and bathing apparatus."

After eloquently describing the matchless scenery from the balcony, (I forget; not matchless, but "only equalled by that from the college buildings"), the beauty of Cascadilla creek, its fall sounding "like a ceaseless shower", its "respectable waterfalls", etc., he then graphically describes morning chapel exercises. "The roll of students is called about once a week, and as there is no regular day, it is *unsafe* for a student to be ever absent. The chapel service is generally conducted by Dr. Wilson, and consists of reading a passage from the bible, followed by a few prayers." Comment here is unnecessary.

Then follows a long and intricate account of divisions and subdivisions of the Freshman class; of recitations in north wing and recitations in south wing. Each division thus in some way having "the advantage of the instruction of both teachers." He then tells us on what days of the week, on what hour of the day, and to which Professors (or teachers as he persists in calling them) we (of the Freshman class) recite in algebra. Ditto of English Literature; ditto of Physiology. "On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays the whole Freshman class assemble in the chapel to be examined (mentally, not physically we suppose) in Physiology, etc." "We have to make careful report of the lectures, and transcribe them in blank books, which are examined by the teacher;" and much more of the same sort. We might continue quoting from this interesting article, but forbear.

That the writer of the above quoted article has talent, which like the talent of the great Pitt, must rise, we will not deny—rather would we affirm it; but that this talent is yet in an embryonic state, we are *bold* to affirm.

We criticise this article, not because it is written, but because of the *way* in which it is written. Laying aside the many instances of lack of taste, the score of egregious bulls it contains (enough in themselves to condemn the article); its attempt to describe the University and "student life here," is almost an utter failure—a complete jumble of words, without order, without connection, from which we gather very little else than the standing bill of fare at "Cascadilla Hotel," and an imperfect record of the comings and goings of the Freshman class.

This is our criticism. If the writer thinks it rather severe, we ask him to open his scrap-book and re-read his article, and having done so, to give to it about ten minute's reflection. We will be responsible for the rest.

And one word more to our Tribunician friend: do you remember to have read the advice of Rev. Newman Hall to a young minister? Said he: "If you desire to gain some one point in oratory or composition, perfect yourself in it before you dare to employ it. *Never practice on your congregation.*" And so, borrowing the idea of that eminent divine, we would say: Never practice on the public; first aim to discipline your mind; to multiply your thoughts, and to perfect yourself in the art of expression—*then* write, and you shall benefit mankind. **CARRIUS.**

### Time—Eternity.

[Translated from Schiller.]

"Time and Eternity—linked to each other by a single moment! Dread key, who, behind me, dost lock the prison-house of life, and before me dost unbar the enclosure of eternal night—tell me—O tell me—whither—whither wilt thou lead me—unknown land, never to be circumnavigated! Behold, mankind succumbs to this image, the power of the finite relaxes, and fancy, the willful ape of the senses, pictures strange phantoms for our credulity." **B.**

CASCADILLA, Dec. 10th, 1868.

EDITORS OF CORNELL ERA—Gentlemen: If you have room in your columns, please to insert a paragraph something like the following:

"Miss E. S. Quincy, of Boston, the eldest daughter of the late Josiah Quincy, has presented to the library of the University two very valuable works: one, a History of Harvard College, in two large volumes, by M. Quincy, who was for many years its honored President; and the other, a Biography of Mr. Quincy, by his son, Edmund Quincy. It is very pleasant to have this evidence of interest in this the youngest, from one who has so long cherished the memory of her family connection with the oldest of the American Universities.

Very truly yours,

BURT G. WILDER.

—We clip the following from an article in Dickens' "All the Year Round," entitled "The Farm and College":

The plan of the Cornell Institution, which has enrolled our countryman, Mr. Goldwin Smith, among its Professors, is partly based upon the good later results obtained at Cirencester. About six years ago Mr. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, New York, who had made a large fortune by telegraphy, visited the college at Cirencester with Colonel Johnstone. He afterwards made his offer to the New York government of more than a hundred thousand pounds, in addition to the considerable grant of land from Congress to a state that would provide agricultural teaching, on condition that the whole should go to the founding of a single institution, not as a grant to be divided among several districts. The result is the Cornell University in the State of New York, one department of which is planned upon the model of Cirencester, and forms the only good agricultural college in the United States. There is a large agricultural school at Yale, but it is not very efficient. Mr. Cornell was told at Cirencester of the complete failure there of the system of paying students wages for field labour. Nevertheless he means to try it in America, but not in the same form. The large endowment makes the teaching practically gratuitous in his new University. The farmwork is not required of any as a necessary part of the routine, but it is open to all. Thus it is thought that the poorest father may send an industrious son to this new institution with the assurance that while he receives intellectual training he may earn enough to pay his moderate expenses, finding also suitable work ready to his hand, and a state of opinion among his fellows trained to recognise it as both useful and honourable.

The dinner in hall was plentiful and pleasant, as an English college dinner ought to be, and has a common English feature that will not be copied in the Cornell University, in its brew of college beer. In the United States beer is not given in any place of education, and it is said that no college authority would venture to introduce it. But might not the matter be less ready to "liquor up" if the boy had formed wholesome acquaintance with John Barleycorn?

—We copy with pleasure from the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) *Caledonian* the following notice of our Professor of English Literature, Rhetoric and Oratory:

"COL. SPRAGUE'S LECTURE.—'Milton as an Educator,' was the subject of Col. Sprague's lecture Friday evening; and although unattractive to many as a subject, it was one of the most instructive, interesting and scholarly lectures ever heard in this town. With free and easy manners, graceful gestures, smooth and silvery voice, and countenance so pleasant as almost to wear a smile, the lecturer captivated his audience at once, and held them captive to the end. As some were disappointed at not hearing the lecture first announced, a correspondent wishes us to suggest to the lecture committee that Col. Sprague be engaged to deliver that one describing his prison experience near the close of the course, when without doubt the hall would be filled. It would certainly be hard to find a lecturer who so universally pleased the audience as Col. Sprague, and we cheerfully give place to the suggestion.

—Wiggins is a teacher, and one night drank too much lemonade or something. He came into the room among his wife and daughter and tumbled over the table and fell whop on the floor. After a while rose and said: "Wife, are you hurt?" "No." "Daughters, are you hurt?" "No." "Terrible clap, wasn't it?"



## THE TALE OF A POSSUM.

(From the Voice of Our Young Folks.)

The nox was lit by lux of Luna,  
And 'twas a nox most opportuna  
To catch a possum or a cuna.  
For nix was scattered o'er this mundus,  
A shallow nix et non profundus,  
On sic a nox, with canis unus,  
Two boys went out to hunt for connus.  
The corpus of this bonus canis  
Was full as long as onto span is,  
But brevior legs had canis never,  
Quam had his dog, bonus, clever.  
Some used to say, in stultum jocum,  
Quod a field was too small locum  
For sic a dog to make a turnus  
Circum self from stem to sternus.

Unus canis, duo puer,  
Nunquam braver, nunquam truer  
Quam hoc trio unquam fuit;  
If there was I never knew it.  
His bonus dog had one bad habit,  
He loved much to tree a rabbit,  
Amabat plus to tree a rattus,  
Amabat bene chase a cattus.  
But on this nixy moonlight night,  
This good old dog did just right,  
Nunquam treed a starving rattus,  
Nunquam chased a pauper cattus;  
But cuenrrit on intentus,  
On the track, and on the scentus,  
Till he treed a possum strongum,  
In a hollow truncum longum.  
Loud he barked in horid bellum,  
Seemed on terra came had hellum.  
Quickly ran the duo puer  
More of possum to secure.  
Quam venerint, one began to  
Chop away like any man too.  
Soon the axe went through the truncum,  
Soon he struck it through ker-chunkum,  
Combat thickens! On ye bravus!  
Canis, puer, bite et stavus!  
As his powers non longius tarry,  
Possum potest non pugnare.  
On the nix his corpus lieth,  
Down to Hades spirit flieth,  
Duo puer, canis bonus

Think him dead as any stonus.  
Ain't his corpus like a jelly?  
What plus proof could hunter velle?  
Now they seek their father's domo,  
Feeling proud as any homo,  
Knowing certo they will blossom  
Into herosa, quum with possum  
They arrive, narrabant story,  
Plenus blood plenior glory,  
Pompey! David! Cyrus! Caesar!  
Samson! Blackhawk! Shalmanazer!  
Where now is your pomp and glory?  
Where the honors of Victori(a)?  
Quum ad domum narrant story,  
Plenus sanguine tragic gory,  
Pater praiseth, likewise mater,  
Wonders greatly younger frater.  
Requiescent now in slumber,  
Do the hunters two in number,  
Dream of possums slain in battle,  
Strong as bears, and large as cattle.  
When nox gave way to light of morning,  
Album terram much adorning,  
Up they jump to see the varmin,  
Of the which id est the carmen.  
Possum ille resurrectum,  
Leaving pueri most dejectum.  
Beast relinquut tracks behind him,  
But the pueri never find him.  
Cruel possum, bestia vilest,  
How the pueri tu beguilest.  
Pueri think non plus of Caesar,  
Go to grumen Shalmanazer.  
Take the laurels, cum the honor,  
Since ista possum is a goner.  
Now this poem, Latin brindle,  
Let us wind up on a spindle.  
Made of English every splinter,  
While I slightly hint a moral,  
Which with possum tale won't quarrel.  
We, the people of this nation,  
Killed a beast we called secession,  
And 'tis known, the ugly creature  
Seemed a possum in each feature.  
What the moral is, you guess it,  
So 'tis useless to express it.

D. T. JONES.

## COLLEGE ITEMS ELSEWHERE.

- S. M. COON, a member of '70 is teaching in Palermo.
- AMHERST is to spend \$30,000 on a new College church.
- HAMILTON has 11 Professors and 117 students—Seniors, 48; Juniors, 46; Sophomores, 34; Freshmen, 43.
- THE heretofore "Lincoln" College at Topeka, Kansas, is to be henceforth "Washburne" College.
- THE game of "Shinny" has become all the rage among the students of Racine College, Wisconsin.
- WESTERN UNIVERSITY, at Pittsburgh, is prosperous, and counted 700 meteors.
- GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN has been elected President of the University of California.
- Two of the students in the Iowa Agricultural College are women. They expect to give their attention to the cultivation of flowers.

— THE International College at Constantinople is overflowing with students, despite the Pope's excommunication.

— A French College has given a girl the degree of Bachelor of Science. It means that she is made of knowledge.

— A College for the education of seamen is now being erected at South Shields, England.

— THE old village church at Amherst is to be refitted for a Commencement hall.

— PROF. FAIRBANKS has recently founded a cabinet of Zoology, at Dartmouth, which has a valuable ornithological collection.

— Gov. Cox, of Ohio, is reported to have accepted the Presidency of Kenyon College in that State, with a salary of \$3,000.

— IOWA State University has \$300,000 cash, and 10,000 acres of choice lands.

— THE Freshmen class in Harvard, numbers one hundred and twenty-eight; in Yale, one hundred and seventy-six; Harvard has in all five hundred and twenty-nine students; Yale, five hundred and nineteen.

— HARVARD is to have an Alumni Hall, the estimated cost of which is \$300,000. Of this amount \$230,000 has been already raised, besides \$30,000 for the purchase of grounds for the building.

— THE Students' Lecture Association of the University of Michigan, have offered Goldwin Smith two hundred and fifty dollars for one lecture, but that gentleman felt obliged to decline.

— THOSE who want the money given for the Princeton Gymnasium to be turned over to the Observatory, will do well to keep out of the students' reach.

— PRESIDENT HOPKINS, of Williams, delivered the annual sermon before the Western College Society. It is wondered if the subject of his discourse was Rebellion in Colleges!—*Ex.*

— TRINITY College, Connecticut, hands down "lemon squeezer" from class to class. It was begun in 1857, and the squeezer is given to the class whose records show the greatest number of college adventures. The presentation takes place with appropriate ceremonies.

— PROF. MORRIS COIT TYLER, of the University of Michigan, delivered on Tuesday evening the second lecture now in course at the Chapel of the Crown of Life, New York City, of which Rev. Toliver F. Caskey (Yale, '65,) is the pastor.

— THE unpleasantness between the Faculty and the recalcitrant students of Williams' College, seems to be about settled. The students evidently think that they have got the best of it, and that the right was always on their side. The aspect of matters of this kind usually varies with the stand-point from which it is viewed.

— "CALLING a one horse grammar school an agricultural college, does not alter the character of the institution so christened; hence, patrons soon find out the imposition, and withdraw their support in disgust, the school sickens, dwindles, and finally dies, to the keen chagrin and disappointment of all who had built their hopes upon its success. This seems to have been the history of the Pennsylvania College of Agriculture; and we very much fear that it is to be repeated in Illinois."—*Chicago Journal.*

REMOVAL OF UNION COLLEGE.—The project is entertained of removing Union College from Schenectady to Albany, and enlarging it to a State University. The family of the late President Nott are urging this measure; and the plea is made that if the removal should not take place, the citizens of Albany will take the matter in hand and establish a university which will cast the college in the shade. The proposed measure is probably a good idea; but the suggestion that Albany will in any case establish any such institution is justified by no precedent in her history.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

# The Cornell Era.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., DECEMBER 19, 1868.

EDITORS: S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

## TERMS:

ONE YEAR, \$2 00.

SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

Contributions must be accompanied by sealed envelopes containing the names of the contributors, and sent through the Post Office, addressed,

"THE CORNELL ERA,"

Drawer 57, Ithaca, N. Y.

— We have nearly finished our first term at "Cornell." The University is to us no longer a thing of the mind, a dream, an aspiration—but a reality.

It had long loomed up before us in imagination; long we had interested ourselves in its progress; hoping for a speedy completion, yet fearing the while that it would come too late for us. But no; here are the buildings themselves, and within, the minds that animate them. Here we have taken our abode, and already formed an attachment for our College home; here, for our instruction, is gathered a portion of the rarest talent in Europe and America; here, for us, Professors labor in the class-room and lecture-room to bridge over the deep places, that we may, by less arduous ways, arrive at that knowledge which we so much desire.

What to us has been the profit of the past term of study? Shall those at home awaiting our coming seek vainly in our words or actions to trace some sign of improvement? Are we satisfied with our progress? "Not wholly satisfied," is the answer to the last. But let us be encouraged rather than disheartened, for were we entirely satisfied we might well doubt our capacity to judge of what one ought to know. The dissatisfaction concerning ones attainments, accompanied with the desire to add to them, is justly considered a hopeful sign.

He who, calling himself a student, has wilfully neglected the rare advantages extended to him during the past three months in History, Literature, the Languages and Sciences, deserves the fate that must be his—a life void of high aspirations and enjoyments—circumscribed, contracted.

But we remarked a moment ago that the term is well nigh gone. Yes, already vacation pleasantly stares us in the face. Already the vacation idea has taken hold. Our trunks all packed together and strapped down, stand in the halls, waiting patiently for a transfer to the accustomed corner at home. As we pass our fellow students, we imagine we see a brighter light in the eye, a deeper glow upon the cheek, and a more elastic step than usual; in fact, we think we see very plainly written on the countenance and in the manner, the words, "Almost there."

Well, not to be extravagant, we wish you, one and all, as much of happiness during the coming vacation as mortals, under the most favorable circumstances, are wont to find.

**AWARD OF PRIZES FOR PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES.**—After careful examination and comparison of nine books offered in competition, the committee have awarded the prizes as follows:

1st Prize, \$20 00, George H. Crafts.

2d Prize, \$10 00, Luther Sumners.

3d Prize, \$5 00, Frederic Schoff.

These three gentlemen are requested to present their certificates to the President of the University. The other note-books may be had by giving the "motto" at No. 61 Cascadilla Place.

**Committee**—Prof. Burt G. Wilder, James M. Law, James M. Crafts, Ch. Fred. Hartt.

## Organization of the Opponents of Secret Societies.

In response to a call disseminated in various ways among the students of Cornell, some twenty-five or thirty of them gathered in the parlor of the Cascadilla, on Friday evening, Dec. 11th, 1868. The following account of the proceedings, as kindly furnished to the ERA, by a gentleman who was present, will lay before our readers a view of the purposes of this organization, and will give some notion of the means to be employed in the accomplishment of these purposes:

Mr. Barnard winked at Mr. Maxwell; Mr. Maxwell then arose and appointed Mr. Williams chairman, amidst great enthusiasm; Mr. Williams accepted the position with a neat and modest speech: "He supposed they were met together to form an anti-secret society, which they would strive to make attractive to those who did not wish to join a secret society." Mr. Barnard was then unanimously chosen secretary. Mr. Williams now took the seat on the platform, saying he supposed he could occupy the chair of Goldwin Smith.

Mr. Maxwell then made a few pointed remarks: "He had nothing to say, but he would like to say much. He was sorry that secret societies had started in this college. Such societies are usually aristocratic. It was a mark of human nature, ever since the creation of man to elevate themselves above their comrades. Those who were members of these clubs were those who wore fine clothes. He, who went out on that hill there, (here the speaker put his hand on his heart,) could not join a secret society and was not as good as those who wore fine clothes."

Mr. Williams again arose, and said it was just the time to form an anti-secret society. Just here, Dr. Watchman came in, and was invited by the chairman to take a seat in front. Mr. Williams continued: "He wished to be known as an individual, he stood on his own footing. They, the societies, had thrown the gauntlet and must take the consequences." Here the speaker became quite excited, and knocked a ruler off the table. Calming himself he went on: "He could not say 'God-speed' to a secret society, when all the members of secret societies around him were bad men; all the societies, bums' societies! He wished to make his own friends. Let boldness characterize them, and they would succeed." He sat down amidst tremendous applause and sensation.

Mr. Maxwell said it was desirable to appoint some committees; a committee of three to write an address to be circulated among the students immediately on their entering the college; also a committee to prepare a constitution.

As a Committee on Address were appointed, Maxwell, Kellogg, and Behringer; Committee on Constitution, Storke, and two others, (our reporter did not get the names.) A committee, consisting of three from each class was next appointed by His Honor the Chair, to speak to the members of their respective classes.

Mr. Kellogg arose and said, it needed more on the Committee on the Constitution; he would move that two more be appointed. The chairman immediately arose and said that "two heads were better than one." The Hon. Chairman was immediately added to the committee.

At this juncture, Dr. Watchman blew his nose and went out. It was observed that he wiped his feet on the mat as he passed from the room.

The enthusiasm now flagged a little, and several members vigorously mopped the perspiration from their brows.

Mr. Maxwell moved "to adjourn." Mr. Williams again arose and said it occurred to him advisable to put another man on the Committee of Address, and as it was his right to appoint, he would appoint Mr. Rice. Mr. Storke here made a few pithy remarks.

For the committees to meet members of each class and labor with them, the Chairman appointed "Gentlemen Sirs, Rice, Maxwell, and Constock, from the Juniors; Sirs Kellogg, Hoagland, and Barnard from the Sophomores; and Gentlemen Sirs Stanton, Pike, and Kellogg from the Freshmen."

Mr. Kellogg accepted in a neat speech. The Chairman again arose and remarked that it would be better to have more on the committee from the Freshmen, as that class was very large. It was his right to appoint, and he would therefore appoint "Gentlemen Sirs Barrett, Pike, Holliday, Wilson, Scott, and Conkling."

After another speech from the chairman, which our reporter was unable to take down, the meeting adjourned until one week after the next term begins.

**IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION.**—At a meeting of the Irving Literary Association, on Friday evening, Dec. 11, 1868, the following officers were elected for the first half of the ensuing term:

President, J. A. Rea, '69; Vice-Pres't, H. S. Mowry, Op.; Recording Sec'y, R. Taft, '71; Cor. Sec'y, A. B. C. Dickenson, '71; Advocate, W. Thoman, '70; Treasurer, A. N. Fitch, '71; Librarian, J. Julius Chambers, '70; Curator, J. S. Butler, '70; Member Executive Com., J. Brigham, '70. H. V. L. Jones, Rec. Sec'y.

—We have received the first two numbers of the *Cornell Era*, a weekly paper published at Cornell University by five gentlemen of the Junior class. It presents a very nice appearance, and we congratulate its editors (among whom we find two of our old classmates,) on their success. All who desire any information respecting this new and recently organized institution, can find no better authority than the *Cornell Era*, which can be obtained for \$2.00 per year, or 10 cents per single copy.—*University Chronicle*.

—THE "marking system" in colleges, which has been brought so prominently before the public since the "Williams' Rebellion" is attracting much attention among college men. The *College Courier* is to open the discussion by an able article from the pen of Prof. John Bascom of Williams' College. As the columns of the *Courier* are open to all Professors, we may expect to see the subject well ventilated. We trust that some of our Professors will give their views to the college world.

—THIS is our last issue for this term. Our next will be published during the first week of the next term, which begins January 6th. Before we meet our readers again, a New Year will have come, and the ERA will bear the date of 1869. A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all.

—To our exchange list have been added this week; The Nation, the Yale Literary Magazine, The Yale Courier, The University Chronicle, The Western Collegian, The Ionian, and the three papers published in Ithaca.

—EXAMINATIONS are still in progress. The gloomy, downcast faces we see everywhere, incline us to the belief, that we are not to meet again next term "an unbroken band."

—It took Prof. Agassiz only half an hour to describe an egg at one of his lectures at Cornell University.—*University Chronicle*.

Don't trouble yourself, Mr. *Chronicle*, we at least knew what an egg was, when the Professor had finished.

—THE Professor of German, D. W. Fiske, has arrived in town, and is staying at the Cascadilla.

—PROF. NEWCOMB has secured at the Sandwich Islands a very fine collection of shells for Cornell, and is on his way home.

—PRESIDENT WHITE'S reception at Cascadilla parlors last (Thursday) evening, was a complete success. More about it in our next issue.

—To any one who will send us ten subscribers outside of Ithaca, we will send a copy free.

—A correspondent of the *New York World* says: "At the Professors' table I met Mr. Goldwin Smith, a well bred, and rather diffident gentleman; of large information and culture, and instructive as a converser. Of his opinions on questions of government I may only judge fairly when I hear them presented publicly. He seemed to me to come at once with excellent good sense into the daily life and labors of the University, and to look upon his place as one of duty. I am very much afraid that I should differ with him on every question of political ethics, and he has with him the great authority of numbers. The only consolation for an obscure dissenting individual, is the good old adage, that—

"The truth and I make a majority."

Certainly it is high honor and great promise of good to this University that thus early in its career, a scholar so distinguished links himself with its fortunes and its fame.

**MESSENGERS EDITORS:** If all accounts are true, Hamilton is not much in advance Cornell in geography. We are informed on trustworthy authority, that in June last, on the train from Syracuse to Auburn, a well-known Danish historian occupied a seat with a student of Hamilton. In the course of conversation the Professor chanced to remark that he was a native of Copenhagen. "O, you are a Frenchman, then," replied the Hamiltonian. If Copenhagen is in France, we will call Hamilton "*Caput Mundi*," and christen her the founder of a new system of Geography. CERRER.

**A WORD TO CORNELL JUNIORS.**—Cannot we of "70" have a class song? Some well-known air can be selected by the class, and a committee appointed to receive and pass judgment upon the songs written—the selection to be subject to the ultimate decision of the class.

The classes in prominent institutions have adopted such a course, and the system has become deservedly popular. Let measures be taken by the class at the earliest possible day, in order that the trial may be made.

PULLABORR.

—It is rumored that a Junior recently made a written application for "promotion" to the Senior Class, which was rejected by the Faculty on account of mistakes in orthography. This is an error. The applicant was a Senior, who, being disgusted with his class, wished to fall back to the Junior class; but the Faculty, out of profound respect for the Junior class, and thinking, that on account of his erratic orthography, he would most honor the Institution by graduating as soon as possible, rejected his application. De-le-e-ate, wasn't it?

—A few days since I was a fellow passenger with Mr. Cornell on a steamboat. I said to him: "Mr. Cornell, there are some young persons near us, and they may live to judge of the event you may predict. Tell me, what do you say will be the result of this University twenty years hence?" His immediate answer was: "Five thousand students."—*Ex.*

—THE examination of candidates for the four scholarships to which Oneida county is entitled in Cornell University, took place in this city, last week.—*Ulster Herald, Dec. 8th.*

**WEAR YOUR HAIR SHORT.**—We hear that a young man, said to be a student, had his hair cut rather unceremoniously on Tuesday evening last. It seems that he wore his hair unbecomingly long, and some persons, about a dozen in number, undoubtedly supposing it wanted cutting, provided themselves with masks, shears, &c., proceeded to his boarding-house, entered his room, and with many quotations from Shakespeare, applied the shears to his red, flowing locks, evidently thinking "man wants but little hair below, nor wants that little long."—*Ithaca Democrat*.

— A tight fit—delirium tremens.

J. H. R.—s.

— They have a "Grecian Bend Saloon" in Cleveland. Breakfast bill: sour apples, cucumbers, and Jersey lightning.

— A country girl recently inquired at a bookstore in one of the cities of Massachusetts for a book on Connecticut. After thorough examination it turned out that she wanted a book on etiquette.

**THE LATEST!**—Derivation of Restaurant, *res* and *taurus*—a bully thing. Also, *vir* a man, *gin* trap, *virgin* mantrap.—*University Chronicle*.

— A woman is like ivy—the more you are ruined the closer she clings to you. A vile old bachelor adds: "Ivy is like a woman—the more it clings to you the more you are ruined." Poor rule that won't work both ways.

— "WHAT is your notion of the true physician?" asked a medical professor of a student, to which the latter replied: "He is an unfortunate gentleman who is every day called upon to perform the miracle of reconciling health with intemperance."

— A physician was called to a man, and on being asked if he had n't taken something strange into his stomach, replied that he believed he had — "it must have been that glass of water. Haven't been so imprudent, doctor, for ten years."

— "EVERYTHING has its use," said philosophical Professor to his class. "Of what use is a drunkard's fiery red nose?" asked one of the pupils. "It is like a light house," answered the Professor, "to warn us of the little water that passes underneath it."

— At a country church not long since, the minister lent his hat to a member of the congregation to pass around for contributions. When he saw it passed all around and returned to him empty, he remarked that he thanked Heaven he had got his hat.

**TRUE TO A HAIR**—A somewhat juvenile dandy said to a fair partner at a ball: "Don't you think, Miss, my moustaches are becoming?" To which she replied: "Well, sir, they may be *coming*, but they have not yet arrived."

— A bachelor up Penn street, Pittsburg, Pa., picked up a thimble. He stood a while meditating on the probable beauty of the owner, when he pressed it to his lips, saying: "Oh, that it were the fair cheek of the wearer!" Just as he had finished, a fat colored lady looked out of an upper-story window, and said: "Buss, jist please to frow dat fumble of mine in de entry; I jist now drapt it."

— A erry clergyman, visiting the president of a Western College during a few week's vacation in the midst of last summer's heated season, finding himself actually in the country and wholly at leisure, exclaimed: "Thank goodness! I do not have to preach or pray for the next weeks!"

**PRACTICAL VS. THEORETICAL.**—A college professor was being rowed across a stream in a boat. Said he to the boatman: "Do you understand philosophy?" "No, never he'd of it." "Then one-quarter of your life is gone." "Do you understand geology?" "No." "Then one-half your life's gone." "Do you understand astronomy?" "No." "Then three quarters of your life is gone." But presently the boat tipped over and spilled both into the river. Says the boatman: "Can you swim?" "No." "Then the whole of your life's gone."

— A good story is told of Prof. Adams, of Amherst. He was very dry and witty, it is said, and the following is too good to pass by. A student was called upon to describe the peculiar characteristics of a shark. He was a fluent speaker, and answered at some length.

"Incorrect," said the Professor.

Unwilling to acknowledge his ignorance, the student tried again.

"Incorrect."

"Well, to tell the truth, Professor, I—I don't know anything about sharks."

"Correct."

— OLE Bull was on one of the steamers which lately collided on the Ohio River.

— **LATIN** is the language of religion, Greek of philosophy, French of conversation, Italian of music, Spanish of literature, German of science, Persian of poetry, Arabic of speculation, and English of control.

**MUSIC, ELOCUTION, &c.**—Murdock, the well-known elocutionist, prepared an original lecture, entitled: "Impressions and Recollections of Abraham Lincoln, illustrated in poetry and prose." This he will deliver in the principal cities of the country during the winter. We hope he will visit Ithaca.

Brignoli is to be married this winter.

Miss Minnie Hanek, has signed a contract for four years, at Strackosh.

Madame Parepa-Rosa has recovered her usual health almost entirely. Mr. Levy, the celebrated solo cornet player is engaged for a professional tour with Madame Parepa-Rosa, in this country. It is reported that he will give a concert here shortly.

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VOL. 1.—No. 5.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JANUARY 9, 1869.

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## PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH AT THE MORSE BANQUET.

We give below the speech of Professor Goldwin Smith at the banquet given to Prof. S. F. B. Morse, LL. D., in New York on the evening of Dec. 29th, in recognition of his eminent services to his country and the world.

Prof. Smith said: I rise, Mr. Chief-Justice, in obedience to your call, to respond to this great and pregnant sentiment, though I am most unworthy of the task, and most unworthy especially as regards that part of it which relates to the telegraph, and to science, for I, unfortunately, can only afford to science the tribute of ignorant wonder and gratitude. In passing over the stormy Atlantic, I, like other unscientific persons, have thought with wonder of the skill and daring which fathomed those fathomless recesses, and mastered those unmastered waves. Like other unscientific persons, on landing in this country, three thousand miles away from England, I have felt a deep gratitude in the science which still linked me to my English home. I hope and believe that it is no mere after-dinner sentiment, but a real and happy fact, that these increased facilities of communication to unite nations together, and tend to make a good-kind feeling predominate over those passions which might lead to war. I hope the same may be said of our common literature. We will not put the case too high. It is best to suppose that when common humanity and common christianity fail to keep in check the passions of men, mere literary interests will not succeed; but still it is reasonable to think that our common literary interests are among those complex forces which are gradually subduing the bad passions of nations; each will in the end surely extinguish private war. There have been, there still are, diplomatic questions between the two nations—questions which every right-minded Englishman hopes will, by the efforts of our Governments and of their representatives, be so solved that on the one side no stain may rest on the honor of England, and on the other every thorn may be plucked out of the heart of the American people. And even while these questions are pending, the works of Motley, of Longfellow, and of Bryant, lie on all English tables, and forbid any Englishman, any cultivated Englishman, at least, harboring unkind thoughts of the American people; and in the same way, I suppose, the friendly American invaders of England, whom we see on our shores, can entertain no unkind feelings for the old country when they stand upon the grave of Shakespeare. I certainly have abundant reason gratefully to acknowledge that the republic of letters is a real thing, and that Americans as well as Englishmen own themselves its liegemen. When I formed the intention of returning to America to prosecute the historical study which in a very brief previous visit I had commenced, I was met not only with every sort of kindness and encouragement as a literary man, but with the offer which in a slightly modified form I gratefully accepted, a connection with your new Cornell University. In that connection I have an object of deep in-

terest, and, so far as my power goes, I have no presumption in me, upon so slight an acquaintance with the Cornell University and with only an honorary connection, to attempt to speak of the character and prospects of the institution. This, however, I know, that there are hearts and brains engaged in it which will not easily let any enterprise fail. I am sure that an undertaking in which my friends, Mr. Cornell and President White are enlisted, will not easily fall to the ground, and I feel sure that the students who we have there, are good material, that whether purely polished or not, they have in them the root of the matter, that they are such students as a real friend of education likes best to address and to teach. They spring, many of them, I believe, from the former class a class sound in morals and vigorous, and in this country, uniting moral soundness and vigor with intelligence and aptness for learning. I trust that the institution will prosper; I trust that among other things it will emulate the beneficence of science which we are recording to-night, by teaching the best methods of agricultural productions—for after all, great and wonderful as telegraphs and steamships may be, agriculture is the foundation of all our wealth. I trust that in accordance with the wishes of its founders, the practical sciences will there be well taught, and that among the youth on whose intelligent faces it is my pleasure to look as a Professor—and I doubt it not—for behind these intelligent faces through aspiring hearts—there will be some who will hereafter emulate the fame of the illustrious guest of this evening, and receive, like him, the due meed of gratitude and reverence of a nation and of mankind. Some time ago, when I visited this country, then the scene of great and terrible events, which drew the hearts of my political friends in England very near to yours, I was received with kindness, which was so little deserved by me personally, that I do not exaggerate when I say that it was even really painful to me. I have no wealth or power to requite that kindness, else would I gratefully bestow it. The best I have I will give. I will earnestly endeavor, so far as in me lies, to secure the success of this work with which I am connected, and I hope that I may prove my gratitude by assisting an institution which I really believe is in a fair way of becoming a blessing to this State and to the American nation.

—THE students of Princeton College are divided on the question of wearing a cap and gown, and are opposed to having "a young man (colored) of fine abilities and address, a graduate of a western college, and at present a student at the Princeton Theological Seminary," attend the President's Sunday afternoon lectures in the College Chapel.

—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, in his Gen. Sedgwick oration at West Point the other day, used the familiar Latin quotation, "*Ubi libertas, ibi patria*," ("Where liberty is there is my country,") which was rendered by an enterprising short-hand reporter in a daily paper the next morning, "You be libertas, I be patria."

—PROFESSOR MAHAN is to be President of the School of Architecture and Engineering at Dartmouth.

—YALE College "class politics" are growing "red hot."

## COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES.

*Mostra. Editors:*—In response to your invitation, and from a desire to present a fair and honest view on the subject of college secret societies, I have undertaken to treat the matter from the stand-point of the "Independent," or anti-fraternity men. At the same time, with the distinct understanding, that this communication is not designed to be an onslaught upon the societies in question, nor is it to be regarded as a statement of the opinions of their opponents, ~~whether of the~~ but simply and solely, as an individual expression of conscientious convictions.

I had hoped that the liberal and high-minded principles engrafted upon the very life and being of our University by its generous founder, and by its noble-hearted President, would be universally accepted in theory, and exemplified in practice by every student coming within the pale of its jurisdiction. I had hoped, that with the defects of colleges in general, with the fetishism hindering their growth, would pass away the system of secret college societies, in an institution fundamentally opposed to their spirit; and that, instead of narrow-minded distinctions of class or party, we would have a University of students—of men, standing on a common basis of equality, so far as their social, intellectual, and moral rights and privileges are concerned. But such, it is to be feared, will not be the case, if, as has been elsewhere experienced, the principles of college secret societies are to exert the predominating influence in our University. The limited extent of this article will not admit of a consideration of all the issues that would arise in a complete discussion of the question at issue; but a few of the claims of these organizations will be briefly demolished.

The first claim set up, and argued with considerable plausibility, is that of the social improvement which these fraternities afford to its members. Now, without entering upon a disquisition as to the nature of true social improvement, nor discussing the question whether these societies really furnish genuine social culture, I would ask, whether the association of a dozen students, upon short acquaintance, for the apparent purpose of monopolizing society for the benefit of a select few, to the detriment of the many, is the highest and noblest view that can be taken of social improvement? In my humble opinion it is decidedly a low standard, and analogous to the case of the individual who prayed,

"Lord bless me and my wife,  
Uncle Joe and his wife,  
Us four—and no more."

The claim of intellectual improvement, to be obtained by membership of secret fraternities, seems, least of all, to be tenable. There is no doubt, but that a stated gathering of students, intent upon an earnest search for truth, and devoting a few hours occasionally to "a feast of reason," would be highly beneficial. But such, so far as my knowledge (based upon observation) extends, is not generally the case, with members of secret college societies. A flow of soul," (and we all know what that means in its popular acceptation) is more apt to supply the place of "a feast of reason," and thus the intellectual culture claimed, really occupies a subordinate, if not an insignificant position in their plan of operations, and is least of all fostered and developed. I refrain from any direct allusions to the general practices at their gatherings, lest unnecessary offence should be given, and disagreeable side-issues opened. But granting for a moment, that intellectual improvement does form a feature of their work, does it seem necessary to restrict this to a chosen few, and these bound together by solemn vows? Is it a rational way of proceeding, is it high-minded and generous? And if it be asked, does the search for knowledge lie in this direction? Pres. Woolsey,

of Yale, answers: "The element of mystery and secrecy is not consistent with the position and tastes of a scholar."

If now, those students opposed from principle to secret college societies, should unite and form an independent organization, embracing all, without distinction of class or party, not for warfare but for protection, what should be their guiding principles? First to recognize in every student, regardless of any society to which he may be a member, the rights and privileges of a common humanity; secondly, judging him in all charity, not according to his pretensions, but according to his true weight in the scale of manhood remembering that

"The mind's the standard of the man."

With these principles, social culture will develop itself, not among a picked number because of their mutual obligations, but among the many because of the natural attraction of moral worth. Moral affinity will be the true basis of social unity, instead of a forced adhesion of incongruous parts. Intellectual improvement would follow according to the inclination and ability, the faithfulness and the perseverance of the individual, independent of the supposed facilities of petty organizations, open or secret. And if lecture recitations, books, literary societies, be not adequate to attain a desirable end, then let students associate according to their mutual inclinations for the pursuit of their favorite study; let there be a metaphysical society, an historical society, &c.; but let them be conducted in the clear sunlight of openness; truth cannot work with advantage midst the darkness of secrecy.

One of the principal reasons, if not the chief cause, of the want of a deep-toned sense of honor, of the lack of a noble-hearted frankness of disposition, of true nobility of character, is this veil of secrecy, coupled with self-interest and prejudice, whose motto seems to be, (at least outside of the ring,) "Every man for himself," &c.

I appeal to the nobler elements of human nature, and I ask, with all sincerity, is it right, is it honorable, is it manly, to cherish and cultivate narrow-minded opinions and dispositions in society or in knowledge? Is it conducive to our highest interests as students and as men, to ignore individual responsibility, to shield wrong under the guise of friendship, and to discard a manly self-reliance and independence of character? Shall we waste our precious time, and embitter the few happy years of University life in senseless bickerings and party feuds, in further contentions of cliques? Would it not redound more to the credit and praise of the students of Cornell, that they had banished every tendency to selfishness and prejudice, that they had obliterated every trace of the conceit and pride of party, and that they had taken their stand upon the magnanimous principles of a common brotherhood of man—of a universal fraternity of students and scholars? "Then," in the thrilling and noble sentiment of the Scottish bard,

"let us pray that come it may,  
As come it will for a' that,  
That sense an' worth, o'er a' the earth,  
May bear the gree, an' a' that,  
For a' that, an' a' that,  
It's coming yet, for a' that,  
That man to man, the world o'er,  
Shall brothers be for a' that."

Yours, truly,

G. F. B.

—THE Yale students want a billiard room in one of the college buildings.

—HAMILTON College has reduced its charges for tuition from \$30 to \$20 per term.

—FREEMASONRY is permitted in the Empire of Austria, but Masons are driven from the Oberlin College in America.



## CORNELIAN NOTES.

WHAT is the proper Latin name of our University? The great schools of Europe take their Latin titles either from the name of their founder, or from those of the places in which they are situated. Thus Heidelberg is styled "Academia Ruperto-Carolina," from Rupert the Second, the founder, and Charles Theodore, the liberal patron—both Electors Palatine of the Rhine. Berlin assumes the appellation of "Academia Frederica-Guilelma," from the King Frederick William, under whom it was established; and Gottingen, for similar reason, takes that of "Academia Georgia-Augusta." On the other hand, Oxford is called "Academia Oxoniensis," and Cambridge "Academia Cantabrigiensis"—Latin forms derived from the names of the two University towns. It strikes us that our Institution should be styled in Diplomas, or any documents written in Latin, "Academia Cornelia." The latter term is the best possible Latinization of the founder's name, the omission of one *l* to give the word a more purely Latin look being a usual and perfectly legitimate philological change. "Cornelia" is a word of four syllables, *Cor-ne-li-a*, and the *e* is to be pronounced like the *a* in *fate*. It would make a fine cry or signal for the students on account of its melody, and we have been shown a University Song, shortly to be published, of which the chorus is,

*Cornelia! Cornelia!*

*Carissima, clarissima, academia nostra!* There is a poetical sentiment involved, also, in this term. Cornelia was the mother of the Gracchi, and it is expected that our Institution will be the alma mater of a good many thousands of American Gracchi at least as noble as the old Roman ones.

—THE Bopp Library, and many works on science, have lately been transferred from the village to the University building, and the collection has been arranged by the Librarian, Professor Fiske. Printed book marks have been inserted in the Anthon and Bopp collections to distinguish the books formerly owned by these two celebrated scholars from the other portions of the library. As soon as the new laboratory building is completed, which will be in a very few weeks, the lectures and recitations now held in the library will be transferred to that edifice. Additional shelving will then be erected in the south library room and filled with the books still stored, for want of space, in Cornell Library, while the north room will be fitted up for readers and kept open during the entire day. It is anticipated that the University Library will be largely increased during the present year. It already contains more volumes than any College collection in the State.

—THERE are attached to many of the largest European Universities masters of riding, fencing, gymnastics, dancing and music. Those institutions consequently turn out robust men and polished gentlemen, as well as accomplished scholars. With the development of our military department, horses will be provided for cavalry exercise, and riding, sword exercise and bayonet exercise will be taught. We presume that, in good time, instruction in the other above named branches will also be provided.

—THE College of Mines will be organized by the Trustees at an early day. Mining Engineers are greatly needed in America for the proper development of the nation's vast mineral resources, and the demand for them is shown by the fact that not fewer than forty-three Americans are now pursuing their studies at the Mining-School—the best in the world—of Freiberg, in Saxony. No institution is more favorably situated, taking every thing into consideration, for such a College as ours, as the classes could easily make excursions into the great coal and iron region of Pennsylvania.

—SEVERAL of the leading newspapers of Germany have lately published articles concerning "America's New University." One of them goes so far as to declare that the plan of organization is an improvement even upon the German University system. Several applications for admission and requests for catalogues have been received from Bremen and other German cities.

—PROFESSOR CRANE sailed for Hamburg last week. After a short sojourn in Berlin, he will spend several months in Spain and Italy. It is probable that, upon his return, he will resume his connection with the University in the capacity of Professor of the Spanish language and literature.

THE CORNELL ERA.—Such is the title of a new college paper, published by the students of Cornell University, and edited by five members of the Junior class. Their aim, as set forth in their prospectus, is to present, from week to week, in octavo form, suitable for binding, a paper containing a complete summary of University news, glimpses of college life, correspondence, and general items of interest.

[After quoting the letters of Pres. White and Mr. Cornell it adds:]

With such encouragement—the best that could be given, and from the very best source—it will be worse than a mortification merely if the enterprise should not succeed. But we see no reason in the initial number before us to fear such a result. The paper, type and workmanship are good, the contents of the paper varied and interesting, the local news—we mean that which pertains to the University—choice and bountiful, and the leaders chaste and creditable. It is one of the very best first issues that has come under our notice. It has our best wishes for its success.—*Courant*.

—THE CORNELL ERA is a neat eight-page paper published by the students of Cornell University. It is preeminently a College paper, devoted entirely to the interests of the new institution. Filled up with matter of local interest, it cannot fail to be a valuable paper to all connected with the University. The whole Institution is in good working order, as appears from the reply to a scurrilous attack by the *Campus* claiming that all was disorder and confusion there. We think the editors pay too much attention to that little neighbor of ours. What is the use of a lion waging war against a fly. We think Cornell University will live in spite of the stinging of our little friend.—*Madisonensis*.

—THE *American Agriculturist* is a paper of interest and value to all, and most especially so to students in the Agricultural Department of this University. The seventy columns of reading matter in each number are filled with a great amount of useful, practical information. Prof. Joseph Harris, of this University is one of the editors, and a constant contributor. By the students in the Agricultural Department the *Agriculturist* might with profit be read almost as a text book.

The terms, (always in advance) are: Single copies, \$1.50 a year; four to nine copies, \$1.25 each; ten to nineteen copies, \$1.20 each; twenty or more copies, \$1.00 each, papers addressed separately. The publishers are Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

—THE tuition at Trinity College is \$25 per term, and is remitted if necessary.

—*Lippincott's Magazine* "sours on" Anna Dickinson's new book, and to her question "What Answer?" responds: "Trash."

—THE *University Chronicle* advocates dormitories.

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JANUARY 9, 1869.

EDITORS:  
S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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Drauer 57, Ithaca, N. Y.

## VACATION, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS AT CORNELL.

The first vacation of Cornell will not soon be forgotten by those whom it in any way affected. The great majority of the students, immediately on the close of the examinations, exchanged the accommodations of the Cascadilla for those of home. With some, we don't know how many, but hope a very few, this exchange is doubtless a permanent arrangement. To such we say, "Good-by, better luck next time."

With the far greater portion this was their first college vacation, as well as the first vacation of this University.

Prompted by the recollection of past similar occasions, imagination may bring to some of us, a clear picture of the enjoyment in which all, who have been absent for the last three weeks, have, we trust, participated. And whether this be for us, the first or almost the last college vacation, nearly all of us know now what it is to go home on such an occasion. We know of the glad welcomes extended, of the feasts prepared, of the favors and indulgences that are lavished at times like these. We know that it is indeed a pleasant thing to go home for a college vacation. But we also know that everything was done here to render pleasant at Cascadilla the days that might have been lonesome and dull.

Immediately at the close of the term many changes were made, solely for the comfort and convenience of the students who remained. Inspections were suspended, and all military restraints were removed. Reveille and breakfast call each sounded an hour later than during term time; and tattle and taps ceased to roar and resound through the almost deserted halls.

Morning naps became the order of the day, and were indulged in with a regularity and a satisfaction that showed a real appreciation of the provision by which they became possibilities.

Christmas came, cold, dull, and cheerless, and so might have passed, so might have been remembered, but for a generous entertainment planned and provided by Major Whittlesey.

In the evening, the ladies of Cascadilla, some ladies and some gentlemen from Ithaca, and the students who were here, gathered in the spacious parlor, to pass the evening of Christmas Day, socially and delightfully. Out of doors the night was dark, and the wind was cold, but within the chandeliers brilliantly lighted the parlor, and the fire in the grate, spread around a cheerful and inviting glow. The formality of state receptions was banished, rank and station were for the time forgotten, and every one easily and heartily took part in the pleasures of this Christmas night.

Major Whittlesey had taken care that excellent music should not be wanting, and Whitlock, with the best that Ithaca can afford, led the dancers on from eight o'clock till supper time. At eleven a

supper was served, which, though not equal to that at the great reception, having been prepared at five hour's notice, refreshed with turkey, sandwiches, cake, coffee and fruit, those who were wearied by dancing. After supper dancing was resumed, and continued for about two hours. By three o'clock the music had ceased, the dancers had reached their rooms or their homes, the lights were out in the parlor, the gas was burning low in the halls, and all was still.

So passed Christmas of 1868 at Cascadilla, and no one who was here will say that the morning greeting of "A Merry Christmas," was not realized before the day was gone.

The week between Christmas and New Year flew quickly. '68 had gone and '69 had come, as silently and as quickly as every Old or every New Year has gone and come before. On New Year's Day Cascadilla Parlor was again a pleasant place. Elegant tables were spread, and calls were received by the resident ladies, and the evening was passed very pleasantly there by all who chose to remain.

In this way, with those who stayed at Cornell the Christmas Vacation glided away. Term time has come again, and three months of steady work are looking us in the face.

— This number, the first issue in the New Year, presents itself in an entirely new dress. This improvement, which, we feel sure, will commend itself to our readers, has been contemplated from the beginning. The commencement of a new term and of a New Year was decided upon as a proper occasion for making the change in our appearance.

The editors would have been glad to have had the first number of the ERA printed on perfectly new type, but that was impossible, for the paper was started very hurriedly, and was in circulation in three days after the publishers had been decided upon.

— THE Editors feel warranted in offering to contributors a few suggestions, of which some may appear superfluous to those who have prepared articles for the press, and others are offered to the notice of all. Don't make your articles too long. There are about seven hundred words in a column of this paper. It is possible to say a great deal in seven hundred words, and it is also equally possible, and in fact a great deal easier, to string together twice as many in grandiloquent phrases, without giving utterance to a single real thought. It may be that some of our readers have in mind an excellent, and recent illustration of the truth of this remark.

Don't write your communications on both sides of the paper. The editors have neither time nor inclination to transcribe compositions, nor money to hire a copyist. However excellent an article might be, its being written on both sides of the paper would most certainly insure its rejection.

Don't send us any original poetry unless somebody besides yourself has read it and pronounced it good. As a general rule, that is not considered good poetry which requires the distortion of established pronunciation, and necessitates the application of extraordinary emphasis, in order to effect a rhyme and adjust the quantity. Exception to this rule is occasionally made by college journals and country newspapers in favor of particular friends of the editors or proprietors, but it is believed that the readers of this paper will justify the editors in a rigid adherence to the general principle.

Thus much for the mechanical part of poetry. Permit a word in regard to the mental part. It may safely be laid down as unquestionably true, that some thought of some kind should be put forth in the jingling sentences in order that the composition may lay claim to the name of poetry. That the quality should be sup

rior and the quantity great is not so important, in the poetical compositions of college students, as that there should be at least some of the former, which would involve a certain degree of the latter. Now, this somewhat obvious fact, as well as some others of equal perspicuity, has been, to put it quite mildly, rather inadvertently overlooked by some of our poetical contributors. The editors of this paper, not long ago, received a mess of stuff, in which a sickly attempt was made to weave the names of the Faculty into rhyme, after the style in vogue in every college in the country. The writer evidently tired of his job before he had half completed it, and when he was done, was heartily ashamed of his senseless jargon. The envelope containing his name was consigned unopened to the flames, after the first two stanzas had been dug out, *read* they could not be.

Contributions of this kind have called out these criticisms. We have written in no censorious or hypercritical spirit. We are fully conscious how true it is that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones," and we are not unaware that we occupy a vitreous tenement.

Our motive in uttering these strictures on the articles sent us by the students is a sincere desire to call out contributions that we may publish as the efforts of the students of Cornell University, without suffering the mortification of having them assailed with ridicule and sarcasm by some of those who are eager to pick a flaw in every part of our noble Institution. This paper exercises no little power in forming the opinion of the public in regard to the students of the University, and of consequence in regard to the University itself, its facilities, its capacities, its advantages. Considerations of this kind, to the exclusion of every other motive, are stimulating the editors to great exertion and to no inconsiderable sacrifice in order to raise this paper to that high standard which the institution from which it emanates, imperatively calls upon it to fill.

The same considerations ought to influence every one of the four hundred students whose sole representative before the public until a class shall have graduated, is the ERA.

The reception which the ERA has met with in the sancta sanctorum, which it has penetrated, has been kind and quite as complimentary as we think it has merited, yet we cannot but feel that it ought to have merited more. With you fellow-students, lies a large portion of the means, which carefully and properly exerted, will make our paper worthy of the elevated reputation which it ought to achieve and maintain. If the thoughts here suggested be worth a moment's reflection, and an hour's subsequent labor, don't grudge the moment and the hour, but give them freely, and be assured that you will never after feel a regret.

ACCIDENT.—W. H. Boys, foreman of the carpenters engaged in erecting the large frame building of the Cornell University, was seriously injured by falling through the upper floor to the lower story, while engaged at work with his men on Christmas day. He was taken up insensible, and for a time it was feared that he was killed, but he soon exhibited signs of life and was removed to the residence of his brother. Fortunately no bones were broken, and we hope he will soon fully recover.

—INVITATIONS are out for a reception to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Cornell, at Cascadilla Place, Monday evening the 11th, at eight o'clock.

—200,000 tons of merchandise, principally coal, are shipped annually at Ithaca.

—THE Editors take occasion in this the first issue for the second term, to make a few statements, which circumstances have clearly rendered necessary; and to make those statements so explicit, that none but those wilfully obtuse can fail to understand them.

Questions have been asked which indicate the existence of very erroneous impressions in regard to the management of this paper. The columns of the ERA are open to the discussion, by the students, of any subject whatever pertaining to, or in any way affecting, the interests or wishes of the members of this University. That this should have been doubted, the editors cannot but feel to be an uncalled for and ungenerous reflection on them personally.

If any person or persons, clique, faction, or organization in this University, have, hold, or possess, and desire to make public, any general or particular views, tenets or theories on any topic connected with the students and with student life here, such parties are cordially invited to employ the columns of the ERA as a medium for the gratification of their desire.

It is trusted that this statement is broad enough to cover every possible case. It is made thus broad, in order to forestall certain howlings of which the premonitory murmurs have already been heard.

But the editors deem it right and due to themselves, and every man of any fairness will acknowledge it to be their right and duty, to impose certain conditions on those who propose to act under this offer.

In the first place, the editors do not propose to assume responsibility for anything not written by themselves, or to involve themselves in embarrassment through somebody's attempt to take an unfair advantage of this proposition; and they wish explicitly to disclaim the indorsement of anything not editorial which may appear in the columns of the ERA, unaccompanied by some editorial remark of approbation.

In the next place the editors claim, and propose to exercise all required discretion in the acceptance of articles of which either the tone or the language is, in their conception, objectionable to any who may be invested with the right to object and power to enforce objections. But the editors here declare that no communication on any subject will ever be accepted or rejected, merely because it may chance to coincide or to conflict with their own individual or collective opinions. If any person sees fit to take exception to these terms, his observations will receive attention, and will exert the influence to which they are fairly entitled, in modifying the preceding statements.

—THE NEW UNIFORM may be occasionally seen in the streets of Ithaca. Already enough of the suits have been made to show what the general appearance of the students will be when the uniform shall be worn by all. The suit is neat, plain and elegant, for there is nothing in it gaudy or showy; and it will compare very favorably with any other uniform worn in the country. It is also serviceable; it will wear well, and, in various ways, prove economical. It meets the expectations and wishes of all who are interested in it, and gives evidence of the excellent judgment and taste of the designer, and does credit to the maker. A full description was published in the second number of the ERA.

The makers are turning the suits out as fast as possible, and we anticipate that by the end of the present term all the *Cadets* will be uniformed.

The entire cost of the uniform, including the cap, but exclusive of the various appurtenances of rank, as chevrons, sashes, and shoulder-straps, is less than \$40.

—THE first public exercises of the Philaethian Association of Cornell University, took place Friday evening Dec. 18th. This being the day of our publication, we were unable to give an account of the exercises in our last issue. After music, Mr. D. W. Rhodes, the President of the Association, announced that the first exercises would consist of an oration by O. F. Williams of the Senior class: Subject, "Stamina vs. Impotency." Mr. Williams, with his usual easy and pleasant delivery, proceeded to state—not to prove, but simply to state—that radicalism was stamina, conservatism impotency; radicalism was strength, conservatism weakness; radicalism was a reality, conservatism a mere shadow; radicalism tended to upset every thing, while conservatism served as a check upon such trash proceedings, and therefore conservatism "clogged the wheels of progress." In fact if we understood him correctly, he wished by mere statements to convey the idea that conservatism was the worst element that ever took possession of human society. The Rev. Mr. White says that the ministers are the conservative men of the land. If this be so, and Mr. White usually knows what he is saying, it must follow that the ministers are the "worst elements that ever took possession of human society." A little more connection, a little more logic, a little smaller "maelstrom" of high flown words and badly mixed and high sounding figures, would have added very much to the completeness of the speaker's effort.

The second exercise of the evening consisted of a discussion between R. O. Kellogg for the affirmative and E. E. Quinlan for the negative. The subject was, "Resolved, That a two-third majority of the Supreme Court should be necessary to annul an act of Congress." These gentlemen discussed this subject in a manner that showed considerable research and preparation.

C. F. Hendryx, of the Senior class, delivered an oration on "The Influence of Rome." Mr. Hendryx's effort was the most interesting part of the evening's entertainment.

The exercises of the evening were fitly closed by an oration and appropriate address by D. W. Rhodes, the retiring President of the Society. The music of the evening was furnished by Mrs. Hastings and four young men of Ithaca, which was of the first order and duly appreciated.

—If you want to climb the hills about Ithaca with comparative ease during this slippery time, go to Partenheimer's and have him fix your boot heels.

—PROF. FISKE and his assistants are hard at work getting the Library ready for the use of the students.

—THE *College Courant* is preeminently the first College paper in the country. The fact that it is so, however, is no especial credit to Yale College. College papers in general are conducted by a few students from one of the classes of under-graduates—men wholly without experience and very often without talent. They hold their positions usually for a year, and their editorial duties are secondary and additional to the regular College duties.

As a result these papers are too often made up of feeble echoes, symphonies and refrains of the old orations, essays and doggerels of the crowded editors, or the thoughts of their Professors. Unlike these papers, the *Courant* is the property and enterprise of one man, and that man has no connection with the College as an under-graduate student. To this paper he can devote his whole time and talents. It is not an enterprise he can hand over in a year to other parties and remain unaffected by its success or failure, but one in which he feels a vital interest.

As a result the *Courant* is a success, not only a literary but a pecuniary success. Although it is the organ of Yale College, yet it is a general College paper. Already it has on its list of contributors over two hundred College Presidents and Professors. Our best wishes that it may reach its ideal standard of excellence.

—WITH great pleasure we acknowledge the regular receipt of *The Nation* among our other exchanges.

A careful perusal of *The Nation* is of great profit to all who have any interest in the daily occurrences, in political, social, literary circles. The paper itself makes no provision for subscription in clubs; but we suggest to students who do not feel able to subscribe for it individually, that two or three might unite and subscribe for a single copy in the name of one. The files of this paper will, in a few years, be history. To be convinced of its value, read the following notices:

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Vol. 1.—No. 6.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JANUARY 16, 1869.

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Loud ring your cheers o'er the limpid Cayuga!  
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Help to repeat them, ye wild wooded gorges,  
Precipice hoary, rehearse them again!

Savans the gravest of deep thoughts divest you,  
Thaw out your hearts in their science congealed.  
Tyros in knowledge your striving suspend it,  
Now let the warmth of your souls be unsealed.

Nature shall join in our earnest laudations,  
Multiplied echoes shall roll them along.  
Thunder we forth, then, our warm congratulations,  
Drown ev'n the cataract's roar in our song.

We honor the great one, we honor the worthy;  
The name of whom far distant ages shall tell;  
The son of the people; the noble of nobles;  
The world's benefactor, our EZRA CORNELL.

Hail to the man, whom not riches could alter,  
Neither position nor honor could chill.  
Whole his humanity;—warm his philanthropy,  
Long in esteem live the name of CORNELL.

Let us rejoice in his birth-day returning,  
Oft may we welcome it here he depart,  
Heav'n send him many days; Heav'n send him happiness,  
Hear, Great Jehovah, the prayer of the heart.

Vivat the man true greatness doth honor.  
Vivat the man who such honor doth find,  
Models his life on the type of our Founder;  
"Spends and is spent" for the good of mankind.

## PHYSIOLOGY.

The plan of studying Physiology last term, was, in some respects peculiar, and as the late examination indicates its success, it may be well to consider the points in which it differs from that generally adopted, and to see how far it affects the labor of both teachers and pupils, in order to reach a satisfactory result.

In the first place, the size of the class was greater than that of any class in Physiology, ever assembled within the walls of an American University, excepting, of course, the regular medical schools. Two hundred and fifty students were examined at the end of the course.

But the youth of the students distinguishes this class from that of a medical school; their age ranging from fifteen to thirty, but the vast majority were from sixteen to twenty years old; and whatever might be their age, all were Freshmen, and only nineteen had ever studied Physiology before; and all these students attended twelve recitations per week upon other subjects, in addition to the three lectures upon Physiology. All these facts are to be considered when we come to the result of the examination, and also now in speaking of the method of instruction.

This consisted almost entirely of lectures, illustrated by the manikin, enlarged models of the eye and ear, and a magnificent set of the best French and English colored lithographic diagrams; the value of these is so generally admitted that no more need be said of them, but when it is remembered that lectures are generally regarded as meat for strong men only, and as indigestible for College "babes," and that those studies which Professors prefer to teach by lectures, instead of recitations, are by consequence, thrown into the last two years of the course, although some of them, especially the Natural History branches, would so much enliven the dreary routine of text-book exercises in the regular studies, it is certainly worth considering, whether some change in our ideas is not called for, and indeed, whether the very reverse of the ordinary method ought not to be adopted.

The most devoted believer in Text-Books will admit, that they may be, and often are *misused*; and that other things being equal, the older the student, the better can he *use* a book; and since, excepting in the mathematics, no one can be expected to remember *all* he goes over, and some sort of selection must be made, and further, since in most studies the object is a comprehension of a subject, rather than the memorizing of any one man's statement, it would seem to follow, as a matter of course, that the older and maturer, rather than the younger and less experienced minds, should be entrusted with responsibility, and be expected to exercise the mental powers the more. The advanced students too, are generally able to pursue the studies in which they are especially interested, and from which not even a dry text-book can deter them; while the younger students, who have not yet decided upon their specialties, need to be interested as much as possible in all, so as to enable them better to make their selection. Now, the best text-book ever written is uninviting compared with even a tolerable lecture, provided, of course, the latter is *unwritten* or spoken only from notes.

The course which the above facts suggest, was followed in Physiology. The students were required to use as a book of reference, Hingley and Forman's Physiology and Hygiene; which work by the way, though in many respects admirable and worthy of its authors, does not prove very useful for beginners, partly from the pooriness of the figures, partly from the arrangement of the topics, and the exhibition of the microscopic structure of essential parts before the better known, though less important parts are mentioned, as with the eye and the ear—but chiefly from the very concise and philosophical style, which, while it condenses much information into a small space, and is thus so welcome to an advanced scholar, is apt to confuse the beginner. The lately published, small Physiology of Dr. Dalton appears to be free from these objections.

The total number of exercises was thirty, about twenty-five of these being regular lectures, and the rest examinations of a few students called upon at random to describe organs and their functions, and sometimes to draw upon the blackboard in the presence of the class. A good plan is to hold such an examination periodically upon the subjects of the preceding week or fortnight.

All were required to take notes in the class, and to transcribe them into suitable books, which were occasionally inspected and criticised; and the almost uniform excellence of these notes, taken by students very few of whom had ever tried it before, removes a supposed very great hindrance to lectures for Freshmen.

Free access to the diagrams and models were given to all, and not the slightest injury was done, even to the delicate parts of the internal ear; materials and instruments for the dissection of the smaller mammalia were also supplied to those who desired it. Students were urged to present written questions on various subjects, which were answered at stated times before the class.

So much for the plan of study by which with thirty hours direct instruction, two hundred and fifty students were so far grounded in Human Physiology and Hygiene, that all but thirty-five were able to pass an oral examination in which the majority of the following questions were answered:

1. Use of Saliva; of Gastric juice; of Pancreatic fluid.
2. Structure and uses of the diaphragm.
3. Two kinds of muscular fibre; where found.
4. Two kinds of nerves; functional differences.
5. Microscopic character of blood.
6. Structure, uses and enumeration of glands.

The majority of those who failed in *part*, made up their condition at the beginning of the present term.

A more severe examination was held of twenty-two competitors, for three prizes offered by the President of the University, in which the following questions, written on the black-board at the time, were answered in three hours.

1. All the questions above mentioned.
2. How does nutriment enter the blood?
3. Diagram and description of Portal circulation.
4. Diagram and description of microscopic structure of kidneys.
5. Diagram of cross-section of Fennel.
6. Diagram of eye; longitudinal section; transverse section, seen from in front and from behind.
7. Effects of transverse section of left posterior fourth of spinal cord at the middle of the back.

Several of the competitors answered all these questions correctly; and among these, three, (who, by the way, had never before studied Physiology,) were awarded the prizes. In reaching a decision, the note books of all were compared, as well as their written examination papers.

Some of the note books and papers of the competitors having been submitted to the Professors of Anatomy, and of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical School of Harvard University, their opinion agrees with my own, that the instruction was very successful, and that the questions were such as would be asked of medical students wishing to be graduated.

Of course, many others might be asked involving a more extended acquaintance with the special and surgical anatomy of nerves and blood-vessels, but so far as physiological anatomy is concerned, little more could be desired.

But while this demonstrates the possibility of teaching a Natural Science to beginners solely by means of lectures, any one who attempts to follow this plan must be prepared to work himself, a great deal harder than is required by text-book recitations; instead of the students reciting to him he recites to them; and in so large a class there will always be enough of keenness and ambition to keep him on the stretch; and the preparation for one lecture spoken from notes only, requires far more time and severer labor than the five or six hours of hearing recitations, from the same students,

divided up into as many sections. But the result is a far greater progress in the class, and this, of course, is the object first to be considered.

BURT G. WILDER,

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology

### SHALL LADIES ENTER OUR COLLEGES?

A CRY has come up from Macedonia. The December number of *The University Reporter* contains an article with the above title from the pen of a lady contributor.

Being just a little visionary ourselves, we had nearly decided "come over" before the cry was uttered. It had its desired effect so far as we are concerned; we are with you Macedonian women count on us every time.

After a number of clinching arguments, the writer perorated thusly, (and here let me say, in the words of another, "If you have tears, prepare to shed them now"):

"Let man, then, as he values his own welfare, (no threat intended, we hope,) as he regards the future progress of society, as he would faithfully discharge his duty to the weaker companion committed to his guardianship, watch over the interest of female education and invite woman to share with him in literary pursuits and enjoyments. Let them together explore the depths of ancient learning; together compare mythical mythology of the heathen with the inspired word of God, the poetry and philosophy of the ancients with those of the moderns; together trace the progress of literature from its birth to the present day. Let man, more deliberately persevering in his investigation, lend his aid to woman in the perception of mathematical truths, teaching her the art of reason that she may cease "jumping to conclusions," but may make deductions from reason. Let him introduce her to the temple of science, point out the planets and constellations in the starry heavens, and explain the wonderful principles by which the numberless worlds are sustained, moved and regulated. Woman thus instructed will be fitted for the companionship of enlightened men, walking by his side in the path of knowledge with a listening ear and kindling smile. When the time comes, (and it is not far off) when the same advantages of education will be extended to women as to man, then will the waste places of society be made glad to rejoice; and the intellectual wilderness blossom as the rose. The epicure will leave his banquet for a richer feast, and the bacchanalian his goblet for a more animating draught.

The cup of immortality described in mythological lore could have possessed a diviner flavor than the sparkling flow of soul mingling with soul in the intercourse and companionship which is sanctioned and ordained."

Why, O, why were we not born in later and more favored times? What a picture for the cloistered student waiting so anxiously for this same dual life! Together to explore, to compare, to trace matter what, if only together! Think of it—"Woman thus instructed, walking by his side in the path of knowledge with a listening ear and kindling smile!" Whew! Sir Philip, where now is your "Arcadia?" Sir Thomas, your Utopia, where is it? Ecce answers, (by proxy,) "Where!"

You are right, my fair reformer; let that day come and "The epicure will leave his banquet for a richer feast, and the bacchanalian his goblet for a more animating draught."

And again you are right, "The cup of immortality could not have possessed a diviner flavor than the sparkling flow of soul mingling with the soul, etc. etc."

Not having at our command fitting words with which to express our enthusiasm, we will only add those touching words—

"Together let us sweetly live,  
Together let us die."

—CRITICS.



The following copy of letter sent to President White and Faculty of Cornell University, needs no comments:

THE PRESIDENT AND FACULTY OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY:

Gentlemen—At the regular meeting of the Clerical Association of Ithaca on Monday morning last, it was unanimously resolved to present the following communication to your honorable body:

The members of this Association desire, in a fraternal spirit, and with great respect, to represent to the President and Faculty of Cornell University, that we have from the beginning cherished the best wishes for the prosperity of that Institution, and that all the relations between it and the people of Ithaca, and especially the Evangelical Churches, might be of the most harmonious character.

To this end on our part, we have striven, and intend to strive, so far as we can, to welcome you among us, to co-operate with you in all good works, and to avoid all needless antagonisms, and we have hoped, and still hope, to find a like disposition on your part.

Accordingly, when invitations were sent to nearly all of us to attend the Reception given by you last Thursday evening, we received them with pleasure as an evidence that these feelings and purposes were reciprocated, and all of us who were not providentially hindered, attended the same, intending thereby to give an expression of our cordiality and readiness to initiate an intercourse of mutual friendship and profit. We looked on our invitations as conveying an assurance that nothing would be permitted which could wound our feelings or offend our consciences, and we were greatly surprised when the socialities of the evening, in all other respects pleasant and exceptionable, wound up with a *dance*.

We do not claim, gentlemen, to be the sole guardians of public morality, nor to proscribe rules of social conduct, further than we may be required to do in the discharge of our ministerial and pastoral office, but we *do* deeply regret the occurrence just mentioned, and for the following reasons, which, after mature reflection, we have decided to lay before you.

First. We are all conscientiously opposed to *dancing* and its kindred amusements, believing them to be purely worldly in their characters and inconsistent with christian obligations; hence we are pained when such things are done, and feel that we cannot countenance them by our presence.

Secondly. The standard of all our Churches agrees in condemning such amusements as evil and injurious, and in requiring our members to refrain from them, and we cannot be true Ministers nor faithful Pastors to our people, without doing what we can to oppose them.

Thirdly. While we admit that individual members of our Churches disregard their covenant vows in the practice of these amusements, yet the mass of our several memberships, and of the members of the Evangelical Churches in our land, believe and feel as we do, and would greatly deplore the inauguration of these amusements under the auspices of Cornell University.

Fourthly. The influence of Cornell University we know to be powerful, and we are glad that it is so. We have never wished for either failure or impotence. That influence will be potent either for or against Evangelical Christianity; we have hoped to see it exerted on the side of pure and undefiled religion. If in any way it should be thrown against the interests of vital godliness, it would greatly multiply our difficulties and increase our labors, and become a grief and sorrow of heart to the christian people of our community and State, among whom very many of the best friends of the University are to be found.

Fifthly. Cornell University has among its Trustees, its supporters, and we believe its Faculty, persons identified with the different Evangelical denominations of our country. Its students are also drawn very largely from the same sources. Members of each of our Churches, and one of our own sons, and the sons of our brethren in the ministry, are now in the Institution, and we do not believe it will be right or wise for the officers of the University to permit any practices or teachings which will cause it to lose the confidence and the sympathy of so large a part of the American people.

Gentlemen, we have spoken to you in sincerity and truth, not as enemies but as friends, and trusting that our words may be received as kindly and honestly as they have been uttered, we remain in all the bonds of a common culture, a common welfare, and a common christianity.

Yours, most truly,

WILLIAM WISNER,

S. P. GRAY,

JOHN T. CRIPPEN,

J. N. FOLWELL,

THEODORE F. WHITE.

I am requested in behalf of the Ministerial Association of Ithaca to forward this to the President and Faculty of the Cornell University.

S. P. GRAY,

Sec'y of Clerical Association of Ithaca.

Ithaca, Dec. 23d, 1868.

IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION, Dec. 19.

After some preliminary business, Mr. Behringer, in accordance with a provision of the constitution, proceeded to deliver his valedictory address. Subject: "The Philosophic Spirit of Cornell University; or Spiritual Philosophy vs. Materialism. The subject may be a large one, but surely the Irvings were convinced before the close of the address, both of the appropriateness and the ability of the speaker to handle his subject in a truly philosophical and logical manner. Here is good precedent for future Presidents. With the close of this able address, the President elect, J. A. Rea, after a few extempore remarks, assumed his duties, as President for the coming official term. Then followed the literary exercises, among which might be noticed with propriety, an oration by Mr. Holden, a pithy essay by Mr. Almy, and a good debate by Mr. Dickinson. No business of importance transacted. Association adjourned.

J. A. REA, Pres.

R. TAFT, Rec. Sec.

CORNELL ERA.—We have received the first number of the *Cornell Era* for the present term, which opens the New Year with an entirely new dress and heading, and presents an appearance creditable to the Institution from which it emanates, and the young gentlemen who have the editorial charge of it. The paper is published by ANDRUS, McCHAIN & Co., and we presume the *Elmira Advertiser* will now be contented, and will be willing to recognize the University, even if the Ithaca author of one of its editorials on that subject did fail to secure the result striven for.—*Ithaca Democrat*.

—PROFESSOR HARTT, of Cornell University, has made himself popular in this village. His two lectures to the public on Brazil, and his lecture on Zoology to the members of Howland School have given him an enviable reputation here.—*Union Springs Advertiser*.

—A man and his wife had a severe falling out on East State St., last week; they fell out of a sleigh.

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JANUARY 16, 1869.

EDITORS: S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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"THE CORNELL ERA,"

Draiver 57, Ithaca, N. Y.

— AN article appears in this week's *Journal* entitled, "Student Life at Cascadilla." It is a light, racy, wandering article—a careless mixture of truth and error, science and bosh.

The reference to clog-dances, scrub-races, leap-frog and brogans, is perfectly just, yet it is a notorious fact, that so soothing has been the effect of the military system even in its new and imperfect state, upon the "health vitality" of the students, that no institution in the country ever boasted of greater numbers with better order.

"During the first term, we occasionally heard that the students at Cascadilla were put on short commons; in other words, that they did not get enough to eat. Facts have come to our knowledge of a very different character. The eating department is under the management of Mr. Bailey, who is an accomplished steward of twenty years' experience, and who has never been accustomed to do things by halves. Seconded by the liberality of Mr. Cornell, the establishment has been kept up far beyond its income, and has in reality more the character of a good two dollar-a-day hotel than a four dollar-a-week boarding house. The enormous consumption of provisions, for the number in the building, was during the first term a matter of notoriety."

Where the writer heard that the students "did not get enough to eat," we do not know. We never heard it. The complaint has been, not of quantity, but of quality.

The Reception suppers and Thanksgiving dinners, prove that Mr. Bailey is an accomplished steward, but with all due deference to Mr. Bailey and the *Ithaca Journal*, neither of whom is in all probability to blame, the daily meals prove no such thing.

We know that Mr. Cornell has been obliged to contribute to the support of this department, which of all departments, should be self-sustaining, but this in our opinion only proves mismanagement somewhere, and the *Journal* is greatly in error when it supposes, that even after the extra support of Mr. Cornell, the Cascadilla "has more the character of a good two dollar-a-day hotel, than a four dollar-a-week boarding house." We know that the commons are not under the control of the Faculty. That the Faculty have nothing to do with them; that they were established temporarily until the citizens should be prepared to board students reasonably. We know that they have been of incalculable benefit in regulating and moderating the price of living in town, and we appreciate the kindness and consideration of the authorities in providing such an institution. We know, too, the difficulties that attend the establishment and conduct of such an enormous boarding-house, and have wondered at the completeness and perfection of the preparations for the first meal.

But there has been time for improvement. It is absolute folly to say that a boarding-house for two hundred persons, in a country town like Ithaca, where everything is bought in quantity, cannot be conducted for \$5 81 a week per person, without loss.

We despise a fault-finding, dissatisfied spirit, but we have less consideration for that spirit that for some unknown reason strives to cover up the defects of our boarding-house—which members of the Faculty have been frank enough to confess—such supremely ludicrous expressions as "two dollar-a-day Ho-

Some of our number there are, who would be dissatisfied with anything—whose calling and chief amusements seem to be fault-finding, but the great body of our students, it must be confessed, have appreciated the difficulties under which the institution has been laboring, and have forbore to criticise, and they deserve credit therefor. The Faculty are ready to give them credit, but the *Journal* points to one of our worthy Professors, who "sits daily to his dish of oat-meal porridge, caring little whether it was warm or cold at that," and says—emulate him. Simplicity! simplicity! boys.

We give our full and hearty consent that every member of Faculty should live on oat-meal porridge if he likes, but give us worth of our money. It matters little to us what others do, the fact stares us in the face that we pay \$5 81 a week for what ought to be vastly better board.

— WE ask the attention of our readers, both students and citizens, to the advertising column of this paper. We ask you to deal with those who give us an advertisement, rather than with those who do not. This paper is dependent on the advertisements for the principal part of its support—the subscriptions do not pay a third of the cost of publication. Besides this, our cards of advertisement are select, and represent the best houses in their respective branches of trade in Ithaca. So, by dealing with these houses, you will, as the darkey teamster said when he fed his mules while getting his own dinner, "kill two stones with one bird."

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Jan. 6th, 1869.

*Editors Cornell Era*:—Can we have a Junior Exhibition at the end of this term? There is first-rate material for speakers in the Junior class. Some of the members have spoken very well in exhibitions at other colleges before coming here, and probably will do so again. Will you be so good as to advocate the plan in the ERA? Very Respectfully,

JUNIOR CLASS.

To our classmate's first interrogatory, we answer, we don't know. We haven't been admitted to any particular depth into the confidence of the Faculty, and therefore are not posted in its plans and purposes. A definite answer may probably be had from Professor SPRAGUE.

As to the oratorical powers of the Junior class, there may be material enough, but at present it is decidedly of the "diamond in the rough" sort. Those who have spoken very well at other colleges had better do the same thing again, if they want to talk.

No, we won't be so good as to advocate the plan in the ERA. Any Junior who is eager to spread himself before the people of Ithaca, will send us his reasons for a Junior Ex., we will, of course, publish them. But personally we do not care anything about the matter. It is none of our business, unless we are called upon to exhibit. If we should be, we should exhibit, if not, not.

ERRATA.—In the article on "College Secret Societies," in the last number of the ERA, the following typographical errors occurred: In the first column, twenty-seventh line from the top, read "considered" instead of "demolished;" and in the second column, seventh line from the top, read "of which" instead of "which."

## CORNELIAN NOTES.

A good many men live to be sixty-two years old, but not many men, upon reaching their sixty-second birth-day, can look back to a life adorned by such and so many noble deeds as could, last Monday, the honored giver of that day's reception. He could see, as he recalled the past years, a crowd of generous actions making for himself unnumbered pleasant memories, and making his name a pleasant memory to all men. He could see a stately building, rising up in the heart of the town where he lived, destined to contain such a library as few towns in our land possess—the whole a gift from himself to his fellow townsmen. He could see laid, with much care, and thought, and toil, the substructure of an academic institution which will rival the splendid foundation of Cardinal Woolsey in wealth, and which, even in the first year of its existence, numbers more students than ever gather in the great quadrangle of Christ Church—an institution which owed its origin to his own munificent liberality. The man who has done such things merits the warm congratulations which he received on Monday evening from eight hundred friends—merits to have the sixty-second anniversary of his birth greeted with music, and poetry, and pleasant gifts, and gaiety and good cheer. And yet with such a life behind him, and such a bright, grateful present around him, it was impossible not to reflect that the best part of his career still lies in the future. Think of it! Here is a man who will never cease to live. His birth-days will go on in yearly occurrence forever. A century hence they will be celebrated, as each twelvemonth comes round, as brilliantly as the one which occurred last Monday. Then, as now, men will smile, and women dance, and youth beam over with happiness as often as the 11th of January arrives. Happy is the man who, at the age of sixty-two, can look forward to a thousand birth-day festivals!

—A BOOK should be written on the student-life of all nations—a book which should be to the whole group of civilized countries what Hewitt's "Student-Life in Germany" is to the Teutonic Fatherland. There are many things common to the academic customs of every people, yet each nation presents many striking peculiarities. How different are the cap and gown of Oxford—a long lingering tradition of the monastic character of medieval student life—the jaunty coat and parti-colored cap of Bonn or Heidelberg, and the staid black suit—as nearly fashionable as possible—of the *Quartier Latin*! How different all the wine suppers of Brazenose and Baliol and the *Kneipen* of Leipsic! How different are the boat-races on the Isis, the duels at Goettingen, and the musical processions at Upsal! How different all the habits of the students whose individuality is swallowed up in the life of a great city like Paris, or Berlin, or Vienna, and those of the student whose collegiate career falls within the walls of such comparatively small towns as Halle, and Leyden, and Christiania! The very songs, in which the fresh, full, free spirit of youth finds vent, are as unlike as the Early English and Tudor College of Oxford, the Palladian palaces of Bologna, and the simple, unornamented "nations" of Upsal or Lund. If any music ever interrupts the cloistered quiet of the stately halls of the English Universities, it is sure to be the latest sentimental melody, or the newest negro-minstrel doggerel. The Paris student half chants, half declaims some song of Beranger, or the most popular air of the last opera. The Heidelberger drains his score of tankards of beer, and in the intervals shouts out the ringing strains of *Gaudeamus*, or the bacchanalian stanzas of *Crambambuli*. The northern studiosus, as he sips his arrack punch, joins in Gluntarne—those marvelous trios which contain the very essence of youth and pleasure. Let somebody catch all these traits in one mirror, and

hold it up to the world. Something, too, might be added from the New World, where University life is still so undeveloped. The incomprehensible secret societies, the athletic contests, the gatherings of Alumni, the exhibitions and class-meetings, and commencements of our Colleges, would furnish some few incidents to such a work as we have suggested.

—It is proposed that among the other festivities of Founder's Day next Spring, Mr. Cornell should be invited by the students to plant an oak, with appropriate ceremony, in some prominent portion of the University grounds, to be known as the "Founder's Oak."

—WE would just remind our friends that money is necessary to run the ERA. Those who have not paid their subscriptions, will confer upon us a favor, by yielding "that little amount" immediately.

## PRESENT OFFICERS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS OF CORNELL CADETS.

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NOTE.—The modifications of organization recently made, have been due to the necessity for consolidation, and to bring everything as far as practicable into harmony with the official plan of the military department as originally announced.

—WE cannot help frequently referring to those chimes. They are a continual source of pleasure to all the students. We assemble in Chapel, go to our meals, listening to inspiring music; and at ten o'clock at night we lay aside our books, wrap our dressing gown around us, place our feet upon the hearth, lean back in our big arm chair, and enjoy ten or fifteen minutes of solid pleasure in resting our wearied intellect and listening to the melody of sweet-toned bells.

We have a friend in Missouri. He writes, "I want to come to Ithaca, if for no other reason than to listen to those bells." Such is the desire every where. Travelers desire to stop long enough to hear the chimes; and farmers stop their work, artisans leave their shops and listen, when the sweet melody of those bells is ringing among the distant hills, and echoing through our beautiful valleys.

—SUBSCRIPTIONS taken for the ERA, beginning with any number, and expiring with the corresponding number of Vol. II.

—THE *Amherst Student* thinks the CORNELL ERA a "promising babe"—patronizing.

## MR. CORNELL'S BIRTH-DAY RECEPTION.

The reception at the Cascadilla, on the 11th of January, was a very brilliant and happy affair, notwithstanding the snow-storm that was raging at the time. Hon. Ezra Cornell, in honor of whose 62d birth-day the party was given, with his excellent wife, fair daughters and graceful daughters-in-law appeared, in the magnificent parlor of Cascadilla at 8 P. M. They formed a very interesting and brilliant group, surrounding the honored husband and father, over whose head the frosts of sixty-two winters had passed, leaving undoubted marks of their presence; still time has dealt very kindly with him. He bears his years and honors with grace and dignity, and has the ready smile and kind word for all, be they high or low, rich or poor. May he live and enjoy many happy returns of the day, and see his cherished hopes in regard to the Institution he has so nobly endowed, more than realized.

At half-past nine, President White announced that the prizes awarded at the close of last term, to the three best students of Physiology would then be distributed. Among many good students in this class, there were six who merited honorable mention.

Mr. E. H. Scofield received the first prize of \$50; Mr. W. C. Barrett the second of \$20, and Mr. W. J. Youngs the third of \$10.

The six who had honorable mention were: Messrs. H. C. Colburn, W. D. Scott, W. H. Frost, Fox Holden, S. P. Thomas, J. F. Burdick.

After these were disposed of, President White, in his usual happy manner, announced that another presentation would take place of a very different and novel character. In a few moments a blaze of light illuminated the doorway, and a table was placed before Mr. Cornell, on which was an immense birth-day cake, with the name, "Ezra Cornell," in the centre and sixty-two lighted tapers on the outer rim, forming two rings around it, representing the years that were on that evening numbered.

Prof. Bart G. Wilder, M. D., of the University, made the following graceful address:

MR. CORNELL:

A lady, a friend of yours, a fellow-traveler, and I need hardly add, an admirer, Mrs. Putnam, wishes me to make you this birth-day offering.

A very giant among cakes, it typifies your immense benefactions. White as snow, it is not purer than your purposes.

Full of the good things of this world, may it represent your lot, here and hereafter.

And though the sixty-two tapers now stand for the past of your life, would they were rather the omens of the years to come, in

which you might reap in rest and peace, that which you have sown in toil and strife.

Their flame is surely an emblem of the gratitude which will ever burn in the hearts of all who have known EZRA CORNELL.

Mr. Cornell was taken entirely by surprise, but with his natural ease, made a few happy remarks, one of which seemed to afford Mrs. Cornell, (who sat near him,) considerable amusement, we suppose, a tribute to the ladies in general, and *her* as chief, in his estimation, but we were so unfortunate as not to be near enough to hear his closing words.

Soon after, Hon. J. H. Selkreg, for the Ithaca Calendar Clock Co., presented Mr. Cornell with a fine large clock of their own manufacture. He alluded to an attempt made by an association in Ithaca, some time ago, to establish a library, Mr. Cornell was called upon and gave such as he had—a few books—from one of which, a scientific work, the inventor caught his idea of the clock.

Prof. Wilson received it in an appropriate speech.

At half-past ten the student's dining hall was thrown open for refreshments. It was handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens, and red, white and blue drapery. Very soon, and until 12 P. M., bivalves, turkeys, and all other good things that Steward Bailey and Assistant-Steward Pierce know so well how to provide, disappeared with astonishing rapidity.

Whitlock was there, and that is sufficient to insure good music—and notwithstanding the "ban" that has been laid upon dancing, we noticed several, if not more, who entered into that sinful amusement, seeming to enjoy it, and we could not see that they were in the least demoralized by the operation.

At 2 A. M., the adieux were made; and by 3 o'clock Cascadilla was lost in peaceful slumbers. EGYPT.

—SPEAKING of the prizes offered here for excellence in reporting lectures, the *University Chronicle* says:

"Cornell has plenty of money, and, we believe, it can be spent much more judiciously and effectively than in carrying out such a manifestly objectionable system of prizes as that originated by President White."

Perhaps the astute composer of this sentence would be willing to give President White some instruction in the proper method of conducting a college.

—PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH is to deliver four more lectures on English History this term, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at Room 75, Cascadilla Place.

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## TO THE FOUNDER,

Faculty, and Friends of Cornell University.

It is not the profits of my goods that instigate me to address you upon this occasion but it is the undying gratitude of the hearts that I make happy by furnishing goods to them that are far superior to anything that has been offered in this market before and at prices that defy competition.

I have goods that the sages of old sat up all night and prayed all day for, but never found. Goods that the Rost crucians sought for for centuries, but never found. They are the philosopher's stone that turns all into gold it touches.

I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissonances, the old man could all day, the old woman scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and its all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go whole communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid elements.

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If for Pleasure riding, or going to or from the Cars and Boat, will ask for our new, elegant, easy-riding HACK, under the charge of Joshua Woodruff, they will receive kind attention, and a pleasant drive at a moderate price. Leave orders at the Ithaca Hotel or Livery. Good Horses and Carriages at reasonable rates—rear of the Ithaca Hotel. Please give us a trial. SMITH & WALKER.

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Coatings, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Which we propose to convert into gentee! fitting Garment in order that your DRESS PARADE shall be attractive. Low Prices will be strictly enforced, by order,

C. F. BLOOD, Merchant Tailor.

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We, the undersigned, at the solicitation of many Students and Professors of the Cornell University, have permanently established at no inconsiderable expense a

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and daily stage line, for the benefit of this Institution. As we are connected with the

Merchants' Union and United States Express Companies.

All parcels received by these Companies for the University will receive due attention. Students will confer a favor by leaving their names and number of their rooms at the Express Office. Goods delivered to all parts of the city with care and despatch. Charges reasonable.

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The Faculty and Students of Cornell University are respectfully invited to call at this first class

**Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon,**

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SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING,

and everything connected with the tonsorial art, executed in the most skillful manner. It is our aim to please, and we hope by good work to merit the and receive the patronage of all those who may feel barber-ously inclined. Razors honed and set! Private cups to let. Remember the place, Johnson's Toilet, adjoining the Ithaca Hotel.

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No. 7.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JANUARY 23, 1869.

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## FLOATING.

Daylight is waning,  
Willows are training,  
Over the waters, shadows so long,  
Over the river,  
Echoing rocks quiver  
Back to the singer, notes of his song.

On waters drifting,  
Languidly lifting  
Over the water the white oar's blade,  
Eddies slow whirling,  
Ripples scarce curling,  
Are the soft footprints my light bark made.

Evening winds sighing,  
Swallows home flying,  
Sunset clouds fading their colors bright;  
Stars dimly shining,  
Moon higher climbing,  
Sadly foretell the coming of night.

Shadows dark falling,  
Night birds shrill calling,  
Moon, cloud and star, floating deep in the stream;  
Thunder in the morning,  
Green leaves soft fluttering,  
Dreaming, I float beneath the moon's beam.

Black clouds swift flying,  
Winds louder sighing,  
Moonbeams quick dying on wood and vale;  
White waves wild dashing,  
Surf loudly splashing,  
Down on the wave sweeps storm, cloud and gale.

Forest boughs wailing,  
Lightning white trailing  
Down from the cloud, light woodland and rock;  
Thunders wild crashing,  
Down the glen dashing,  
River and wood re-echo the shock.

Billows high rolling,  
Thunders far tolling,  
Moon shining clear through rift in the cloud;  
Gales distant groning,  
Far eastward roaming,  
Tell the departure of Storm-King proud.

[Ann O. Nymous, of '72.]

## THE HYGIENE OF LIFTING.

For the past ten or twelve years, much time and attention have been paid by those interested in physical culture and the cure of disease, (among them physicians of extensive practice and professional attainments,) to the development of health and strength by graduated and systematic lifting. It was early seen that on the rude and imperfect apparatus for lifting, used in the ordinary gymnasium, a much larger number of muscles were called into play in a uniform, gradual and thorough manner, than by the use of any other apparatus or by any other exercise.

Among the first of these investigators, and probably the best known, is Dr. Geo. B. Winship, of Boston. A puny and diminutive youth, the subject of intense nervousness, headache, indigestion, rush of blood to the head and a weak circulation, he was driven to the cultivation of his "muscle" by the petty tyranny of one of his college mates.—making on one occasion, after unusual abuse, the following declaration to a sympathizing chum: "Wait two years and I promise you, I will either make my tormentor apologize, or give him such a thrashing as he will remember for the rest of his life."

tardy revenge,—but young Winship was as sure as he was slow, and at the end of the two years with broadened shoulders and developed muscles, the young athlete repaid his old enemy and received his apology. In his *Autobiographical Sketches of a Strong Man*, he says:

"The impetus given to my gymnastic education by the little incident I have just related, was continued without abatement through my whole college life. Gradually I obtained the reputation of being the strongest man in my class. I discovered that with every day's development of my strength, there was an increase of my ability to resist and overcome all fleshly ailments, pains and infirmities,—a discovery which subsequent experience has so amply confirmed, that, if I were called upon to condense the proposition which sums it up into a formula, it would be in these words: *Strength is Health.*"

His study of anatomy and physiology, and of ancient statues, The Farnese Hercules, Dying Gladiator, and Quoit-Thrower, together with his own gymnastic experience, convinced him that by lifting alone, could this ideal strength (and health) be attained.

Whilst a student of medicine at Harvard in 1855, he lifted from four to five hundred pounds. In October, 1867, at his Lifting Gymnasium in Boston, he lifted twenty-seven hundred pounds, aiming at three thousand pounds as his goal.

As the Swedish Movement Cure was introduced into the lessons, so LIFTING FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE became a part of the gymnastic instruction.

—An incendiary attempt was made a few nights ago to destroy the Medical College Building department of Hobart College, Geneva. Prof. Towler on going into the College after an absence of some hours, discovered a fire in a corner of one of the lower rooms, but it had not attained sufficient progress to do any damage, and he was enabled easily to extinguish it. A certain party is suspected of this highly criminal act, but proof is not sufficient to arrest.

system, from the numberless ills and suffering induced by dyspepsia, from paralysis of twenty-five years' duration, from nervous and sick head-aches of fifteen years' standing, from pulmonary difficulties of all grades of severity, &c.

Now these recoveries and health-improvements have been obtained not through any inherent virtue in the apparatus itself, but rejecting all medicine as, at least, uncertain, by the recuperative and conservative forces of Nature, aided by muscular exercise and careful habits.

The problem, *How to secure at a minimum expense of mental effort, and of time, a sufficient amount of muscular exertion*, has been solved.

Lifting\* on a suitable apparatus, is the simplest of all exercises; any one who can stand up, bend the knees and straighten them again, may reap from this exercise the fullest benefit. Ten or twelve minutes exercise, once a day is found, after years of experience, to keep the body in good physical condition. This anomalous result is due to the simultaneous use of over four hundred of the five hundred and twenty-seven muscles of the human body.

Says J. P. Gulliver, D. D., President of Knox College, Ill.: "The stimulus it gives to the circulation to the lungs, the stomach, the liver and the other vital organs, is such as to develop, with great rapidity, the power of the physical system. Many who have commenced this practice by lifting three hundred pounds, with the utmost exertion of which they are capable, have increased their lift ten pounds a day, until able to raise eight hundred, and even one thousand pounds with less effort than that required for their first lift."

To conclude, it may safely be asserted that with better knowledge of this subject, the student, the professional man, indeed, all the weak and sedentary of both sexes, will gladly resort to this fountain for health, happiness and longevity. D. R.

\*Steps have already been taken to introduce one of these Health motors to the students and citizens of Ithaca.

LECTURERS PRICES.—Some one has ferreted out the prices charged by many of the principal lecturers, and states them as follows:

Olive Logan, from \$125 to 250; Theodore Tilton, \$125 to \$150; E. P. Whipple, \$75 to \$100; John B. Gough, \$150 to \$300; Col. T. W. Higginson, \$50 to \$75; Prof. E. L. Youmans, Rev. G. H. Hepworth, Henry Nichols, from \$75 to \$100; Gen. Francis L. Lippincott, \$30; Mr. Oscanyan, \$75 to \$100; P. W. Knox, \$50 to \$75; W. P. Cullis, J. O. Miller, \$50; E. H. Chapin, \$100; J. F. Manning, \$60 to \$100; C. H. Brainard, \$25 to \$50; Rev. Francis Vinton, \$100; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., \$100; Bishop Clarke, \$100; Rev. Henry C. Potter, \$50 and expenses; Rufus Adams, \$50; Rev. W. Morley Punshon, \$250 gold; James E. Murdock, \$125 to \$150.

These seem pretty heavy, and some object on principle to giving people such sums for reading over a paper which was prepared last summer during spare moments, and already discoursed before a

First Class Board and Still, "a thing is worth what it will fetch," Guests of the House.

S. L. VOSBURGH, convey the most information, the "big

No. 72 East State Street,

Has just received a large assortment of New Goods, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pins, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, Finger-Rings, Silver and Plated Ware, Castors, Cake Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Goblets, Butter Dishes, Syrup Cups, Pickle Castors, Tea Sets, Sardine Boxes, Pocket Drinking Cups, Receivers &c. A large assortment of Gents' and Ladies' Travelling Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Porte Monnaies, Belt Buckles, Fancy Watch Stands, and a general assortment of goods, which the public are invited to call and examine.

Hat, Cap,

No. 64 East State Street of the two young ladies, who recently graduated with reg at Albion College, Mich., has been appointed Professor

Where you will at all times find a nice selection of Caps, Fur and Robes, at the very lowest cash prices in that College.

OLD FRIENDS.—We had occasion the other day to look over a catalogue of books, in order to make a selection from them for modern use, and our eyes were delighted with the sight of a few volumes that had done good service in times long gone by. They brought up recollections and associations, some pleasant, many of them sad, of days, scenes, and friends long since gone into the past and never to return. There was a *Græca Minora*—in which we and hundreds of others—some of them loved, many of them dead—had prepared for college. Then there was that other Repository of Greek lore, the *Græca Majora*, which contained all the Greek we read, or were expected to read, in our college course. There it is, all in one book; a wise selection, giving on the whole, as we in our old-fashioned notions think, a better idea of the nature, compass and scope of Greek Language and Literature, than our modern courses do, and with the expense to the student of but one volume, instead of as now, a dozen at least during his three or four years of college life. And finally, there was *Pike's Arithmetic*—glorious, profound old Pike—which contained all of Mathematics that a man was then expected to know—a good deal more than many of our modern mathematicians know or care to know. In those old days the man who had mastered Pike, and could do all of his "Miscellaneous Examples," was more of a hero than a General who had won a battle; nay, more than many a modern General who has successfully fought many battles. And it was practical, too; the man who had made his way through that book, was prepared to do all the measuring and calculating that a practical man might have occasion for. But we are old and getting garrulous, and our Boss orders to stop—and we do.

W.

"OLD CONICS."—Years ago, when our college was younger than now, but when the Professors who taught the "young idea," &c., were just as witty as at present, a pleasant little circumstance transpired, which is worthy of record.

A venerable white horse named "Old Conics," from his angular dimensions, had been turned out to die in a field near the college. One day a cunning Sophomore drew a picture of "Old Conics" on the blackboard, labeled him properly, and sat down to see what effect such an "apparition" would have on the Professor of mathematics.

Very soon Prof. Catlin entered the room, and took a quiet survey of the singular drawing. Singling out the guilty Soph., the Professor carelessly remarked: "J., won't you please to take a dry cloth and rub 'Old Conics' down? It is needless to say that the Sophomore never drew any more profiles on the board.—*The Hamilton Campus*.

TOMPKINS COUNTY PAPERS.—We believe that our county is one which does a considerable amount of reading—at least its citizens have every opportunity. Its list of newspapers is as follows:

Ithaca Journal, Citizen and Democrat, The Ithacan, Ithaca Leader, The Cornell Era, Tompkins County Sentinel, The Eclectic Scalpel, Groton Journal, Dryden News.

Of these the first five are published at Ithaca, the next two at Trumansburg, one at Groton, and one at Dryden.

Where the next newspaper enterprise in our county will hail from is hard to determine. Every one of these newspapers claims to be doing well and constantly receiving new subscribers.—*Sentinel*.



Whilst a student of medicine at Harvard in 1855, he lifted from four to five hundred pounds. In October, 1867, at his Lifting Gymnasium in Boston, he lifted twenty-seven hundred and fifty pounds, aiming at three thousand pounds as his ne plus ultra.

As the Swedish Movement Cure grew out of Baron Ling's fencing lessons, so LIFTING FOR HEALTH has grown out of Dr. Winski's gymnastic training. And there is now at Chicago a large establishment under the charge of Drs. Reilly and Quackenbush, where not only the weak, the sedentary, and even the more robust, have become strong and vigorous, but the gravest maladies have been treated, among its five hundred patrons for the past year, with a success truly astonishing. Patients have recovered through this

some hours, discovered a fire in a corner of one of the lower rooms, but it had not attained sufficient progress to do any damage, and he was enabled easily to extinguish it. A certain party is suspected of this highly criminal act, but proof is not sufficient to warrant his arrest.

summer during spare moments, and already  
discouraged before a hundred audiences.  
Still, "a thing is worth what it will  
fetch," and until people are willing  
to be instructed by people of less  
notoriety, for home lectures often  
convey the most information, the "big  
guns" will get their own prices. Most  
of them have other means of support,  
which they could not afford to neglect  
for less money. Michigan.

\* \* \*

--An indignant orator at a political  
meeting in Louisiana, in refuting an  
opponent, thundered: "Mr. Chairman,  
I scorn the allegation, and defy the  
accuser."

--One of the two young ladies, who  
recently graduated with regular de-  
grees at Albion College, Michigan,  
has been appointed professor of  
Mathematics in that College.

## CORNELIAN NOTES.

A LARGE portion of the Catalogue is now in the printer's hands, the remainder will soon be ready for the press. It will probably be issued early in February. The delay has been unavoidable, has arisen from the thousand difficulties incidental to the first number of every publication. It was necessary to arrange the details of each department, to elaborate several courses of study, general and special, and to determine, in fact, the whole organization upon which the Institution is hereafter to rest. The committee of the Faculty having charge of the Catalogue, has bestowed a great amount of labor upon it, and it will doubtless be a model of its class. — At the request of a large number of students, it is probable that the Rev. S. R. Calthrop will be invited to deliver lectures before the University upon physical culture. Mr. Calthrop took very high honors at one of the great English Universities, and is a gentleman not only of high but of broad scholarship. To the neglect of physical training he has given close attention, and treats it in a way admirably adapted to the needs of students. He is, moreover, a genial man, a lively and effective lecturer, and an instructor possessed of characteristics which have gained him a thousand devoted friends during his residence in this country. He thoroughly understands the history and mystery of base-ball, bowling, cricket, gymnastics, and all the other forms of physical exercise. His lecture will come, properly, in the department of Hygiene.

— WITH the opening leaves and budding roses will come lively scenes at Cornell. A considerable number of students may be expected to enter the University at the commencement of the Spring term. Work will be actively resumed upon the buildings and grounds. The farm and garden will begin to assume shape. The busy hum of labor will be heard in the workshops and laboratories. Sporting clubs will be formed, and gymnastic exercise will be arranged in connection with the Military Department. Last and best of all, the lectures of George William Curtis, James Russell Lowell and Theodore W. Dwight, will afford to the members of the University such an intellectual treat as is rarely enjoyed. Many persons of culture, in various parts of the State, have announced their intention of visiting Ithaca during the period of Professor Curtis' lectures, and these outsiders will contribute their share towards the bustling activity which is likely to prevail in the Cornelian precincts during the Spring of 1869.

— THERE ought to be a department at Cornell borrowing some of the features of the one known at German Universities as *Kamer-vissenschaffen*. Its object should be to give a thorough and engaged business training. Such a course might be limited to two years, and include book-keeping, mathematics, political economy, and lectures on the history and laws of commerce, finance, the resources of America, manufacturing industry, and the great principles of agriculture. Our so-called Commercial Colleges are too often in the hands of men far from competent to direct them, and such a course as the above would be exactly adapted to the wants which they have been attempting to supply. Hundreds of American young men, desiring to devote themselves to a life of business, could rejoice at the establishment of a department, where, in the course of two years, they could not only obtain a practical commercial education, but could acquire much of the general culture which residence at a University gives. Our mercantile class is so numerous and so necessary to the prosperity and development of the Nation, that we have no doubt that the University authorities will feel themselves obliged, at no very distant day, to take some such step as we have suggested.

— IN the highest schools abroad the Professors never hear recitations; all their instruction is given through the medium of a lecture. This system is at first both amusing and exasperating to a foreigner. Imagine an American student newly arrived at a foreign University. He is not over familiar with the language spoken at the institution. He enters one of the lecture-rooms, finds an old gentleman sitting perched up in a high box, and is told that this is the Herr Professor—a famous scholar who has written much on some abstruse subject, and has grown gray in the study of scientific mysteries. The Herr Professor has chewed the cud of learning to such an extent that he has very few teeth left, and his voice is consequently thick and thin by turns. The Herr Professor has looked so deep into the hidden recesses of erudition, that his eyesight is nearly wasted away, and he is obliged to keep his visual organs so near his manuscript notes that only the mere summit of his bald head is visible over the margin of the lofty cathedra. The American student takes his seat, and the Herr Professor begins to mumble a rapid string of words—with no pauses like those of Professor Goldwin Smith for the benefit of note-takers—and this, too, in a strange language. About one in a score of his sentences strikes his transatlantic auditor as if it might be intelligible to a native of remarkably good hearing and large experience in phonetics. How many American students at Heidelberg or Gottingen after their first lecture, have debated in moody despair whether it would be better to fly to Paris and indulge in a three months' spree, or to pack up their trunks and buy a ticket to New York by the next steamer. But a few weeks' time generally put affairs in a different aspect, and the despondent Yankee finds himself plunged into all the delights of German student-life, and a close attendant upon the Herr Professor's lecture, taking even fuller notes than the bespectacled and be-scarred studiosi to the manor born who sit around him.

— FOUNDER'S DAY is the fourteenth of April. It is the anniversary of the passage of the act establishing the University, and is the real birth-day of the Institution. It is named in honor of the Founder, who, on that day, saw the basis of the educational establishment he had conceived first firmly laid. Of course the first celebration of Founder's Day will be an occasion of great interest.

THE OPINION OF THE WORLD.—Upon receiving intelligence of the termination of the Williams College war between the Faculty and the students, the *New York World*, after expressing gladness at the result, indulges in the following good advice to the students:

"And when they return to the 'still air of delightful studies,' let them resolve to devote an occasional moment snatched from the loftier branches of intellectual labor to the humble yet respectable mysteries of English syntax. Decidedly the most discreditable feature of this difficulty has been the revelation which it has made of the slovenly way in which students in good standing at a respectable New England College are taught to use the English language."

We are at a loss to determine whether the beautiful compliment contained in this quotation, is intended for the Faculty or students, but we sincerely hope they will be able to decide the matter between themselves without having recourse to another war. Before they fall into difficulty, let them pause and consider—What will the *World* say?—*Courant*.

— JUDGE —, who is between seventy and eighty, speaks pleasantly of the passing away of "the old school gentlemen." Says he: "I was born at the wrong time. When I was a young man, young men were of no account; now I am old, I find old men of no account."

## THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JANUARY 23, 1869.

EDITORS: S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHIROP.

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"THE CORNELL ERA,"

Drawer 57, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A WRITER in the January number of the *New Englander*, in comparing the moral effect at the Military Academy with that of Colleges, remarks:

"Though cadets have not the *abandon* of students, they carry with them a graduation, a punctuality, an accuracy in knowledge, an honesty, a truthfulness which are greatly to be praised. A low, immoral fellow seems at times almost a hero, because he holds to the truth. Said a man who left one of our colleges to enter West Point, 'For some months I was in great fear that I should be caught in a falsehood and dismissed the service. I had got so in the habit of lying.' Said a Professor of one of our leading colleges, some years since, 'It is my opinion that it takes a man several years after graduation, to throw off the lowering influence of the habit of untruthfulness in dealing with instructors, which college standards half sanction.' These exaggerated statements have some truth at their foundation. Two points in which students chiefly sin, are—giving untrue excuses for failure in college duty (the persuading one's self that laziness is sickness) and using unfair helps in the recitation room. Neither of these are possible at West Point. All men who consider themselves unwell report to the surgeon, and, after an examination, are by him excused from duty; and as the recitations are all made at the board, all materials for help, so easy to use at one's seat, must be left behind. On most points, indeed, the power of public opinion is greater at the academy than at college, at least the lines between things allowed and things forbidden are more sharply drawn, and evasive or misleading answers to questions of an officer, answering to another's name in roll-call and the like, are not at all tolerated; the guilty man is reported by one of his own fellows, and with the approbation of the whole corps dismissed the service.

How wonderful the effect which holding the body under control has upon the mind. Take a rough, uncouth fellow, not only clumsy in movement but clownish in manners, let him stay at the Academy a few months and he is transformed, in externals, to a gentleman. Deference and courtesy, so rigidly exacted in daily intercourse with the officers, his superiors, come to be naturally paid to others, and poise and control of body give steadiness and possession of mind, so that he can not only stand and look like a gentleman, but even talk like one. And so everything which is done by a cadet gains greatly from the prompt soldierlike way of performance. Even in the daily recitations, the promptness with which the place is taken at the board, the exactness of the diagram, the attitude on the bench, and the attitude in reciting, are all the reverse of the careless, slouching habit which so often disfigures the demeanor of students."

Many particulars are presented in this extract wherein the Military Academy, in affording an education, has many advantages over the Colleges of the country.

But it probably will not be denied that the good Colleges are in their turn in some respects superior to the Academy. Their requirements of admission are higher, and have cost more time and labor, even for the scientific courses; and in the classical course the requirements are still more extended, and are such as to occupy the candidate two additional years, at least, in steady application.

The length of the courses is the same in the Academy and in the Colleges. Of course, then, those who have the start at the beginning ought to be ahead at the end.

The somewhat humiliating fact that, comparing class and class with any given College in the United States, the students do not maintain their relative positions and their advantage in those things which make up a general education, is undoubtedly due to evils which are known to exist in every College, and are alluded to in the extract above.

But there are respects in which Colleges are superior. College curricula are more extended than the course of study at the Academy. The classics are not studied at all at West Point, and less attention is paid there to Belles Lettres and History than in good Colleges, though the very thorough and complete mathematical course at the Academy may seem to some to be a full equivalent of these.

If a free choice were given, it would be a trying question to determine whether to receive an education at a College like Yale or Harvard, or at West Point. Each has its advantages and its disadvantages, its features desirable and its features undesirable.

That place of education which shall be most sought, most influential, most productive of good, will be the one where all that is valuable of both the Military Academy and the College shall have been collected, and all that is worthless and harmful at both places weeded out and cast aside.

— THE newspapers of Europe, America, and the Sandwich Islands; the great men of all nations, and the good people of Ithaca all unite in the expression of the opinion that Cornell is, and is to be, a "Great University." Does the Class of '69 know it? Do they realize the fact in its fullest significance?

There is something in the nature, or organization of man, that leads him to discover the origin of existing facts or institutions. It is characteristic of the human race to inquire into the childhood of its leaders. It is characteristic of society to regard with interest the history of its great institutions. The histories of men and empires, the histories of customs and features of society, however incomplete or superficial it may be, records at least two events—the birth and death, the beginning and the end.

We have no reason to suppose, the Class of '69 has no reason to suppose, that future generations regarding Cornell in age will not look back at its youth.

Two of the first questions in the primary history of a nation, are "Who were the first inhabitants?" "What great deeds did they perform?"

To the future inquirer into Cornelian lore, will be propounded the questions, What was the first graduating class? What deeds worthy of mention did it perform? The Class of '69 is, and is to make, the answer. To them, after the Founder and Officers, it remains to make the birth and youth of Cornell illustrious.

The class has been strengthened by a recent accession. It must inaugurate the customs of Class-day and Commencement, and make them worthy to be remembered. It must leave behind it some memorial of its existence as a Class. If it can do nothing more or worthier, it must imitate the builders of the Pyramids, and leave a ruin upon the campus or a tree—something that will endure.

Nor are we of '70, and the other classes now in College, without responsibility. As we lead, to a great extent, others will follow. The customs and practices which we inaugurate and observe, others will probably perpetuate. Other institutions have holidays, and anniversaries and practices peculiar to themselves. Can we not institute something new, something worthy of our University and our age?



— The second anniversary of the Cornell Library Association, took place on Thursday evening last at Library Hall. Hon. Ezra Cornell presided. At the time appointed for the commencement of exercises, Mr. Cornell delivered a short address to the Trustees. This was followed by reports from Prof. S. G. Williams, Principal of the Ithaca Academy and Chairman of the Reading-Room Committee, from A. B. Cornell, Esq., Chairman of the Finance Committee, from Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D., Chairman Library Committee, and from Rev. J. N. Folwell, Chairman of the Lecture Committee. Mr. Cornell then announced that the "exercises would be enlivened by a song from the Orpheus Glee Club." This song was composed by F. M. Finch, Esq., of Ithaca. Mr. Finch, although devoting a great part of his time to the profession of the law, nevertheless enjoys a very enviable reputation as a poet, and in the institutions of learning in the land, he stands among the first as a composer of college songs. By the kindness of a member of the "Orpheus Glee Club," we are able to present below to our readers Mr. Finch's poetical production on the 'Chimes,' as an exact copy of the first college song to which Cornell University can lay claim:

*The Chimes.*

To the busy morning light,  
To the slumber of the night,  
To the labor and the lessons of the hour,  
With a ringing, rhythmic tone,  
O'er the lake and valley blown,  
Call the voices, watching, waking, in the tower.

*Chorus*—Cling-clang-clang, the bells are ringing;  
Hope and Help their chiming tell;  
Tired the Cascadilla dell,  
'Neath the arches of "Cornell,"  
Float the melody and music of the bells.

By the water's foam and fall,  
By the chasm castle-wall,  
By the laurel bank and glen of dreaming flower,  
Where the groves are dark and grand,  
Where the pines in column stand,  
Come the voices, mellow voices of the tower.

*Chorus*—Cling-clang-clang, &c.

When the gentle hand that gave,  
Lies beneath the marble grave,  
And the daisies weep with drippings of the shower,  
O, believe me brothers dear,  
In the shadows we shall hear,  
Guiding voices of our angel in the tower.

*Chorus*—Cling-clang-clang, &c.

Not afraid to dare and do,  
Let us arouse ourselves anew,  
With the "Knowledge" that is victory and power,  
And arrayed in every fight,  
On the battle side of right,  
Gather glory for our angel in the tower.

*Chorus*—Cling-clang-clang, &c.

This was followed by an address by Col. H. B. Sprague, Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution in this University. It is seldom that the people of Ithaca have the privilege of enjoying such a rich treat as was furnished them by Prof. Sprague on this occasion. The address was interesting, instructive and well spiced with wit. The frequent and renewed cheers, the almost breathless silence that prevailed throughout that densely crowded hall during the whole of the long address are incontrovertible proofs of Prof. Sprague's powers as an orator. The exercises were again enlivened by a lively, characteristic

college song, from the Orpheus Glee Club. The singers were loudly cheered and called on to repeat. On the motion of Mr. Cornell, a vote of thanks was given to Col. Sprague for his very able and instructive address. Also, on motion of Mr. Spence Spencer a vote of thanks was given to Whitlock's Band, and to the Orpheus Glee Club. The exercises of the evening were fitly closed by music from Whitlock's Band, when the meeting "stood adjourned, subject to the action of the Trustees."

— As we were wending our way up the hill last Tuesday afternoon to attend the lecture of Prof. Goldwin Smith, we beheld a woman deliberately and fearlessly take her seat upon a hand-sleigh, and thence proceed with chain-lightning velocity to the foot of the hill! What we were struck with, and what we admired most, was the coolness, with which the fair, but venturesome one passed through the ordeal; and the look of triumph with which she returned the astonished gaze of the students whom she passed on her way. Question: "Shall ladies enter our Colleges?" Negative, for a "Woman is illly fitted to combat with the world!"

— The Christian Association of Cornell University met on Tuesday evening last, adopted a constitution, and elected the following officers for the present term:

O. F. Williams, President; R. O. Kellogg, Vice-President; J. O'Neil, Recording Secretary; T. J. Hammon, Corresponding Secretary; M. Brokam, Treasurer.

The Association further determined to have two devotional meetings weekly, one immediately preceding the services of Sabbath afternoon, the other on Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock; also regular monthly meeting of a business and social nature.

We hope the students will take an interest and an active part in this movement. The aims and objects of the Association are similar to those of other Christian Associations. Its principles are noble and liberal. They demand no church letter as a certificate of admission to their number; they call upon *all* of moral character and christian benevolence to aid in their christian enterprise. We know, as do the Professors and students generally, that there is a strong moral and religious element here. We also know that the Faculty are doing all in their power to develop this element and promote the cause of true religion among us. We may co-operate with them; let us unite our scattered forces, and enter upon the work; and if thoroughly in earnest, we shall not only successfully refute the charges of irreligion heaped upon us and our Institution by prejudiced men, but we shall also create an influence that will tell upon students assembled here throughout all coming time.

— PROFESSOR WILDER'S LECTURES.—The first of Prof. Wilder's lectures was not very well attended, owing to a severe storm, and the dissipation of the preceding evening.

On Tuesday evening of this week a large number of citizens and students were assembled to hear a continuation of the subject:—"The Silk Spider of North Carolina." Our limited space will not permit a detailed account of the lecture.

Prof. Wilder has the happy faculty of handling a purely scientific subject in a manner exceedingly interesting to a popular audience.

The Professor at his final lecture, on Wednesday evening next, will pass around among the audience specimens illustrative of his subject. We predict a large attendance.

— The profile of Mr. CORNELL upon President White's Berlin chair, was taken from the University seal.

— THE Hamilton Campus has just woke up to the fact that we had an article on said paper some two months ago. It seems to be somewhat obfuscated on certain points. It seems to have an idea that the Sophomore year in the classical course "is skipt." A person leaving another college cannot come here and "skip" any year in the classical, "not much," at least under Prof. Wheeler's entrance examination. But a person may come from a classical college and enter Cornell in any class of the scientific or combined course for which his entrance examination shall show him to be fitted. The requirements for entrance to the classical course in Cornell are as great as in any college in the land; and the examinations, (those who have tried it will testify,) are very searching and thorough. In fact the entrance to any of the courses, and to any of the classes is based upon actual examination, without any regard to any "ticket-of-leave," from any institution.

— THROUGH the carelessness of some one, (neither ourselves nor the printers,) a mistake occurred in the list of officers of Cadets in our last issue. The second line, which was Chas. J. Chatfield, U. S. V. V., Military Assistant, should read Captain Chas. J. Chatfield, U. S. V. V., Military Assistant.

— THE following is the result of the election of officers in the Philalathian Literary Society for the ensuing term: O. F. Williams, President; J. L. Maxwell, Vice President; E. D. Jackson, Treasurer; W. S. Barnard, Secretary; C. F. Hendryx, 1st Critic; C. A. Storke, 2d Critic; P. C. J. DeAngelis, Marshal; W. J. Youngs and W. C. Barrett, Assistant Marshals; C. J. Powers, Supernumerary.

ERRATA.—In the last number of the ERA, (Jan. 16th,) the following errors occurred: Page 1, 17th line from bottom, for Hugley and Forman, read Huxley and Youman. Page 2, 28th line from bottom, for Fenner read Femur. Page 6, 4th paragraph, for W. H. Frost read F. W. Frost.

— EIGHT school teachers in Kosciusko Co., Ind., examined within the past few days could not correctly spell Louisiana.—*Etc.*

That word is said to have caused some embarrassment, if in this case embarrassment were possible, in a place not so far off as Kosciusko Co., Ind.

— FRANK W. CLARK, B. S., has been appointed First Assistant of Professor Crafts in Chemistry. He is a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard.

— PROF. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D., non-resident Professor of Constitutional Law, is expected to deliver a course of lectures before the University, some time during the present term on the Constitution of the United States.

"The four Companies in Cascadilla Place have been consolidated in one, with Rhodes and Williams as Captains."—*Ithacan*.  
Bright man, that military editor of the *Ithacan*.

— WE intended some time ago to notice the enlargement of the *Ithaca Journal*. If they should enlarge it sufficiently to admit of more column of University news it might be an improvement. This, however, is emphatically "a matter of opinion."

— PROFESSOR WATSON has discovered nine planets.

— COL. H. B. SPRAGUE had a good audience last evening in the Second Congregational Church. He was introduced at the house appointed by Rev. Mr. Whittlesey, and entered immediately upon narrative of his experience in getting into rebel prisons, and of his life while in them. He was captured with about 70 men of his regiment, (the 13th,) at the battle of Winchester, and was successively imprisoned in Libby, Salisbury, Danville, and last at Richmond again. He suffered the hardships of forced marches, without food and of stifling transportation in crowded freight cars. He was half frozen in fireless, furnitureless rooms, and half destroyed by pestilence of dirt and vermin. And he saw worse happen to others, than private soldiers, than he experienced. The story of all this he told not horribly dwelling on sickly details, but lightly as men will who know the reality cannot be equalled by words. With delicate humor he detailed the incidents of prison-life. The success of Union captives in outwitting rebel officers, was as funny as the tricks of sharp school-boy plays on his master. The sad pathetic heroism of those men who wasted away and perished rather than renounce their allegiance, was told with touching effect. Col. Sprague concluded by an eloquent tribute to those brave men who gave their lives for their country, not in the rush and glory of battle, but in the quiet tortures of death by starvation and cold.

The lecture, though nearly two hours long, was listened throughout with close attention. There were a number of the old officers of the 13th C. V. in the house who came from New Britain for the purpose of hearing their old colonel.

May it be our good fortune to hear the talented Professor and ex colonel again soon. His finished style would be very pleasing on some subject more nearly connected with his present pursuits.—*Waterbury (Conn.) Union*.

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I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and it is all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go who's communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid elements.

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Vol. 1.—No. 8.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JANUARY 30, 1869.

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## OXFORD.

*A Synopsis of Professor Goldwin Smith's Lecture Monday Evening, January 28th.*

The Professor began by contrasting the Constitution of Oxford and Cambridge with that of American Universities. In America each College was a separate University, with the power of granting degrees. Oxford and Cambridge were federations of Colleges. At Oxford there were nineteen Colleges, and five Halls, or smaller Colleges, federated into one University. The University legislated for all the Colleges, held the examinations, granted degrees, managed the police of the streets. Each College had a government and estates of its own, a body of instructors of its own, and was supreme in discipline with matters within its own walls. The lecturer then explained the Constitution of the University, the governing body of which was a convocation consisting of all those who had taken the degree of Master of Arts, and had kept their names upon the books and continued to pay the annual fees. The great majority of these being clergymen, the University was under the influence of that order who governed its legislation. The chief officers of the University were the Chancellor, who, the Tory party being predominant in the convocation by which he was elected, was generally the head of the Tory party. He did not reside or take an active part in the government; his representative was the Vice Chancellor, who was assisted by two proctors and four pro-proctors as administrators of discipline. The Vice Chancellorship went round the heads of Colleges in rotation.

The Professor then explained the mode of legislation. Every measure initiating with an elective council, being next laid before the congregation, an assembly of the resident Masters of Arts recently instituted by an act of Parliament, and finally before a convocation. The amount of the University revenues the lecturer said it was difficult to estimate, but the sum total of the funds administered by it appear to approach half a million dollars a year. He then explained the mode of instruction. The superior instruction was given in the form of lectures by the Professors of the University, the recitations were conducted by the tutors of Colleges; besides these, there were private tutors who prepared individual candidates for the examinations. He then explained the system of examinations, which during the earlier half of the course were classics and mathematics alone, in the later half of the course an option was given between four schools. 1. *Literae Humanae*, including classics, ancient history and philosophy. 2. Mathematics. 3. Law, modern history and political economy. 4. Natural science; honours being given in all the schools as well as for the previous course of classics and mathematics.

He then explained the constitution of the several Colleges. Each College having a head elected by the fellows, a body of fellows elected by the head and fellows, but strictly by competitive examination; the scholars and under-graduate members of the foundation elected by the head and fellows, also by examination. Besides these, there were the commoners, who boarded in the College but were not on the foundation.

The governing body consisted of the head and fellows. The value of fellowships varied from \$450 to \$1000 a year in the different Colleges. Some of the fellows were College tutors, others held no office but were expected to continue their studies generally or professionally. The fellowship was forfeited on marriage, on accession to a certain amount of property. The aggregate incomes of the Colleges probably amounted to about one million dollars a year, but the size of the estates of different Colleges varied very much.

The whole number of students resident was about fifteen hundred; besides these there were probably about one hundred and fifty persons employed in University or College instruction, as professors, tutors, or private tutors and other residents, making up the number of resident graduates to about three hundred.

Till lately the University was confined to members of the State Episcopal Church; the test was subscription to the thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, the absurdity of which and its injurious effects on the conscience, the lecturer illustrated. This restriction had been removed as regarded entrance and the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but the higher degrees, the professorships and the fellowships were still confined to members of the State Church, and a struggle to throw them open to other denominations was still going on. The lecturer said that without disrespect to the clerical order, he could not help expressing his conviction that clerical ascendancy in the Universities had been one of the causes of the prevalence of extreme skepticism. The State church had made the church political without making the State religious, and in the same way clerical ascendancy in the Universities had failed to make science submissive to religion, but it had succeeded in making religion odious to science. Till recently every student was obliged to be a member of one of the Colleges, which required the student to reside within their walls. This restriction had now been repealed so that any one might enter as a member of the University without entering at a College, and live in lodgings in the town under certain rules. This information might be useful to any American gentleman who had thought of studying at Oxford, because he could now enter the University at any time without delay, whereas before he was obliged to wait until there was room for him in one of the Colleges, the best of which always had their books filled several years in advance.

The Universities were represented in Parliament, which was an anomaly in the Constitution introduced by King James the First. The fact was it mixed them up in politics, and brought them into collision with the great body of the nation. The Tory clerical party who predominated in convocation had rejected, first Sir Robert Peel, then Gladstone, and lately Sir Roundell Palmer.

It was noted as an omen, that on the day of Mr. Gladstone's rejection, the Bible fell out of the hand of the statue of King James the First in the quadrangle of the Bodleian Library and was dashed to pieces on the ground; and certainly from the day of Mr. Gladstone's rejection might be dated his decided liberalism and his proposal to disestablish the Irish Church—a measure, whether intended or not, that would be the beginning of a general church disestablishment.

The lecturer then proceeded to describe the situation of Oxford, and taking his stand in imagination on the top of the University Theatre as a central point of view, depicted the surrounding scenery, the city, and the University itself lying beneath with its great galaxy of mediæval buildings interspersed with gardens, avenues and walks. He noticed the first building belonging to the University, the Theatre where the commemorations were held, the Bodleian and Radcliffe Libraries, the Convocation House, the University Church, the University Press, the Museum, and other institutions belonging to the University, with the objects contained in, and the historical reminiscences and associations connected with each of them. He then proceeded to the Colleges in their order, taking the Merton first as the oldest complete College, though not the oldest foundation, and explained the nature and constitution of the Mediæval College as typified in the building and statues of Merton.

He mentioned the different points of interest, historical and architectural, connected with each of the Colleges in turn.

When he had completed the enumeration, finding that the lecture had exceeded the usual time, he put it to his audience whether they would like to hear the history of the University, and some facts respecting the life and habits of the different classes of its members on another evening, and as they assented, he announced a second lecture which will be given at 8 o'clock on Monday evening next.

#### CORNELIAN NOTES.

THE difference between the two highest grades of schools is exemplified by the dissimilar origin and chymology of the names which they bear. Among the ancients a college or *collegium*, was simply a collection of persons drawn together for a common purpose, or in the execution of a common office. Thus, the Romans talked about a *collegium prætorum* and a *collegium quæstorum*, and we even read of a *collegium fabrorum* and a *collegium mercatorum*, that is, college of smiths and merchants. It is noteworthy that Cicero has a phrase which, if our institution were college, would exactly represent it, namely, *Collegium Corneliorum*, or the "College of Cornelians." We still use the word in its classical sense, when we speak of the "College of Cardinals," or the "College of Electors." In the middle ages students flocked to Paris and Oxford in such numbers that they could not be accommodated in the existing monasteries and other buildings. For the sake of cheap living, and the convenience of union, they were formed into clubs, each one of which was styled a *collegium*. In process of time these clubs were provided with buildings, and these, too, were called *collegia* or colleges. Finally, when the University system was developed, for the sake of a systematic sub-division, these colleges were considered as the lesser parts of the great whole—the University. But in the outset, the *collegium* did not absolutely include the idea of instruction, nor were instruction a necessary feature of it. The word "College," then, in connection with institutions of learning, signified primarily a students' club, and was also used to designate the edifice in which the club lived; and secondarily, the fifth, or tenth, or twentieth, or any other fraction of the University. The word *Universitas* means "the whole." About the beginning of the thirteenth century, the schools at such places as Paris and Bologna, were united into one incorporated whole, where the whole scope of sciences as then known, was taught, and the new institution thus created, took the name of *Universitas Doctorum et Scholarum*, or *Universitas Literarum*. A University, therefore, may be defined either as a place where there is a University of learning and instruction, or as an aggregation of lesser schools and

colleges. In the United States we have succeeded in confounding the two terms almost beyond hope of ever again resolving them in to their proper signification. Thus, we have in our own neighborhood Hamilton College and Madison University—institutions as like as two peas, while in New York city the anomaly is still greater, New York University being very small potatoes beside Columbia College, the less being in this case, greater than the greater. The founders of our earliest high schools seem to be responsible for our blunder in the nomenclature of educational institutions. This may be, however, assuming too much. It is possible that those who laid the foundation of Harvard, and Yale, and William and Mary, may have expected that other colleges would grow up around the one which they called into existence—that then the group would assume the united title of a University, and that then their colleges would ultimately become, what their title imply, parts of larger institutions.

—WHAT shall be the University color? Why not the bright red of the Cornelian? This precious stone, sometimes spelt *Cornelian*, sometimes *Carnelian*, but always pronounced in accordance with the former orthography, is of a very clear and beautiful tint, and nothing could be more appropriate than its adoption as the badge of the University. It could be worn, not only in the shape of rosettes and ribbons, but in that of rings and brooches, since cornelians are to be found set in those forms at every jeweller's. Cornelian hues then for the Cornelian University!

—WE occasionally see a student somewhat advanced in years in our American colleges. But such cases are rare when compared with those which occur at foreign schools. It is not uncommon in German Universities to meet men attending lectures, who have reached the age of thirty and thirty-five, and a residence within the academic walls of six, or seven, or eight years, is by no means unusual. The most remarkable instance of this kind, which has fallen under our observation, occurred in Sweden. In 1855, there died at the University of Upsal, a student who was born in 1790, and who entered the institution in 1811. During the first years of his attendance he had endeavored in vain to take the highest honors at the *Promotions*—a ceremony somewhat like our Commencements, but taking place only every three years. At length he became so wedded to a student's life that he was unable to be happy in any other state of existence, and so he remained until his death a member of the University, his name, with the dates of his birth and admission, appearing regularly, like those of the other students in the yearly catalogue. The fact that he was the oldest studying member of a University in Europe, gave him, in his last years, quite an extended reputation, and his funeral was attended by delegations from all the great schools of Northern Europe.

—A MARINE curiosity just presented to the Connecticut Historical Society, is the work of a shell-fish from the Phillippine Islands. It is a shelter for the little creature, fifteen inches long and from three-quarters to one and a half inch in diameter, shaped like a cornucopia, and resembling a delicate fabric of lace-work wrought from asbestos, or spun glass.

—THE students at the College Dormitory at Lexington, Ky., use one hundred and ten gallons of sweet milk per week, or five thousand seven hundred and twenty gallons a year, and the annual cost is \$1,430.

—EIGHT or ten students of Shurtleff College, at Upper Altoon, Ill., were arrested a few days ago, for "hazing" a new student by the name of Johnson.

## THE UNIVERSITY CHIMES.

## EDITORS CORNELL ERA:

As many inquiries are constantly being made concerning the University Chimes, the player has thought it proper to supply a few facts regarding them, which, it is hoped, will dispel any misapprehension as to their compass, and the character of the pieces to which they are adapted.

The bells, nine in number, are graduated to the key of G, the extra bell being F. natural, by which pieces written in C. may be played. The weight of the largest bell is 1780 lbs., and that of the smallest 231 lbs. Total weight of nine bells is 6426 lbs.

On them is inscribed the poem by Tennyson entitled "The Dying Year." The following is the verse inscribed on the large bell:

"Ring in the valiant man and free,  
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;  
Ring out the darkness of the land;  
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

It will be seen that no piece can be played which cannot be written in G. or C., and without accidentals. If a piece runs below G., the octave must be struck, which somewhat impairs the effect.

Pieces like the following are best suited to the chimes, viz: Hail Columbia, Star-Spangled Banner, Home, Sweet Home, Home Again, Gaily the Troubadour, Evening Bells, Alma Mater, Hungarian Waltz, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching, White Cockade, Old Hundred, Shirland, and Sweet Hour of Prayer. Probably the last named can be produced with more expression than any other. As from five to twenty pieces are played each time, it will be seen that, without repetition, the fullest collection of music adapted to the bells would soon be exhausted. Your correspondent received four large collections a few days since, in which not half-a-dozen pieces suitable for the bells can be found. On such a chime, it is believed, a good piece will never wear out.

The chimes can be heard to the distance of three or four miles on the hills surrounding Ithaca; along the shore of the Cayuga they can be heard five miles away.

The calls are as follows, viz: Reveille at 6 A. M.; Breakfast, 6:45; Chapel, 7:45; Recitation calls at 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 and 12:15; Dinner, 1:15, P. M.; Drill, 4; Supper at 6; Tattoo, 9:30, and Taps at 10. The chimes are only played at Reveille, Chapel Call, Dinner, Drill call, and Tattoo.

At some future time your correspondent may furnish your readers a sketch of the history of bells. J. O'N.

## UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

[From the proof-sheets of the forth-coming Catalogue.]

THE first term of the year 1869-70, will begin on Wednesday, September 15th, 1869, and will continue fourteen weeks, ending Wednesday, December 22d.

The second term will begin on Wednesday, January 5th, 1870, and will continue twelve weeks, ending on the 30th of March.

The third term will begin on Wednesday, April 6th, and continue twelve weeks, ending on Commencement Day, Thursday, June 30th, 1870.

## REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

For any of the courses the students must be at least fifteen years of age; of good moral character, and possessed of such physical health and strength as will enable them to pursue with satisfactory success, the studies of the course they propose to enter.

All candidates for admission to the University, in any of its Departments, must pass a satisfactory examination in

*Geography; English Grammar, including Orthography and Syntax; in Arithmetic; in Algebra to Quadratics; and in six books of Geometry.*

For the Classical Course, they must be prepared, in addition to the above, in

*Latin, the Grammar, including Prosody; Latin Composition; the whole of McClintock's First Latin Book, or Fifty Exercises in Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; the whole of Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War; the whole of Virgil's Æneid, Fricke's edition; Cicero's Select Orations, Johnson's edition; Roman History, the first half of Smith's Smaller History.*

*Greek: Kendrick's Greek Ollendorff; the Etymology of Hadley's Greek Grammar; one book of Homer's Iliad; three books Xenophon's Anabasis, or Jacob's, Felton's, Colton's, or Owen's Greek Reader; Greek History, the first ten chapters of Smith's Smaller History.*

Equivalents to the foregoing will be accepted.

For the Combined Course the requisites are the same as for the classical, except the Greek.

An acquaintance with some good elementary Treatise on Physiology is earnestly recommended for those who offer themselves for admission to the class entering September, 1869, and will probably be required as a condition of admission after 1869.

The following text-books are recommended: Dalton's Physiology and Hygiene; Jarvis' do.; Huxley's and Youman's do., omitting Chaps. XI and XX; Cutter's Anatomy and Physiology; Hooker's do.

## TIMES AND CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

There will be an examination of candidates for admission on Monday and Tuesday, June 28th and 29th, in Military Hall, and again in the same place on Monday and Tuesday preceding the beginning of the Fall Term, September 15th, 1869.

Students must pay one term's tuition in advance, and if they room in the University Buildings, they must also pay their room-rent, board, etc., to the end of the month.

In view of the great number of applications for admission, which have been made during term-time, the University wish to have it distinctly understood that they will not feel obliged to examine and admit students at any other times than those already mentioned; nor will they, without special reason, consent to examine and admit students at any other.

—THE Irving Literary Association have recently received their constitution and by-laws from the hands of Prof. Jas. M. Gibbs, of Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College, at Kingston Pa. Last Fall while this Association was yet in the embryo, Mr. Gibbs visited "Cornell," and catching its characteristic spirit of generosity kindly offered to engross the above constitution and by-laws in the new book designed for them. This he has done, and that too, in a manner proving conclusively that he is master of his profession. R.

—THE formal separation of the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston from Bates College took place on Thursday. The new Seminary building, Nichols Hall, cost \$20,000, and the institution has a permanent fund of \$20,000. Bates College has property to the value of about a quarter of a million dollars, its permanent fund being nearly \$90,000, with a prospect of more. Both institutions are prosperous.



## THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JANUARY 30, 1869.

EDITORS:  
S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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— A FEW weeks ago, the *Ithaca Journal* published an article entitled, "Student Life at Cascadilla." If the statements in that article had been altogether true, the source of the article, outside of the *Journal* office, was such as to render the article itself an insult to the students of Cornell University.

In so far as that article related to the mess-room at Cascadilla, it was prepared for the purpose of pre-occupying the mind of the public, and thus, as far as possible of warding off the effect of an exposure of the wretched mismanagement of the Cascadilla commons. The statement that at the time that article was published the commons' table had "more the character of a good two-dollar-a-day hotel than a four-dollar-a-week boarding-house," would render questionable the judgment of a sensible man, and impeach the veracity of an honorable one.

We agree with the *Ithacan* that "a good deal of bad taste has been shown in this public discussion of the University tables." But the *Ithacan* will bear us witness that we did not open it, and somebody else will bear us witness that we shall not close it, so long as it is made the source of contemptible slurs at the students. The *Journal* opened the ball by the publication of some stuff written by an appendage of the University, reiterated its statements, and then crawled into its hole by saying that the discussion is, on its part, "closed." But in the next issue it puts forth, half apologetically, to be sure, a recapitulation of the matter in a letter from Mr. Bailey; of which letter more anon.

We sincerely deprecate this discussion, but we are now compelled to do justice all around, so far as in us lies. We find no fault with the commons' table now. There has been a vast change. The table is good enough at present. Somebody's shoulder has been placed against the wheel, and a revolution has been effected by force. There is a power somewhere, and that power has been exercised with most excellent results. Where that power lies, upon whom it has been exerted, we do not claim to know. We know what the exercise of it has produced, and that is enough for us. All the talk about somebody's ability in the practice of his calling amounts to nothing. Wait until it is denied, before you vaunt it. But do not try to make anybody think that because a person possesses ability in his vocation, he necessarily acts up to the full measure of his ability in the performance of his obligations. There is a difference between ability and intent. We are enjoying now some of the benefits of a stimulated ability, and we appreciate it.

As we have said, there has been a vast change for the better in the board furnished at the Cascadilla commons' table. Anybody who will deny that, is a fool. The fact of a vast change for the better, proves that there was a vast room for improvement. There

is the matter in a nut-shell, and, O thou, who "throwest into the *Journal's* basket, cold pieces from Cascadilla," crack it!

We copy from the *Journal* Mr. Bailey's letter entire. It is worth reading, for it gives an insight into the hotel business, and possibly furnishes a key to the source, to the very origin, the underlying, hidden cause, of this whole matter. Here we have it:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL:

Sirs—My attention having been called to an article in the *Ithacan*, endorsing the charge of mismanagement at Cascadilla Place, on the ground that the Ithaca Hotel makes boarding pay at five dollars per week, I beg leave to say, that I happen to have a bill from Col. Welch, to the amount of one hundred dollars or so, charging two dollars a day, for myself and help, every day of our stay at his house; and I did not think the charge unreasonable. He may take boarders at five dollars per week, for aught I know, but no one, excepting an ignoramus in hotel matters, could imagine that hotels profit by them. It is their transient business, their bars, and other things that keep them up. Questions of good taste must occasionally give way to economy and necessity. Our difficulties at Cascadilla are precisely as stated by you; that we have the expense and table of a two-dollar house, with none of its extra sources of income; and that a few of our boarders have thought rather more of their eating than of their studies. Yours Respectfully,

JAMES A. BAILEY, Steward.

On the 13th of October, 1868, the Superintendent of Cornell University issued to the students a circular, in which occurs the following paragraph:

"As the sums are advanced by the University for the accommodation and comfort of its inmates, without any intention or desire of profit, students will be required to keep their rooms and furniture in good condition, for which each occupant will be held responsible."

We ask particular attention to the words which we have italicized in this paragraph. Since Mr. Bailey has seen fit to use the word "profit," under his own signature in this matter, some talk about "profit" may not be irrelevant.

But first, one item. Mr. Bailey says that the *Ithacan* endorses the charge of mismanagement at Cascadilla Place. How did the *Ithacan* know anything about this charge? How did this charge become public? Through an addle-headed attempt in the *Journal* to insult the students into silence; through a blunder caused by the knowledge of the wrong, and by the supposed necessity and practicability of an attempt to smother complaint. We don't say that Mr. Bailey produced the incubration entitled "Student Life at Cascadilla." Not at all. We know that he did not. But somebody did. Who? We know. Yes, we know, and we confess to being a little ashamed at having become involved in a controversy with him, but as the thing is, we see no other way than to lift him up to a level with us, let him remain there till the end, and then drop him back to his proper place.

Now about the "profit." The Superintendent of the University declares that no profit is sought or desired, the Founder of the University liberally supplies every deficit, but an employee of the University tries to justify that which is not justifiable, (as late events have shown,) by talking about "making boarding pay," and how hotels may gain "profit." What legitimate interest could Mr. Bailey have in any profit or loss in connection with the commons of Cornell University?

"Questions of good taste must occasionally give way to economy and necessity," says Mr. Bailey. We presume that that is the principle upon which certain things in the mess-room have been done, which for the reputation of somebody we forbear to put in print; and somebody ought to thank us.

"Precisely as stated by you," says Mr. Bailey, "a few of our



rders have thought more of their eating than of their studies." Now, Mr. Bailey, without stopping at present to argue the truth or falsity of your statement, we wish to remind you of the fact, that what the students do, is none of your business, and your remark is a piece of unwarrantable insolence.

With these remarks, this discussion is closed, (unless it should be renewed again.)

— PROF. JOHN BASCOM, of Williams' College, has lately published in the *Courant* two articles in support of the marking system. The articles were put forth with a view to raising a general discussion of the subject of marking in colleges, they can scarcely be said to have proved success. So far as we have observed, they have elicited no reply, but have been received with entire indifference.

Prof. Bascom takes a very decided stand in favor of marking, on the ground that there is an "absence among college students of a deep-seated, general, and sufficient love of knowledge," that "excessive incentives" to study "are required," and are furnished by practicable means except the marking system; that marking is good, but no marking is worse.

He recognizes no alternative except expulsion, and condemns marking as "harsh, unkind and unwise," because it "deprives a young man of the opportunity of education, before every legitimate motive has been brought to bear upon him to induce him to improve it."

In his second article, Prof. Bascom contends for "the morality of marks;" and declares that the system "is possessed of a sound, vigorating, moral life, and is fitted to impart a faithful and noble discipline to those under its influence, and urges constant and conscientious effort, not extravagant, but sober and proportionate exertion." "If manhood finds its measure in the firmness and thoroughness of the industry it can institute, in the settled, dignified purpose it can shape, then is a marking system a defence of manhood, and not an attack thereon." "The soundness of moral discipline, the vertebrae of it, are found in law, in momentary, scrupulous obedience, wrought by pleasant habit into spontaneity of the will." The morality of marks is further demonstrated by the statement that "college records interfere with floating on a sunny sea, buoyed up with wind-bags inflated with self-esteem."

"Marks also are at war with that morbid sensibility, with which many may often sympathize, but which is nevertheless a feeling unfit for the rugged contact and harsh exposure of life." "A suppling, pany tenderness, fearful of all contact and concussion, is manly, and the manhood that is always seeking shelter, and flying to covert, is somewhat roughly approached by a marking system."

"It is, in addition to the mortification of making a poor recitation, let the student be dosed with the 'stimulus of honor and shame,' as applied by figures set down according to the whims of the pepsia, until a degree of toughness of feeling not quite equalling the inclination of the pochydeum," is obtained, so that graduates may be at once fully prepared to buffet the boisterous and heaving waves of a cold and heartless world, &c.

— *the Italics are ours.*

— PROF. SMITH, at his lecture on Tuesday afternoon, gave notice that his course would not be closed at the time previously announced, but would be continued indefinitely.

— THE Harmonia Club will hold their next meeting at Casca, Tuesday Eve., Feb. 2.

— PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, in his lecture on Oxford, describing Christ Church, the college at which the Prince of Wales was a student, said: "I am not a denizen of the Court, and I can speak of the character of the Prince of Wales only so far as it was displayed during his residence as a student at the University. Oxford has nothing but good to report of him. While he was with us, his conduct in every respect was excellent, while his manners were popular and attractive. Of the stories now in circulation about him, I know nothing. I only know that royalty is placed under sore disadvantages and temptations, by being deprived of the blessings of equal friendship and other influences that are the props of virtue in private men; and moreover, that none are so apt to circulate malignant gossip about royalty as those who are most servile in bending the knee to it."

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Are you not willing to publish regularly reports of the meetings of the Literary Societies? Q. '72.

If the critics of the various literary societies in College will hand us reports of their meetings we shall not only be willing but glad to publish them.

It is not only our desire, but it is manifestly for our interest, to publish items of interest to the students. That such reports are interesting to those who are favorably spoken of we are well aware. It is a pleasure to any one, especially to a Freshman, to see his name in print. Not the most uninteresting portion of the first Era to us was that containing the editors' names; and even now, in looking over a new issue, we pause—very carelessly, you would never notice it—at the same portion.

But, aside from the personal gratification that such reports, or criticisms, may afford, if they be just their publicity will tend to stimulate the participants in the literary exercises to prepare and acquit themselves well. Therefore we repeat, we should be glad to publish them.

— A TRAVELLER visiting the University accidentally finding himself in Room H, during Prof. Fiske's German recitation would be at loss to determine whether this were a German or an English University. English faces, but terribly German brogues!

The way in which the boys take to the language is surprising! Lessons given out in German, recited in German, conversations conducted in German. Everything German! Now and then an English word slips in, but it is looked upon as an intruder.

Prof. Fiske enters upon his duties with a zeal which shows his heart is in the work. He has already won the respect and esteem of all with whom he is associated.

— WE are constantly receiving letters asking the price of board in Ithaca. Prices run as follows: Board at the University, including room-rent, coal and lights, \$5 81 per week. Board in Ithaca from \$4 to \$7, including room-rent and fuel. Table board can be procured with clubs already formed at prices ranging from \$2 to \$3.

— ON Wednesday, Prof. Blake bade farewell to his classes for a time. Ill health in his family has compelled him to ask leave of absence for six months. His classes are unanimous in their expressions of sincere regret at the necessity of his going away, and trust that he may speedily return, when they will receive him with a cordial welcome.

— CLASS politics in '71 are rather tepid, so to speak.

— THE following is a list of our exchanges: The Nation, Atlantic, College Courant, Harper's Weekly, University Chronicle, The Advocate, The Vidette, The Madisonensis, Amherst Student, The Trinity Tablet, The College Argus, The College Standard, The Hamilton Campus, The McKendree Repository, The College Mercury, The College Courier, The University Reporter, Yale Literary Magazine, The Ionian, The Brunonian, The University Magazine, The Ithacan, Ithaca Democrat, Ithaca Journal, The Republican and Democrat, Tompkins County Sentinel, Union Springs Advertiser, Elmira Gazette, Elmira Advertiser, Fredonia Censor, Western Collegian, American Agriculturist.

— IT is with especial pride that we announce the fact that Prof. Evans has commenced a class in *Homographies or Quaternions*. We doubt if any attempt has been made before to introduce this latest and most beautiful branch of the mathematical science into any of our American colleges. We believe it is taught in but three or four of the Universities of the old world.

— THERE lives a little boy, about three years old, near Oneida, N. Y., whose wit is worthy of record. Becoming highly incensed one day at his father, he called him an "old fool." Being punished for his disrespect he promised never to repeat it again. Returning soon after and softly opening the door, he exclaimed, "Papa, I'll never say that again, but I know what you are!"

— THE Otis Library at Norwich, Ct., contains eight thousand volumes. In 1867 five hundred and ten volumes were added, and in 1868 two hundred and sixty-one volumes, not including donations of various public documents.

— THE want of class feeling among the Freshmen is deplorable. It is said that some enterprising members of '72 started out the other evening to "haze" a Sophomore, and not finding him in his room they "hazed" his chum, a member of their own class.

— A Freshman lately being asked by a Sophomore what he intended to write on Shakespeare's play, "Merchant of Venice," replied with all earnestness, "First, I shall give the characters, then explain their beauties, and lastly criticise each act."

— OUR friend Birge, we regret to say, has departed this life, or in other words has severed his connection with the University. His place will not soon be filled.

— URI CLARK has placed a night clock in his window so that the effective Ithaca Police, when they are perambulating the streets in their midnight vigils, may tell the exact time "o'night."

— PROF. T. FREDERICK CRANE, before sailing for Europe, kindly offered to send us letters for publication from time to time and before long we shall be able to treat our readers with expen-pictures of the old German Universities, and student-life there.

— WE are informed that on one of those clear, cold, stillings of last week, a farmer heard the chimes on the hills some miles distant.

— IF that Junior who seems so anxious to display his oratorical abilities, will write an article showing why we should have a Exhibition we will publish it.

— THE morals of the upper-class men are improving. No smoking, no drinking, no swearing! It was not always so. Philosophy must be at the bottom of it.

— THE Elmira Advertiser says the days are growing longer. The Advertiser is generally correct in statements, and there must be something in this.

— THE Juniors and Seniors have waded manfully through "Guizot." It is now expected that the next thing will be something else!

— PROF. SMITH has abandoned the idea of having classes in history, and will continue his course on "English History."

— GEN. MCCLELLAN has declined the proffered Presidency of the University of California.

— EVERY fortnight a number of the citizens of our village at Christian homes for a few hours' dance. We are informed that representatives from all the churches come together, and we judge that they have such times as Rev. T. K. Beecher wished might be in Elmira. It may be the management is different from what is desired; but everything else is the same—music, refreshments at small cost, select assemblage, and the net results, "health, happiness, society, unity, intelligence, charity, piety and peace," and may justly add a strengthened hope of a blest immortality beyond this life. "But there are some whose piety is so stunted, and in such marked channels, that they see in these hours of seclusion and amusement a quality and degree of sin sufficient to justify a father in disinheriting a child for enjoying therein." Yet when we see this same encrustment of purity as permeable to tithe-taking as poor, as the clear glass to the light, we know full well upon what to let fall the reproach of hypocrisy.—Penn Yan Items, Elmira Advertiser.

## ANDRUS, McCHAIN & CO.,

### University Text Books.

Student's Hume, Student's Gibbon, Smith's History of Greece, Liddell's Rome, Loomis' Algebra, Loomis' Geometry, Loomis' Analytical Geometry,

Peck's Mechanics, Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature, Muller's Science of Language, Fasnell's French Course, Otto's German Grammar, Fasnell's French Reader, Harkness' Latin Grammar, Lincoln's Livy, La Literature Francaise Classique, Manual of Inorganic Chemistry. Also, Greek, English, Latin, French, German and Italian Dictionaries, and all the

### Books used in the University.

Books ordered on short notice, and all the late popular works kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Book-binding done in the best styles.

## TO THE FOUNDER,

Faculty, and Friends of Cornell University.

It is not the profits of my goods that instigate me to address you upon this occasion but it is the undying gratitude of the hearts that I make happy by furnishing goods to them that are far superior to anything that has been offered in this market before and at prices that defy competition.

I have goods that the sages of old sat up all night and prayed all day for, but never found. Goods that the Ruel-crucians sought for for centuries, but never found. They are the philosopher's stone that turns all into gold it touches.

I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and life all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go whole communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children imitate me. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid elements.

F. A. PARTENTLEIMER,  
Continental Boot and Shoe Store, 21 East State Street.

## NEWS ROOM.

UNIVERSITY, VILLAGE AND FOREIGN

NEWS, MAGAZINES FOR 1869.

Stationery, &c., &c., at MISS C. ACKLEY'S News near the Cornell Library, Ithaca, N. Y.

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### TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

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A simple and neat attachment to a stove-pipe, for a room for dishes or other utensils used in cooking. of sustaining 100 lbs. Town and county rights for sale.  
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**Cabinet Furniture and Chairs,**  
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 Polstering, Decorating, Spring Beds, Mat-  
 trasses, Undertaking,  
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3 Clinton Hall Block, up-stairs, Two Doors  
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**ALL WORK WARRANTED.**

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 , always furnished at these rooms.

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**UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE.**

1869.  
**SPENCER & GREGORY,**

leave to thank the students of Cornell University for  
 liberal patronage during the past term, and hope by at-  
 tention to business, politeness and fair dealing to merit a  
 of their patronage for the future. We keep on hand

Text Books Used,  
 will order any book wanted, not on hand at a small com-  
 m. Particular attention paid to keeping a good assort-  
 of

**Stationery and Note Books,**

Just received engraved Note Paper and Envelopes of  
 University Buildings and Cascadilla Place,  
 goods sold at the lowest possible price.

ENCE SPENCER. WARD GREGORY.  
 One door east of Treman, King & Co.

**H. PECK, M. D.,****Physician and Surgeon,**

OFFICE AT RESIDENCE,

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**CLOTHING STORE.**

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 find a good variety of

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**WILGUS, BROS. & CO.,**

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**DRESS GOODS,**

Together with an usually large and attractive variety of  
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All of which will be on sale at much  
 Less than Market Rates.

WILGUS BROS. & CO.  
 State Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

**NEW BARBER SHOP.**

"The Palace Royal."

S. LIEBERMAN, of New York City, has just opened a

Shaving and Hair Cutting Saloon,

Under Taylor's Store, Corner of State and  
 Tioga Streets, Ithaca, N. Y.

Only white Barbers in attendance. Extra rooms for Ladies  
 and Children.

**PURDY & FREAR,**

Nos. 40 and 42 East State street,  
 Opposite Tompkins Co. Bank,

**ARTISTS**

Improvements, first-class work and large profits enable us  
 to keep our rooms in good order to receive company.

Portraits in Oil, Ink and Water Colors,

Imperial Cards, Vignettes, &c., all

Kinds of Copying from Old Pic-  
 tures. No Gems!

Our Rooms are always open, and we will always be glad to  
 see you.

A. J. PURDY.

WM. FREAR.

**WATCHES & JEWELRY.**

An American Watch for American Men.

**Burritt, Brooks & Co.,**

No. 80 State street, opposite the Ithaca Hotel.

Have the largest assortment in this section of the State,  
 comprising the Elgin, Waltham and United States Company's  
 manufacture, besides a full assortment of Swiss Watches, Sil-  
 ver and Plated Ware, a fine assortment suitable for Holiday  
 Presents. Also, Clocks, Jewelry, Pocket Pistols, Gold Pens,  
 Spy Glasses, Microscopes, Spectacles, Musical Instruments,  
 and other goods, usually kept in our line. Clocks and Watches  
 repaired. Also, Burritt's Stereoscopic Views of Scenery  
 about Ithaca.

J. C. BURRITT. E. J. BURRITT. F. W. BROOKS.

**STUDENTS,**

CLINTON HALL

**BILLIARD PARLOR**

HAS NO BAR ATTACHED.

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Keep on hand a large supply of

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 Chas. Coryell, A. Phillips, Elijah B. Cornell, Rev. W. Searles,  
 Henry Hoffman, Phillip Partenheimer.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. REMEMBER THAT I  
 WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

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First class accommodations. Omnibus free to the Guests  
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Guests of the House conveyed to and from the Steamboat and Cars, Free of Charge.

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The finest display of Solid Silver Ware in the shape of Spoons, Forks, Knives, Soup and Oyster Ladles, Berry Spoons, Pie Knives, Cake Knives, Butter Knives, Sugar, Cream and Salt Spoons, &c., of various shapes and designs. Gilt Bowl, Twist and Engraved Handles, and Plated, in Morocco Cases or without, to suit customers; can be seen at Uri Clark's Jewelry Store, where he is constantly receiving New Goods. Prices as low as the lowest. Give him a call.

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**J. O. REZEAU, Proprietor.**

Good Board and General Hotel Accommodation at reasonable rates.

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**RESIDENTS OF ITHACA,**

AND STRANGERS,

If for Pleasure riding, or going to or from the Cars and Boat, will ask for our new, elegant, easy-riding HACK, under the charge of Johnna Woodruff, they will receive kind attention, and a pleasant drive at a moderate price. Leave orders at the Ithaca Hotel or Livery. Good Horses and Carriages at reasonable rates—rent of the Ithaca Hotel. Please give us a trial. SMITH & WALKER.

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M. WICK,

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You are hereby invited to appear at these head-quarters inspection of a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic

Coatings, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings

Which we propose to convert into genteel fitting dress in order that your DRESS PARADE shall be attractive. Prices will be strictly enforced, by order,

C. F. BLOOD, Merchant Tailor

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**TO PROFESSORS,**

Students and Others.

We, the undersigned, at the solicitation of many Students and Professors of the Cornell University, have permanently established at no inconsiderable expense a

**CITY EXPRESS,**

and daily stage line, for the benefit of this Institution, and are connected with the

Merchants' Union and United States Express Companies.

All parcels received by these Companies for the University will receive due attention. Students will confer a favor by leaving their names and number of their rooms at the Express Office. Goods delivered to all parts of the city with despatch. Charges reasonable.

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Office, No. 4 Clinton Hall.

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The Faculty and Students of Cornell University are respectfully invited to call at this first class

**Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon**

We are confident that our style of work will please the fastidious. None but the best workmen employed.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING,

and everything connected with the tonsorial art, executed in the most skillful manner. It is our aim to please, and we hope by good work to merit the and receive the patronage of all those who may feel barberously inclined. Razors, brushes and set! Private cups to let. Remember the place, Johnson's Toilet, adjoining the Ithaca Hotel.

GEO. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor

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Wilgus Block, Ithaca, N. Y.



# THE CORNELL ERA

*"I would found an Institution where any person can find instruction in any study."*

L. 1.—No. 9.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

— We take the following extracts from an article in the January number of the *North American Review*, entitled "The Revolution in England," by Professor Goldwin Smith:

The state of political feeling among the upper and middle classes in England was signally illustrated by the conduct of those classes with reference to the civil war in this country. But from that event comes a change. When, to the astonishment of all believers in the London "Times," the bubble of democracy did not burst, and the bubble of oligarchy did, a recoil of sentiment was certain to ensue. The failure of all the predictions, as confident as they were charitable, of anarchy, military despotism, repudiation, confirmed the impression which the victory of the Federal arms had made. The parties have now slipped over to the winning side; and the colleagues of Lord Cairns, the men who cheered on Mr. Laird, and whose organs in the press met American remonstrance with defiance and redoubled insult, are now eagerly claiming credit for the adoption of a conciliatory policy towards the United States, overwhelming Mr. Reverdy Johnson with caresses, and boasting to the constituencies that they have settled the question of the Alabama. At in the hour of delirious triumph over the supposed fall of the Republic they had unmasked before their own people; and though the *Foreign Office* accepts the overtures of Lord Stanley and his liegues, before the English people the mask cannot be resumed. The artisans, who to a man were true to the Republic under the most trying circumstances, found themselves placed, on a great moral question, in a position of distinct superiority to the ruling class, and saw their own moral perceptions justified against upper-class education and intelligence in the practical result. Moreover, asserted by the great mass of the politicians and the men of local influence, they were led to seek new leaders among the men of intellect: a conjunction which Cobden noted at the time as one of great significance for the future."

"An ordinary tourist in England, living at his hotel in the wealthy quarter of London, or visiting at the country seats of the nobility and gentry, sees nothing of the maladies and perils of English society. At one extreme of that society is colossal, almost fabulous wealth—fortunes the amount of which surpasses the powers of enjoyment of any ten or any hundred human beings. At the other extreme is a mass of poverty and suffering, daily increasing, and as unparalleled in its magnitude as the wealth. While a Marquis of Westminster, a Lord Derby, or a Lord Overstone is drawing his million or two millions of dollars a year, eleven hundred thousand persons are normally living in a state of penal pauperism; several millions more, in fact the whole peasant population, are always in a state of the same state; and if a peasant lives to old age, the workhouse or outdoor relief, administered under penal conditions, is not only his ordinary, but his almost certain doom. Close to the palaces of Belgrave Square, and the sumptuous club-houses of Pall Mall, the tracts seldom visited by the stranger, but equal in extent to cities, which are the teeming abodes of ignorance, filth, and destitution. The other great cities of England exhibit a similar spectacle. In what condition, both in point of material comfort and of civiliza-

tion, the mass of the Irish people are, no American needs to be told. Vagrants and mendicants, who are frequently also thieves, abound upon the public ways; and in the metropolis the criminal part of the population has grown so strong, and so conscious of its own strength, that the police begin to cower, and outrage stalks the streets with impunity at mid-day. Close to the centre of civilization lie hordes of barbarians who know no law but force, to whom government is simply repressive, and whose uprising, if it ever in any special season of suffering or excitement should occur, would be as fearful as the invasion of an Attila. The artisans of the manufacturing districts stand of course on a very different level, and are much more a law to themselves; but the state religion has wholly failed to reach them, and the ascendancy of the social over the selfish and sensual impulses in their character rests on a precarious foundation. The land of the nation, the distribution of which is the strongest guaranty for the loyalty of the people and the stability of the social fabric, is being rapidly engrossed by a small number of great proprietors; the independent yeomanry, once the sinews of English strength and the pillars of English order and legality, have entirely disappeared; and the nation will soon be a tenant at will on its own soil. Pedantic economists in England tell you, with perfect complacency, that these things are the natural result of certain economical causes. A physical malady is the natural result of certain physical causes, but, if neglected, it may be death. All thoughtful Englishmen are beginning to be sensible of these things, and to desire, on social grounds, and entirely apart from any merely theoretical preference for democratic institutions, a government national enough and strong enough to grapple with the peril in the interest of the whole community, and to divert the public resources and energies from waste and folly, from Caffir wars, Canadian fortifications, and Abyssinian expeditions, to the real and pressing needs of a suffering and imperilled nation."

## UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

[From the proof-sheets of the forth-coming Catalogue.]

### CONDITIONS OF REMAINING IN THE UNIVERSITY.

All students are of course to be subject to the laws and rules of the University, and to the proper authority of its officers so long as they remain members of it. If, for any cause, not affecting their moral character, they fail to make satisfactory progress in one particular study, they will be allowed in some cases, to take other studies in its place. But for any neglect of duty or any conduct unbecoming a scholar and a gentleman, they will be liable to suspension, expulsion, or to a request addressed to their parents or guardian, that they be withdrawn. In case of suspension, the student may return to his class at the expiration of the time for which he was suspended, provided, he shall have conducted himself satisfactorily during his suspension and will pass his examination in the studies of his class for the period during which he was absent. In

the case of his withdrawal at the request of the University, he may re-enter the University on giving to the Faculty sufficient reasons to believe that he will pursue his University Course satisfactorily after his re-admission.

No student can keep up with his classes and pass his examinations at the end of the term, who is not punctual in his attendance upon all of his recitations and lectures. And any student may be suspended or withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Faculty, for such a number of absences or such a neglect of duty as shall satisfy them that he is not pursuing his studies with that degree of earnestness which is necessary for his own success or the reputation of the University.

Any student found deficient in his attainments at Examination at the close of the term, will not be allowed to go on with his class. In cases, however, where the deficiency is but slight, and such as in the estimation of the Faculty, may be easily made up in a short time, students will be allowed to continue in the University, on condition they make up their deficiency and pass a satisfactory examination within a specified time. Students conditioned as above, will be required to go on with their other studies as though they had not been conditioned, and their examination will always take place, (unless otherwise directed by the Professor in whose department they had been conditioned,) on Wednesday, the first day of the next term at 10 o'clock A. M., at the time already appointed for the examination of students for advanced standing.

No student, who may have been conditioned in any study, will be allowed to join his class in that study until he shall have passed his examination satisfactorily. Nor will any student be allowed to go on with his class until he shall have given evidence of his having paid his tuition and University dues.

The University was founded in a spirit of the most enlarged public beneficence. Its funds and endowments are held and regarded as a *trust* for the benefit of those who by their natural capacities and diligent, earnest application, will make the best use of them. The resources of the University, ample as they are, are not sufficient to meet the wants of all those that would gladly be admitted to its halls. The Faculty will not therefore at any time hesitate or delay to get rid of those who by improper conduct, negligence, or in any other way, make it manifest that they do not appreciate their privileges or the bounty of the Government and the Founder of the University, in order to make room for others who will use the means of education here afforded them, to better advantage.

#### REGULAR COURSES OF STUDY, DEGREES, &c.

In view of the wants of students, it has been found best to make for the present three General Courses of Study, extending through four years, and two Special Courses, extending through two years, and at the end of that time branching into several Special Departments.

The First General Course is called the *Scientific* Course. It includes Mathematics through Trigonometry, with its application to Mensuration, Surveying, &c.; a knowledge of the French and German Languages, with a general knowledge of History, Physical and Moral and Political Science.

The Second General Course is called the *Classical*, and includes a knowledge of the Latin and Greek Languages, and is in fact similar to the course of study in other Colleges and Universities in our country.

The Third General Course is called the *Combined*, and is characterized by the substitution, of Modern Languages, as French, German, &c., for the Greek of the Classical Course.

The first of the Special Courses is preparatory to the Special Departments of Agriculture, Natural History, Chemistry, History, &c., and constitutes in fact a part of the course of study in those Departments, being the same for all of those during the first two years in each.

The second Special Course is more especially preparatory to the Department of Analytic Mechanics, the Mechanic Arts, and so a part of the studies of the four years' course in those Departments. And either this or the Scientific Course, for the first two years, including Analytic Geometry and the Calculus, may be regarded as preparatory to Civil Engineering, and also to the Department of Military Science.

Students, after having completed the Classical Course, will receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts; those having completed the Combined Course, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; and those having completed the Scientific Course, or instead of the Scientific Course as marked out below, either of the Special Preparatory Courses, with the full course in any one of the Special Departments described under the head of the Special Departments, will be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Science. And in the Special Departments, degrees peculiar to these Departments will be conferred also, which will be more fully described under the appropriate heads.

Graduates of the University will be entitled to take the Master's Degree upon proof of Scientific or Literary proficiency satisfactory to the Faculty.

The Courses here marked out are for the Classes entering 1869, and will be worked up with the classes now in the University as far as practicable.

— I saw a circular at the State Library which seemed extraordinarily phrased. It was the appeal of Harvard, opulent and gorged Harvard, to its graduates for aid. It has the names of Motley and Emerson and Quincy and Gray, and a galaxy of others, foremost and famous, appended to it. It says such has been their need! that the "Professors' salaries were clipped that the college carpenter might receive his dues!" Intellectual savings for physical shavings.

But it is the concluding paragraph of the circular which chiefly attracts our attention. It is this, "Meanwhile, private munificence has given to New York, in Cornell University, a college with abundant resources for present need and future growth. For a library, the College sends its President to Europe to purchase its treasures; and at its first examination, three hundred students present themselves for admission at its doors. Can a College of yesterday, without association, without a history, be dearer to its founders than our ancient University to its children?"

This is an extraordinary testimony for the very heart of the "Hub" to bear to Ezra Cornell's work in a village on the Cayuga, New York, which was supposed by all the fictions of New England to be indebted for its thought to what might be generously given by Harvard's professors and publications and lectures and magazines, almost all of them set in the severest fanaticism of one idea—a professed liberty of mind, which in fact was but a form for intensity of prejudice;—New York, and not in its metropolis but in its out-land, this is confessed an example in literary enterprise. That is victory enough for one era. We may congratulate Mr. Cornell and Mr. White that their Institution has so rapidly made its wise plan of education memorable to those who would grant New York, before, material excellence, but denied her place in supremacy of thought.—*Correspondence of New York World.*

Cascadilla Place, Feb. 4, 1869.

MESSESS. EDITORS:—Please copy for the benefit of your readers the following article from the *Ithaca Journal*:

"We continue to receive eulogiums from the Press, based upon our enlargement and the great improvement in the *Journal*. We can only give place to a brief paragraph now and then. The *Homer Republican* of last week says:

"We confess that we are somewhat tardy in noticing the enlargement of the *Ithaca Journal*. It has thirty-six well filled columns and is beautifully printed. It is soundly Republican in politics, and gives a fair digest of the news of the day. *It is all the more valuable now, from the fact that it keeps its readers well posted in regard to the Cornell University.*"

We wish to call the attention of the students to the whole of this article, and particularly to that part of it which is italicised. It is now generally known that the *Ithaca Journal* recently devoted a whole column to University news; and in which column the *Journal* grossly misrepresented the students and the true state of affairs. And yet in the face of this universally acknowledged fact, the *Journal* places the above notice of itself in the most conspicuous part of the paper; and claims the patronage of the people because "it is all the more valuable now from the fact that it keeps its readers well posted in regard to the Cornell University." Just what the *Homer Republican* means by "well posted," we cannot say, but there is one thing certain, if to pervert facts is to "keep its readers well posted," then certainly the *Journal* is worthy of this complimentary notice of the press.

Without remarking further upon this article, let us notice some of the results which have come from the University news furnished by the *Ithaca Journal*. It is to be remembered that in giving *University news*, the *Journal* stated that "one delicate student ate twenty pancakes, besides beef steak, etc." After giving the world this brief information, said paper immediately "crawled into its hole."

And now in looking over a recent *Owego Times* we find the following delectable hash:

"The *Ithaca Journal* mentions as a specimen one student of Cornell University who can devour 20 buckwheat cakes, besides coffee and beef stake trimmings. Twenty buckwheat cakes!!! Suppose each cake was five inches square—not a very large size. This would be  $25 \times 20 = 500$  square inches of pancakes. Three hundred students, each devouring 500 square inches, would be 150,000 square inches of pancakes. Truly, this must be the Pancake University."

Now, Mr. *Journal*, we would advise you to "crawl into your hole," next time before you publish any more perverted University news, or else, should any such appear, you may be lead to "hunt your hole," and that, too, somewhat unceremoniously.

The above article, and more like it, are now going the rounds of the press; and yet the *Ithaca Journal* "is all the more valuable now, from the fact that it keeps its readers well posted in regard to the Cornell University," and this University to which hitherto the title of *great* has been lavishly prefixed, is now dubbed with the somewhat dubious cognomen of *Pancake*. The *Great University* has been transformed into the *Pancake University*, and yet the *Ithaca Journal* claims it "is all the more valuable now, from the fact that it keeps its readers well posted in regard to the Cornell University."

PANCAKE.

—At a meeting held Feb. 2, 1869, the members of the Classical and the Combined Courses, of the Class of '72, formed an organization and elected the following officers: President, H. G. Wells; Vice Pres., W. C. Barrett; Sec'y, A. J. Reynolds; Orator, D. W. Bowman; Essayist, Fox Holden; Poet, A. Osborn; Historian, B. Bowen.

A. J. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

—A meeting was recently held at Cooper Institute, New York City, in aid of Berea College. The college has at present three hundred students, over two hundred of whom are colored. Both sexes are admitted. President Fairchild, of Oberlin, is soon to assume the charge of the institution. We make the following extracts from the speech of Henry Ward Beecher at the meeting:

"We on this side the Atlantic think that education of the whole people is indispensable to the safety of the individual, and also to the healthy organization of society. We see now why nations have been short-lived. The reason is that the common people were not educated. Other nations have fallen into the fatal mistake of educating only their best material—those most easily educated—this made education an aristocratic privilege, while the great mass of the people were left entirely without the blessing, and not only so, but the masses had been looked down upon with contempt because they were ignorant. Until the days of Cowper even the Christian element was not taught to the common people—the great rabble and mob, as they were designated. The great mistake with other nations is that they attempted to educate the top only, while our fathers introduced a plan just the reverse. They began by educating at the bottom first. If a fire was kindled at the top of a brush-heap, it might burn downward, but it was very liable to go out. But if the fire was started at the bottom, it was sure to burn upward. Whatever boils the bottom of the cauldron is sure to boil the top."

"Colleges belong to the common people because they are the nurseries of teachers for the common schools. They are manufacturers of school-masters. These are just the institutions we need from which to send men and women, properly educated, down among the common schools. The colleges are the breasts from which the common schools draw their sustenance. Especially would I advocate the establishment and support of colleges at the South, and this college at Berea pre-eminently. But I would say the same for Washington College, where President Lee is teaching the young men of Virginia. I think Lee is pursuing a much more commendable course than if he were skulking in Canada. If Lee had never done anything worse I would have no complaint to make about him. He may have been wrong once, but he is right now. But all these Southern Colleges should receive support. I plead for Southern Colleges because I think education is a proper equivalent for the institution of Slavery, of which they have been deprived. The interests of commerce are vitally concerned in this thing of education. The more people are educated the more luxuries they need. As man approaches the angelic, he becomes more expensive; as he descends in the scale of intelligence, he becomes cheaper. I use this argument for New York, not for myself. I would be ashamed to use it for myself. We cannot put off a State and say it is no part of the nation because it was diseased. We might as well deny relationship with a gouty toe. No part of the nation can be neglected without the whole suffering."

IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION, Jan. 29, 1869.

OWING to a somewhat notable scarcity of orators, essayists and debaters, the literary exercises were deferred for one week. The interest then seemed to centre on the consideration of a motto for the Association. After some discussion it was decided that Truth, although the rarest thing in the world, and in especial disrepute in high places, should be our watchword. It then remained to choose in what language to express it. Champions of the English and Greek alone appeared.

On the one hand it was urged that as ours is a modern Institution, going counter to many of the time-established customs, so we should show our independence by ignoring precedents, and express our motto in English, a language understood, in a measure, by all our members.

On the other hand the claims of the Greek were presented in a manner that must have caused much joy among the shades of the departed. On counting the votes the supporters of the Greek were found to be a majority, and *Aletheia* was declared to be our motto.

The committee having under consideration the propriety of holding public exercises some time during the present College year, reported favorably.

A. B. C. DICKINSON, Cor. Sec'y.



# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

EDITORS: S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. M. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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ANDRUS, McCHAIN & Co., Printers, 41 East State Street.

## THE PRACTICAL.

THERE is a very expressive word which our language has borrowed from the German, and has been employed without reference to its original meaning—the word "Peggyism." Representatives of the class to whom this term is applied are every where observable, and are easily distinguished from the rest of mankind. Propose some new idea, and you will see upon them all the same benevolently doubtful look, they all have the same shrug of the shoulders, and the same deliberate movement of the head from side to side.

This class is now fearfully agitated concerning the policy of Cornell University; and this seems to be the burden of their complaint: "That Institution is altogether too precocious. One after another she coolly tumbles down all those cherished theories of ours. She's too presuming. Why! she actually takes up those ancient ideas so long considered sacred by us, passes judgment upon them haughtily, accepts or rejects them without the slightest deference to our opinions, and then see how practical are her tendencies, what does *she* care for the good old motto, 'Study for study's sake!' She has completely thrown it overboard, and has substituted in its stead ideas of 'Study for future usefulness in the world.'"

That is just it, Sir Antiquary; you have hit the nail on the head. Study not for study's sake, but for the world's.

There was an age, "the good old times," perhaps you would say, when education was the possession of the few, ignorance of the many; when the keys of learning were in the hands of cloistered monks; when art was stationary, when agriculture suffered through ignorance, when commerce through ignorance dared not venture. That was an age when "Study for study's sake" was carried furthest.

But now all that has passed away; the tendency now is toward the other extreme. Systems of Philosophy, however good in theory, are submitted to the test of application; a theory is advanced, and "What is it worth to the world," is the question asked; a science or a language is given prominence in the schools according to its practical value alone.

Is the progress toward utilitarianism, characteristic of the nineteenth century, to be deplored? We believe not. We believe that every true liberal minded man is praying in his heart that God will speed this work of progress.

But there is danger in this tendency, and the mission of Cornell University is to arrest it—that of lowering the idea of practicality to the base standard of dollars and cents. "My boy must study Arithmetic," says one, "because without a knowledge of it his success would be uncertain—he would be at the mercy of others;

but he wants none of your sciences, your foreign brogues, and fine sentences. I got along without all these, and so must he." How much better or how much worse is this than the selfish policy of the book-worm? Our University taking a just and enlarged view of the practical, moves between these two extremes.

A course of study which strengthens the mind, and gives it habits of order, regularity and system, is surely practical, for mental discipline is the ground-work of all true education; hence, the University gives prominence to the study of mathematics and the languages, in the course assigned to the Freshman and Sophomore classes. Those studies which open to the mind new worlds of investigation, of thought and expression, are not these of practical value to the student? The University assuming that they are, includes within its curriculum of studies, the ancient and modern languages, the sciences, philosophy, history, and the works of great men in all ages, and all languages, etc. This, if we judge rightly, is the University's standard of practicality.

Professor Smith, in his recent lecture on "Oxford," alluding to the rare intelligence and accomplishments of Sir Walter Raleigh and others of Queen Elizabeth's Court, employed nearly these words, "I have yet to learn that high and liberal culture unfits men for every-day contact with the world."

Just that "high and liberal," and yet practical education, which equally fitted Raleigh for the life of an author, soldier, sailor or politician, is what is needed among us. Let such an education be within the reach of all, and we may hope for a nation of intelligent, liberal and practical men.

Books.—It is astonishing how many books one wants while in college! No end to the demand! Let a student become interested in English Literature for example, let him read the lines of Spenser, (not Spence this time,) Shakespeare, or Milton,—and a few selections from their works, and if he be really a student, a sort of mental dyspepsia seizes hold of him, he refuses to be satisfied until he has digested the entire works of these great minds. Laying aside the question of finance—we question whether it be best to entirely gratify this intellectual craving or not,—be that as it may, to those who are in real or fancied need of books, etc., we recommend a careful examination of the stock of Spence & Gregory. They will probably have what you want, and if not, they will send for the article and have it here in less than no time—perhaps sooner.

—Some time ago we noticed a learned remark on the prize system, in a western college paper, whereupon the old *Chronicle*, "calious" as a cabbage-head, and tough "as the hide of an antiquated ruminant," informs us, with its accustomed superciliousness and conceit, that the "millenium will doubtless take its start from Ithaca." Just before this it says, "Ah! indeed!" Ah! indeed! is you know, a very sarcastic expression. It is used when you want to annihilate with a glance, &c. It is a fine phrase for persons of a histrionic turn of mind.

The *Chronicle* puts the "sack" also on to our chimes, and seems to be mad because it hasn't any sweet-toned bells to rest its weary intellect. Don't feel bad, *Chrony*, you don't need any.

If the *Chronicle* has any arguments to advance in objection to the prize system at Cornell, we hope its editors will state them, if they are anxious to do so.

—As the Catalogue will not be out for several weeks, we publish elsewhere some further information to be contained in its pages, that may be of interest.



—THE members of "Harmonia Club," we understand are debating whether they shall amend or destroy their constitution, or fine each member ten cents for remaining after 11 o'clock, (the constitutional time of breaking up.)—as we "don't belong," we recommend the latter course.

—STUDENTS: Perhaps you are not aware that among the multiplicity of articles kept by Miss Ackley, such as magazines, weekly and daily papers, etc., etc., you may find also a splendid assortment of stamped paper and envelopes, with all the letters of the alphabet, and the various views of the University, nevertheless it is so!

—We commend to the members of the History class, and to all who are historically inclined, an article in the January number of *The North American Review*, entitled "The Revolution in England," from the pen of Prof. Goldwin Smith.

—PROF. HARTT has organized a class of young Ithacan ladies for the study of Geology. The rocks in this vicinity will suffer when the snow melts away—we reckon.

—PRESIDENT WHITE will return soon.

—THE Harmonia met at Cascadilla on Tuesday, Feb. 2d. Nearly one hundred and fifty were present. There were, besides the members, quite a number of invited guests, students, &c. The storm that was raging at the time, prevented many from attending, but notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, it was a very pleasant affair, as are all gatherings at Cascadilla. The music was very fine indeed, and to our inexperienced ears, seemed to surpass anything we have ever heard, and was listened to with rapt attention by all present, and we found ourselves applauding every piece, notwithstanding the regulations of the club, which forbid applause on all occasions. We hope to be forgiven for violating the rules, but it was involuntary on our part, and a tribute we could not avoid giving to the excellent performers. We were sorry when the affair was over. After the programme was finished, the floor of Cascadilla parlor was very soon filled with "fair women and brave men," and the remainder of the evening, (so pleasantly commenced,) was consumed in dancing, and twelve o'clock came only too quickly, and as all Ithacans are law-abiding people, they yielded the floor with a good grace, and Cascadilla resumed its usual quiet.

We cannot among so many fine performers particularize. We like the Harmonia—we like music, and did not know until we were honored by being made an honorary member, that we were a musical character, but it must be that we are—because we belong to a musical society, and although we can not sing Yankee Doodle—or any other Doodle—we are a very HEAVY performer on the Harp at the Jews used to play upon, and if we can not sing a tune, or distinguish one tune from another, we are trying to do the thing mathematically, and if nothing occurs to blast our hopes, we say, before the next meeting, cypher out a tune. Should we fail in that line, we must apply to Professor Hartt, as it will be evident that there is something wrong in our geological formation, and whether we become a great musician or not, we stick to the Harmonia, and as A. Ward used to say, "we know what we know, and don't guess," when we say that the members of the Harmonia can make music, and music that the people of Ithaca, or any other place, might well be proud of. Long live the Harmonia, may its shadow never be less, and may we have the pleasure of listening to their delightful music at least once in two weeks for a long time to come.

EGYPT.

—LAST Saturday evening was the occasion of a neat, little surprise party, arranged by the ladies of Cascadilla in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Putnam, on the second anniversary of their marriage. Prof. J. L. Morris was detailed to keep them in their parlor by his entertaining powers of conversation, until the proper arrangements were made.

At 8 o'clock, Major Whittlesey, in full uniform, appeared with Mrs. Whittlesey, and gravely informed the unsuspecting couple that they were requested to appear before the Faculty of Cornell University, to answer to a solemn charge that had been preferred against them. They were filled with consternation, but the Major had "cut off their line of retreat," and they were obliged to "fall in," moving with trembling steps and beating hearts towards the Faculty Room. Judge then of their surprise and pleasure, when on entering, instead of the usual solemn faces of our "grave and reverend seigniors," they found themselves surrounded by the entire family of Cascadilla, who greeted them with pleasant words and wishes for many happy returns of the day. A handsome refreshment table was spread with viands, tempting to the eye and palate, some beautiful flowers, consisting of camellias, orange buds, roses, and various smaller kinds, sent as presents during the day, decorated the table.

The company were in fine spirits, and the hours sped rapidly, enlivened by a flow of wit, as well as by some grave and interesting conversation. The whole affair reflected great credit upon its originators. Prof. Goldwin Smith was present and seemed to enjoy it, indulging in the delicacies offered, and a quiet game of whist.

Mr. Putnam made a few remarks, thanking the company for their pleasant entertainment, and wishing some one would have an anniversary every week.

At an early hour for the Cascadillians, the party broke up, and the honored guests, returned as they came, escorted by our dignified and esteemed Commandant.

EGYPT.

—Few sentences that have been written concerning the great institution that we all hope to make our Alma Mater, have given as much encouragement and hope to all the true friends of "Cornell," to all the lovers of classical learning in this land, as the advance proof-sheets of the new catalogue. In this we greet, with infinite pleasure, the raising of the classical course to the Harvard and Columbia College standard! No where do we find the true, pure love for literature, but in an institution where the effect of the classics is sensibly felt and acknowledged.

There was great fear with some, that the study of the classics would be almost totally disregarded. Two great facts tended to confirm this belief: that there was only one Professor for both the Latin and Greek languages; and, again, that out of the two hundred and ninety Freshmen who entered the halls of Cornell University, only *about* twenty were in the classical course! The great cry against the classics may be answered by that *Story*, so dear to American hearts, who wrote: "It is no exaggeration to declare that he who proposes to abolish classical studies proposes to render inert and unedifying the mass of English literature for three centuries, rob us of the glory of the past, and much of the instruction of future ages."

The great classical basis on which Cornell University now stands will ever recommend it to the people of the land.

PHILIDORE.

—Rumors are afloat that the Irving Literary Association contemplate having an exhibition some time during the present term.

## CORNELLIAN NOTES.

We mentioned last week that the Rev. S. R. Calthrop was to be invited to deliver a series of lectures on physical culture before the members of the University. We are now able to announce that a positive engagement has been made with Mr. Calthrop, and that his lectures will probably commence next Tuesday evening at the Hall of Cornell Library. They will be free to students, and the arrangements for seating the audience will be similar to those which were in force during the course of Professor Agassiz. The lectures will be of great value to the young Gracchi of Cornelia, and from the character and reputation of the lecturer, cannot fail to be of deep interest. Mr. Calthrop took high honors at the University of Cambridge in England—the great rival of Oxford—and was, we believe, in his time one of the University crew, which is selected from among the foremost boatmen of the different colleges. What he does not know about University sports—as well as other manly exercises calculated to develop the physical frame—is hardly worth the knowing. It is not improper to mention that Mr. Calthrop, who has, in many ways, displayed a warm interest in Cornell, generously declines to receive any remuneration for his lectures.

—“TERM” is a very meaningless word, or rather it is a word of too many meanings. It is applicable to a very great variety of things, and is of a very indefinite signification. As used to represent an academic division of time, it is peculiarly inappropriate. Many of the foreign Universities, which have but two terms a year, employ “semester,” and this has been adopted by Michigan University and other institutions in this country. It means a period of six months, and, therefore, would not answer for Cornell, where there are three terms annually. But there is a word, to be found in our English dictionaries, which would just suit us. It is *trimester*, signifying a period of three months, and is in vogue in the few institutions of continental Europe in which the academic year is divided into three parts. Why not call our terms the first, second and third trimesters, and thus get rid of the awkward word now used to define them?

—THE only great Universities in the world where the dormitory system prevails, are Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin. Beyond these and our own Colleges, dormitories are unknown. Even Scotland does not possess them, while of the score of famous institutions on the continent of Europe, not one, as far as our knowledge goes, has invested any portion of its endowment in these structures. They employ their entire funds in providing instruction and the legitimate apparatus of instruction. From Dorpat, in Russia, to Coimbra,

in Portugal, the students of every one of the highest school learning board wherever they please in the towns in which the institutions are situated, and the University authorities never tempt to control their action in regard to their manner of life or place of abode.

—PROFESSOR JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL has been paying a visit to George William Curtis, at the latter's pleasant Staten Island home. Both are engaged in the preparation of their lectures, which are to be delivered next term. It is probable that Professor Lowell will devote a large portion of his time to early English literature, while Professor Curtis will confine himself chiefly, this year, to a later period of English letters. A friend of Professor Lowell, writing to a member of the Faculty, says: “I told him what you said of the students. Lowell will conquer their minds and hearts when he comes.”

—CORNELL is the youngest born of Universities, and from its newly-risen walls it is pleasant to cast a glance over the ocean to the oldest of similar institutions. Bologna, in Italy, claims to have been founded by the Roman Emperor, Theodosius the Younger, the year 425, although it did not assume the title of a University until the German Emperor, Frederic Barbarossa, gave it a charter in 1158. During the Middle Ages it attained great celebrity, and its lecture halls were often thronged by several thousand students at a time. Many of these were poor, and it is a tradition that one of the poorest invented the renowned Bologna Sausage, as a cheap and wholesome article of diet. Bologna is still one of the best schools in Italy, possessing a library of more than two hundred thousand volumes, and all the various departments belonging to a complete University. In the last century it numbered among its Professors the learned physicist, Galvani, the discoverer of galvanism, and in the present century it has included in its Faculty such men as the many-tongued Mezzofanti, the most wonderful of linguists. It is something of a coincidence that this ancient seat of erudition should now be attended by almost exactly the same number of students as at present frequent the halls of its youngest sister. Its last Catalogue enumerated between three hundred and fifty and four hundred undergraduates.

—THE students of Racine College are still trying to get a billiard table.

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I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions the old men could all day, the old women could all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and it is all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

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# THE CORNELL ERA.

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VOL. I.—No. 10.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

[From the German of Claudina.]  
*THE STARS.*

I often view at midnight hour,  
When ease from daily toil has come,  
And all are lock'd in Slumber's power,  
The Stars in Heaven's lofty dome.  
Up there they tread the depths of night,  
Like lambs that gambol on the lea;  
All grouped in constellations bright,  
Strings of rare pearl they seem to be.  
And sparkle all from pole to pole,  
And burn so beautiful and bright,  
Celestial glories fill the soul—  
I cannot sate my raptured sight.  
Then 'neath the awful vault of Heaven,  
My inmost spirit speaks to me:  
"What's better far, on earth is given,  
Than all its cares and ecstasy."  
Back on the couch myself I throw,  
And long in sleepless musing lie;  
I search my soul that bliss to know,  
And for its solace long and sigh.

M.

*NOBLEMEN.*

The noblest men I know on earth,  
Are men whose hands are brown with toil;  
Who, backed by no ancestral graves,  
Hew down the woods and till the soil,  
And win thereby a prouder fame  
Than follows king or warrior's name.  
The working men, what e're their task,  
To carve the stone or bear the hod—  
They wear upon their honest brows  
The royal stamp and seal of God!  
And brighter are the drops of sweat  
Than diamonds in a coronet!  
God bless the noble working men,  
Who rear the cities of the plain,  
Who dig the mines and build the ships,  
And drive the commerce of the main,  
God bless them! for their swarthy hands  
Have wrought the glory of our lands.

From the Yale Courant.

*THE CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.*

THE question, as I conceive it, and propose to discuss it, pertains exclusively to education in our colleges and universities, and not at all to our common, our graded, or our Normal Schools, nor yet to our academies and seminaries of learning. In all of these the studies to be pursued are such as lie at the foundation of all genuine education, and are, consequently, on any rational theory, equally appropriate to both sexes. The real question involves two complementary and mutually dependent queries; namely:

*First*—Do men and women need precisely identical educations? and,

*Secondly*—If they do, are the best results attained by co-education in our colleges, and universities, or by the separate system?

Waiving all preliminary definition of terms, we remark, That no system of education can claim to be either philosophical or practical that is not based upon an adequate comprehension:

*First*—Of the nature of the being to be educated.

*Second*—Of the sphere of action for which education is designed to prepare the subject; and

*Third*—Of the relative economic advantages of the various systems by which the desired end is sought.

It is obvious, in the first place, that identity of nature, physical, mental and moral, indicates, *a priori*, the propriety of identity of education; and that diversity of nature rationally demands diversity of culture. In the second place, it is equally obvious that the identity of the spheres of action in life, for which education is a preparative, demands identity of culture, and *vice versa*, that diversity of aims demands diversity of education. These principles are so completely axiomatic and self-evident that discussion is superfluous; we may, therefore, pass at once to inquire

I. *Into the identity or diversity of the male and the female mind.*

Here we are met by a simple, direct and decisive question—a true experimentum crucis in this controversy, namely: Is there anything in the mental or spiritual nature of human beings corresponding to the distinction of sex in the physical nature? or stated more briefly, is there sex in mind, as we know mind in this life, or is there not? This, the advocates of co-education, must logically deny, and this we unhesitatingly affirm. The issue thus raised must be tested in the light of consciousness, reason and experience, and their decision, fairly rendered, must be final.

But reason, when interrogated, *a priori*, clearly teaches that relations so fundamental and so momentous as those of sex must determine correspondingly diverse and complementary mental natures, developed in conformity with the necessities of those physical relations, and must therefore determine or produce correspondingly radical diversities in the male and female minds. Admitting, therefore, all that the most radical advocate of woman's rights can claim, who condescends still to recognize the fact that our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters are *women*, and not merely *men* in petticoats, the fact still remains impeached and unimpeachable, that the normal relations of husband and wife—of father and mother—and of the man and woman in legitimate society, demand a corresponding diversity in their intellectual, their emotional, and their voluntary nature, a diversity which it is the office of the education to develop, and strengthen; and not to obscure or obliterate.

The testimony of consciousness, as it is developed in the individual man and woman, abundantly confirms the opinion as do the teachings of reason, and fully justifies the artifice attributed, by an old oriental tradition, to King Solomon, who, when called upon to distinguish between the boys and girls in a group of little children all habited alike, ordered a basket of doll babies, on the one hand,

and one of hobby horses on the other, to be brought in, whereupon every girl seized a baby, and every boy mounted a horse, and the riddle was solved.

While enthusiastic theorists affirm the identity, in all respects, of male and female mind, none more readily than themselves recognize the fact that certain forms of mental development are essentially masculine; and that certain other correlative developments are just as essentially feminine, or, if the term be preferred, womanly. I cannot consent to say essentially "lady-like," for God made woman and taught man to love her, but I doubt that it were little less than sacrilege to ascribe to Him, the origin of our modern ladyhood. There is a world of philosophy and of argument in the spontaneous utterances of the common consciousness of humanity, but its testimony to the reality of the distinction we affirm between male and female mind is decisively marked by the scorn and disgust which it manifests towards a masculine woman and a womanish man.

Time does not permit us to enter into any accurate psychological analysis of the radical points of difference between the male and female mind; a few of the more patent may, however be indicated.

On the side of the intellect it will be found that while man excels in the strength, woman correspondingly excels in the delicacy and perfection of her perceptive faculties. In memory she equals him—in imagination, that most beautiful of all the faculties of mind, she excels him. In man, the logical or discursive judgment predominates; in woman, the intuitive or spontaneous reason. She decides more swiftly than he, and, ordinarily, not less correctly; but if the two were called upon to give the reasons for their decisions, the man would be far more likely to render a correct analysis of his mental processes. Hence it is that we often hear intelligent women say, when pressed to render the reasons for some position they have decidedly taken: "I know, I am right, but I cannot argue with you."

Man delights in abstract metaphysical and logical discussions; woman in concrete presentations of the true, the beautiful and the good. The one revels in the midst of cold abstractions and in the more rugged fields of thought; the other in the realms of imagination and the world of beauty. Do you ask me, then, which is the superior intellectually? I answer, "Both and neither." As well might you ask me to compare the mountain pine, in its rugged strength, with the beautiful and fruitful olive tree, and ask me which excels.

On the side of the sensibilities and the moral nature, the diversities between the male and the female mind are so marked and obtrusive that it were idle and impertinent to stop to enumerate them here, did time permit. He who doubts needs only to consult the comparative registers of our churches and prisons, of our Temperance lodges and our bar-rooms, in order to find ample demonstration of the diverse mental developments of the sexes, in the sphere of the sensibilities and the moral nature.

There would seem, then, to be no escape from the conclusion that there is a radical diversity—not inequality—of mental development in the man and the woman, corresponding to their sexual relations; or, in other words, that there is sex in mind. One striking fact of psychologic history, strongly confirming the views here presented, should be noted, namely: where either a man or a woman strikingly departs, in physical organization, from the normal type of his or her sex, and approximates to the type of the opposite sex, we instinctively look for, and expect, a corresponding variation and approximation in mental development.—*Dr. Munsell's Address.*

## MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

### BASIS OF THE SYSTEM.

THE national endowment of the University requires provision to be made for instruction in *military tactics*—a course which demands an aggregation of numbers to give it effect. To carry on the obligations of the University in this respect, attendance upon *military exercises* is made obligatory upon every able-bodied student, with power vested in the President and Faculty to grant special exemptions therefrom for adequate reasons.

The course of instruction in *military science* is left optional with students, and is open to *Seniors* of any of the general courses, and to such *special students* as may have sufficient scientific and practical preparation to pursue it profitably.

Students under the military organization are considered as holding the military rank of *cadet*, and the term *Cornell Cadets*, is the designation adopted for the corps of students so organized.

The Military Professor, with the title of *Commandant of Cadets*, is charged with all the details of the Department, subject to the paramount authority of the President, and to the established code of the University, and his executive authority may be extended by act of the Faculty, to any matters pertaining to the quarters, messing, police, discipline or labor of students, whereby the interests of the University may be promoted.

The practical exercises of this Department will be so ordered as to subserve all the ends of a complete system of physical culture—an object of vital moment during the critical period of life usually comprised within collegiate years.

### MILITARY EXERCISES.

This course will require of all students under the military organization, continued attendance upon the practical instruction of not less than one hour daily on three days of the week. It will embrace the following subjects, viz:

*Infantry Tactics.*—To comprise the schools of the soldier, company, and battalion; with skirmishing, the forms of parade, and the duties of guards.

*Artillery Tactics.*—To comprise at least the school of the piece for field guns, with such further artillery instruction as may be found practicable.

*Special Exercises.*—To comprise the use of the sword, the sabre, and the bayonet; gymnastics; and whenever it may become practicable, equestrian exercises, with cavalry and light artillery tactics.

### MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

The necessary attention to the requirements of the military system will be enforced by the ordinary sanctions of university authority administered by the Faculty, in cases of a serious nature.

All students will be required to observe and conform to such regulations and orders as may, from time to time, be promulgated by the Commandant of Cadets, relating to the police of quarters, and for the preservation of good order therein and in the mess-halls, and concerning roll-calls, inspections, drills, and other observances incident to the military instruction.

They will be required to provide themselves with the prescribed uniform, for the military exercises, and will wear it habitually while at the University—thus saving the expenses incident to variety of costume and changes of fashion, insuring personal neatness and placing all upon a common footing of republican equality.

The Faculty of the University will, each year after the closing exercises of the graduating classes, recommend to the Governor of the State, a list not to exceed one in every ten of such graduate

distinguished for general proficiency in any one of the complete University courses, special attainments in military science, expertness in military exercises, of good moral character and of sound health, with a request that the same be transmitted by him to the President of the United States, as a recommendation of said graduates for commissions in the Regular Army.

— At a call from the Chairman, a meeting of the Independents, in which all of the classes were largely and ably represented, was held at No. 75 Cascadilla Place, January 30th, at which an address to the students, and a Constitution was adopted. After a zealous canvassing of favorites, the following election for the ensuing year was announced and received with hearty and general applause:

Jno. L. Maxwell, President; Jas. O'Neil, Vice President; A. E. Pike, Secretary; C. W. Stanton, Treasurer.

#### PREAMBLE.

Whereas, There are in the Cornell University, organizations known as Secret Societies, and

Whereas, We believe that they unavoidably tend to partisan advancement without reference to actual merit, and

Whereas, We believe that designedly or undesignedly, they tend to create unnatural friendships, restrain moral freedom, and produce distrust and enmity where no such feelings should exist, and

Whereas, We feel it our duty to use all honorable means to resist the encroachment of all societies having the above enumerated tendencies;

Therefore, in order to accomplish more perfectly this end, we ordain and establish this

#### CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—This organization shall be known as the Independent Organization of Cornell University.

ARTICLE II.—The officers of this organization shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

ARTICLE III.—The duties of these officers shall be such as usually pertain to their respective offices in deliberative assemblies.

ARTICLE IV.—They shall be elected on the third Saturday after the beginning of each academic year, and shall serve until the next election is declared.

ARTICLE V.—The President may call a meeting at any time, and it shall be his duty to do so, upon the solicitation of ten members. Regular meetings shall be held upon the last Saturday of each month.

ARTICLE VI.—Membership in this organization shall consist in subscribing to this Preamble and Constitution.

ARTICLE VII.—The sole object of this organization shall be the furtherance of good will and equity among the students of Cornell University.

#### TO THE STUDENTS OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY:

Since, in a political way, divisions and conflicts daily separate us, the time has come when we may with propriety ask a closer attention to some facts lying within one aspect of our University life.

Thus early in its history, this institution has become the scene of two opposing forces, one of which we believe to be foreign to its spirit, and at war with its liberal and comprehensive plans. This element is represented by Secret Societies. Believing them to be fruitful of strife and dissatisfaction, we look with concern upon their presence and their growth in the University. Belonging to times of violence, they cannot but disturb the peacefulness of academic life. They throw off the healthful restraints of popular criticism, and seek influence and honors by ways not approved in society at large. In Universities that offer the privileges of culture

to all, they become exclusive; and when all ends should be intellectual, they turn ambition to other and unprofitable uses. As aids to culture, they are seldom entitled to especial consideration. Their alliances are rather arbitrary than friendly. By lessening the restraints upon indulgence; by their temptations to waste money and time; by constraint over their minorities; by their divisions, rivalries and secrecy, they dangerously touch the character of their own members, and the peace of all.

Their history is a story of turbulence and disorder. At Yale they have been sharply condemned. At Harvard, Princeton, Union, Oberlin, Jefferson and West Point, even their existence has been forbidden.

As a comment upon their tendencies, this is as severe as it is brief.

Out of the necessities caused by the presence of these societies, arise the "Independents," opposed to and differing from them in the openness and scope of their plans, whom we may, perhaps, well represent by the following articles adopted at an early meeting:

1.—We hold that College Secret Societies are not in harmony with the liberal principles of Cornell University.

2.—We hold that they are calculated to produce strife and animosity, and to create distinctions not founded on merit.

3.—We hold that the objects of equality, fraternity and morality can be obtained without resorting to the veil of secrecy.

4.—We maintain for every student equal rights and privileges, and we hold that a man should be judged in all charity, not according to his pretensions but according to his worth.

5.—We have united for the purpose of maintaining and defending liberal principles, and for promoting intellectual, social and moral improvement.

We have here presented the two opposing elements that appear in our University society. These statements we commend to thoughtful students.

Believing that the tendencies of secret organizations are hurtful, that they hinder self-reliance and prevent or bias culture, we earnestly ask the support of those who, with us, desire fair criticism, equal friendships, and the 'honors' for deservers.

#### FOR THE ORGANIZATION.

—SOME of our readers who have seen the statue of Moses in the Cascadilla Parlor, may be curious to know why he has horns. We therefore, copy the following explanation from the *University Magazine* for January:

WHY MOSES HAS HORNS.—The bronze statue of Moses, recently placed in the Museum, is eliciting a good deal of remark, and the usual inquiry is, why such a masterpiece of Art should be disfigured by horns. The following explanation may be found in Sir Thomas Browne's Works, vol. III. p. 114.

The ground of this absurdity was surely a mistake of the Hebrew text, in the history of Moses when he descended from the mount, upon the affinity of *koren* and *karan*, that is an horn, and to shine, which is one quality of horn. The vulgar translation conforming unto the former; *Ignorabat quod cornuta esset facies ejus. Qui videbant faciem Moysi esse cornutam.* But the Chaldee paraphrase translated by Paulus Fagius, hath otherwise expressed it: *Moses nesciebat quod multus esset splendor gloriæ vultus ejus. Et viderunt filii Israel quod multa esset claritas gloriæ faciei Moysi.*—(Exod. XXXIV, 29, 30.) More allowable is the translation of Tremellius, *quod splendida facta esset cutis faciei ejus*; or, as Estius hath interpreted it, *facies ejus erat radiosa*, his face was radiant, and dispersing beams like horns and cones about his head; which is also consonant unto the original signification, and yet observed in the pieces of our Saviour, and the Virgin Mary, who are commonly drawn with scintillations, or radiant halos about their heads; which, after the French expression, are usually termed the glory.

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

EDITORS:  
S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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"THE CORNELL ERA,"

Drawer 57, Ithaca, N. Y.

ANDREWS, McCHAIN & Co., Printers, 41 East State Street.

— FROM an unfortunate announcement in the original circular of this University the impression has gone abroad that four years of study here, will gain the degree of Bachelor of Arts, whatever may be the subjects pursued.

The unfairness and injustice of such a course is apparent beyond the need of argument; and happily, nothing of the kind will take place at this University. The *Chronicle* for Feb. 5th, has a leader on this subject, which was evidently prepared under the erroneous impression above mentioned. If the facts were as the writer evidently supposed, his criticism on such a plan would be well-timed, and a far severer one would be eminently proper.

The source of this damaging report is probably the following paragraph from the second general announcement of the University:

"Appropriate degrees attested by diplomas or certificates will be conferred upon all students passing satisfactorily through any of the above-named departments or courses. But it is thoroughly to be understood that no distinction will be made between the courses extending through four years, as to the name, character or value of the degree or diploma, and the trustees pledge themselves to use every effort to prevent any caste-spirit in any department or course as compared with another. It is intended to confer the degree of A. B., (Bachelor of Arts), on all students who shall have satisfactorily passed either of the above courses, requiring four years of study. It is intended to confer the degree of B. S., (Bachelor of Science), on all students passing through the Scientific Course, (No. 6), requiring three years of study."

The notion that "no distinction will be made between the courses extending through four years, as to the name, character or value of the degree or diploma," has been entirely abandoned in regard to the two essential particulars, the "name," and the "character" of the diploma. As to the value of the diploma, that is a matter of taste, of opinion.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts will be given here to those, and to those only, who have completed the Classical Course. That course, in its distinctive feature, the study of Latin and Greek, will be as extended as at any college in the country. The Scientific Course of four years gives the degree of Bachelor of Science, and no other. The Combined Course is similar to what is termed at the University of Michigan the "Latin and Scientific" Course, and gives the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. The degree of B. S., may also be obtained by completing the courses of certain special departments.

These are the courses and the degrees that have been decided on; and according to a course of study will a degree be given, but in no other way.

We trust that this error will be corrected, and that those who have circulated the injurious report will do as much as fairness demands in counteracting the effect of their erroneous suppositions. To those who have passed three years of a Scientific Course at Ann Arbor, or anywhere else, and intend to come here and get a degree of A. B., in one year, we desire to say, you cannot do it, and you will only be disappointed if you try.

There is here probably as strong a consciousness of the arguments in favor of a distinction between degrees, as elsewhere, and that distinction will be clearly marked and rigidly maintained.

— "THE DARTMOUTH," for January, 1869, a magazine published by the students of Dartmouth College, and edited by the Senior Class, has come to us. It is filled with most interesting and excellent articles.

"Horace as a Moral Teacher," was written by one who must have been a close student of the character and writings of the great Roman poet. Here, where a vast majority of the students know nothing of classic literature and classic history, and, fascinated by the somewhat ambiguous term "Science," deem time spent in the study of Latin and Greek at least wasted, it is pleasant and refreshing to read a sensible and really learned article from a student in one of the good old classic colleges of New England.

"Antioch Life," is a reminiscence, probably rather more interesting to the writer than to any one else, for it gives no information about the college; and vague talk about "parks," "glens," and mud, does not call up any very pleasing associations in the minds of those who know of Antioch College, only that Horace Mann and Thomas Hill have been its presidents.

"Mental Culture" is so discussed as to present considerations which we wish might be more firmly and generally impressed on the minds of young men all over the country.

"Are we Barbarians?" is an article worthy of the reading and reflection of a certain set of persons who are ever ready to misrepresent the actions of students as those of Barbarians, Heathen and Hogs.

"Mr. J. G. Holland's Kathrina," is the subject of the most able, and scathing criticism, that we have read for many a day. The writer does full justice to the "poem" and is very severe in his discussion of Mr. Holland's use of the English language. We think, however, one remark savors a little of hypercriticism. The reviewer says: "Hadley is mentioned as the place

Where the hunted regicides  
Securely lived of old."

Perhaps if Mr. Holland was hiding from those who were in pursuit of him for the purpose of taking his life, he might find a refuge where he would live *securely*; but we are of the opinion that he would have his pursuers in mind. We do not think that this restriction of the meaning of *secure* is justifiable. Scarcely any one can be said to be strictly *sine cura*, and the word must be used as here, or not at all.

The great excellence of this article consists in the cuts, thrusts, and blows, with which it assails the ridiculous and absurd products of Mr. Holland's unique imagination, his stupendous and insatiable egotism, and the dirty practices which were employed to give "Kathrina" a sale.

— PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH has sent to England for his Library. It will soon be here, and we understand will be placed on the shelves of the University Library, and accessible to the students.



## CORNELIAN NOTES.

— A LETTER has been received from Dr. Lyon Playfair, the distinguished scientist, and now Member of Parliament for the University of Edinburgh, which announces a valuable gift to the University. The Government Museum of Science and Art at Edinburgh has decided, with the consent of the British Government, to present to Cornell University a collection of the cereals of the United Kingdom. It is the only thing of the kind in existence, except a similar set deposited in the Museum of Science and Art, and will form a magnificent addition to our Agricultural Museum. Dr. Playfair says:—"It would be difficult again to collect such a complete series of the produce of any Kingdom." His letter concludes thus:—"Allow me to take this opportunity of expressing my warm admiration of the objects and plans of the Cornell University. I have long labored to advance technical education in this country, and it is most gratifying to those interested in it, to see America setting us a comprehensive and noble example of what is required by a new country, as well as by the old countries, in which industrial competition is keen and very dependent upon the most intelligent application of their natural resources." It will be remembered that this is not the first noble gift which the University has received from the British government. It gave us, some months ago, the magnificent set of Patent publications, comprising nearly twenty-five hundred volumes, and increasing at the rate of one hundred volumes yearly.

— To show how complete the University Library is in some of its departments, we may mention that in that of Sanscrit Philology and literature, no fewer than three hundred and twenty volumes are comprised. We do not include in this statement books relating to Indian civil, religious and literary history, nor any work treating of the Pali, the Prakrit and other Indian dialects. Nor do we enumerate any serials, some of which, like the transactions of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for instance, are largely devoted to Sanscrit Philology. The Library possesses every Sanscrit grammatical and lexicological work given in the catalogue of the Astor Library, and a good many which do not appear in the pages of those ample volumes. The department of Semitic linguistics is nearly as complete, and is probably superior to any in the country, except, possibly, that of Andover. The division of Classical philology is equally remarkable for its fullness. In it are to be found such great works as those of Grævius, Ducange, Stephanus, Vossius, and Forcellini, many of them in various editions, while the later investigations of the German classicists are fully represented. The different editions of ancient Greek and Latin authors make up over four thousand volumes.

— Mr. Calthrop's lectures on Physical Culture, which were necessarily postponed this week, will commence next Tuesday evening, at the Cornell Library Hall. They will be free, and as they are especially intended for students, it is to be hoped that the members of the University will take the seats immediately in front of the speaker's platform. It is possible that Mr. Calthrop may be induced to add to his course a lecture on Cambridge, which would form a proper complement to Professor Goldwin Smith's interesting account of Oxford.

— The students of Heidelberg, on the pleasant Saturdays of summer, often hire a steamer, go several miles up the Neckar and enjoy an all-day picnic. Towards nightfall they commence the descent of the stream, reaching the town some time after dark. The steamer is decorated with many-colored Chinese lanterns, suspended in double rows around the bulwarks, and on the masts and smoke stacks. A band of music is on board, and as the spectacle

is witnessed from the balcony of the castle, the effect is enchanting. The floating steamer, lit up with its festoons of red and blue and white lights, and the soft music of the excellent orchestra make an impression upon the mind which is never likely to be effaced. Something similar is sometimes done by the students of the Swiss Universities. They occasionally assemble at Lucerne, and organize a nocturnal procession of boats to Tell's Chapel or some other locality. The boats go two or more abreast, and are adorned with variegated lanterns, while the frequent glimmer of Bengal lights and the explosion of other fire-works add to the beauty of the scene. The Cayuga is admirably adapted to such displays. An excursion to some of the lovely spots on its shores, and a return at night in an illuminated steamer, would be a good thing to attempt when the warm days of spring make their advent. The Chinese lanterns used in these displays are very inexpensive, and if properly cared for may be made to answer for many similar occasions.

— Harvard expends twelve hundred dollars on its library annually, of which two-thirds go for periodicals. Yale spends for periodicals, foreign and domestic, over eleven hundred dollars. Michigan University offers its members the use of upwards of five hundred dollars worth of serials. Each of the two last-named institutions increases its library every year, by purchases to an amount, exclusive of the cost of periodicals, of about twelve hundred dollars. Before long we hope to be able to give some similar statistics in reference to our own institution.

— It is reported that at the recent meeting of the trustees at Albany, a new member was added to the Faculty. John Stanton Gould, non-resident Professor of Agriculture, is a member of the Board of Trustees, and resides at Poughkeepsie. He is one of the best known contributors to the agricultural journals, and was engaged, two or three years ago, by Yale College, to give a course of lectures before that institution—a course which was remarkably successful. A gentleman of broad general culture and liberal instincts, he is equally notable for his thorough knowledge of his specialty. The University, and especially the Agricultural Department, may be congratulated upon this last accession to our already large corps of instructors.

— THE manifesto of the Independents appears in this number. We commend it to our readers as an elegant piece of composition, and predict that a careful perusal will prove both interesting and profitable. The motives of the promulgators are pure, sincere and disinterested; and the leaders are none the less deserving of success from the *mystic* fact that one of the principal of them—though his name does not appear—is a member of a secret society, a chapter of which he once proposed to introduce into this University.

— WE understand that Mr. Cornell is going on with the work on his new house as soon as the weather will permit. Judging from the beautiful grey lime stone already artistically cut for this purpose, we may rightfully conclude that Mr. Cornell's house will rank among the finest private residences in the State.

FOR OUR MORAL PHILOSOPHERS:—Tom. Paine, once, at a dinner party, discussing the subject of the "Real and Ideal," asserted that all things existed in the shape of ideas alone. Just then he raised to his lips a spoonful of very hot soup, quickly letting it fall, with an exclamation of pain. "Ah," said his friend in triumph, "I suppose you would call the soup an idea?" "Yes," replied Paine, terribly excited, "but a devilish *hot* one." When, and at what point did "Reflex Action" come in there?

— MR. CORNELL means that the University which will immortalize his name, shall be as liberal in its character as its founder, and writes to two young ladies who want to join the institution, that if they come next fall, they will be received. Nothing would tend more powerfully to prevent or mitigate the evil tendencies of college boys, than daily association with fellow pupils of the latter sex.—*Ainherst Student.*

The report which is now circulating that Mr. Cornell has written to two young ladies "that if they come next fall, they will be received," is, we are informed, false. The Faculty and Trustees are nearly unanimous in their belief that to admit young ladies in this institution would be decidedly impracticable. So no ladies need apply. We are very sorry that such is the case.

— SOME Freshman who has been drilling in the chapel for weeks for his first appearance on the stage, has been anxiously enquiring in all his rehearsals: "Is memory dead?" We haven't been to her funeral lately, nor do we know where she died or what she died of. We give this information to the Freshman gratis, provided he will cease his frantic and would-be rhetorical inquiries of every one who may chance to pass the chapel.—*Campus.*

— Of college fraternities Cornell has Zeta Psi, Chi Phi, Alpha Delta Phi; its literary societies are the "Irving" and the "Philalatheian."

The *Madisonensis*, usually correct in its statements is a little off the track this time. Cornell has but two secret societies, Zeta Psi and Chi Phi. It is rumored however, that quite a number of others are in process of organization.

— THE following papers have recently been added to our exchange list: Owego Gazette, Journal of Education, Index Universitatis, The Dartmouth, Indiana Student, New England Postal Record.

— OUR friend Partenheimer has immortalized himself. His unique advertisement in our columns is going the rounds of the press. We have seen it in the *Semi-Weekly Tribune* and the *Courant*, and understand it is being extensively copied.

OFFICERS OF '72.—*Second Section.*—Alonzo Chace, President; Frank R. Fowler, Vice President; E. E. Quinlan, Recording Secretary; D. H. McMillan, Corresponding Secretary; E. B. Kellogg, Orator; Clinton Stevens, Treasurer.

— H. W. BEECHER's son has been the victim of "bazing" Sophomores at Yale, who shaved his head in Benedictine fashion.

OUR COLLECTIONS.—By the recent donation of Mr. Greene Smith, son of Hon. Gerrit Smith, the University is in possession of a fine collection in ornithology. The departments in Geology, Mineralogy and Conchology, have been filled for some time, and now this new department in Natural History will be opened.

The collection consists of about 400 mounted specimens including many rare and beautiful species. These birds were all shot by Mr. Smith personally, and mounted by Mr. Bell, of New York City, who is considered the best taxidermist in the State. This collection bears this advantage over collections generally in the market, none but fine specimens are included.

The said collection is now on exhibition at Mr. Smith's residence near Geneva, previous to its being brought to the University where it is to be put up in suitable cases.

Mr. Smith has paid considerable attention to Ornithology for many years, and is considered excellent authority on the subject. He has attended lectures from celebrated European naturalists, and has translated a French work on this subject which is yet awaiting publication. We hope soon to see it before the public.

Ornithology is to-day receiving more attention from scientific men than it has formerly. Now it is not only of interest to the "savant," but of vital importance to the agriculturist.

But as we confess total ignorance on this subject, we can advise no further. It is self-evident, however, that it should be cultivated as one of the more important branches in the department of Agriculture.

It is highly probable that ere long Mr. Smith will gratify our curiosity by delivering a course of lectures on this very beautiful and interesting subject. MISARICHORD.

— THE progress of our Institution has developed another feature, though secondary, not the less striking, in illustrating both the ability and vigor of her students—I speak of the *Cornell Era*, an exceedingly appropriate name. The era about opening in American Colleges may well be denominated "Cornell." Exchanges have spoken highly of the new *Era*—abroad she is warmly greeted, at home as truly appreciated.—*Correspondent of the Yale Courant.*

— IN Cornell College, Iowa, ladies and gentlemen pursue the same studies together, both in the academic and scientific course, and the system is working very favorably. The same is true of Ripon College, Ripon, Wis. The number of students at Cornell College is three hundred and ninety-five.

— SENATOR CHANDLER has given \$1,000 to the Congregational College, at Olivet, Mich.

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Student's Hume, Student's Gibbon, Smith's History of Greece, Liddell's Rome, Loomis' Algebra, Loomis' Geometry, Loomis' Analytical Geometry,

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Faculty, and Friends of Cornell University.

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I have goods that the sages of old sat up all night and prayed all day for, but never found. Goods that the Rosicrucians sought for for centuries, but never found. They are the philosopher's stone that turns all into gold it touches.

I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very annals of the heavens refuse to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and its all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go whole communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid elements.

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VOL. I.—No. 11.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

## THE CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

THE following is the remainder of Dr. Mansell's Address, the first part of which we copied into our last issue, from the *Courant*:

II.—We pass to inquire into the normal identity and diversity of their natural spheres of action in practical life.

Do reason, consciousness and the experience of ages teach that the natural and rightful spheres of thought, activity and labor of the man and the woman—the brother and sister—the husband and wife—are identical, or diverse? In answer to this query, it would seem that the wildest theorizer must concede that their physical organisms, their mental aptitudes, and their natural tastes, alike fit them for diverse, but complementary spheres of action. What those several spheres are, it matters not to the issue to-day to determine; we have to do simply with the fact, and that is indisputable, that they are diverse, and not identical. The good old book tells the whole story where it says: "And the Lord God said, 'It is not good that man should be alone; I will make an helpmeet for him.'" Woman, in God's purpose, is man's companion and helpmeet—not his tool or his slave; but he little comprehends the philosophy of human nature who does not recognize the fact that harmony of companionship, like harmony of colors, is found in complementary, and not in identical elements. It is, of course, not denied that, at times, the sexes may engage in like occupations, under like conditions. The woman may, and alas! sometimes must, go forth and labor in the fields and highways; but it is an abnormal necessity and not a natural or desirable condition or organization of society which leads to such facts. So, on the other hand, a man may aspire to be a chambermaid, a milliner, or a dress-maker, but the relations are similarly incongruous.

Generally and normally, it is the lot of the man to lead in the rugged battle of life, overcoming and subduing the stern forces of nature and making them subservient to his use and pleasure; and for this, his stronger and more rugged physical and mental natures fit him; while the complementary sphere of the woman is the home, which it is her's to prepare, to adorn, or, in a word, to constitute, and thus make herself the center of the purer, nobler, higher life of the man. Truly it is not good for man to be alone; and a state of society like that in California, in the midst of the first mad rush for gold, when man struggled with man and with the forces of nature, day after day, with no home to turn to after the hours of labor—no companionship but that of men, cold, hard and grasping as himself—with none of the genial, softening, humanizing power of woman—is, and ever must be, disastrous to virtue and destructive of every better and higher impulse of his nature; yet the theory of the co-education of the sexes illogically ignores these principles, when it asserts the normal identity of the male and female minds, and claims for them an identity of culture and development utterly unfitting them (by unsexing woman,) for that harmonious companionship for which God designed them.

III. We remark, that intrinsic diversity of mind, and diverse normal spheres of action in life, both logically and philosophically demand diverse but co-ordinate and co-equal culture. From this

conclusion the common sense of community will permit no escape save by the explicit denial of the premises; hence the frequent sneers and gibes that fill the speeches and pages of a certain class of would-be reformers about "sex in mind;" but none the less the fact remains, and our opponents must face it squarely, that the physical, the intellectual and the sensitive natures of the man and the woman are diverse, and were, in the Divine purposes, adapted for diverse but co-ordinate spheres of action in life. The resulting conclusion or corollary, therefore, is inevitable, that their several educations should be correspondingly diverse. The only rational issue that would seem to be possible is, at what point should this divergence begin? The answer, in general terms, is both logically and philosophically easy, namely: at the point where the divergence of natural development and the wants of their special spheres of action begin to manifest themselves. It is obvious that this does not occur in the earlier stages of education—in the home circle,—in the common or graded school, or in the academy or Normal school—it is only when education begins to reach the higher faculties of mind, and the more abstract forms of mathematics present themselves, that the signs of this divergence appear, and the average woman's mind instinctively turns to those complementary studies which adapt themselves better to her tastes and wants. This point of divergence may be fixed with sufficient accuracy for present purposes at the beginning of the sophomore class in a full college course, and it is the imperative demand of political economy on the one hand, and of common sense on the other, (if these principles or facts be conceded,) that from that point, their education should be independent and, of course, in separate schools. It is true that the zealous advocates of co-education par excellence are wont to say, when forced to face the fact, which the most erratic cannot deny, that the education of the sexes must diverge at some point; "Let them have one school, but independent classes;" but I respectfully submit that that is not co-education in the sense of the question we discuss; and if it were, that co-education is a sham and a cheat.

We have here reached the very citadel of our opponent's position, viz.: the asserted mutual restraining and educating power of the two sexes when brought face to face in the same chapel and recitation rooms—an assertion, by the way, which can be true only on condition that the mutual natures of the two sexes are diverse and not identical, but this is a concession which would be fatal to our opponents. But however this may be, and conceding the existence of this power, we simply reply that the scheme of co-education is but a clumsy, artificial substitute for nature's better order, in which this mutual education of the sexes is provided for, in the family and the social circle. But it will be said: "That this is not practicable in our boarding-schools, and that these, therefore, should be mixed schools." I admit the force of the objection, and I would, therefore, have no boarding-schools as such.

After years of as close observation as I am capable of making, I wish to record here my deliberate opinion, that the whole system of boarding-schools is unnecessary, unnatural, unphilosophical, and evil in its tendencies.

But we have to do, on the present occasion, with mixed schools as such, and not with boarding-schools distinctively considered; and we here distinctly enter our protest against the assumption of the home-like character and influence of such schools. That would be a strange home circle where the social intercourse of the inmates of the family was regulated by such laws and rules as are found in all well managed mixed schools, of which your speaker has any personal knowledge. Any system requiring so many checks and guards must involve radical error in its conception. Again, bearing in mind our initial limitation of the question to our Colleges and Universities, where the students meet only in recitation room and chapel, and pursue their studies at their private rooms, (which should always be in private families,) it is difficult to see the reality of the advantages claimed on the point of social culture and moral discipline for mixed schools. Careful observation for years, of both classes of schools has fastened the conviction upon my mind, that mixed schools possess no such relative advantages in this respect, as their advocates claim for them, where the comparison is fairly made, not as between them and monastic boarding-schools on the separate system, but with separate schools on the natural system, where the scholar finds a home and genuine social culture in the bosom of a true, and not of an abnormal family, such as the mixed school presents. Again, the argument for co-education at this point if it proves anything, proves too much, since it were just as rational to demand the presence of both sexes in the law, the medical and the theological school, as in the college; nay, more, to insist upon their presence with the apprentice in the shop or the foundry. Common sense teaches that they should be associated in training schools of any character, whether educational or mechanical, just so far, and no farther, than they need identical culture.—Tried by this common sense law, our opponents are compelled either to affirm both the identity of the male and female mind, and the identity of their normal spheres of action in life, or to abandon their claims for the co-education of the sexes in our colleges and universities.

Again, the complementary question of the comparative thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the relative cultures attained by the mixed and separate systems must not be overlooked. On this point the conclusions reached, First—From a comparison of the results actually attained in my personal experience as a teacher; and, secondly, from a comparison of observed results in schools of the same grade, based upon the two systems severally, are decided and uniform.

First—In my personal experience, in a mixed school, in which I entered upon the experiment an earnest advocate of the doctrine of the normal identity of male and female mind, and, of course, of their strict co-education, I discovered two tendencies unmistakably manifested, namely:

1. The ladies, in every case, determined the standard of scholarship in the classes, and,
2. That standard sensibly declined, when, in their course of study, they passed the point at which (as I have previously indicated,) their natural aptitudes and tastes diverged.

The statement so frequently and so vauntingly made, that the ladies hold their own with the gentlemen in the higher classes, accords strictly with my own experience; but the complementary fact that the gentlemen, in such cases measure up to their own legitimate standard, does not, unfortunately, follow. Two cases, precisely in point, here recur to memory. In the first, an earnest, talented young lady led her class to the point I have named; after that her standard of excellence sensibly declined. I plead with her,

but in vain, to secure better results, and finally asked her, "Ellen, why this falling off? Can you not master these higher and more abstract studies?" "I can," she replied, "but they do not interest me; I cannot feel that they are what I need or want." In the second case, in the same class, I asked a question of the ladies of the class, which they all failed to answer. I passed it to the gentlemen, one of whom I knew could answer it, and they blundered in like manner. I asked the gentleman referred to, privately, the reason. He replied, "I did not want to mortify the girls, who were working themselves almost to death to take the honors of the class." You will say, perhaps, "He was a soft-headed ladies' man." Not so. He rarely waited upon the ladies, or entered the social circle; but he was a noble-hearted, chivalric gentleman. The assertion: "That the ladies in our mixed colleges hold their own with the gentlemen in the higher and more abstract studies," is true, as a rule, only at the sacrifice of the normal degree of excellence to which such classes should attain. This conclusion, based upon my personal experience as a teacher, has only been confirmed by the results of as careful observations as circumstances have permitted me to make, into the results attained by colleges of equal rank, conducted on the separate and mixed systems respectively. The result of my investigation has been to revolutionize my views of the whole question, and to fasten upon my mind the conviction that our Colleges and Universities should be organized on the separate system.

I would not have the courses of study in our ladies' colleges by one day, or one jot, less thorough, philosophical or complete than that of their brothers or future associate and husbands. I would make them in all respects equal to the best universities in our own or in other lands, but I would not have them guilty of the absurd attempt to contravene the teachings of consciousness, reason, revelation and experience, by seeking to obliterate rather than develop and perpetuate those natural diversities of aptitudes and tastes, fitting the sexes respectively for the several spheres of labor and action for which God designed them.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY LAND GRANTS.—The following letter from the N. Y. *Evening Post*, if true, shows a bad state of affairs. That a University like this should lose so much land is an evil which all should deplore, and help to remedy:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,  
Chippewa Falls, Wis., February 11.

I presume the good people of the great state of New York feel a just pride in having the Cornell University; and well they should, for it is a great and good institution.

You are, I suppose, well posted concerning the land grants, donated by Congress to the state of New York, for the benefit of that institution. It would have been well for Congress to have made a provision providing and compelling those who control the lands to pay the taxes on it to Chippewa county. Ezra Cornell has entered some two hundred thousand acres of land in this county, some of which was sold for taxes of 1866, and it was all sold for the tax of 1867 for \$10,000; interest up to date, at twenty-five per cent, \$1,872; a loss to the institution of \$1,872; and still, at the same rate of interest, we expect the same loss this year. They will soon lose all their lands. I wish some men from Wall street would invest their money in buying up the certificates, and in two years' time the great institution will be cut up with taxes. Please let the people understand these facts through your paper, and oblige all tax-payers in this county.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS McBEAN,  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

## THE "CORNING" UNIVERSITY.

[We publish the following article from the *Yale Lit. Mag.* because here are some thoughts in it with which we heartily agree, although we fail to discern any reason for applying the term "*Corning*" to this University. We suppose it must be the result of elevated notions on the part of the writer. We believe that the writer's fears about the tendency of the military system, are entirely without the probability of realization. As for denominating this place Cornell "College," we find no fault, except that we do not care to be confounded with a "mixed" institution of that name somewhere out West.]

"Cornell College, in spite of the communicative "Era,"—almost the only college paper in the country that tells anything about the college it comes from,—still remains to most of us, a great "What is it," an unsolved problem. Time, we suspect, will offer the only possible solution; but we are not as well satisfied as the Hamilton Campus, that "Time" is going to "knock its peculiar notions in the head." It is amusing to see with what jealousy the little one-horse colleges of New York State cast eyes at Cornell. Everything, from its military system to its paucity of Seniors, from its lectures on eggs to its labor system,—everything about it,—legitimately or not—is made the subject of ribaldry and evil prophesying. One is reminded of the fable of the boy and the frogs. The latter, you know, croaked eloquently, but the result, if we remember, was after all, bad for the frogs. We, who are somewhat distant spectators of the fray, do not feel very sanguine, it must be confessed, about some of Mr. Cornell's experiments; especially the labor and military systems. The former we do not believe can ever work well in a thorough classical and scientific institution. The latter, we fear, will have a tendency to run the University down into a second-rate affair, but little above the scores of other "military" schools that infest the country. Mr. Cornell, we think, had better not dabble with military tactics at all, unless he intends to make his college a regular West Point. Still, we would throw no obstacles nor ominous prophecies in the way of a college for which we wish the very highest success; and the founders of which have probably annoyances enough to contend against just now, without being pestered with our advice. Above all, we hope the new college will not be harrassed by the woman question. If we can find any fault at all with Mr. Cornell, it is that he did not give his money to the *general fund* of some already well endowed and considerable college, like Yale, or Harvard, or Amherst; so that he might have seen his magnificent scheme of a University realized within a generation or two.—What education, i. e., the highest kind of education, needs, is *tremendous concentration of money and brains at a few isolated points*. As things are at present in New York State, the very best thing, in our opinion, for the troop of smaller colleges, such as Hamilton, Madison, Hobart (Geneva), Rochester, &c., is to do as quickly as possible, one of three things. Either, 1st, to die without delay; or, 2d, if their "sphere of usefulness" still warrants an existence, to relapse at once—name and all—into really thorough and first class preparatory schools; or, 3d, what would be best of all, offer themselves to be fused, together with Union, into one grand University at Albany, according to the offer now pending from that city to Union. Our next wish would be for Cornell,—that Columbia College, the college of the city of New York, and whatever other colleges lie in the southern portion of the State, should be merged into the Ithacan University, there to form a rival of the one at Albany. Then surely the Empire State, with two such imperial Uni-

versities, might challenge not only all the education of America, but even the Oxfords and Berlins of the old world to competition! No tongue can estimate the tremendous impulse to education, an impulse extending through all its minutest and lowest departments,—which two such magnificent Universities in the State of New York would give! How they would tend to build up and elevate a national character; what superb incitements would they afford to sound scholarship; how give birth to a race of American scholars!

— A MEETING of the members of the third section of the Freshman Class was held on Friday, Feb. 12th, for the election of section officers.

Mr. D. B. Wilmot was appointed President pro tem., and C. A. Trippe Secretary pro tem. The Chairman then appointed Messrs. Stout and Wick tellers, and the election was proceeded with, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:

H. C. Colburn, President; C. W. Stanton, Vice President; J. W. Mack, Recording Secretary; — Isilin, Corresponding Secretary; L. L. Brown, Treasurer; D. B. Wilmot, Orator; E. L. Rice, Essayist; R. Dowe, Historian.

On motion it was *Resolved*, That the next meeting be held at such time and place as the President shall choose, on the application of ten members of the Section.

Also *Resolved*, That a copy of these minutes be published in the Cornell Era. Adjourned. C. A. TRIPPE, Sec'y. pro tem.

— At a meeting of the First Section of the Freshman Class, held on Friday, Feb. 12th, for the election of officers, the following were chosen:

Daniel E. Webster, President; T. H. Woodford, Vice President; E. Nicoll, Rec. Secretary; W. S. James, Cor. Secretary; F. P. H. Platt, Treasurer; S. J. McConnon, Orator; A. C. Pike, Essayist; B. Bowen, Poet; G. H. Crafts, Historian.

It is to be hoped the section organizations at present existing, which it is believed tend to destroy the unity of the Freshman Class, and produce petty sectional animosities, are mere temporary arrangements, which as soon as possible should be done away with, and an organization of the entire Class be made instead. By so doing greater benefits will be obtained by the whole than if the Class remained in its present divided state.

Should not we, as the largest body of students that ever entered any American College as Freshmen, have an entire organization worthy of our numbers and material? In order to accomplish this desirable end, it is hoped the Presidents of the Sections will confer together, and use all their means to obtain the result.

"PUMBLECHOOK," '72.

IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION, Feb. 12, 1869.

It is with pleasure that we record the election of Mr. Andrew Pelechin to the rights and privileges of this Association. Mr. Pelechin is from Russia, and is among us to obtain an American education. Right cordially do we extend to him the hand of fellowship, trusting that his college days, though passed in a strange land and among a strange people, may constitute a period in his life back to which memory will often carry him a willing captive.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing official term: President, J. B. Foraker; Vice President, H. V. L. Jones; Corresponding Secretary, A. B. C. Dickinson; Recording Secretary, Fox Holden; Treasurer, J. E. Moss; Advocate, J. Kirkland; Librarian, Andrew Pelechin; Curator, Wm. Thoman; Chairman of Executive Committee, Morris Buchwalter.

A. B. C. DICKINSON, Cor. Sec'y.

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

EDITORS: S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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Drawer 57, Ithaca, N. Y.

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NEWS SALES BY CORTORE SALES.

THE students of the University and the citizens of Ithaca, have been enjoying a rich treat. Rev. S. R. Calthrop, of Syracuse, a graduate of Cambridge, England, and an earnest worker in the good cause of physical culture, has during the past week delivered in Library Hall, two very interesting and instructive lectures, on the subject which, next to preaching the Word, is uppermost in his heart—Physical Development.

Mr. Calthrop, in his first lecture, on Tuesday evening, proceeded to show the importance of physical in connection with mental culture. The danger of the American student lies not in excess of the former, but in the latter; and while he would lay greater stress upon bodily training, he (an educated man, and knowing the importance of education,) would not attempt to undervalue mental training so essential to success.

His theory is, as we understand it, simply this: Mind should not be educated at the expense of body; nor body at the expense of mind. Physical and mental culture should go hand in hand.

The lecturer began by relating the fable "Venter et membra," which admirably illustrates his point, the dependence of any one faculty upon all others, and the impossibility of a high development of one faculty while others are suffered to remain in disuse. His novel illustration of the point, "A Visit to Skitsland," was received with great merriment and applause.

The lecturer's tribute to Charlotte Bronte was, rhetorically, the finest part of the lecture, and awakened the sympathy of all present for her, whose god-like mind was chained down to earth by the frailest of human bodies.

Why do we revere the name of Washington? Not for what he aspired to do, but for what he did. Inured to hardships from his youth, he was physically fitted as few are, for the gigantic labors which he so reluctantly assumed and so faithfully performed.

Mr. Calthrop then gave an animated description of the holiday-side of English University life: its cricket matches, its ball games, quoits and boating. To the last of these amusements he attached the greatest importance. He then alluded to the superior physique of Englishmen, attributing it in a great measure to their attention to the laws of health and exercise.

The lecturer closed with advice to the American student, that with the superior facilities for amusement, which our country, and this locality in particular possess, it is not alone our privilege, but our duty to cultivate the physical as well as the mental man.

Our space will not admit of an account of the second lecture,

equally interesting, and perhaps more instructive, because bearing more upon student life among us.

Mr. Calthrop delivers one more lecture at Library Hall, Tuesday evening next. We bespeak for him a large attendance. The lecturer will carry away with him the best wishes of all, and the extra amount of exercise, and the frightful contortions which the students have undergone during the past few days be any measure of the good performed, Mr. Calthrop may be assured that his visit to Ithaca has not been for naught.

— HAS the Yale *Courant* no common courtesy? Can it so blushingly place itself on the same level with the College *Courier* and the *Amherst Student*? When these papers had the impudence to insert in their columns whole paragraphs taken verbatim from our *Cornelian Notes*, with not the ghost of a sign to show they came from the ERA, or that they were not original, we merely smiled at the ludicrous assumption of originality, and deplored the lack of legitimate material that had driven them to such a gross violation of honor; but when the *Courant*, claiming to be the first college paper in America, has the brazen shamelessness to steal a whole half column, as it did in the last issue, the matter has a phase entirely different. Even then we should have said nothing, had we not recently received from this King of the College Bohemia, a request that we insert an advertisement of the *Courant* a column or two in length, with the gentle insinuation that it was about to shorten its exchange list.

The honor of the Yale *Courant* is only excelled by its want of "check." Does the *Courant* think that because we once did it for justice to call it the first college paper in the country, we are going to lose sight of the value of our advertising columns in blind admiration of its virtues.

It is not satisfied with the honors it receives justly, without asking pay of weaker papers for defrauding them? If the *Courant* wishes to exchange with us, all right. If not, it can strike our name from its list as soon as it wishes; and if we find that valuable paper indispensable to our success, we can procure it for a fraction of the value it asks for exchange, and have an extra copy of the ERA besides.

— WE are sorry to lose from our numbers Captain Nichols of Company "B." Mr. Nichols was highly esteemed by his fellow students, as was testified by the fact that when he took his departure over fifty students went with him to the depot and rode with him up on the hill. As the train was climbing the bluff, the boys convened the scene by singing lively characteristic college songs; but when they approached the last switch, all joined in singing, "Good bye, Nichols, we are going to leave you now," and "Sadly we're along," &c. The train stopped just long enough on the hill to allow each one of the fifty to shake hands with the Captain and bid him good bye. Then three loud cheers were given for our departing friend. The train moved off, and Mr. Nichols, to the Cornell University, was no more.

— WESTON, the "walkist," better known as the "failist," passed through Ithaca on Tuesday last. He made a speech, and said he was six days behind time by his tablea, but two days ahead by private calculation.

— WE shall publish next week the first part of a very interesting article on German Student Life, by Prof. J. M. Hart, of this University, and shall conclude the article in the following number.

— BUY "THE CORNELIAN," for sale at the News Rooms.



## CORNELIAN NOTES.

THE matter of the admission of females to our University is one of those questions which will have to await a future solution. The vast number of applications shows that the educational facilities of the institution, during the next four years, will be severely taxed by the influx of male students alone. If to these were to be added some scores or hundreds of the other sex, Cornellia would simply break down under the enormous load. Our ideas on this subject are as liberal as the most radical of those persons who are continually shouting at the height of their voices, the cry of *Place aux Dames!* But it is a law of physics that no two masses of matter can occupy the same space at the same time, and this physical aspect of the case is the one which must be regarded during these infantile years of the new educational establishment. That the practice of admitting females, even into the higher institutions of learning, is a new thing, is one of the mistaken notions of the age. So far back as the year 1787, the great University of Göttingen, which had then just completed its first half century, conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Dorothea Schlozer, daughter of the distinguished historian. She was a woman of remarkable culture, attended the University lectures, assisted her father in many of his important works, and was especially learned in numismatics. She died, as the Baroness Rodde, in 1825. In 1817, Giessen, the Hessian University, to which the lectures of Liebig subsequently gave a European renown, bestowed the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon Mariane Charlotte von Siebold, who, like the male students, had regularly attended lectures for several semesters, and had submitted to all the prescribed examinations. Her thesis, which she publicly read and defended, at the time of receiving the doctorate, was upon a much debated subject in obstetrics, and excited general attention for the erudition and practical skill which it displayed. She married the well known physician Heidenreich, and had a large practice, especially among the German aristocracy, down to the last years of her life, which terminated in 1859. In the year 1827, Marburg, the oldest of the German Protestant Universities, conferred the Doctorate of Philosophy—equivalent, be it remembered, to our degree of Master of Arts—upon Johanna Wyttenbach. She was the wife of the great philologist, Daniel Wyttenbach, and wrote several works both in French and German. But we can go still farther back than any of these instances. As long ago as the fourteenth century, Bologna gave the degree of Doctor of Laws to Novella d'Andrea, who died in 1355, and the University of Padua accorded the same title to her sister, Bettina. Each of them attained eminence in the practice of jurisprudence, and one or both of them very likely gave Shakespeare some hints in the formation of his character of Portia. In 1806, the same institution—we mean Bologna—made Maria delle Donne, a Doctor of Medicine. Nor is it only as students and recipients of degrees that the fairer sex have been connected with Universities. In looking over the annals of Bologna, we find that, at various times, females occupied the professors' chairs, receiving their appointments and lecturing *ex cathedra* precisely as all other members of the various faculties. On the 7th of April, 1732, a female student, Laura Maria Catarina Bassi, passed her final examination for the degree of Doctor of Laws. She was in her twenty-first year. Two cardinals, seven professors, and several other distinguished men were present at the ceremony. The gifted Laura read a learned thesis in Latin, and responded to all the questions put to her in the same language, which she spoke with great fluency and grace. So marked was the effect she produced that many famous poets celebrated her accomplishments in verse, and

within a year after receiving the doctorate, she was elected to one of the professorships of jurisprudence, which she retained for several years, her lecture room always being crowded with auditors. Only five years later a similar incident occurred. Maria Gaetana Agnesi took the doctorate of philosophy at the age of nineteen, defending successfully one hundred and ninety-one theses, which were subsequently published under the title of *Propositiones Philosophicæ*. In 1750, by appointment of Pope Benedict the Fourteenth—then the head of the institution—she succeeded her father as principal professor of Mathematics. She knew Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, Spanish and German, in addition to her native tongue, and wrote voluminous works on the calculus and analytics, which were translated into French and English. For many years she was the esteemed friend and correspondent of the most celebrated mathematicians of Europe, and she lived until 1799. A still more modern case was that of Clotilde Zamboni, member of several learned academies, who was a Professress—if that title be allowable—at Bologna, from 1794 to 1798, when she was deprived of her chair by the republicans of that stormy period, in which, however, she was afterwards replaced by the express order of the first Napoleon. It was said by one of the greatest Latinists of her day, that there were not three men in Europe who wrote that classic tongue with greater ease and purity than she did. She died in 1817. Of one of the female professors of Bologna, who taught in about the darkest period of the middle ages, the story has been often told that she was obliged to place a screen on the cathedra, in order to prevent the beauty of her countenance from distracting the attention of the students to whom she lectured. He who visits Heidelberg may see the tomb-stone of a lady, whose lectures at that University created a sensation in their day—during the latter half of the seventeenth century. We might add some others to the cases here given, but the list is sufficiently long to prove that Doctoresses—*non minus Græce quam Iulius doctus*, to change the gender in a hackneyed quotation—and Professresses are not such novelties after all. Any one who has seen ladies, including even princesses, flocking to the lecture room of the eloquent Ritter at Berlin, or has witnessed the readiness with which applications from females for permissions to frequent the academic *Vorlesungen* are granted, at institutions scarcely inferior in reputation to the great Prussian school, must confess that the true University system does not necessarily exclude either sex.

— On Monday occurs the only holiday of the second trimester—the birthday of Washington. No lectures or class exercises will be held, and as the anniversary happens to fall this year on the first working day of the week, there is a virtual vacation, three days long, in the middle of the trimester. There are three holidays in the Cornell calendar, namely, Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday and Founder's Day, each of them coming in a different trimester.

— An important change has been made in the time of holding Commencement at Harvard. It will hereafter be held on the Thursday before the last Wednesday in June, a week subsequent to Class Day. The vacation is to be extended to ten weeks instead of eight, as heretofore. The catalogue for 1868-9 shows that 1050 students are in attendance.

— THE Forest City Base Ball Club give a grand dancing party at Wilgus Hall on the 23d inst., the proceeds to go toward the payment of rent for their grounds. Those interested in the noble game, and those desirous of having a good time, are cordially invited to attend.

**THE CORNELLIAN.**—We have seen the printed sheets of **THE CORNELLIAN**, a classified Catalogue of Cornell University, published by some of the Students, and printed by ANDRUS, McCHAIN & Co. The students probably judging, from the length of time required to get out the Chief Engineer's Report, that the "forthcoming catalogue" would not be out in a month or two, took the matter into their own hands, and we understand some copies of the work will be ready for circulation to-day.

It is a catalogue of the officers and students of the University, and contains lists of the members of the various Literary and Secret Societies. The class officers are published, also the Military Organization, the prizes, the editors of the ERA, and the Glee Club. Upon the last page appears "The Chimes," by F. M. Finch. The editors of the Cornellian are D. W. Rhodes, C. F. Hendryx, S. S. Avery, A. R. Greene, A. A. Andrews, C. M. Luther. The "Salutation" briefly explains the office of the work. The editorial is a summary of what has been done since the University opened, and a short review of the various departments, as they now exist.

The volume itself, from the press of Andrus, McChain & Co., in mechanical execution is almost faultless. Printed upon fine, heavy paper, with entirely new type, neatly bound, it is a work that would do honor to any house.

It is published by the Secret Societies, which, from the pamphlet itself, we should judge to be at present but two in number, the Zeta Psi, and Chi Phi.

If the assertion of the *Journal* be true, that "numbers and talent are manifestly on the side of the Independents," **THE CORNELLIAN** at least speaks well for the energy and enterprise of society men, while the marked contrast between its typographical appearance and that of the coming catalogue does not speak too highly for the Job department of the *Journal*.—*Ithaca Democrat*.

—At a Class meeting held by the Sophomore Class, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Chas. E. Taft, President; Fred. Schoff, Vice President; J. T. Hadley, Secretary; E. L. Parker, Treasurer; E. Kellogg, Historian.

—THE thanks of the students are due to MR. PUTNAM for having boards laid between the second bridge and the University building. We hope that some will also be placed between the bridge and the Cascadilla. Walking on boards is far easier than wading through mud.

—WANTED, copies of the first number of the ERA. A liberal price will be paid for them. Address, "CORNELL ERA."

—At a meeting of the Trustees of Cornell University, held last week at Albany, President WHITE, in connection with his report on the condition of the University, spoke of Professor SMITH as follows:

"I desire here publicly to express the thanks of the President of the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, and myself, to certain of our colleagues.

First of all, to Professor Goldwin Smith. And here, I confess myself at a loss to know in what terms properly and sufficiently to acknowledge our obligations, as a University, and my own personal thanks. Leaving one of the homes most attractive to a gentleman and scholar in England; relinquishing a position, which afforded a noble scope to his ambition, he came among us, took up his abode in our new buildings, associating cordially with Professors, students and citizens, and sharing all the discomforts incident to the first years of our University organization.

His lectures and their personal association with him have already had a marked influence for good upon Faculty and students. More interesting lectures than those he has delivered to the public at large; more thoroughly scholarly, and valuable lectures than those he has delivered on early English History to the Senior and Junior classes, it has never been my fortune to hear. While thus working for us, he has utterly refused to accept fee or reward of any sort, and to crown all other kindnesses, he has recently sent to England for his own Library on English History, with the intention of depositing it in the University for the uses of Professors and students. Mr. Smith is so averse to all notice of his acts, I cannot but allude to these evidences of his interest in our undertaking."

—THE Seniors and Juniors were examined in Moral Philosophy on Friday morning. It was by a very singular "coincidence" that the explanation of the *Mystic System* fell where it did, but coughing is of no use; that dodge is played.

—WE do not believe that any other College or University in this country offers a system of education so perfectly adapted to the wants of our times, as the one which has been established by the Trustees of Cornell University.—*University Reporter*.

—Two students have been expelled from this University; and sixty have been dismissed for failure to pass examinations.

WHEN a person attempts to sit down, and the chair is pulled away, so that he falls to the floor, bawl out at the top of your voice: "Mr. — has the floor." This is very witty.

—It is said that an American scholar is to be offered a Professorship of American History by the University of Heidelberg.

—THE students of Union College, Schenectady, New York, lately buried their Trustees, who were deceased, as they claimed, of inactivity.

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I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men would all day, the old women would all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and it is all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go, whole communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid elements.

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# THE CORNELL ERA.

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VOL. 1.—No. 12.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

## GERMAN UNIVERSITY LIFE.

BY PROF. J. M. HART.

IN undertaking to condense floating reminiscences and idle reflections into a compact *multum in parvo* upon German University Life, I am somewhat apprehensive as to the limits of the *parvo*. The theme is so interesting and so diversified that it threatens to grow indefinitely under one's pen. A few words of explanation at the outset may not come amiss. It is not the object of the present brief sketch to treat of the origin and educational functions of the German university system, but to indicate the salient features of life and study in the university towns, in order that the stay-at-home reader may obtain some clear notions of this peculiar phase of student-life. Those, however, who know by experience what it is to study in Germany, will perhaps find some entertainment in having their reminiscences of bygone hours refreshed in this informal manner.

A German university might be characterized as a circle, the circumference of which is everywhere and the center nowhere. In rambling through the narrow streets of G—— for the first few days after my arrival, I was continually puzzled in trying to find out where the university really was. Every walk discovered some new building. It was not as it is in an American college, where the lecture rooms, library, chapel, and dormitories are clustered in and around a centre—the campus or college green. A German university really has no common rallying place for all the students. There is the Aula, where applicants are immatriculated, where the treasurer keeps his books, the university court sits, and the career shuts its doors upon the young spirits whose love of beer has outrun their discretion. In quite another place is the Collegien-haus, where the majority of the lectures are held. In an out-of-the-way corner of the town is the chemical laboratory. Still farther off and in an opposite direction is the anatomical museum, where the medical course is pursued. Wholly outside of the town rises the dome of the observatory, while in another suburb blooms the botanical garden. The professor of agricultural chemistry meets his students in some *cidevant* mill. After I had passed upwards of three years in G——, and flattered myself with the belief that I was acquainted with at least the externalities of all the university buildings, I learned that a neat, well-appointed little farm, situated about a mile and a half from the town-gate, was the agricultural school connected with the university. Not long afterwards a cluster of shed-like buildings was pointed out to me as a veterinary school—also connected with the university.

The students' habitations are as scattered as the public buildings. Each man lives by himself and substantially after his own fashion. Almost every house in the smaller university towns has one or more rooms let out to these quasi Bohemians. Such a thing as a dormitory after our fashion would be an abomination in the eye of a German. It would suggest too forcibly the school or the barracks. Frequently many students room in the same building, which is then called a *caravansery* or *mill*, while the inmates pass under the name

of house-bones. A room itself is styled a booth or shanty. To enter a student's apartment is to "charge upon him in his booth."

Shall we then charge upon one or two students in their booth? The first one happens to be of studious habits. We enter a medium-sized, uncarpeted room, furnished with a table, a sofa, a desk or secretary, some book-shelves, and two or three uninviting chairs. To one side of the main room is the sleeping chamber, through the open door of which we catch a glimpse of the wash-stand in admirable disorder, and the end of a feather bed. The shelves are filled with books; the books overflow upon the sofa and the desk and the table and into the corners of the room. Upon the table stand the remains of a frugal breakfast—a battered coffee-pot, a very discouraging butter-plate, the end of a long loaf of brown bread, a knife but no fork. Against the wall, over the sofa, are hung photographic likenesses of the inmate's friends. In one corner stands the inevitable pipe-rack, with its assortment of long cherry pipes and porcelain bowls, while on the table is the ash-cup and also a small porcelain arm or leg, used for plugging the pipe. As the inmate of the room rises to greet us, we may observe that he is unshaven, unkempt and collarless; he wears cloth slippers and a long wrapper of coarse cloth reaching down almost to the feet, and his pantaloons are baggy. The atmosphere is fragrant with coffee and tobacco, while the man, somewhat worn countenance of the man betokens high learning.

By way of contrast, we may enter the room of some student whose present business is not to study. He is probably a corps student. Being of a social disposition, he likes to be surrounded with friends, corps-brothers, of whom a half-dozen are present, all talking and smoking to the full capacity of their lungs. Some wear parti-colored caps of the ordinary shape, and in the ordinary manner; others have *Cerevis-mutzen*, a rimless apology for a cap, which is placed on the extreme back part of the head and kept in position by a small elastic thread passing under the chin. We see few books, but the deficiency is made up by the increased number of pipes and chairs. Suspended to the wall hang divers sabres and Schlager, with basket-hilts ornamented by the corps' colors. Table, chairs and sofa bear marks of hard usage. Instead of books we find masks and fencing gloves in the corners. One individual is perhaps practising the Schlager exercise in the air, by cutting Tiefquart with his walking cane. Two or three poodles give variety to the meeting by jumping over chairs to order, or standing on their hind-legs to beg for sugar. The students themselves discuss vigorously the most recent question of general interest—how gloriously the last duel has terminated by the senior member's slicing the nose of his antagonist, or the probability of some other brother's being relegated for six months, for having unmercifully thrashed an impertinent watchman the previous night.

The students breakfast in their rooms. The meal is extremely simple, consisting of coffee and bread and butter, prepared in the house and brought in by the servant. These servants are, it seems to me, the peculiar feature of German student-life. Whether their nomenclature is regulated by the Government or not, I am unable



to say; but, as a matter of fact, they are all called either Marie, Carline, or Luise. Their capacity for work and their general cheerfulness border on the marvellous. It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that they perform as much work in the course of the week as any two car-drivers on our city railroads. One servant girl waits upon some six or seven students and does the family work in addition. She is sent to the library for a basketful of books for some "dig" who is busy on his doctoral dissertation, sent out for clothes, for boots, for tobacco, for wine or beer; she brings the dinner for those who take that meal in their rooms; she makes the beds and fires and sweeps the rooms, (when they are swept); in the autumn she is sent to the family garden outside of the city walls, to dig potatoes, by way of variety. Her hebdomadal relaxation consists in dancing from seven o'clock on Sunday night until one or two o'clock Monday morning. Tight-bodied, rosy-checked, she is a marvel of endurance.

The student takes his supper wherever he may happen to be—whether at home, or in the country for a walk, or in a saloon drinking beer with his friends. Medical students, who attend lectures and clinique from, say, nine in the morning until six in the evening, have a fashion of hurrying at the close of a day's work into some favorite *kneipe* (beer saloon) and passing the five hours to eleven in drinking beer, eating bread and cheese, smoking and playing "sixty-six" or "libet," pretty much all at once. The greater part of the students dine at the various hotels or dining places; the hour is one, at least in all the small university towns. Of course, there is usual diversity of fare and price. The price is computed by the month. Whatever the student orders in his room is charged on account by the house-owner, so much, e. g., for each portion of coffee, so many pounds of sugar, so much bread, butter, &c.; the account is made up every month or every week, according to agreement. It may thus be seen that a German student is the most comfortably independent mortal in existence. He has his room free from all surveillance, and can send the servant on all conceivable errands; if he wishes to invite his friends to a bachelor "spread," he has only to make some previous arrangement with the landlady, and to give the servant girl a trifling *Trinkgeld* for her extra labor. He is thus as independent as one who hires furnished rooms in New York, and enjoys the comfort of not being obliged to go out in all weathers for every meal or to run his own errands. Most students, I have said, dine in some hotel. A few, however, have their dinner brought by the servant from the hotel. The basket used for this purpose is so practical and so peculiar to Germany, that a description of it will perhaps be of service. It is round, small and very deep, and has a wide slit running down one side to the bottom. Into this basket, the dishes, generally four in number, are dropped one upon the other. The bottom of the second dish fits upon and into the first, the third upon the second, and so on, after the fashion of the iron rings used in making long vertical castings. Each of the dishes has a knob which slips down the slit and projects beyond the side of the basket, so that the dish may be easily lifted out. When the dishes are all in place and the cover is on, the whole is readily carried in one hand without spilling or cooling the contents.

A German university is not a place where teaching is done, but where information is imparted. There are no lessons or recitations. When the German gymnasiast receives his certificate and sets out for the university, he knows that he is bidding farewell to drilling, memorizing, reciting, and grading, and that henceforth he must be his own admonisher. Were the university a person and not a corporation, we might imagine it as saying to every young man who

matriculates: you have received a thorough, careful training in all the elements of a liberal education; you know so much of Latin, Greek, history, mathematics, and the other branches; you have been kept to your work for the last ten or twelve years, and subjected to rigid discipline; you have chosen your profession and are now about to fit yourself for it; in other words you are to become a man. Therefore, I shall treat you as a man. You are free to attend lectures or to reject them; to read this text-book or that; room where you will and live as you see fit. You will not be called upon to give an account of your progress before the end of your course, when you apply for your degree. You are, of course, responsible for breach of public order or propriety, but otherwise you are free from supervision.

The difference between such a system and the American one is too obvious to be dwelt upon. A German University is without a doubt the paradise for do-nothings. But on the other hand, it is the only place, except Paris, where the student can pursue every conceivable branch of research in a manly, independent manner. So long as our collegians are tied down to certain text-books, forced to repeat a given number of pages of history or metaphysics or criticism, whether they agree with the author's views or not, and then marked according to the facility with which they know their parts, so long we may expect mediocrity, and even downright hypocrisy. The German method is at least a training for the world, a preparation for the problem—what shall I learn, rather than the task—how shall I learn what is given me.

The instruction, then, which is given to German university students assumes the form of lectures. Now none but those who have attended a university can have an adequate idea of what is meant by a complete system of lectures. In order to speak with the plain, but forcible language of figures, I have carefully reckoned out the Berlin catalogue for the summer term, and find by actual count, the following courses of lectures are announced for that term, viz:

Theology,	43	occupying 157 hours per week.
Jurisprudence,	56	183
Medicine,	63	217
Philosophy,	17	52
Mathematics,	12	44
Nat. Sciences,	36	119
Polit. Econ., &c.	10	35
History,	12	36
Art,	12	25
Philology,	13	47
Total,	274	915

That is to say, during a single term of four months we find 274 courses of lectures announced upon every conceivable subject of inquiry, from Schopenhauer's philosophy down to the latest improvement in draining vegetable gardens, which lectures occupy in their delivery 915 hours every week. The computation however must be made more accurate, by allowing for a certain number of lectures which are announced but never read. There is a trifle of humbug in everything, not even a Prussian university excepted. Young graduates, aspirants after professional honors, remain after obtaining their degrees, pursue their studies, and in the course of a year or two receive permission to lecture. They are not professors, not even extra-ordinary professors, but mere lecturers, who have a right to a use of such of the lecture rooms as happen to be vacant. They receive no salary from the university. These lecturers usually avoid competing with the regular professors, and take up rather remote subjects of investigation or else specialties. The majority of the lectures which they announce are never read, for want of hear-



ers—an accident which not infrequently happens to the professors themselves. A liberal deduction, say twenty per cent., must accordingly be made for such contingencies. This will give, as to the total of *bona fide* lectures, 220 courses, occupying 732 hours per week. On the other hand, it may be remarked that the above calculation has been made from the catalogue for the summer or short semester; in the winter term, however, the number of lectures is materially increased. I must also add that several practical courses are not embraced in the above computation. For instance there are no less than eleven clinics which should be added to the list of medical lectures, to say nothing of the various chemical laboratories, courses of practical investigation in botany and physiology, histology, practical exercises in law, theology, diplomatics, and the like. If we further consider the fact that the various cabinets, whether of art, history or science, are well-filled, and that the library is on a scale of which America can scarcely have a conception, we shall realize that a first-class German university is an institution of learning *sui generis*. According to a statement recently published in the *New York Nation*, the annual endowment of Berlin library amounts at present to nearly \$100,000. I know no reason for discrediting the statement, for it is and has been for years the declared policy of both Berlin and Gottingen, to keep pace with the world of books by purchasing everything that has any value so soon as it is published.

In order to complete the statistical part of the picture, it will be necessary to give the average number of students and professors. During the winter term, 1867-1868, there were in attendance at Berlin, 2,249 students; in Leipzig, 1,190; at Munich, 1,144; at Bonn, 927; Halle, 847; Gottingen, 805; Wurzburg, 594; Heidelberg, 526; Konigsberg, 936; Jena, 416; Erlangen, 401; Greifswald, 401; Giessen, 326; Marburg, 300; Munster (Prussian Catholic Academy), 468. This statement does not include Vienna, which has an attendance at least equal to that of Berlin, or Prague, which equals Leipzig. Making these additions, we find an average attendance of 850 students at seventeen universities. The list, as first given, contains the names of fifteen universities. These are all Prussian, with the exception of three, viz.: Munich, Wurzburg and Heidelberg. Adding Breslau, we have a total of thirteen Prussian universities. These were directed, also, during the winter of 1867-1868, by 394 full professors, 160 extra-ordinary (sub) professors, and 232 private instructors, (equivalent to the *coaches* of Oxford and Cambridge.) We have consequently an average of 30 full professors, 12 sub-professors, and 18 private instructors, for each university of 850 students. In other words, there are 60 instructors for 850 pupils, or one to fourteen—a very unusual proportion, especially when we take into consideration the circumstance that the instruction is communicated by lectures and not by recitations.

—WOMAN is like France. France is one of the great powers of the world. So is woman. Says Guizot, "It is necessary whenever an idea is born that it should pass through the medium of the French mind in order to take possession of the world." Even so, yet more so is it a with a woman. No matter where an idea is born, if it gets into a woman's head, it is bound to make the tour of the whole community.

—TEACHER—"Come here, you young scamp, and get a sound spanking." Scholar—"You hain't got no right to spank me, and the copy you set says so." Teacher—"I should like to hear you read that copy." Scholar (reads)—"Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's."—*Chronicle*.

—SOME time ago, we published for the benefit of the "Classicals," a rhyming mixture of Latin and English. The following from the *Western Collegian*, is commended to the notice of the "Scientific" beginners in German:

### RITTER HUGO.

Der noble Ritter Hugo  
Von Schwillensautenstein,  
Rode out mit spheer und hemlet,  
Und he coom to de panks of de Rhine.

Und oop der rose a meermid,  
Vot hadn't got nodings on;  
Und she say, "Oh, Ritter Hugo,  
Vere you goes mit yourself alone?"

Und he say, "I rides in de greenwood,  
Mit hemlet and spheer,  
Till I cooms into ein Gasthaus,  
Und dere I trinks some beer."

Und den outspoke the maiden,  
Vot hadn't got nodings on;  
"I ton't dink mooch of beoplesh  
Dat goes mit demself alone.

"You'd petter coom down in the wasser,  
Where dere's heaps of dings to see,  
Und hafe a splendid tinner,  
Und dravel along mit me.

"Dere you see de fisch a schwimmin,  
Und you catches dem efery one;"  
So sang dis wasser maiden,  
Vot hadn't got nodings on.

"Dere is drunks all full mit money,  
In ships dat vent down of old;  
Und you helpah yourself, by dunder!  
To shimmerin crowns of gold.

"Shoost look at dese spoons und vatches!  
Shoost see dese diamant rings!  
Coom down and vill your bockets,  
Und I'll kiss you like eferydings.

"Vot you vantsh mit your schnapps and lager?  
Coom down into der Rhine!  
Der ish pottles der Kaiser Charlemange  
Vonce filled mit gold-red wine!"

Dat fetched him—he stood spell-bound;  
She pooled his coat-tails down,  
She drew him under the wasser,  
De maiden mit nodings on.

—THE *Journal of Education* for February contains two beautiful designs for school-houses, with estimated cost for both; a list of articles of more than usual interest and brilliancy by some of the best writers in the country. We take pleasure in commending this sterling periodical to all. Address J. B. MERWIN, 704 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

—PROF. FISKE'S chair—that of North European languages—embraces the German, Icelandic, Swedish and Danish. Cornell University is the only American Institution which provides instruction in the Scandinavian tongues.

—JOHN WILKES was once asked by a Roman Catholic gentleman in a warm dispute on religion, "Where was your church before Luther?" "Did you wash your face this morning?" inquired the facetious alderman. "I did, sir." "Then pray where was your face before it was washed?"



## THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

EDITORS: S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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## ARMS AND EQUIPAGE FOR THE CORNELL CADETS.

We are glad to announce that the concurrent resolution to furnish arms and equipage to the University, which was introduced on the 10th inst. in the State Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Selkreg, and passed that body, also passed the Senate on the 18th inst. in an amended form, and after an interesting debate which displayed much good feeling on the part of Senators towards the University, and special appreciation of the military feature. The debate arose on the wording of the resolution, not upon its merits, with regard to which the Senate was unanimous, as the Assembly had been. Our own Senator, Hon. Mr. Chapman, among others in the course of the debate, paid an eloquent tribute to the aims and purposes of the University.

The resolution provides in substance, that the Governor be authorized and requested to issue from the State Arsenal, upon requisitions made by the Military Professor and approved by the President, such *ordnance and ordnance stores*, and such *camp and garrison equipage*, as may from time to time be necessary for the instruction of students in military tactics; and, in case suitable arms and equipage are not on hand in the State Arsenals, to procure the same by requisition on the General Government—the University to give security for the safe keeping of the public property so issued, and to restore the same if the necessities of the State shall at any time require it.

This wise and generous action of the Legislature, places the Military Department of the University upon a solid basis. It will enable the Military Commandant to obtain the new-pattern Cadet muskets, breech-loading, and of reduced size, and Cadet swords to correspond, manufactured only at the U. S. Arsenal at Springfield, Mass. These arms will have to be manufactured expressly after the requisition is made, and cannot be expected for several weeks—possibly not in time for issue during the current academic year. Yet we believe it essential to the lofty aims of this University, and for the dignity of the Empire State, to secure in this, as in all other departments, the most approved appliances of instruction. Meanwhile, the corps of Cadets will find enough to employ the time which can be devoted to this branch, in the elementary infantry drills. With the foundations thus firmly laid, we hope another year will develop important results.

—MAJOR WHITTLESEY returned on Saturday last. President White on Monday.

—THE Maine Agricultural College, at Orono, was opened in September last. Tuition is free to students from all parts of the State. Room-rent is free, and each room is furnished with a bedstead, mattress, table, wash-stand and four chairs. Three dollars per week is charged for board, and fifty cents per week for washing and fuel.

This is in the State of Maine, a section far less productive than the region round about Ithaca. The facts about the prices set forth in the Catalogue before us, are in striking contrast with the fact about prices at Cornell University. It is altogether wrong to make any concealment about the expenses of living here. No student can live in Cascadilla Place for less than \$6.25 a week, or in the University building for less than \$5.75 a week. This difference of half dollar a week in the expenses of the two buildings, consists of the charge for gas, which is not furnished in the University building. We venture to say that \$6.25 a week will procure quite as good accommodations as we receive here, at any College in the country, except, perhaps, those situated in New York City.

We are informed that students who reside in the town of Ithaca obtain, for \$4.50 per week, rooms, board, fuel and lights, equal in every respect to what is furnished at Cascadilla. This is reasonable enough.

If the true state of the case in regard to the expenses of residence in the University buildings be known to those who are to be supposed to have power to affect the matter, and they say that nothing can be done to relieve the burden which bears hard on both the Faculty and the students, we shall cease to utter fruitless complaints. But if any moderation of expenses can be effected, we trust that it will be effected so that large numbers whose pecuniary means are disproportioned to their desire for an education may not be compelled to turn from our doors.

—WASHINGTON'S birth-day passed off very quietly at Cornell. At many colleges this occasion is celebrated by appropriate literary exercises. An exhibition was thought of at Cornell; but it was late before the matter was proposed, and some of the classes were poorly organized to engage in such an affair, that the celebration was omitted for this year. Some of our students attended the celebration of Washington's birth-day at Hobart, and returned with glowing account of the excellence of the literary exercises. It is to be hoped that not another Washington's birth-day may pass at Cornell without a celebration of some kind.

PROF. SPRAGUE'S LECTURE, THURSDAY, FEB. 25.—The lecturer, after a few preliminary remarks by way of introduction, proceeded to sketch the life of Milton at school in the University, at his father's house in Horton, and on his European tour. This the lecturer termed Milton's preparatory life. Next followed a brief history of the political and religious controversies which then agitated the British nation, and a statement of Milton's participation in the struggles for civil and religious liberty. Milton's work as a school teacher, and his published views on education, called forth considerable comment. Milton's unfortunate marriage and its consequences were discussed. Then the execution of King Charles, and the angry controversy with Salmasius, with other important controversial productions. Then the restoration and the quiet evening of Milton's life, when his genius shone out most resplendently in *Paradise Lost*.

The proposition that Milton was an educator in the highest and best sense of the term, was kept in view throughout.

—CAMILLA URSO will be here Monday night. Lovers of music will be sure to hear her.



## CORNELIAN NOTES.

**A MUNIFICENT GIFT TO CORNELL.**—Since the original endowment of our institution, it has received no such munificent gift as that which has just been bestowed upon it by a distinguished citizen of Ithaca. John McGraw, Esq., to whom the University was already largely indebted for many valuable services, and to a member of whose family we owe the melodious Chimes, which play so prominent a part in our daily exercises, has given the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a library building. No benefaction could have been more welcome either to professors or students, and the friends of higher education everywhere will rejoice with us that our valuable and rapidly increasing collection of books is to be so soon and so appropriately housed. It has been decided that the new structure shall stand between the two University buildings, and that one of its features shall be a lofty and massive tower to contain the McGraw Chimes. Work will be commenced upon it forthwith. Mr. McGraw is a member of the Board of Trustees. His invaluable gift places his name next to that of the Founder on the list of the University's early and generous promoters.

—In many of the Universities across the Atlantic the chief executive officer bears the title of Rector. He is frequently chosen from the four faculties—divinity, law, medicine and philosophy—by turns, his term of office being one academical year. In some of the great schools of Northern Europe his official Latin title is *Rector Magnificus*, and he is even addressed as "Your Magnificence." A conversation, under these circumstances, with a Rector is amusingly absurd. Let us imagine a student calling upon the highest officer of the University, and seeking for information in the following style: "Will Your Magnificence be good enough to tell me at what time Your Magnificence intends to commence Your Magnificence's course of lectures on quaternions?" The Rector answers the query, and in turn, perhaps asks the student whether he proposes attending the course. To which the latter replies: "Yes, Your Magnificence." And so it goes on to the end of the chapter, when the *Candidatus Philosophiæ* bows himself out with the parting salutation: "I bid Your Magnificence good morning."

—ONE of the most pressing wants at our higher educational institutions is a special department for such students as intend to devote themselves to an editorial career. Journalism plays with us a part of much greater importance than it has assumed in any other country, as is evinced by the fact that the number of newspapers in the United States nearly or quite equals that in all the nations of Europe combined. These twenty-five hundred periodicals—perhaps the list would now reach nearly three thousand—wield an influence even greater than that of the legal profession, and yet law has many special schools, and journalism not one. It is well known to those who have charge of the leading newspapers of the land, that very few persons enter the ranks of writers for the press with the proper training; and in no other profession is there so great a demand for specially qualified recruits. It would be a good thing for Cornell, or any other University, to establish a school of journalism, in which an attendance of one year for those who had taken a baccalaureate degree should be required. It might include lectures on contemporary history, on the higher rhetorical branches, on the history of printing and journalism, on the journalistic literature of all nations, on phonography and reporting, on political writing, and on the necessary details of practical printing. These lectures might be accompanied by exercises in the composition of leaders,

book reviews, local news items and correspondence, in reporting and in proof-reading. A small printing office, at which a daily or weekly sheet should be issued, would be a proper adjunct to such a department. As for the degree, it might be made D. L. N., *Doctor Literarum Novarum*, or Doctor of Contemporary Letters. The press, we are sure, would everywhere hail the establishment of a school like the one we have hinted at, as the dawn of a new era in the history of journalism.

—THE editor of a certain American newspaper, in search of knowledge under difficulties, asks: "Can any one tell us the real difference between a college and a University?" The explanation sought lies in a nut-shell. The word "college" has two diverse meanings. In the first place, it may indicate a department or division of a University, which is its proper signification. In the second place—and this is the usual acceptance of the term in this country—it implies an institution in which young men of varied capacities, varied tastes, and varied plans of life, are all forced into the strait-jacket of one and the same course of study; in which a whole class of students, no matter how diligently or how indolently they may have pursued their studies, are all turned out Bachelors of Art or Philosophy after precisely four years of attendance upon recitations; in which that worst of all educational devices, the dormitory system, prevails; in which that same dormitory system, as a matter of course, gives rise to such a disciplinary code that the members of the Faculty are obliged to perform the functions of police constables and criminal judges; in which the students look upon the professors as their natural enemies, and the professors maintain what they style a dignified reserve towards the students; in which instruction is given through the medium of text-books and recitations only, and is necessarily dull, rapid, uninteresting and inutile; in which a man can generally learn everything that he doesn't want to know, but finds no professorships of those sciences which he particularly desires to investigate; in which literature is taught without a library, science without a museum, technology without models, botany without a botanical garden, chemistry without a decent laboratory, geology and mineralogy without cabinets, and everything else without adequate apparatus. Such is a college after the American manner of speaking. A University, on the other hand, is a place where the freest choice of studies is permitted; where a young man can make himself either a chemist or a classicist, a geologist or a linguist, an engineer or a lawyer, an agriculturist or a physician, as his abilities and natural inclinations may suggest; where either a speciality may be pursued or a general culture acquired; where the student is at liberty to take his degree whenever he is able to pass the required examination for that degree, whether such time be three or four or five years after his entrance; where pupils are not incited to idleness and evil combinations, or deprived of all domestic influences and social restraints, by being crowded together into tenement buildings, generally less roomy than soldiers' barracks, and quite as pestilential as eastern caravansaries; where the professor is on a footing of friendship with the student, and where the relations of each to the other are based upon a common love of learning and upon common instincts of gentlemanliness; where lectures and exercises, outside of the narrow text-books, make instruction ever fresh and ever impressive; and where is built up, with features like these, an institution which all the land learns to regard as a center of scientific investigation, a special dwelling of the muses, a fountain of the highest and broadest culture. Such is a University—in the sense in which the word is understood among all the civilized nations of continental Eu-

rope. Does the inquisitive editor see any difference in the two pictures?

— THE Slavonic race is likely to be strongly represented at Cornell. An application has been received, we understand, from a young Russian nobleman, at present residing at Naples, who contemplates entering our Institution. Who knows but the next applicant may be a member of the Imperial family itself, and that Cornell will have the satisfaction of instilling the classics and sciences into the mind of some youthful Alexandrovitch?

— THE various laboratories will move into the new Laboratory building during next week. This will permit such a rearrangement of the lecture rooms as will restore the Library rooms to their legitimate use, and the North Library will be immediately fitted up as a reading and reference room. The department of Physics will hardly get into its new quarters in the Laboratory building much before the close of the present trimester.

— THE Trustees have resolved that Founder's Day shall fall on the 11th of January, the birthday of Mr. Cornell. The 14th of April, therefore, receives the title of "Charter Day," and will be always treated as a University holiday. As we have before stated, Charter Day is the anniversary of the passage, by the Legislature, of the act establishing the University.

— SINCE last Monday a man calling himself *Professor Stevens* has been hanging about this University, eating at the commons' table, poking into recitation rooms, and wandering through the dormitories, asking students to let him "phrenologize" their heads at fifty cents a "phrenologize." Such consummate brass as persons of the description of this Stevens display, is sufficient to take away the breath of a person of ordinary impudence.

If this Stevens is the man who was expelled from the Theological Department of St. Lawrence University, and posted by Dr. Fisher in a card as a humbug and imposter, we advise him to make himself scarce in the parts.

We advise the students to have nothing to do with any self-styled professor who comes here as this Stevens does; and we also recommend them to keep their money in their pockets, and their clothes locked in their trunks.

— SINCE we last went to press a new secret society has sprung into being—the Kappa Alpha.

— WANTED, copies of the first number of the ERA. A liberal price will be paid for them. Address, "CORNELL ERA."

— WE are continually receiving letters asking information about the University. We can not undertake to answer these, for reasons which must be obvious to any one who will think long enough to catch an idea of the fact that we have something else to do besides becoming self-constituted corresponding clerks for the University. To all who want information in regard to the conditions of admission, &c., we say, write to the Superintendent of the University, THE HON. W. A. WOODWARD, ITHACA, N. Y. Your letters will be placed on file in his office, and when the catalogues are printed, you will each receive one.

— THE last lecture of Rev. S. R. Calthrop, on Tuesday evening, was delivered to a large and appreciative audience. At its close, Hon. Ezra Cornell proposed that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Calthrop for the very able and interesting lectures to which they had listened. The proposition met with the hearty approval of the audience. We hope to hear from Mr. C. again.

— WE have several times heard plans discussed for the formation of a Base Ball Club. As yet nothing seems to have been done in the matter. In the absence of all other sports, cannot Cornell University have a good Nine?

From the number attending the Rev. Mr. Calthrop's lectures, there seems to be no lack of such spirit among the students. We are requested to ask all those who take an interest in this matter to call at No. 2 Cascadilla Place, or No. 32 University Hall.

— THE Educational Committee of the Senate and House of the State of Michigan, recently visited the University at Ann Arbor. Before the Literary Department several members made speeches in which they predicted the repeal of the restrictions upon the bill in aid of the University passed two years ago. Those restrictions were that ladies should be admitted, and a Chair of Homeopathy established.

These restrictions have for two years stood between Michigan University and prosperity. We congratulate it in the prospect of their removal.

— THE address of President White before the Agricultural Society at Albany, Feb. 10th, should be read by every student, and especially by those interested in Agricultural education.

— PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH has gone from Albany to Washington to attend the inaugural of the President. Hon. Ezra Cornell will also attend.

— THE Treasurer of the Irving Literary Association is J. E. More, and not J. E. Moss, as printed in the last ERA.

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**TO THE FOUNDER,**  
Faculty, and Friends of Cornell University.  
It is not the profits of my goods that instigate me to address you upon this occasion but it is the undying gratitude of the hearts that I make happy by furnishing goods to them that are far superior to anything that has been offered in this market before and at prices that defy competition.  
I have goods that the sages of old eat up all night and prayed all day for, but never found. Goods that the Rosicrucians sought for for centuries, but never found. They are the philosopher's stone that turns all into gold it touches.  
I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stare grimly in their face, and it is all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.  
My friends, wherever I go, who e communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid elements.  
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# THE CORNELL ERA.

"I would found an Institution where any person can find instruction in any study."

Vol. 1.—No. 13.

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PRICE, 10 CENTS.

## GERMAN UNIVERSITY LIFE.\*

BY PROF. J. M. HART, J. U. D.

If we wish to see German student-life in its typical phase, we must visit the lecture-room. Ordinarily this is a badly-lighted, worse-ventilated, cramped apartment, furnished with long, narrow desks and hard, wooden seats. In the smaller university-towns, considerable license obtains with regard to deportment. Before the lecturer enters the room, laughing, talking, and smoking are tolerated to the utmost extent; but no sooner does the door open and the bespectacled form of the professor appear, than every tongue is hushed, cigars are put aside, portfolios unfolded, the stereotyped formula, "*Meine Herren*," is uttered, and for three-quarters of an hour nothing is to be heard but the dry, didactic monologue and the scratching of pen upon paper. Almost all the lectures are read, with what is called *tempus*—i. e., they are commenced fifteen minutes after the hour. This may appear, at first sight, a waste of time; but if we bear in mind the circumstance that many of the professors, and also of the students, have several lectures in succession, perhaps on different subjects and in different buildings, we shall see the fitness of such a brief respite. It gives one time to rest the mind ~~and another to prepare for the next~~ of quill-driving. This notion of *tempus* has communicated itself to the private relations of students among themselves, so that every meeting is understood to begin after a quarter's grace, unless distinctly declared to be "*ohne tempus*."

A university lecture is, as a rule, dry, and delivered without grace. It consists of nothing more than a plain, unvarnished enunciation of facts or principles. In Berlin, popular lectures are delivered by such men as Droysen, Ranke, and Gneist, which are brilliant, and attract outside audiences; in fact, every university has one or more lecturers in each faculty, who strive to shine either by wit or elegance of manner. But apart from these, lecturing is, as already observed, a mere straight-forward statement of fact or doctrine. The students copy down diligently what they hear, and use their notes for study or reference. The professor commences his course by introducing the subject generally, and giving a list of such books as he desires or advises his hearers to read up or consult collaterally. In very many departments printed schemes of the entire course of lectures are distributed. This method of study is eminently simple, straightforward, earnest. The professor states his own opinions upon disputed points, alludes to and combats opposing opinions, and gives copious references to authorities which the student may consult for himself. I am aware of the imperfect success which must attend every effort to portray to the uninitiated American mind the German method of university instruction; it is impossible to apprehend through mere words this subtle spirit of restless yet good-natured, persistent, liberal inquiry. I might perhaps best characterize the method by saying that the student is not

expected to memorize lessons, to repeat, parrot-like, what he does not believe; he is not expected to believe anything, but to listen, to read, to reflect, and to judge for himself.

And now a few words upon the students themselves, their character and habits. I should say they are not superior or even equal to American students of the same age and rank in average native talent. I am persuaded that with the same advantages and a like careful preparatory training, American collegians would accomplish more in a given time. Every German professor who has had personal acquaintance with Americans among his hearers, will readily acknowledge that they are brighter and learn faster than the others. The great difference, after all, is to be sought for in the peculiar nature of the gymnasial training, as contrasted with that of our preparatory schools. In nine cases out of ten, a German boy passes the twelve years of his life, from eight to twenty, in the same school, under the supervision of the same teachers, advancing from class to class, by a regular progression, from which there is scarcely ever a deviation, using the same text-books until he has had time to learn them by heart through sheer repetition. There are schools in this country which fully equal any German gymnasium, and which send forth young men to college, who could enter upon a university career in Germany under the most favorable auspices. The trouble is that where we have one such school, Germany has a hundred. They are all alike, but upon the whole, so that a hundred or more young men may enter together the university equally prepared. In short, Germany has a system of higher schools, and we have none. I remember once asking a student who was a notorious *Bummler*—i. e., an "idler"—and who had all the appearance of a man that never had seriously studied, how he happened to be so thoroughly posted in the classics, for he could translate with the greatest fluency, and repeat his grammar perfectly, rules, exceptions and notes. "To tell the truth," he replied, "I never studied out of school; but in school we were forced to go over the ground again and again, until we could not *help* learning; old Kuhnner drilled his Greek into us youngsters, so that we had to know it, whether we intended to or not."

There is an impression somewhat prevalent in America, that all German students study very hard. If any one of my readers has that impression, I beg him to efface it immediately. A German university is a microcosm, containing every conceivable shade of character, disposition and talent. Those who study do so with every advantage; they work under a system which can supply any thing but mind itself. The dissipated, however, have also free play. So long as they preserve outward order and decorum, they may be said to live without restraint. One circumstance must not be overlooked. A gymnasiast, having passed his examination *abundant*, and being matriculated at the university, finds himself in a new world. No longer tied down to the strictest observance of rules and lessons—I scarcely need remark that the gymnasial course is what Kossuth would call a system of cast-iron—he feels that he is his own master. The first consciousness of liberty comes over him with a certain burst, which is strong enough to carry away the best

\* Through an oversight we neglected to say in our last issue that this article was originally published in *Putnam's Magazine*.

balanced mind. There is nothing in an American college career which resembles this experience; our school-life is more free, our college-life more restrained, and thus this novel experience is, so to speak, whittled at both ends. As a necessary result of this transition which I have attempted to indicate, nine-tenths of the new students—all in fact, except the prematurely confirmed bookworms, and even not a few of them—pass their first semester in idleness or positive dissipation. In the second semester, however, differences of character begin to show themselves. Those who are naturally prone to dissipation keep on as they have begun. Those who are endowed with genuine mental stamina shake off their temporary fit of self-indulgence, and commence work in good earnest, all the better, as the German proverb has it, for having *ausgerast*.

With respect to the social relations existing between professor and student, it may be said that they are reduced, in the cities, to a minimum, while even in the small university towns, such as Heidelberg or Göttingen, they are of but little moment in shaping the character of the students. Those who come provided with good letters of introduction and are prone to society, will naturally improve their opportunities for social intercourse. In the main, however, the students keep to themselves, and rather shun than seek personal contact with their professors. They are in Germany, as everywhere, clannish beyond measure, shy, self-satisfying. They are not there to go into society. All the more do they associate with one another. It would be difficult to find a student who is not a member of some *Corps*, or *Verbindung*, or *Burschenschaft*, or *Gesellschaft*. They are continually lounging about in one another's rooms, or drinking beer together in some *Kneipe*. The *Corps* might not inaptly be compared to the secret societies of American colleges, in all but the secrecy. No secret societies—that is, such, whose object and meeting-place and proceedings are unknown—would be tolerated in Germany, for more than one political reason. But, as a social *action*, the *Corps*-students are certainly the counterpart of the secret society men of America. Inferior in point of numbers to the outsiders, the savages (*Wilden*), as they are called, the *Corps*-students take the lead in everything, by force of organization and pluck. The difference between a *Verbindung* and a *Corps* varies with the several universities themselves. At some, indeed, the terms are almost equivalent. It may, perhaps, give the clearest idea of the difference, to say that a *Corps* is an old-established student organization, which has regular officers, a fixed place of meeting, and badge of colors, and which stands closely connected with the general *Corps* system throughout Germany. These *Corps* have a tolerably well-developed, practical *Corpus Juris* of their own, hold a general S. C., or Senior-Convent for Germany, once a year, to which each university sends one or more delegates, and enforce their discipline rigorously. Each university has some seven or eight of these *Corps*, while the number of members in any one *Corps* may vary from ten to fifty. Each *Corps* stands in what is called *cartel* with some corresponding *Corps* in another university. This means that when, for instance, a member of the Heidelberg *Vandals* leaves that university and comes to Göttingen, he is entitled to all the privileges of the Göttingen *Bremenser*. He is treated as though originally a member of the latter *Corps*. This *cartel* union resembles somewhat the chapter-system of our secret societies.

I have gone somewhat into the details of this phase of student-life in Germany, mainly for the purpose of better explaining another of its prominent features. I allude to the practice of duelling. One who has never been in Germany, or who is at least un-

acquainted with this ramified system of societies, will find it impossible to understand how and why so many duels can be fought. I am guilty of no exaggeration in saying that during my first semester in G——, in the winter of 1861-1862, a *Mensur* or duelling reunion came off nearly every day. A new *Verbindung* had been started, called the Normans, with an ex-Heidelberg student named Mendelssohn as its captain. The Normans were determined to fight their way through, as the saying goes, and Mendelssohn, who enjoyed the reputation of being the coolest *Schläger* in Germany, was determined to lead them in style. Report subsequently asserted that he himself had fought some thirty-odd duels in the course of that winter, without receiving a hurt. The old established *Corps* were evidently putting the new-comers upon their mettle. Now it must be borne in mind that the chief object of the *Corps* is to keep up a somewhat vague ideal standard of student excellence, physical and social. One of the items of this excellence consists in the unwillingness to abide an insult and the ability to punish it. The modern German student is only a descendant of the mediæval knight-errant. It is considered ungentlemanly to resent an insult from one's equal on the spot, especially with such plebian weapons as fists and canes. Nothing but swords or pistols are fit instruments of satisfaction for a gentleman and a student. With such principles and such organization, what wonder then, that the university life appears at times to be made up of quarrels? Certain words or phrases are laid down in the code of honor as unavoidably calling for a challenge. Prominent among them is the fearful insult, "dummer Junge," which means simply "stupid fellow." It is strange but perfectly true, that it is a far less heinous offence to call a man a liar than to say to him "dummer Junge." It is an entertainment *sui generis* to witness a midnight rencontre between two befuddled students of rival *Corps*. The one touches the other lightly with his elbow in passing, or pretends to take off his cap to make a profound salutation, or does something to call for an explanation. Then the chaffing begins. Herr Westphale congratulates Herr Teuton upon his fine complexion, to which the latter responds with an affectionate inquiry touching the condition of Herr Westphale's organs of locomotion. This is met by the request to count the number of stars in the Milky Way. Thereupon Herr Teuton wishes to know who last called Herr Westphale a beer boy. And thus the remarks grow more and more pointed, until Herr Westphale calls Herr Teuton a "dammen Jungen;" whereupon Herr Teuton immediately demands his card, and the duel comes off in a few days or a few weeks. One half, yes, two-thirds of the duels originate in mere trifles. It is not an uncommon incident, that a *Corps*-captain, seeing his men become rusty in their sword practice, sends a batch of five or six challenges to some other *Corps*, picks out his own men, and thus gets up a fighting-match in cold blood. Pistol-duels occur very seldom; so also sabre-duels. They are brought about only by the gravest *bona fide* insults. The usual weapon is the *Schläger*, a straight-bladed weapon about as long as a rapier and three-quarters of an inch in width. It has no point, and has only one edge sharpened for a distance of some twenty inches from the end. The guard is a hanging one, the hand being held above and in front of the head and the sword suffered to hang down almost perpendicularly. The chest and neck are protected by padding; the right arm is covered with a long fencing glove, while the left is held behind the body. The eyes are protected by heavy iron spectacles. Thus accoutred, the two combatants stand opposite to each other; the floor between is chalked. Back of each stands his second, to one side is the umpire, holding a watch. The signal being given, the duellants take two steps forward, and come within sword-reach

and the work begins. As soon as the umpire sees that the Schlager have become caught, or that one of the combatants has been touched, he cries Halt, and the two seconds separate the principals, and draw them back. The time lost in these intervals between the passes is not counted in. The rule is that the combatants must fight fifteen minutes by the watch, or until one receives a bad wound, of which the surgeon in attendance is the judge. While the duel is taking its course, the spectators are amusing themselves in various ways, either in applauding some dexterous parry, or laughing at the flat strokes of a greenhand, or quietly conversing upon other matters. Smoking and beer-drinking are, of course, in full activity.

The general impression which one receives from these passages at arms is both disgusting and painful. There is a coarseness, a brutality about them which cannot but shock the stranger, whatever the Germans themselves may think. The motives are so puerile, the disfigurement of the human face so excessive, that we only wonder how such a system can now-a-days be tolerated. There are symptoms, however, of a reform. Many of the worst symptoms are being abolished, one by one, by the students themselves, while the faculties are much less tolerant than they were thirty or fifty years ago, when the Jena students used to fight in broad daylight upon a platform in front of the town hall. Now, the meetings are at least kept secret, and nine out of ten are harmless affairs. We must remember that the German student is not a creation of yesterday; that his manners, habits and ideas have been handed down with true class-tenacity from a time when everybody wore shortswords and fought duels. Dueling at German university is a relic of barbarism which will not stand many years longer. Many of the outside students—the *Wilden*—do not duel, and even the Corps-students themselves are wearying of it.

It is not an easy undertaking to characterize fairly and fully the merits or demerits of seven hundred young men, gathered from all quarters of a vast empire. Many of their customs and ideas are so novel to the American mind as to produce an impression of grotesqueness, even of absurdity. I have already briefly indicated what might be said of their intellectual capacity. It only remains to say a few words about their social qualities. German students, as a class, of course, are somewhat free-and-easy in their manners, yet punctilious in the forms of student etiquette, given to loud talking and deep potations, good-natured, especially towards strangers, and deficient in real gentlemanly polish. Those who come from the upper classes, the nobility, are selfish and overbearing; those from the lower are rather unkempt, while there is almost no middle class to hold the balance. There are few men in the universities who correspond in the matter of personal independence and refinement, to the sons of our well-to-do doctors, lawyers, merchants and clergymen—men who have good social instincts and tastes, enough money to gratify them in moderation, and no class-dignity, as such, to sustain. I have no hesitancy in saying that the great defect in the German university system, more especially outside of Prussia, is precisely this want of a middle class, which may elevate the poorer students and hold the nobility in check.

No one, particularly no American, should visit a German university for the purpose of study, without having a clear, definite plan of work, an aim of study mapped out before him. In the first place, the encouragements to idleness are unusually great, and are not at all diminished by the difficulty of learning things in a foreign language. But what is still more decisive, the course of instruction is so radically different from our own, that the stranger experiences much difficulty in adapting himself to it. Accustomed

to working all his life in a tread-mill curriculum of recitations, he is bewildered by the number of lectures and the variety of topics. There seems to him to be a hopeless want of system in the whole. A little experience will soon convince him that there is a plan, a very profound and thorough one too, underlying this apparent confusion of lectures. One who has decided upon his vocation, for instance medicine or theology, will in a short time discover the best order in which to hear lectures, and what lectures he may omit without detriment. But one who comes to the university with a notion of merely picking up a general education, will find himself at sea. There are, to be sure, courses upon every conceivable subject, but they cannot all be heard at once, and there is no scheme of study, by which to obtain a general survey. In a word, a German university is a place for fitting one's self for a profession or for pursuing some special line of investigation, and not a place for gaining mere so-called mental discipline. Those Americans who derive substantial benefit from their student life in Germany, are simply those who settle upon their profession and give to it their undivided energies. The others, who have no special aim, are only too apt to degenerate into idlers, although often starting out with the best intentions and with good abilities. I feel perfectly warranted in asserting, that he who comes to the university with a fair knowledge of the language, and then studies some one predetermined branch regularly and energetically, at the same time sharing in the thousand and one innocent diversions and holidays of German life, will subsequently revert to his university career as the best spent, the cheeriest period of his student-life.

— No. 1, Vol. 1, of the *Index Universitatis*, a monthly magazine, issued from the University of Chicago, is upon our table.

This first article is entitled, "The Natural Sciences in Colleges." The writer finds fault with the method of study generally adopted, but offers no better. "Louis XIV," is a well written sketch of the life of that monarch. "About Photographs," is a sentimental article, evidently written with the photograph of the author's lady before him—full of italics, quotation marks, dashes and poetry. A Letter from and about Geneva; a review of Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic; a sympathetic article on Edgar A. Poe; and a description of the "Meridian Circle at Chicago," with a decidedly limited article on "Slang Phrases," a racy "Chapter on Ghosts," and the "Editorial," complete the contents of a magazine, which, if the first number be an index, will be ranked among that large, but respectable class, called mediocrity.

— THE best part of the February number of the *Beloit College Monthly*, is that which is exclusively editorial. It is amusing to see how it disposes of its exchanges. Passing over a long list of college papers that come willingly as exchanges, with the merest notice; pausing a column's length to acknowledge their obligations to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and quoting what J. Q. Adams and H. Ward Beecher said of *Little's Living Age*. Its "Sanctum" too, is full of western good-nature. The *Beloit Monthly*, in fact never growls, it has always something good to say of everybody.

— THE Educational Committee of Michigan, when visiting Ann Arbor, entered the class-room of Prof. Adams. The professor apologized for the scarcity of chairs—there being not enough to seat all the members. "Give yourself no uneasiness," said one of them, "we are a *standing* committee."

— A PARAGRAPH is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that the Professors of the University of California receive *only* \$200 per month. In most of the colleges east of the Rocky Mountains, that would be considered a pretty fair salary.



## THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MARCH 6, 1869.

EDITORS:  
S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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ANDRUS, MCCAIN & Co., Printers, 41 East State Street.

— THE blue waters of Cayuga Lake lying in the valley beneath us, never fail, when our looks are directed to them, to suggest a topic of interest to the student.

We desire thus early in the season to direct attention to the feasibility of establishing boat clubs at this University.

We do not propose to expatiate on the need of exercise for students, or on the peculiar advantages of the exercise of rowing. There is not much question about either. But we wish to remark the excellent opportunity, afforded by our situation near the lake, of at least attempting to win some distinction among Colleges as boatmen. We are within twenty minutes' walk of a creek, or canal, suitable for the earlier stages of practice, and not much further from a sheet of water admirably adapted for training and racing.

There are at present here about three hundred and fifty students, and in a year the number will be greatly increased and perhaps doubled, so that there will be no lack of numbers from which suitable crews may be selected. There are already here several oarsmen of experience and skill, who can make themselves exceedingly useful in conducting clubs and commanding crews. By the presence of these men one great obstacle to an undertaking—the utter ignorance in every body of the nature of a contemplated project—is entirely removed.

There is as yet no gymnasium, but the Military department provides not only for a building for that purpose, with the necessary appliances, but also for competent instruction in the most approved methods of developing muscles. If all goes well, it will not be long before we shall be enjoying the benefits of this provision.

Further than this, the excellent arrangement of the hours of the University exercises is such, that our leisure moments all come together; the afternoon is not broken up and frittered away by a recitation in the middle of it, and there are no exercises whatever on Saturday. Consequently during the greater part of the trimester there is ample time for exercise and training. Cayuga Lake presents advantages for races unsurpassed by any water in the country. The lake is smooth, without perceptible current, and surrounded by high hills. The advantage of these considerations, particularly of the first two, is obvious to any boatman; and the last will be appreciated by every one who has been a spectator of a boat race.

We are sanguine enough to believe that the day will come when our Cornelian shall glide over the surface of the Cayuga, contesting with the Blue of Yale, and the Magenta of Harvard, the boating championship of American Colleges.

To witness the fulfillment of this anticipation, we ask not one-half the time to prepare, that those Colleges have passed in attaining

their present high efficiency. Meanwhile we can practice with the clubs at Hobart over yonder, and for regular drill pull along with the "steamboats" that run in the summer time between Ithaca and the foot of the Cayuga.

—"Mingles with the friendly bowl,"  
The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

— ONE of the pleasantest occurrences in which it has been our good fortune to participate for a long time, took place on Thursday evening at "Christiane Hall."

The "Bubier Club"—right here let us explain the significance of the name "Bubier."

In the city of Lynn, Mass., there lives a man who is owner of the above cognomen, also of a large shoe manufactory. A prominent member of a certain club once known and feared as "Pirates," (his name shall be nameless,) visiting Lynn some time since, (solely on business,) was pronounced by said Bubier to be the best dressed man of all his customers. This had its effect; the prominent member, on returning to his native heath, immediately requested that the Club be christened the "Bubier Club," they complied, and hence the name.

Well, this Club being socially inclined, conceived the happy idea of inviting in a few friends to collate with them: and such a collation! Ye classically inclined, tell us no more of "feasts of the gods." The novelty of the place, the hospitality of the Club, the good humor and good appetites of the guests, added much to the zest of the banquet. The jolly god presided with an unusual amount of jollity, and the affair was a complete success. After the rich viands were removed, a number of toasts were given and responded to in an unusually neat and appropriate manner. "The Bubier Club" was responded to by Mr. Christianee. "The Press" by Messrs. Williams and Cunningham. "The Administration at Albany" by Mr. E. K. Apgar. "Alpha Delta Phi" by Mr. Esty of Yale. "The University" by Prof. J. M. Hart. "Orpheus Glee Club" by Mr. Seymour of the University. "The Why Notes" by Mr. Greenly. Other gentlemen present being called upon, responded in a peculiarly happy manner. We regret that our limits do not permit us to record some of the many sallies of wit and good points which kept the table in a roar. Singing closed the order of the evening. At a reasonable hour the guests departed, each testifying his appreciation of the evening's entertainment. Long life to the "Bubier Club."

— W. A. WOODWARD, Esq., has resigned the Superintendency of Cornell University, and Mr. E. G. Putnam has been appointed to fill that office.

Mr. Woodward still retains charge of the University lands, and will continue to devote his time and labor to rendering them productive for this Institution. Mr. Woodward's intimate connection with the University has existed ever since its foundation, and his important and laborious services have been rendered without any pecuniary remuneration, and simply from a desire to forward a great work in which he feels a deep and earnest interest. A just appreciation of these facts is shown by the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Executive Committee of the University, are hereby tendered to William A. Woodward, Esq., for the ability and skill with which he has organized and conducted the Business Departments of the University, and for the interest in its welfare which has induced him to render these services, involving severe labor and requiring the exercise of great ability, voluntarily and as a generous gift to the Institution.



## CORNELIAN NOTES.

WHETHER we are at last to have a true University in this country or not, depends as much upon the students now frequenting Cornell as upon any other set of men. Whenever the friends of higher instruction manifest a desire for the establishment of an institution of the first class in America, they are immediately met by the remark that such a thing is impossible, because our youth differ so greatly in character from those of foreign lands. "In Germany, or France, or Italy," say these opponents of the University system, "the students are older, better prepared, better behaved, and possessed of a higher appreciation of the advantages of education. There they go into a lecture-room or class-room to listen to the instructor, to take notes, to learn; here they go to get through an unpleasant job, to whisper, to be listless and inattentive, to loll on the benches, to get through the hour by learning as little as possible. There they walk into the lecture-room in quiet, gentlemanly manner, sit soberly through the lesson, and are ever ready with their note books to jot down whatever may be new or valuable; here they rush in helter-skelter, as boorishly as backwoodsmen, sit uneasily, and hardly ever take notes. In short, abroad, young gentlemen go to Universities; in this country we send boys. Therefore such a thing as a University, in the proper sense of the word, is not yet possible in the United States." This train of argument, as every one who has ever paid any attention to the subject well knows, is the usual, every day one. There are large and influential classes of educators among us who are constantly repeating it. If, then, Cornell should fail in becoming to the State of New York what Berlin and Gottingen are to Prussia, Heidelberg to Baden, Leyden to Holland, Oxford and Cambridge to England, it will be in great part the fault of its students. Upon them rests the heavy responsibility of postponing to a remote period the development of a University on American soil which shall rank with the famous schools of the Old World. Every boyish act, every petty school-boy trick, every whisper uttered in a recitation room, every ungentlemanly deed, every piece of boyish conduct, tends to retard the growth of a true American University. Those who to-day study in the halls of Cornell are to virtually decide whether our youth, of this and succeeding generations, are to have the same educational advantages as the youth of all Europe.

—Among the things which we have heard proposed for the celebration of Charter Day, are the planting of a Founder's Oak by Mr. Cornell on the invitation of the students, and an illumination of the exterior of the University buildings by means of Bengal lights. It is nearly time that some steps were taken to decide what shall be the festivities of this important University anniversary.

—THE Trustees have resolved to interpret the law in such a way that every State student, provided he passes his term examinations, shall be entitled to a residence of four years, or twelve trimesters, at the University, free of all payment for tuition. This is a liberal interpretation. Each State student will thus be saved, in four years, an outlay of one hundred and twenty dollars. Every assembly district is to be permitted to send one student yearly, so that, when the quota is full, Cornell will have over five hundred students from this source alone.

—To show how things are done at foreign institutions of learning, we may mention that, some years ago, an American student went to a certain European University, with the view of prosecuting investigations in a rather out-of-the-way language—let us say, Persian. Upon reaching the place, he learned that no lectures on Persian would be delivered during the course of the current semes-

ter, that subject being treated at another period in the academic year. The American student was somewhat disappointed at this information, and casually mentioned this fact in a conversation with the Rector. A few days later he was officially informed that the Professor of Persian would commence a course of lectures on that language on a certain day, and that the lectures would be continued three times a week until the close of the term. On the day appointed the American made his appearance at the lecture-hall indicated in the announcement, found the Professor seated in the cathedra, took his own seat on the benches, and found himself to be the sole auditor. This state of things lasted to the end. No one but the American made his appearance in the lecture-room. Every other day the Professor, at the regular hour, took his place at the lecture-desk, quietly awaited the arrival of his audience of one, looked on while the audience took off its overcoat and pulled out its note-book, and when at last the audience was comfortably seated and prepared for work, the lecture began. The following semester several students were in attendance. But what school in this country could afford to allow a Professor to devote so much of his time, during half a year, and labor to a class of one?

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GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE ORDER OF INDEPENDENTS.

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*At Military Hall, February 28th!—Eighteen Persons Present!—Great Excitement!—Full Account of the Proceedings.*

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IN accordance with the many notices posted up in the University and about town, a grand mass meeting of the Independents was held at Military Hall, Saturday evening, February 28th. The crowd commenced assembling early in the evening, and at 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, there being eighteen persons present. Mr. Maxwell occupied the chair. The chairman opened the meeting by rising to his feet. He said the size of the assembly could only be accounted for by the weather, the next time, if there was a better weather, he could assure them there would be a better crowd. He then asked if any one body had anything to say.

Seeing Mr. Rice get up he sat down. Mr. Rice conferred secretly with Mr. O'Neill for some time. During this conference, intense and oppressive silence prevailed the entire band. At the close of the conference, Mr. Rice sat down, and Mr. O'Neill got up. Mr. O'Neill moved that ten brothers constitute a quorum to transact business. Mr. Rice seconded the motion, and being put to the house it was passed unanimously.

Mr. Rice moved that a committee of four be appointed to superintend the collection of a tax upon the members of the order—the individual tax not to exceed twenty-five cents. This tax was to defray the expenses incurred by the publication of sundry opinions and beliefs of the leaders of the Order in the papers of the city and for general distribution. Mr. O'Neill seconded the motion of Mr. Rice. It was carried unanimously. The chair appointed Gentlemen Sirs, Colburn, McNair, Brower, and one other whose name our reporter lost.

After a long, sepulchral pause, which seemed to indicate that the enthusiasm of the members was not on the wax, the chairman said he would give an opportunity for all present to sign the constitution. Not a man stirred.

Mr. Maxwell said he didn't know of nothing further to be done.

Mr. O'Neill arose and said that many of the members did not know what it was for; they were in the dark. He had often been asked by members and by students, what the objects were. He said

it was to oppose secret societies. He would not say the effects of societies were evil. Each person must judge for himself.

The secretary here arose said a few words and sat down. The brevity of his remarks was appreciated by all present.

Mr. Maxwell said again that he did not know that there was anything further to be done, but before they closed he wished to congratulate them on the number of men who had joined their society. There were eighty of them in all. Men of worth and talent, of strong minds. He was about to state to them something which would doubtless surprise them all. He regretted the organization of this organization. He would explain. He regretted the existence of secret societies that made this organization necessary. There was but one alternative—to surrender the dearest rights of man. Mr. Maxwell would stand up for *his* rights on the battlefield or in college. If a man in college would have his rights he must stand up for them. Mr. Maxwell proposed to oppose secret societies, not to make enemies of them. He would offer noble resistance. Since they had resolved to assert their rights like men, they must go about it like men, they must have good laws and a good organization. If secret society men stood up for each other, they would do so too, and every man and boy in Cornell University should have a friend in the Independent organization. The history of secrecy so far as Mr. Maxwell had known it was a dark history. He had watched it from his boyhood to maturity. He had seen its evil effects in the service of his country in the darkest hours. He had also watched it in his connection with colleges throughout the country. He regretted the existence of them, though he had many warm friends in them. He hoped good feeling and amity would prevail. His future, and the future of the society was bright.

Mr. Maxwell sat down. The noise that arose from the assembly showed how well the speaker was appreciated. His speech was the prominent feature of the evening's entertainment.

The meeting, a decided success in all other particulars, was clouded by the untimely absence of the Great Mogul. The meeting adjourned, having been in session thirty minutes.

FRED. L'AMOREAUX, of Binghamton, is conducting a class in dancing. The class regularly meets in Cascadilla parlor on Saturday afternoons, and has the use of the parlor on other days for practice. Students who wish instructions in the art and accomplishment which is indispensable in society, should join the class at once.

—JOHN G. MARLEY, severely injured a few days since at Cascadilla, is improving as fast as could possibly be expected, considering the severeness of his injuries.

—We wish that suitable means could be employed to raise the temperature of the recitation rooms at the first hour. Room D. has not been comfortable at the first hour four times this winter. The lecturer and students are compelled to sit with over-coats buttoned up and hands in pockets, shiveringly waiting for the bell. If it were not for the importance of the subject lectured on at the first hour, we fear that the attendance in Room D. would not be very large. Considerations of health would require students to absent themselves.

—If any of the students who make a daily practice of seizing a tumbler and milk pitcher, and appropriating the share of three or four men, could only see their conduct as it is looked upon by outsiders, and by the authorities, we should probably soon see the last of this selfish operation. It is very well for those who wish to drink milk to buy it; but please remember that the supply is scant, and several must go without to satisfy the selfishness of one.

—PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH did not go to Washington, as reported in the last ERA, but returned to Ithaca. He commenced his second course of lectures on Thursday, the 4th, at the time and place as formerly, 4.30 P. M., No. 75 Cascadilla Place.

—PROF. HARTT, of the University, is preparing a work on Brazil, which will be considered a great acquisition by the geological world. The Professor aims to do for this hitherto almost unknown land, what Dana has done for North America.

—We are pained to see in the *Providence Journal*, of March 1st, the announcement of the death of the wife of Prof. Blake, of this University.

—THE person who broke into our sanctum sanctorum, and decamped with our files of the Nation, Harper and Conraut, is hereby politely requested to return them—no questions asked.

—THE beastly proprietor of that ten-foot horn in the Cascadilla, is hereby warned to cease tooting resurrection calls at midnight in the ears of defenceless sleepers.

—We understand that a member of the Sophomore class is issuing a City Directory. We wish him success, and hope that the citizens of Ithaca will appreciate his work.

—MRS. TOPPAN, of Portsmouth, has given \$5000 to Harvard to found a Scholarship, in memory of her late husband.

—THE forthcoming Catalogue is still forthcoming. It's coming from the *Journal* office.

—QUERY for (H)oscur. Can one who supports himself by horse-jockeying be called independent? Give it up.

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I have goods that the eagles of old eat up all night and prayed all day for, but never found. Goods that the Rosicrucians sought for for centuries, but never found. They are the philosopher's stone that turns all into gold it touches.

I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men would all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stare grimly in their face, and its all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go whole communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid elements.

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VOL. I.—No. 14.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MARCH 13, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

## IN THE CRADLE.

THE master of German poets has sung, in his *Iphigenia*:

"Endless, my friend, the projects which the soul  
Burns to accomplish. We would every deed  
Perform at once as grandly as it shows  
After long ages, when from land to land  
The poet's swelling song hath rolled it on,  
It sounds so lovely, what our fathers did,  
When, in the silent evening shade reclined,  
We drink it in with music's melting tones,  
And what we do is as it was to them,  
Toilsome and incomplete."

Those of us who have had the good fortune to tread the historic ground of the Old World, to inhale that atmosphere of quiet, yet intense spiritual activity, which, like the haze of an Indian summer, softening all and hiding nothing, has settled upon the great universities of Europe—we are apt to forget the past in the glorious present. We forget that the greatest seat of learning has had its beginning, its trials, its vicissitudes—that the intellectual Hercules was once a babe in the cradle. As the Western barbarian peruses with an almost incredulous eye that imposing list of announcements called "Index Lectionum quae Auspiciis, &c., . . . in Universitate Litteraria . . . per Semestre Hibernium habentur," or suffers himself to be carried away by the sight of libraries, cabinets, art-collections, medical museums, hospitals, the sleeping partners of the great university firm, he never inquires into their genealogy; everything seems so well appointed, placed upon such a solid basis, that he can scarcely realize that there was a time when nothing of the sort existed. He has the feeling that those buildings, and books, and courses of study, must have been there from time immemorial.

Whoever has had any connection with Cornell University, as instructor or as student, must be impressed with the conviction that notwithstanding all the labor and zeal that have been and are still being expended to insure its prosperity, the work is no more than begun. We stand in the midst of glorious beginnings, and we hope for much, if not everything. There is zeal, and capacity for work, and there are none of the traditional fetters which have crippled the career of so many of our predecessors. For all that, the work that has been done seems as nothing in view of the labor that is still to be endured. The sight of a German university catalogue, the recollection of those years passed in the quiet homes of literature and science, tempt one to look upon everything American as but vanity and vexation of spirit.

Perhaps the historical method, which has worked such wonders in the study of law and philosophy, will do us a service by checking any rising sentiment of dissatisfaction. We know what a German university is. Let us try to see what it was a century ago. On the 17th of September, 1737, the university of Gottingen, was formally dedicated. George I., then King of England and Hanover, assisted by his minister Gerlach Freiherr von Munchhausen, had been elaborating the plan for a Hanoverian university ever since 1728. Gottingen, at that time a decayed and languishing mediæval town, was selected by reason of its pleasant site and with a view to reviv-

ing its former prosperity. An informal beginning was made in 1734. The first professor that entered upon the discharge of his duties was Hollman. He had been officially informed that a house would be placed at his disposal, and therefore he brought his furniture with him. There was but one hotel, or tavern, in the town—the afterwards well-known Krone. The landlord could give him but one room, and refused to take charge of the freight-wagon containing his furniture. An inspection of the house selected showed that it had neither doors nor windows. The commandant of the town was obliged to dislodge one of his officers, who was then absent on long furlough, in order to make room for the new-comer. When Hollmann wished to visit his relatives in Cassel, he learned that there was not a single covered carriage in the town, so that he was obliged to order one from Cassel. On Haller's entering the town, the wagon fell into a drain in the middle of the street, and his wife, who accompanied him, died from fright. The famous anatomist, Albrecht, shortened his days by working in the damp tower by the Albani gate, which had been assigned for his dissecting room. The observatory had to be shifted three or four times before a building could be found substantial enough for the instruments. Several of the most distinguished professors in Germany, Haeberlin and Bohmer, for instance, were prevented by peremptory orders from the Prussian and Saxon Governments from accepting calls to Gottingen. It was several years before a printing office could be organized. In October, 1734, several professors and 148 students assembled, and the lectures were commenced. So much was still to be organized, however, that Mosheim, in a letter to Gottsched, dated June 26th, 1736, expresses the fear that the whole enterprise will prove a failure. In 1735 the number of students rose to 400, for whom nothing but the most wretched accommodations could be provided. The professors and town officials were obliged to cramp themselves and their families to accommodate this mass of youth with even shelter. By 1736 thirty new houses had been built, and eight hundred rooms put in habitable condition. Even down to 1750, the government held out to private land-owners various sorts of inducements to build, such as loans, premiums, exemptions from taxation. The churches had to be repaired, the church-yards cleared of the rubbish which had been accumulating ever since the Westphalian peace; side-walks were laid, drains and wells dug, and the streets lighted with hanging lanterns.

The foundation of the library was laid by the purchase of Heinrich von Bulow's library, to which were added the doublettes from the royal library in Hanover—a total of nearly 12,000 volumes. The philological seminary was started in 1737, by Gesner; the botanical garden in 1738, by Haller; the lying-in hospital in 1751; the chemical laboratory still later. The first building that was erected expressly for university purposes was, unless I am mistaken, the riding-school. King George was an especial patron of all manly exercises.

In 1756 the Seven Year's War broke loose upon Germany, and Gottingen had to bear its share of the burdens and dangers of the

struggle. Being then a fortified town, occupying an important strategical position on the main line of travel from North Germany to the Rhine, it was repeatedly occupied and evacuated by the French, who were at first friendly, but who subsequently levied oppressive contributions, misused the public buildings, and, on taking their final departure, blew up the walls.

From the Seven Years' War to the year 1837, notwithstanding the troubles incident to the occupation of Germany by Napoleon, the history of Gottingen is one of steady success. Name after name was added to the list of celebrated professors, and, by common consent, it was pronounced the first university in Germany. In 1837 Hanover was separated from the English crown on the accession of Queen Victoria in consequence of the Salic law, and Ernst August ascended the Hanoverian throne. His first act was to overthrow the constitution of the country. Seven of the faculty, who had sent in a formal protest, were ordered out of the country on twenty-four hours' notice. The university thus lost at one blow the flower of its instructors, for the "Seven," as they are simply called throughout Germany, comprised such men as Jacob Grimm, Wilhelm Grimm, Ewald, Gervinus, Weber, Dahlmann and Albrecht. Added to this came the death of Otfried Muller a year or two afterwards. The number of students fell from 900 to 656 within a year, and in 1842 was only 728. The Hanoverian government, and its shameful abuse of power, became the theme of universal condemnation, and Gottingen itself a word of abomination in the ears of the liberal party. Then came the political troubles of '48, which, together with the growing importance of Bonn, Heidelberg and Berlin, prevented Gottingen from recovering its vantage ground. In 1861 the students numbered 751, in 1863 and 1864 less than 700. The war of 1866, contrary to general expectation, has had a favorable effect upon Gottingen. In the winter of 1867-1868 there were 830 students in attendance, several new professors have been called, and there is every ground for hoping that Prussia will even surpass the late Hanoverian government in its efforts to place Gottingen on a level with Berlin. It may be added, in this place, that Ewald, Ritter and Weber were subsequently re-instated in their professorships, but the Grimms, Dahlmann, Albrecht and Gervinus were forever lost to the Hanoverian university.

Thus much for the private history of one of Germany's best known seats of learning. More than one column of the ERA could be filled up with the mere alphabetical list of the great men who have taught within the halls of the Georgia Augusta. In addition to those already mentioned, I may add, merely by the way, the names of Eichhorn, Heyne, the editor of Virgil and Homer, Liechtenberg, Blumenbach, Heeren, Gauss, Wagner, Wohler.

*Pfingstwoche* or Whitsuntide is, next to Easter, the most universally observed holiday in the German calendar. Falling in the pleasantest season of the year, it is the occasion for every sort of out-door excursions. Philister and student may be seen wandering over hill and meadow for days together. At Pfingsten 1864 I was hard at work preparing for the final examination that was to close, one way or the other, my university course at Gottingen. Every day, almost every hour, was precious. But, when Whitmonday shone in so invitingly through the study windows, I could not resist the appeal. The *corpus juris* was summarily thrown on the sofa, and I left the house for a quiet solitary walk "um den Wall." The spring had set in late and with an intensity which I have seldom observed. The gardens and orchards in the city and outside the walls were one mass of white and pink fruit-blossoms. The meadows were dotted with field flowers. The tall linden trees that interlaced their tops overhead scarcely kept the warm sun from

shining through their bright green, half-grown leaves. The air was such as one can breathe only in the spring of the year, and loaded with the fragrance of a million blossoms. As I made the circuit of the city, one university building after another passed in review. First the magnificent chemical laboratory. Farther on, the university hospital. Opposite it, and outside the wall, near the elegant railway station, was the anatomical museum, where the medical courses are held. Half way around the circle I passed along the botanical garden, just beyond the limits of which the new lecture-building, Collegienhaus, stood unfinished. Last of all I caught a glimpse of the dome of the observatory. The old wall, that once served as a rampart, has long since been converted into a high walk, some fifteen feet high and thirty wide, with a double row of lindens on top, that runs completely around the city. In winter it is always dry and sunny, in summer it is cool and shady. The longer I walked the more I forgot the quirks and quibbles of the *corpus juris* and the more I thought of the generations of teachers and taught who had taken that walk before me. How many light and heavy hearts, how many manly and withered forms had paced off that magic circle with restless steps. How many had gone to their rest; how many were still there, the keenest, boldest intellects, thirsting and striving after knowledge. Not books, and apparatus, and collections, and buildings, alone make up a university. Before all, tradition is needed. If centuries of cutting and rolling are necessary to the making up of a perfect lawn, can less be required for the formation of the character of a university? No university can be said to have a soul until generations have come and died away within its walls, until the once fiery juice has mellowed and purified itself under ground.

But if we cannot have the full pleasure of fruition, we can at least indulge in the pleasures of hope. Not George I., nor Munchhausen, nor all the professors that bore the trials and fatigue of those first few years after 1737, ever imagined to themselves the glorious career of their university. In one hundred and thirty years, a shorter life than that of several of our American colleges, the young Hercules has grown to his full strength. We too have an infant in the cradle, one that has already strangled a few of the serpents that endangered his existence. If at times we grow down-east and wearied, we have only to think of the ruined town on the muddy banks of the Leine, and to consider that what others have done in the way of trial and sacrifice we can do likewise. Then, one hundred years from to-day, those who walk our graded paths and velvet turf, admire our magnificent collections, repose under the shade of our venerable trees, listen to the chimes that are mellow with the echoes of a century, will enter into our labors. Perhaps, when they look back upon to-day through the chromatic prism of tradition, what they are doing will seem to them, as our work does now to us, toilsome and incomplete.

J. M. H.

—QUOTE a number of students were in Lippit's the other day, when a couple of little three-year old boys came in. One of them stuck his hands in his pockets, and with all the gravity of a student of Plato, stepped up to the other little urchin saying; "*Chum have you got out your Greek?*"—*Madisonesis*.

—DIALOGUE between a professor and the bell-ringer:

*Professor*—“Do you go by the Cascadilla clock?”

*Bell-ringer*—“No, sir; the Cascadilla clock goes by my watch.”

We would suggest in view of that fact that the bell-ringer's watch be regulated.

From the Republican and Democrat.  
*MEY OF HUMBLE BIRTH.*

BY D. J. H.

I have often heard persons find fault with the humble origin and poverty of others, and use it as an argument against their taking a position in society. Whenever I hear such anti-republican sentiments advanced I feel a sense of shame, out of sympathy for the individual's want of nobility of character. I hold that no man—much more an *American*—should claim superiority over the rest of his race, until he can point to some personal action worthy of a title of distinction, nor should one man despise another until he can reveal some stain upon his character. In the eloquent words of that noble Roman, Caius Marius, "Where but in the spirit of a man,—bear witness, God's!—where but in the *spirit* can his nobility be lodged? and where his dishonor, but in his own cowardly inaction, or his unworthy deeds?"

Yet I do constantly hear these opprobriums cast upon men of lowly birth, and I always feel like saying, "Man, if you are an American, beware! for you are profaning the shrine on which you should offer a sacrifice of gratitude, the most sacred at which an American may worship.—save that of Him above,—the memory of our nation's martyrs and heroes!"

Even in the unbroken silence of my study, I seem to hear the laugh of the starched, oiled, perfumed dandies,—if they should descend so far from their tight-boot dignities as to peruse anything with so unpretending a title,—at the idea of a great man first seeing the day in a one-story hut. Dandies, look to your country's history and point me to the account of an 'exquisite,' who with his kids, and beaver, and French-calf boots, and "knobby tie," rode heroically over the field of carnage, swing his sabre for liberty; or whose eloquence thrilled the multitude with its wild sublimity, or stirred up the fountains of tears with its touching pathos!

Our nation's annals are catalogues of the names of "cottage-heroes,"—the names we love best to hear, whose very mention sends the blood coursing through our veins with patriotic fervor and devoted affection. He who broke the yoke of English oppression with his iron hand, who swept back across the ocean the rule of King George, and laid the corner-stone of American Liberty, first saw the light of Heaven in a plain, one-story farm-house on the bank of the historic Potomac,—hallowed ground, consecrated to Freedom! Had you seen him in his youth, pursuing his agricultural pursuits, with no manifest higher ambition, you would have looked upon him as you would upon any intelligent farm-boy of to-day, for he labored in his father's fields. Although his father was a man of comfortable means the times did not offer the educational advantages of the present, and young Washington passed his boyhood in honest toil. But the spark of military genius was in his breast, and it only needed the breath of Liberty to fan it into a devastating flame, rolling with mad and irresistible fury on the despotic foe.

Where did the philosophic Franklin pass his life? First in his father's soap and candle manufactory, boiling the refuse grease into soap; then in the printing office, then in the editor's *sanctum*, then with his kite drawing the subtle lightning down its hempen string from the thunder-cloud, and wresting the thunder-bolts from the mighty hand of Jove, and finally administering the foreign affairs of the government he loved so well, and for which he toiled with such noble perseverance.

Go to the rugged hills of New Hampshire, and in a sequestered spot, under the shadow of a lofty mountain you will find a little

one-story cottage, overhung by the branches of an ancient elm tree, and a broad and rapid river flowing before its door. Had you not heard that Cincinnatus was called from his plow to preside in the Roman Senate, or that Putnam left his horses in the furrow to take command of an army, you would scarcely believe this to be the birth-place of Daniel Webster. Yet, it is. The walls of that humble cot echoed the first sound of the voice that was destined to stir the souls of statesmen with its eloquence, and win the applause of listening Senates.

Where is the man who loves his country and the rights purchased by so many heroes, who has not shed a tear in memory of the martyr Lincoln, or would not plant a flower of gratitude on his grave? Yet he was of humble birth. His lowly origin, his toil, and his struggles with poverty did not make him less noble. Is he loved the less by true loyal hearts, are his laurels less green, because he was a boatman on the Mississippi, and with his own hand built a log-cabin to shelter him after his day's toil at rail-splitting, or digging a scanty subsistence from his little farm? From the limits of the land he struggled so nobly to save, from the throats of four millions of human beings, from whose shackled limbs he struck the galling chains of slavery, the response is, "No."

The most illustrious warrior ever born on the American continent,—I may say, perhaps, the most illustrious man of any age or nationality,—was born in one of the most unpretending of border homes. On the bank of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, there still stands a humble habitation, decorated by no romantic embellishments of fancy, containing no stately halls or grand parlors, and displaying no art in its construction but that which every border woodman can impart to the forest tree. The spot claims nothing classic, nothing but the primeval beauty of nature, whose virginity has not been robbed by the hand of art. But its beauty would not render it memorable, for it is no lovelier than countless other homes that nestle in the bosom of our western forests. It is hallowed by the nativity of a mighty genius,—as the spot where the infinite breathed an immortal spirit into a form of clay, and bid it live and snatch an expiring nation from the flames of destruction! The Savior of the world first opened his human eyes in a manger, in the obscure hamlet of Bethlehem, Judea, and the savior of his country, the immortal patriot Grant, first knew life in a western borderer's hut. Following his glorious career through its checkered scenes, we trace it through the trials and triumphs of the white-haired infant, playing around the door of its paternal cottage, the hardy farm-boy, "teaching Dave to pace," the West Point Cadet, the gunner of the mountain howitzer at Chapultepec, the Indian fighter, the auctioneer, the wood-vender, standing in the St. Louis market with his horsewhip in his hand, the tanner, the recruiting officer, the Colonel of a "raw regiment," the hero of Donelson and Vicksburg, the commanding officer of the largest army ever marched against a foe, the victorious conqueror of a gigantic rebellion, and at last the loved and honored President of the grandest Republic that ever blessed the earth.

Read the lives of Clay, Henry, Calhoun, John Hancock, Adams, Greene, Putnam, Fulton, Bayard Taylor, Poe, Prentice, Greeley, Wade, Sherman, Sheridan, Kilpatrick, in short, most of your statesmen, orators, philosophers, warriors, poets, and authors, and mark their humble origin and rise to distinction.

Do not *dare* scoff at any person, however humble his birth may be, however poor his circumstances are, for you may thoughtlessly deride a genius whose name may yet make you blush for your folly, and the skirt of whose garment you may think it even an honor to touch.

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MARCH 13, 1869.

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—THE first and long looked-for Catalogue of Cornell University has at last made its appearance. It does not compare favorably with the Catalogues of other institutions, and is certainly unworthy of this University. To say nothing about its general "make up," some estimate that there are fifty merely typographical errors; others, say less. But at all events, we observed sixteen typographical errors on sixteen consecutive pages, and did not care to read further. It is announced that Prof. Wilder will deliver twenty-four lectures to the Juniors on *Etymology*. This is a sorry blunder. There is a wonderful difference between "Etymology" and "Entomology." Again, it is announced that, "to the most meritorious student in Chemistry as applied to Agriculture," a prize of fifty dollars and *ninety cents* will be awarded. Those students who were in doubt as to which prize to "go for," will now concentrate their efforts on this prize so as to secure the extra "ninety cents." We forbear to specify any further. Suffice it to say, the Catalogue falls below what it was expected it would be, and what it ought to be. There may be reasons for this, as undoubtedly there are. Inexperience and a lack of proper materials may plausibly account for the faults in its general appearance and "make up," but the great number of typographical blunders can only be accounted for by sheer negligence.

—THE Prize Essays as a report of Goldwin Smith's first course of lectures on English History, are to be handed in on the sixth of April, at which time there will also be an examination on the second course of lectures. From the result of both the examination and the essay, prizes of fifty and twenty dollars will be awarded. The first course of lectures commenced with the earliest English history and extended to the death of William the Conqueror. The second course is merely a continuation of the first.

—THE Rev. Mr. Zachos, of the Church of Christian Unity of Ithaca, is delivering a course of lectures on Elocution before the students of this University. His lectures are well attended, interesting and instructive. Mr. Zachos is not a regular member of the Faculty, as was announced in the Ithaca papers of last week.

—As encouragement for greater interest in German, the recitation room has been enlarged, and Prof. Fiske has decorated the beautifully kalsomined walls with maps of Germany and beautiful steel engravings of the two representatives of German literature—Schiller and Goethe. *Es lebe die Deutsche Sprache!*

—THE velocipede fever has at length reached Cornell. The Town Hall is the place of attraction just now.

—THE March number of the *Fate Lil*, is the best we have ever seen. What it was in the days when President White was one of the editors we do not know, but its present merit is sufficient to place it far beyond all other college magazines.

Established in 1836; the oldest college periodical in America; counting, as it does, not a few of the prominent literary men of the country among its quondam editors, it is not strange that in vigorous old age it should look with "paternal interest" upon the many similar publications of the country as its children.

Since 1836 many college papers have come into existence. Most of them enjoyed but a short life, however, and nearly all the "*Couriers*," "*Students*," and "*Collegians*" that lie upon our table are of recent birth.

It is astonishing to see how universal is the fact of college journalism. There is hardly a college in America but publishes a journal of some character as often as once a month. Many have both a weekly paper and a monthly magazine. Michigan University issues a weekly, a monthly, and an annual. Almost every week we find upon our table some new exchange from a college of whose existence we should otherwise have been blissfully ignorant.

A new feature in college journalism is seen in the *Yang Lang* of Brown, a comic publication. Truly the *Fate Lil* has a numerous off-spring.

—THE *Trinity Tablet* is an honor to College journalism. Published monthly on heavy tinted paper—twelve pages in length, it rivals the *Harvard Advocate* in general appearance. Its matter though not of the heaviest kind is always creditable, and its "Particles" add not a little to the general interest of the paper. We rank it among the very first of our exchanges.

—FROM the *Cap and Gown*, which we are pleased to greet as an exchange, we learn that the marking system has been abolished at Columbia College. All the college statutes and by-laws relating to discipline have been suspended in their operation, and the whole code, as at Cornell, and at Bowdoin, may be embraced in the single requirement that each student shall conduct himself as a gentleman.

—WE are sorry to see the *Chronicle* repeating that absurd and untrue story about Mr. Cornell, Prof. Smith and the students on the day Weston passed through Ithaca. Neither Mr. Cornell nor Prof. Smith was in Ithaca at the time; nor was the proportion of students who stood around on the street corners to see the peripatetic humbug any larger than it would have been in any other college town. The story appeared first, we believe, in the *N. Y. Sun*. It is a malicious insult to Mr. Cornell and Prof. Smith to circulate such a mean, degrading fabrication.

—WE are informed that since our last issue a prominent member of the Senior class, and a leading independent, has returned from his native College where he has been to procure a charter for the order of independents. We altogether discredit this story.

—WE notice from the annual report of the Comptroller of this State, that the expenses and outlay incurred by the Hon. W. A. Woodward in the selection and location of the University lands, amounted to \$201,608.85. Eight pieces of scrip remain on hand unlocated.

—ONE of the main rooms of the South University building, now used for recitations, is soon to be fitted up as a Reading Room, and is to be supplied with all the leading periodicals.



## A WORD TO WISE ITHACANS.

WHEN will the people of Ithaca wake up? How long is their present Rip Van Winkle state of existence to last? Is there nobody, who, by a gentle tap on the head, can lead them to shake off the lethargy in which they seem hopelessly sunken? Let them arouse themselves, rub their eyes and then look around them. Having done this they will be surprised to notice that a University has suddenly popped down among them—a University which, within a few years, bids fair to increase the number of their permanent inhabitants by a couple of thousand or so. If they will set their thoughts to work they will comprehend that this accession, as well as the large floating population which such an institution necessarily creates, must be provided for. In considering how this is to be accomplished, we are obliged to call attention to the fact, that, with the exception of two distinguished men, the citizens of Ithaca have done absolutely nothing for the University. Nor has either the town or village done anything in its corporate capacity. For the sake of having the institution located in their vicinity, any of the larger places of Central New York—Auburn, or Syracuse, or Utica, for instance—would gladly have voted an increase to the University fund, of from a quarter to half a million of dollars—not to speak of the abundant private beneficence which would have been manifested upon the establishment of so great a school in any of those towns. Indeed, we would readily undertake, if the proper authorities will consent to the transfer, to find a location for Cornell University, in a city much more accessible and centrally situated than Ithaca, the municipal rulers of which shall, within a month, add at least five hundred thousand dollars to the institution's funded property. But it is not necessary to pursue this strain farther. We have only alluded to the matter for the purpose of urging Ithacans to do a very small portion of what other localities would eagerly do. Let them, at least, furnish accommodations—at reasonable prices and within reasonable distance of the University halls—for the hundreds who are flocking hither for the purpose of obtaining an education. These hundreds are destined to enhance the annual income of Ithaca by no inconsiderable sum. They will make the town a place of great and frequent resort—a widely known literary and scientific center. Surely, in return for this, the members of the University do not ask too much when they insist that Ithaca's inhabitants shall do their part, fairly and freely, towards building up the new institution. We appeal then to the wealthy classes of Ithaca! We appeal to the town and village authorities! We entreat them to see to it that, before another academic year begins, many scores of new buildings are ready for occupation—half of them, at least, on the University hill. We do not know who owns the land on the north side of Fall Creek, but we do know that whoever he may be, he ought at once to throw a bridge across that stream as near as possible to the University edifices, cut up his property into building lots, and forthwith erect as many inexpensive but substantial residences as can be built within seven or eight months. If no individual is prepared to undertake such a task, then let a company be formed to accomplish it, or let Ithaca, as a corporation, put its hand to the work. The site is a beautiful one. It is in the immediate vicinity of the institution, yet separated from its noise and bustle by the deep gorge of Fall Creek. An avenue of comparatively easy ascent can be carried up to it from the village. It is of all sites the most proper for a new suburb to Ithaca. Begin to build this new quarter, and the University can then afford to go out of the lodging-house and hotel business greatly to its own advantage and that of everybody else. But,

whether on this spot or elsewhere, our iterated and reiterated advice to the people of Ithaca is to build—build—build! Build houses on every purchasable lot within a quarter or half a mile of the University, on the hill near Cascadilla, on the street which winds past the Cemetery, on the road leading to Free Hollow. Next autumn we may fairly expect to see another four hundred students added to those already here, as well as a considerable increase in the number of the Faculty. Will the residents of Ithaca take good care that these new comers are properly and cheaply housed, or shall the University be forced, by their almost criminal inaction, to shut her doors upon some scores of students for want of living-room? Now is the time to make arrangements for building. When the first fair days of spring dawn, the hammer should be ringing on half a hundred new houses, from the south side of the Cascadilla to the north side of Fall Creek.

## HITCHING UP.

PRESIDENT BARNARD, of Columbia College, has announced that the system of marks for recitation has been abolished. Class-rank is now to be determined by half-yearly examination in writing, each question to be valued in advance by the examiner. The system of discipline is also changed. There are to be no excuses for absence; but attendance upon three-quarters of the lectures in any department will be necessary for examination in it; and no student will be graduated unless he has passed all the examinations.

These changes are very reasonable, and they show that Columbia College is sensible of the great changes that are taking place in public opinion in regard to collegiate education, and is disposed to adapt itself to them. The average age at which young men enter college is now much greater than formerly. The entering examinations are so advanced that many an alumnus of a score or more of years standing, dubiously wonders if he could now proceed freshman. The consequent presumption is, that students come to study, not to paint the President's cow blue, nor to mitten the bell-clapper before morning prayers, and that they are to be treated accordingly.

The old system of college discipline and police was ludicrous and belittling. It was the result in great part of the fact that the Professors were generally shy students or recluse clergymen, totally ignorant of life and of human nature, and utterly bewildered in a crowd of boys. As a rule, and with striking exceptions, they were as little fitted to teach boys from fifteen to twenty as they were to harness a horse. The head of a college was selected, as it was slyly said the English Bishops were, for skill in construing Greek. If young men had been mere Greek particles, that was an admirable rule. But as they were not, the result was not satisfactory. The advantage of disregarding this tradition was shown in the appointment of Josiah Quincy as President of Harvard College. The mundane affairs of that venerable institution had fallen into sad disorder during the administration of a dignified and worthy clergyman, and the cloth opposed Mr. Quincy's appointment. But he was confirmed, and his administration was the most prosperous and successful in the history of the College. Mr. Quincy's Latin was copious and correct; but his wide experience of men and affairs, acquired in important civic trusts and in contact with society, was even more essential to the fit discharge of his duties.

The old tradition of the college has been recently further disturbed by the tendency to appoint young men to the presidency. It is found that many of the most efficient and best beloved of the teachers have been men in full sympathy with those around them,

and the value of mere age has therefore signally dwindled. An anecdote is going through the papers of a farmer near Ithaca, in this State, who met two not ancient persons who had been upset in a sleigh. He stopped to help, and suggested that while one held the sleigh "t'other boy" should hitch up. "T'other boy" was the President of Cornell University. One thing, indeed, seems to be pretty clear: If the colleges in this country are to be living influences they must renounce the traditions that are incompatible with the time. They must cherish that enthusiasm for culture, that aspiration for "sweetness and light" from which all effective study springs, and which depends very little upon mere pedagogy, and very much upon mutual sympathy and confidence. There is many a college gradually tipping over, like the sleigh at Ithaca, and if it would run along again smoothly and swiftly, it must summon "t'other boy" to hitch up.—*Professor Curtis in Harper's Weekly.*

—The following is our present list of exchanges, with the places of their publication: The Nation, New York City; Harpers' Weekly, New York City; The College Courant, New Haven, Conn.; The Chronicle, Ann Arbor, Mich.; The Advocate, Cambridge, Mass.; Trinity Tablet, Hartford, Conn.; Amherst Student, Amherst, Mass.; University Reporter, Iowa City, Iowa; Qui Vive, Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill.; Western Collegian, Delaware, Ohio; McKendree Repository, Lebanon, Ill.; College Courier, Monmouth, Ill.; College Standard, Albion, Mich.; Indiana Student, Bloomington, Ind.; Miami Student, Oxford, Ohio; Madisonensis, Mad. Univer., Hamilton, N. Y.; College Mercury, Racine, Wis.; College Argus, Middletown, Conn.; The Vidette, Williamstown, Mass.; Hamilton Campus, Clinton, N. Y.; Journal of Education, Albany, N. Y.; Journal of Education, St. Louis, Mo.; The Schoolmaster, Normal, Ill.; The Ithacan; The Ithaca Democrat; The Ithaca Journal; Elmira Advertiser; Elmira Gazette; Oswego Gazette; Watkins Express; Republican and Democrat, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Fredonia Censor; Union Springs Advertiser; New England Postal Record, Boston, Mass.; Tompkins County Sentinel.

*Magazines:* The Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H.; The Yale Lit. Mag., New Haven, Conn.; University Magazine, Ann Arbor, Mich.; The Brunonian, Providence, R. I.; Ionian, Ionia, Mich.; The Beloit College Monthly, Beloit, Wis.; Index Universitatis, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; The American Agriculturist, New York City.

—The *Campus* wants a revival at Hamilton. She needs it. We hope the editors will "go forward."

IRVING ASSOCIATION, March 5th, 1869

The literary exercises were opened by the address of the retired President, Mr. Rea. Subject, "Aletheia." Mr. Rea handled subject in a handsome manner, and that his effort was appreciated was evidenced by the close attention which he received throughout. Our two ex-Presidents have established a precedent, which if continued to in the future, will make this feature of our exercises most pleasant and profitable.

The debate was opened on the affirmative by Mr. Dickinson; the negative by Mr. Fitch. It was farther supported on the affirmative by Messrs. Farnham and Denman; and on the negative Messrs. Buchwalter and Ferris. The house decided in favor of the negative, both on the merits of the discussion and on the merits of the question.

While in secret conclave the deep solemnity was desecrated the sudden entrance of a stone through the window. When fear had partially subsided, and order was in a measure restored, Mr. Thoman, with Mr. Parker as skirmish line, advanced with cautious steps to reconnoitre. In the fullness of time, Mr. Thoman reported no cause for fear, but that on the contrary a philanthropic old patriarch of the *gens felis* had been favoring us with a serenade. No action was taken on the report. COR. SEC.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Some of the students met in the Faculty Room, Cascadilla, last Saturday evening for the purpose of completing the organization of a Natural History Society. A constitution was adopted and officers elected.

The Society proposes to work up the Natural History and Geology of Ithaca, and to obtain specimens, &c., from other parts of the United States.

All those wishing to join will please hand their names to any of the members.

The Faculty are honorary members *ex officio*.

The following is the list of officers: President, Herman Pool; Vice President and Custodian, T. B. Comstock; Cor. Secretary, Herbert H. Smith; Recording Secretary, W. H. Frost; Treasurer, S. H. Soule; Librarian, S. P. Thomas; Curator of Botany, J. L. Hunt; Curator of Zoology, W. D. Scott; Curator of Geology, H. L. Smith.

—"A TREE is known by its fruits." Don't some trees bear so many grapes?

—THE *Amherst Student* "feels bad."

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I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and it all becomes they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go whole communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid elements.

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# THE CORNELL ERA.

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VOL. 1.—No. 15.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MARCH 20, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

## A NATURALIST IN ITHACA FIFTY YEARS AGO.

ABOUT a year since, among some old papers which had recently come into the possession of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, a manuscript journal of the eminent botanist, Frederick Pursh, was discovered. This journal is the record of a botanical excursion, during the summer of 1807, in Pennsylvania and New York, the route lying through Ithaca and the Cayuga Valley. Pursh was born in Tobolsk, Siberia, and was educated in Dresden. He resided in this country for twelve years from 1799, during which time he engaged in many scientific excursions and made valuable additions to American botanical knowledge. In 1811 he returned to Europe, and three years afterwards published in London a volume entitled "*Flora Americae Septentrionalis*." Subsequently he returned to America, and in 1820, while engaged in collecting materials for a *Flora of Canada*, died in Montreal, aged forty-six years.

The name of Pursh is commemorated in one of our common, but beautiful plants, the yellow water-buttercup, *Ranunculus Purshii*.

The journal is written in English, with which language the author was evidently not very familiar. The style, however, is terse, quaint and simple, and is rendered all the more interesting by the frequent use of idiomatic phrases. While the whole journal is of peculiar interest and value to the naturalist, the accompanying extracts will no doubt be acceptable to the general reader. The journal is now being published in full in the *Gardener's Monthly* of Philadelphia. The extracts are made *verbatim et literatim*:

"July 6.—[1807.]—Left Tyoga, up Cayuta Creek—*Apocynum androsaemifolium*, [Indian hemp,] very plenty in the cleared lands; in the oak woods I observed the Lily often seen before, but I cannot recollect which species it is; it is *Lilium foliis sparsis verticillatis*: caule unifloro; floribus erectis, semipatentibus; petalis unguiculatis. The valley, formed by Cayuta Creek is in soil and vegetation similar to the beech-wood. \* \* \* \* The woods about with sugar-maple; The valley is in some places very narrow and the creek very winding which obliged me to wade it several times to keep the road—I heartily expected to reach the house this night, which had been recommended to me, to stay at, but I did not come to it before it got dark. I observed in a small run a species of *Sium*, [water-parsnip.] \* \* \* \* From a small tavern which is kept here, it is about 22 miles to the head of Cayuga, which I intend to reach to-morrow.

7.—Having opportunity of going in company of a wagon, who would carry my things, I set out early this morning. The road leads through a very romantick valley, the mountains sometimes very high. After following the course of Cayuta Cr. for 9 miles, we turned off to the right. The vegetation similar to that I mentioned yesterday. 8 miles this side of Cayuga city, or as it is called sometimes, Ithaca, we crossed a place very beautifully situated called Sapony Hollow; this place has been once cleared and probably settled by Indians, but it is now grown up with small, white pine very handsomely mixed with *Populus tremuloides* and *Magnolia*

*lia acuminata*, [cucumber-tree.] The last is very scarce about here and the trees here in this place and two or three others I seen are of a creeply, small and old growth, nothing like to what they are in Virginia. At this place we refreshed ourselves and feed the horses, as far as this I had this day travel very agreeable, as on account of the roughness of the road and the deep mire holes in some places the wagon could not go on as fast as I could walk, having plenty of time to look about myself, besides being unincumbered with any baggage. But the road getting now good and evening drawing nigh, I had to get into the wagon and we travelled tolerably fast. About 3 or 4 miles from Sapony Hollow, the timber changes into oak, and from there to Ithaca it is all Oak timber mixed with pine, with the rest of plants similar to Tyoga point. We arrived at Ithaca at night-fall.

8.—Being now on the heath of Cayuga I remembered your information about *Erica caerulea* growing on the high lands between Cayuga and Seneca lake; I was very anxious of seeing this plant in its native place, but having not received the particular directions to find the place, as I had been promised of, besides that, being rather afraid of running myself out of money necessary to come to Onondaga, as my pocket was low and the distance considerable, I had to my own mortification, to give up all ideas of a search for it. [The plant here referred to—now called *Phyllodoce taxifolia*—is the American Heath, a pretty little evergreen shrub, ten inches in height, with purple flowers, and foliage resembling a fir. It is not probable that the plant ever grew in the locality mentioned, as it is found in the United States, at present, only on the alpine summits of the mountains of New Hampshire and Maine. The person referred to by the journalist, as furnishing the information about this plant, was the late Dr. Benj. S. Barton, of Pennsylvania, good authority on American botany.] The morning was rather suspicious for rain, as it had rained some all night, I was detained at Ithaca until 11 o'clock, when I set out for the lake, which is only 2 miles distance. My route was going on the east side of it. After having crossed Cayuga creek, with a great deal of difficulty to perform it, and coming on the rising grounds, on the other side, I heard a very strong noise of falling water: I followed the sound and came to one of the most romantick and beautiful falls of this creek, I had ever seen; the access even only to a sight of it is very difficult; but regretted very much that I had not had the least information about these falls at the town, as I should have made it my business to visit them unincumbered with my baggage, that I might have spent the day by it. The ledge of rocks confined in a very narrow cove, and surrounded by very high hills; impossible to ascend with a load on my back on account of the steepness; over which this considerable stream drops itself down, is a very interesting scene, and I doubt not if time and opportunity had allowed me to make an examination of it, I might have been paid for the trouble with something or other interesting or new in my line; but to go back to the town I thought to be too much; so I had to go on and be satisfied with having had only a peep at it. I got into my road again, where I observed along the banks of the creek



plants of *Pentstemon pubescens*, [beard-tongue. This plant is still found in the locality indicated.] About a mile farther I came to the bank of the lake. The shore which I came to was clear and gravelly with some common weeds growing near it as thistles, mul-liens, &c. I followed the shore of it, for several miles, being in my route. It is generally covered with oak, maple and hickory. \*

\* I traveled as far as the town of Milton, where I stood over night. The road as soon as I had left the banks of the lake began to be quit of interest, as the fences of both sides and cultivated fields, with continued plantations and farms occasioned the road only to be covered with common weeds, amongst which the *Verbascum thapsus*, [mullien,] *Anthemis cotula*, [may-weed, now *Maruta cotula*,] and *Polygonum hydropiper*, [smart-weed,] have the upper hand. In one of the woods on this road I collected specimens of *Niphrodium filix mas*? [The plant here named is the male-fern, now called *Aspidium filix-mas*. It could not have been this plant, however, but some nearly related species, as the true male-fern, or shield fern is not found in the United States except on the shores of Lake Superior and westward.] " A. N. P.

### SECRET SOCIETIES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

It cannot but be extremely gratifying to all the students of our University, that you have been so successful in the establishment of your paper. The need of such an organ here, which should freely discuss all the college questions of the day, was strongly felt and has been ably met. For myself I am exceedingly rejoiced at the result, inasmuch as it offers increased facilities for the presentation before the whole University of questions in which they are interested.

I wish to avail myself in the present instance of the opportunity afforded to lay before your readers some arguments against that foulest blot upon, and greatest bane of, college life—I mean Secret Societies. The question has been considerably agitated of late, and no small amount of interest awakened. It is my intention to fan the flame already started until the truth, like a mighty wave at sea, shall engulf these frail barques of secret societies, and purge their members clean. Truth is my weapon, and against it secrecy can wage but a feeble fight. I shall prove that secret societies are opposed to all morality and religion, and as such should be discontinued by all christian men.

The subject naturally divides itself into two heads:

1st. The distinctive and more important principles involved in secret societies.

2nd. The obvious influences that such societies exert upon the most important interests of students.

The first of these only we shall discuss at the present time. Before we proceed, however, to its elucidation, we wish to have it distinctly understood that we have nothing to do with the objects which these societies profess to cherish and endeavor to promote, but only the means used to accomplish these objects. Their object we neither understand nor care to know. It is the principle of systematic secrecy as exemplified in college societies that we wish to examine. And first, we claim that the principle of secrecy as it exists in these societies is not a legitimate one to be used for any purpose. Christianity does not ask rational accountable men to accept anything that is presented to them without questioning. Should secret organizations? Superstition and ignorance, are not helps to true religion. Secrecy is never used except as a concealment of some sin. We read the

ter they had sinned. Only bad men conceal their deeds; the good always show theirs. If we look at the actions of little children—those freshest and therefore most guileless creatures of God—we will find that they have no secrets. Is not the inference plain that man should not? And how does humanity, whose judgments never err, regard the frank, ingenuous man? When we see a man with frank, open countenance, disclosing all his principles to the world, and telling his most important plans to every friend or foe he meets, do we not instinctively say he must be an honest, sincere man?

I am opposed in the second place to the oaths which they require their members to take to keep their secrets.

Let us see what is said in the Word of God regarding the entering into obligations to secret societies and the taking of solemn oaths. Surely nothing can be more explicit than Matthew, fifth chapter, thirty-sixth verse: "Neither shalt thou swear by thy head because thou canst not make one hair white or black."

And again, these societies administer an oath to conceal that which is yet unrevealed. Can anything be so absurd? Can anything be more ridiculous than this asking a man to keep something secret, of the nature of which he is as yet uninformed? Reason condemns it. But listen to the thunderings of God's Word again. It is in the fourth verse of the fifth chapter of Leviticus: "Or if a son swear pronouncing with his lips to do evil or to do good, whatsoever it be that a man shall pronounce with an oath and it be hid from him; when he knoweth of it, then he shall be guilty in one of these." Ought, then, christian men to give their countenance to these organizations which act in direct contravention of God's revealed will? I see not how they can.

But there is a fourth distinctive feature and important principle of these secret societies, that is, in my opinion, wrong. I mean their habitual use of significant badges and elaborate formalities. I claim that they are customs of the uncivilized past and of heathen lands; that they are representative of the feudal age and spirit, and therefore should be discountenanced in our enlightened age and land. I claim that this custom is unauthorized by either reason or revelation. Surely none can be so rashly wicked as to lend the aid to any system, practice or custom not expressly provided for and advocated in the Bible.

I have a fifth objection to secret societies, and it is against the custom prevalent among them of using titles to designate and distinguish some, if not all, of their members. This practice I believe to be in violation of that unmistakable Word of God: "Call no man your father on earth, neither be ye called master, for one is your master even Christ." How the adherents of secrecy can reconcile their usages with this text is utterly beyond my comprehension.

A sixth objection against these societies is, that they bring christians in contact with impenitent men. God's revealed Word, commanding his followers to "come out from the world" and "be unequally yoked together with unbelievers," forbids any such association of believers with irreligious men. It certainly must be wrong, then, to seek, by means of these societies, to bring that about which is thus strictly prohibited.

These are my more important reasons for being opposed to the principles upon which secret societies are founded. All who have followed my reasoning through, must, I feel assured, be convinced that college secret societies are in plain violation of the revealed will of God, that they are radically wrong, and therefore should be abolished from our institutions of learning. If their principles are faulty it is obvious that the influences which those principles exert

deniable proof that the principles of secret societies are wrong. Upon that foundation, firmer than a rock, and from which all the hosts of secrecy will find it hard to move us, at some future day we will complete our structure, and show that the influences growing out of such principles are both immoral and wrong.

SESAME.

### PHI BETA KAPPA.

THE students of Hamilton College are pleading hard for a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. We copy from the *Campus* an interesting sketch of the illustrious fraternity.

"The fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa 'was imported,' says Allyn in his Ritual, 'into this country from France, in the year 1776; and, as it is said, by Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States.' It was originally chartered as a society in William and Mary College, in Virginia, and was organized at Yale College, Nov. 3th, 1780. By virtue of a charter formally executed by the president, officers and members of the original society, it was established soon after at Harvard College, through the influence of Mr. Elisha Parmenter, a graduate of the year 1778. The first meeting in Cambridge was held Sept. 5th, 1781. The original Alpha of Virginia is now extinct.

"Its objects," says Mr. Quincy, in his history of Harvard University, "were the 'promotion of literature and friendly intercourse among scholars; and its name and motto indicate, that 'philosophy, including therein religion as well as ethics, is worthy of cultivation as the guide of life.' This society took an early and deep root in the University; its exercises became public, and admittance into it an object of ambition; but the 'discrimination' which its selection of members made among students, became an early subject of question and discontent. In October, 1779, a committee of the Overseers, of which John Hancock was chairman, reported to the board, 'that there is an institution in the University, with the nature of which the government is not acquainted, which tends to make a discrimination among the students;' and submitted to the board the 'propriety of inquiring into its nature and designs.' The subject occasioned considerable debate, and a petition, of the nature of a complaint against the society, by a number of members of the Senior Class, having been presented, its consideration was postponed, and it was committed; but it does not appear from the records, that any further notice was taken of the petition. The influence of the society was upon the whole deemed salutary, since literary merit was assumed as the principle on which its members were selected; and so far its influence harmonized with the honorable motives to exertion which have ever been held out to the students by the laws and usages of the College. In process of time, its catalogue included almost every member of the Immediate Government, and fairness in the selection of members has been in a great degree secured by the practice it has adopted, of ascertaining those in every class who stand the highest in point of conduct and scholarship, according to the estimates of the Faculty of the College, and of generally regarding those estimates. Having regularly increased in numbers, popularity and importance, the day after commencement was adopted for its annual celebration. These occasions have uniformly attracted a highly intelligent and cultivated audience, have been marked by display of learning and eloquence, and have enriched the literature of the country with some of the highest gems."

"The immediate members of the society at Cambridge were formerly accustomed to hold semi-monthly meetings, the exercises of

which were such as are usual in literary associations. At present, meetings are seldom held except for the purpose of electing members. Affiliated societies have been established at Dartmouth, Union and Bowdoin Colleges, at Brown and the Wesleyan Universities, at the Western Reserve College, at the University of Vermont, and at Amherst College, and Williams, and the College of New York; they number among their members many of the most distinguished men of our country. The letters which constitute the name of the society are the initials of its motto, Philosophy, the Guide of Life.

ITHACA AND TOWANDA R. R.—We understand from authority, that the Directors of the Ithaca and Towanda R. R., have been doing some earnest, practical work within a few days, and now propose to throw upon our citizens the responsibility of determining whether this enterprise so important to the best interests of our town shall prove a success or a failure. They have appointed a committee to solicit a comparatively small amount to make up the aggregate of subscription to stock upon which they are willing to commence the grading of the road, and also to obtain the balance of the right of way. As soon as these things are accomplished they are ready at once to accept of a contract, which has been offered for building the road.

We have been requested to publish the above article from the *Ithaca Journal*. As we have a good many kind patrons in Ithaca, and as the students are as much interested in the proposed railroad as anybody, we readily consented. It is certain it will furnish to the students cheap coal and a decent conveyance out of Ithaca in the winter season. The University and the rapidly increasing population of this place imperatively demand better communication with the outer world. A provoked student not long ago is said to have remarked, "Ithaca is a sweet place to get out of in the winter. It is only forty miles to Auburn by stage, and cars run from Ithaca to Owego, and vice versa, every day except when it rains."

—FROM action recently taken by the Faculty, it is evident that the course and class system will be very shortly abandoned. Indeed, it was adopted merely for the temporary convenience of organization. After next year there will be no such thing as Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors. Instead of a four years' course, there will be examinations for degrees whenever students request them. Whoever passes these examinations can receive his B. A., or B. S., or Ph. B., even if he has been no more than two years in the University. This is in accordance with the usage at all the great schools of continental Europe. The principle is a correct one, for a strict four years' course cannot be applied to all students. Some will be so well prepared, and so diligent that they can readily take their degree in three years, while others will not be in condition to pass the required examination in much less than five. It is probable that upon the adoption of the real University system, the Faculty will publish a manual laying down the subjects of examination for each degree, and advising the student as to the order in which he shall pursue his studies with a view to passing those examinations.

The University journal, *The Cornell Era*, has been a marked success, and is to be enlarged with the beginning of the next academic year. The subscription list is very much larger than was anticipated at the commencement of the undertaking.—*Syracuse Journal*.

—SIXTY students out of two hundred and fifty at Amherst use tobacco.

—A CONVENTION of American Philologists will be held in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., beginning on Tuesday, July 27, 1869.

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MARCH 20, 1869.

EDITORS:  
S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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— WE earnestly request all persons indebted to the ERA to settle at once with Andrus, McChain & Co.

— THE second trimester of Cornell University is drawing to a close. Examinations have already commenced, and in ten days all will be over. The successful among us will congratulate themselves and each other, and those against whom an insuperable combination of circumstances has been arrayed, will bid the rest a long farewell and depart hence forever. We know very well that advice is seldom heeded; but we can't refrain from saying to our fellow-students, For the next ten days dig, boys, dig. If you ever burned the midnight oil, now is the accepted time. At the former ordeal during the weighing some sixty were found so light that they couldn't kick the beam even at two-and-a-half. Bad for the sixty. Bad indeed.

What does it mean to fail in a college examination? At some places ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> much, merely a condition which can be "made up," some time before graduation, and "it's just as well." But it happens that the import of a failure here is far more than that, is a serious result affecting for all time one's education, and thus in no slight degree one's prospects throughout his entire life. A failure to pass examinations here means at least a dismissal from college; at best the loss of a year or two in the acquirement of an education, and in nine cases out of ten the utter abandonment of a collegiate course. No small penalty, that, for a week or a day of pleasure or indolence, enjoyed or wasted months ago and now forgotten. Somehow there seems to be a disproportion in this matter, but there is no dodging the fact. So with the best wishes to all, and with sincere hopes that no one will be dismissed at the end of this term for failure on examination, we offer for the watch-word of the next ten days, Dig, boys, dig.

— THE Freshmen are having a big "convention." What it is for, we don't exactly know, but we believe it is something about the election of a Class President. There is button-holing on stairways, with anxious countenances and earnest whisperings; lobbying is fast and furious, and "delegates" strut about with the consequential airs of newly-elected Congressmen from the Mississippi Valley. Go in, Freshmen. Every Freshman is (in his own opinion) a probable M. C., and it is well to learn the points early in one's glorious career.

— WE publish this week another effusion from the "Independents." Keep 'em coming; they are interesting to the great body of the students.

— DURING the course of Prof. Sprague's lecture on "Prison Life," a fact was brought to light which was not generally known before; that Doctor Tarbell, a student of this University, was with the Professor during his prison life, and suffered alike with him all the privations and horrors of those pens of death, Danville, Salisbury, Libby. Mr. Tarbell was a member of the Ithaca Academy when the war broke out. He joined Co. A., commanded by Capt. Howe, and in the company held the position of sergeant. Before the close of the war he was promoted to the position of Captain. Capt. Tarbell was a member of the Republican County Committee from Groton, and did effective service for the Republican party in last fall's campaign. When the Captain came to the University he did not know that Col. Sprague was one of the Professors until he met him on the day of the entrance examination.

— IT was remarked to a gentleman of culture connected with this University, that the Catalogue contained some mistakes in the use of capitals. "Yes," replied the gentleman, "it is full of capital mistakes."

— WE were unable to give in our last issue a report of PROF. SPRAGUE'S lecture on "Rebel Prisons." We are sorry for this; but we cannot do better now than give the following notice from the *Ithaca*:

"COL. SPRAGUE AND HIS LECTURE.—The Colonel-Professor could not reasonably ask for a finer compliment to his lecturing ability than he received Thursday evening. The audience crowded Library Hall, below and above, and their silent attention was only interrupted by occasional applause. This is not strange, after the superb lecture on Milton. Col. Sprague exhibits some of the best qualities of style, manner, matter and treatment of the best popular lecturers. He has a most genial and winning face, with an eye that expresses the whole range of emotions. His voice is delightfully musical; not strong nor deep, but easy and distinct in its high-pitched modulations. It has little volume, but is firm and smooth, and unmonotonous, and you do not weary of it. The man, as he steps before you and commences speaking, magnetizes you, whether you will or no. He gets *en rapport* with his audience at once. You are pleased with the first words, and with the next, and keep expecting something better, and are not disappointed. Bright witticisms sparkle at intervals, in the right places. Pithy and pungent sentences are uttered, and ring long in your ears. A brief figure—such as comparing a train of cars entering a mountain tunnel to a lightning wedge driven by the hammer of Thor—impresses a fact or scene upon your memory. Poetic fancies lift you to the higher regions of thought. Rapid descriptions follow each other, and are like pictures on the wall in their vividness. The horrors of the rebel prison-pens are told, and so brought home to your sympathies that your eyes moisten, and your heart beats quick with indignation. Add to all this a rare literary finish and completeness, and a manner in keeping therewith. Such is Col. Sprague, the lecturer, as he appeared on Thursday evening. The story of those terrible prison sufferings at Salisbury, Danville, Andersonville and other places has been often told, but seldom with such power as by our Colonel-Professor.

— THE *Saturday Evening Review*, Vol. 1, No. 1, published in Elmira, N. Y., comes to us as a new exchange. The paper is devoted to Literature, Art, &c., and the first number contains a long and quite valuable "Cursory Review of Recent Scientific Discoveries and Discussions."



## CORNELLIAN NOTES.

THE intelligence which we receive from foreign Universities, shows that some of them are just now displaying great activity. In Berlin, which may, perhaps, be considered as standing, at present, highest on the list of the world's great schools, the number of students attending lectures the current semester is 3503, of whom 2258 are matriculated members of the University.—Leipsic has lately completed the largest and finest laboratory building in Germany. It covers a space of over twenty-thousand square yards, contains no fewer than fifty lecture and practice rooms—all heated by steam and lighted by eight hundred jets of gas—and affords accommodations for 150 students practicing at the same time. Its principal auditorium is a splendid hall. Kolbe, the distinguished medical Professor, is director of the new laboratories. In the same institution, an agricultural department, established upon a liberal scale, goes into active operation the coming spring.—The Saxon institution, is, however, to be eclipsed by the leading Austrian school. The University of Vienna has just laid the foundation of a new laboratory, designed by Professor Redtenbacher, for the erection of which the University authorities have voted the sum of five hundred thousand florins—say \$225,000 in gold. Think of that, ye American institutions, which are boasting of your new laboratories set up at the comparatively petty expense of some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars in currency!—In the mother-country the subject of university reform is, as is well known, still occupying the attention of the Imperial Parliament. Meanwhile the appearance of the Oxford *Calendar* for 1869 enables us to judge of the utility of a reform already adopted. It is only within a short time—during the last two terms, we believe—that students have been received at Oxford without being compelled to attach themselves to one or other of the existing colleges or halls. The new *Calendar* shows that the number of such unattached students is already 36, which is large considering how greatly all the traditions are opposed to such a status of the undergraduate. This abandonment of the rigor of the college system, to which Oxford has been brought by the force of English public opinion, should lead the new institutions of our country to hesitate long before adopting the dormitory plan, which is characterized by all the evils and none of the good features of the Oxford and Cambridge collegiate system. The whole number of students on the books of the University is greater by 252 than when the *Calendar* for 1868 was issued.—At Cambridge a professorship of Latin has just been founded in connection with the theological faculty. It is a singular fact that this department of the institution on the Cam has never until now made provision for instruction in Latin—the reason being that in the days when the divinity school was established, Latin was the universal language of the learned world, and every student of theology was supposed to be familiar with it before commencing his ecclesiastical studies.—The Russian Universities have increased greatly in importance during the past few years. St. Petersburg, founded in 1819, had in 1824 only 51 students, but its numbers have steadily enhanced, until it counts this winter over 600. But Moscow, though less than a score of years older, is the most numerously attended of all the Russian schools. Its students have increased within the last forty-five years from 820 to upwards of 2,000. The other Universities of Russia proper—Charkoff, Kasan, Dorpat and Kieff—have an average attendance this semester of between 500 and 600. At these institutions every full or ordinary professor receives a salary of three thousand roubles—the rouble being equivalent to about a dollar in currency—and every adjunct or extraordinary professor is paid

two thousand roubles.—The University of Melbourne, in Australia, the buildings of which are among the finest erected in modern times, has lately received and mounted a new equatorial telescope of enormous dimensions, the metallic reflector alone weighing 3,500 pounds, and the seven-foot iron tube 1,500—the whole weight of the instrument being more than eight tons.—A chair of German language and literature has been founded at the University of Buenos Ayres; and the National Congress of the Argentine Republic, at its recent session, voted the requisite funds for the endowment of an agricultural department, which is to be an almost exact reproduction of Hohenheim in Wirtemberg—the foremost agricultural school in the world.

—The University authorities intend, we understand, to set aside a portion of the institution's domain for Zoological Gardens. For the department of Natural History, nothing is more important than a collection of living animals, and many of the Universities of Europe are furnished with facilities of study, in this respect, to an extent of which we can hardly conceive. The magnificent Zoological Gardens of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Turin, for example, enable students of Natural History to acquire a knowledge of the habits of animals such as no cabinet of stuffed specimens can possibly give. It is not the intention to expend any large sums, at present, upon the University Zoological Gardens, but to bring together as complete collection of the quadrupeds, birds and reptiles of this region as may be effected at small cost. This department must mainly rely, for the next few years, upon gifts, and we trust that the students and friends of the institution, will exert themselves to the utmost to promote and extend its collections. We make no doubt that the Trustees will see to it that all the specimens which may be presented to the Zoological Gardens are properly housed and cared for.

—An iron mine—reported to be of great promise—has been discovered upon the University lands lying in the State of Wisconsin. This fortunate "find" cannot but add materially to the value of that great estate upon which the institution must rely for a large portion of its endowment.

—A LETTER from Michel Chevalier, the celebrated economist, to President White, states that the French Government has designated Cornell University as one of the institutions to which the splendid series of volumes known as the "Reports of the Juries of the Exposition of 1867" is to be sent. To the department of the Mechanic Arts this official and elaborate work will be a valuable acquisition. The number of institutions throughout the world, in which copies are to be deposited, is very limited, and the unsolicited selection of our own as one of them, is a compliment as welcome as it was unexpected.

—THE *Journal's* account of the "disgraceful disturbance" at the Ithaca Academy does not accord with reports which we receive from other sources, in relation to the part taken by a student in the affair. We wish that we could get a truthful account of the matter, for we feel great hesitancy in accepting the statement of a paper which, ever since the students came here, has shown itself ready to spread abroad disparaging statements concerning them.

—THE *Courant* for March 13th, publishes a batch of "those extracts." We fear that mortification has flushed more than one face since the above date; perhaps the publication will do some good; to be sure, it amuses, but isn't it cruel?

— *THE Journal* gets warm in defence of the Catalogue, and says that "every thing meretricious was excluded." The association of meretriciousness with a college catalogue is a beautiful idea. Try another big word, *Journal*.

*THE McKendree Repository* seems to question the authority of the ERA for the statement lately published in the latter paper concerning the Degrees of Cornell University. The Catalogue is now published, and the *Repository*, by comparing its statements with those of the ERA, may be able to determine whether we spoke advisedly.

— We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to a very interesting article in this number by Prof. A. N. Prentiss.

— A CHOICE variety of Gents' Gaiter Boots and Shoes for the Spring at Ireland's new Boot and Shoe Store, No. 44 State Street, opposite Andrus, McChain & Co's Book Store. Look in.

— *THE English University* boat race between Cambridge and Oxford, took place last Wednesday, and resulted in the victory of the Oxonian crew. Oxford has now won nine times in succession. Eight-oared boats; distance about five miles; time, 20 min., 6½ sec.; won by four lengths.

— *THE Seniors and Juniors* were examined in History Friday morning.

— *THE College Mercury* believes in small Colleges, and warbles in praise of them to the extent of a two-column leader.

— MORE boards in the mud are good.

#### IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The exercises were opened by an oration from Mr. Hayes. Mr. Hoagland delivered an extract from Phillips. Essayists Halliday and Hamilton were absent.

The debate was opened on the affirmative by Mr. Judson; on the negative by Mr. Holden. Messrs. Farnham, O'Neill and More followed on the affirmative; and Messrs. Behringer, Bingham and Lawrence on the negative. As to the merits of the discussion the house decided in favor of the negative. The question was then laid before the house for general debate. Messrs. Lawrence, Ryman, Dickinson, Taft, O'Neill and Holden volunteered.

If the length of time occupied be any index, this debate was superior to any of its predecessors. The question was, "Whether a person is justifiable in discussing that side of a question which he believes to be wrong." By a majority of one the house declared its preference for the affirmative.

C. S.

March 12th, 1869.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, March 18, 1869.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Having come into possession of a late Auburn paper, we were pleased to find upon its pages an article entitled Captain S. J. Masters, which contained facts, to us, very interesting. But, being personally acquainted with Captain Masters, and knowing his connection with the interests of our institution, we have deemed it not unadvisable to make some additional statements, which will be of paramount interest to the students and friends of "Cornell."

Our University is indebted to Captain Masters, through Dr. Newcomb, for a share of those numerous and valuable specimens, which give to its cabinet so just a celebrity. For several years he held the high and responsible office of American Consul, and for many more his time was entirely devoted to travel and research. During all those years, both while officially engaged, and while as a traveller, he sailed through distant seas; explored many lands; and saw diverse tribes and people, he was constantly collecting those rare specimens. Too numerous to admit of mention here, are the islands and countries in every quarter of the globe, which through his instrumentality, have made their unique and valuable contributions to our Cabinet.

We understand that the Captain has lately received an invitation from Dr. Newcomb, to accompany him on an extended tour to the Dead Sea, but declines to accept it on the ground that his "voyaging is over."

F.

DELIGHTFUL DEVOTION TO SCIENCE.—There is a story, perhaps forgotten by all but men who were students at a certain college near thirty years ago, of an enthusiastic professor of entomology not celebrated for his exercise of hospitality, who was so delighted at the arrival of an eminent pursuer of insects that he invited him to board and bed in chambers. Next morning Dr. Macfly greeted his guest, "And how did ye sleep the night, Mester Bechemoth?" "Not very well; strange bed, perhaps! But—" "Ah," quoth the doctor, eagerly, "ye were just bitten by something, eh?" "Well, to tell you the truth, doctor, I was." "Just think of that! Bitten, war ye? Now, can you say it was anything at all noteworthy that bit you? Peculiar, eh?" "Fleas, I think. But such devils for biting I never met in my life." "I should think so indeed," (with great glee.) "They're Sicilian fleas; I imported them myself?"

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My friends, wherever I go whole communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid elements.

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1871. D1. 1.1 27



# THE CORNELL ERA.

*"I would found an Institution where any person can find instruction in any study."*

VOL. I.—No. 16.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MARCH 27, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

## NO MORE DORMITORIES!

THE ERA has once or twice alluded to the dormitory system as one of the least commendable of all educational devices. It has stated that this system is unknown to all the great Universities of the world save three—Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin—and that in those institutions it is carried out upon a scale so costly that only the sons of the wealthy can avail themselves of whatever benefits it offers. We now propose to set down, as succinctly as may be, the chief reasons why Universities should not meddle with the business of providing lodgings for students. They are as follows:—

1. *Dormitories are an injury to the Student.*—It is morally unwholesome to crowd together, under one roof, some scores of young men, at an age when the physical forces are most turbulent and least under control. Freed from all social restraints, and unchecked by any domestic influences, they are led to commit excesses, of which, under circumstances involving fewer temptations, they would rarely or never be guilty. In such a community, a little leaven is apt to leaven the whole lump, and a few ill-minded or thoughtless men to lead astray many well-disposed ones. The evil communications, which the system encourages, soon corrupt the best of manners, and disturbances, combinations for improper purposes, turmoil and confusion of all kinds are the inevitable result. The easy access to each others' rooms, greatly interrupts study, and the plan of placing two or three students in the same set of apartments is especially preventive of that quiet which is the first essential of continuous and successful mental application. On the other hand, the private boarding-house is not only a more pleasant place of residence for the student, but is free from most of the evils which we have enumerated. These houses possess a sort of homelike character; the small number of students at each one affords little chance for imprudent combinations; they offer the quiet necessary for study; the occupants are thrown more or less into the society of the opposite sex; and various social checks neutralize the too boisterous ardor of youth.

2. *Dormitories are injurious to the Instructor.*—Cases of discipline are inseparable from dormitories, and the Professor is constantly required to assume the duties of the detective officer and the police Justice. The effect of the exercise of these functions upon the relations existing between the Faculty and the students is, as may well be surmised, detrimental in the extreme. No feature of the American collegiate system is so positively bad as the barrier which the disciplinary usages rendered necessary by the existence of dormitories, have erected between the teacher and the taught. If the trustees of our highest schools of learning insist upon constructing lodging houses, let the same authorities also provide for them a strict police government, entirely outside of the Faculty. In this way the odium which is sure to result will fall, where it properly belongs, on the trustees and not on the Professors. But far better than all else, is to permit the student to dwell where he pleases, within the limits of the town in which the University happens to be situated, and thus be amenable, like every other citizen, to the ordinary civil authorities.

3. *Dormitories are a worse than needless expense.*—How many colleges in this country have failed at the outset simply because their managers have foolishly felt themselves obliged to spend the institution's funds in erecting dormitories which are not necessary, and not in furnishing teachers, books and apparatus which are indispensable! Happily the endowment of Cornell is large enough to save it from the quick fate of many of its predecessors; but we may nevertheless be permitted to illustrate the evils under which they have succumbed by an allusion to our own condition. We have two dormitories, which are pretty sure to cost at least \$150,000 before they are finally completed. Let us suppose, for the purpose of pointing a moral, that these had not been built, that a small portion of the money expended upon them had been devoted to the construction of one or two plain but convenient lecture and cabinet buildings, and the remainder applied to the increase of our library and collections, to the laying out of a botanical garden, to the endowment of an observatory, to the purchase of works of art, to the employment of additional instructors—should we not have been to-day a much more complete University? It must be remembered, too, that the expense of a dormitory does not end with its completion. Such an edifice requires a large outlay for repairs. It is too often treated by the student with that wanton thoughtlessness which seems to prevail in this country in reference to all public property, or property of a public character. The rooms and fixtures are subjected to damage and injury which nobody would ever dream of inflicting upon private buildings or private furniture.

The American dormitory system is a vastly inferior imitation of the college system of Oxford and Cambridge. It is so inferior that it possesses scarcely a merit of its prototype. The colleges of the English Universities are magnificent edifices, some of which would cost, at the present day, millions to erect; each one is under the control of a separate and powerful corporation; a certain odor of the monasticism out of which they sprang still adheres to them; no students are allowed to room together, but every single resident has a suite of three or more apartments; they are governed by a stringent police system; and the expenses of living in them are such that no student in moderate circumstances—unless aided by some liberally endowed scholarship or foundation—can afford that luxury. Yet under these comparatively favorable circumstances—many of which can never exist in this country—the English collegiate system has shown itself to be a formidable bar to the extension of University privileges to all classes of the community, so that its partial abandonment, even at Oxford and Cambridge, has at length been found necessary. Our dormitories, in one feature—the absence of police restrictions—approach more nearly to the English Halls than to the English Colleges, and of the Halls of Oxford, a writer closely connected with the great English school during many years of his life, thus speaks:—"The aggregation of a large number of young men in one building, without any supervision at all, is not likely to result in any thing but disorder." This statement, so brief and so true, should be heeded by all those who are seeking, any where in this country, to build up the highest class of schools.

And there is also one golden rule which should be kept steadily in view in all efforts to regenerate our American college system. That rule comprises the exact definition of a University, and disposes of the entire subject of dormitories, commons, and many other evils which have hitherto afflicted us. It is simply this:—*The whole duty of a true University is to provide instruction and the apparatus of instruction upon the most liberal scale possible.* Beyond that it is not the legitimate business of a University to go, and any attempt to do so is sure to diminish its usefulness and to detract from its influence.

CONCERNING CHEEK.—Of all the qualities with which the beginner in society can be endowed, impudence is, without any question, the grandest, the noblest and the most valuable, both to the possessor and to the rest of his fellow creatures. Known to various men by various names, such as dignity, honor, self-respect, confidence, etc., it is honored and admired by all, and may be traced, running like a golden thread through the whole web of society, giving it all its lustre, and adding incalculably to its beauty and splendor. Were this thread to be drawn out, the fabric must at once lose all its value in the markets of the world, if, indeed, it did not fall in pieces altogether. It is properly speaking, less in quality itself than the life and soul of all the other qualities. A young man may start in life with the gift of tongue, an undoubted place in the country, a head of hair and a tenor voice, but though he may reserve his choicest converse for the dowagers, may ask the best men down to shoot, may go to church twice on a Sunday, and may even give his voice to be abused in afternoon concerts, yet, unless he shows in each and all a dash of the sovereign quality of impudence, he will not be one whit the better, but rather worse off, for he will thenceforth be recognized as a creature to be made use of and treated accordingly. For the want of impudence he will be mortified by seeing better men preferred before him upon every possible occasion.

He will never shine at a dinner table where there is a brilliant talker; he will never be introduced to the first flight of girls when there is a sufficient number of smarter young men to provide for them; he will be mounted on a second-rate hunter whenever there is a better rider to be put upon the best; in short, he will be ridden over in the row, ridden over in the streets, and talked over in the drawing-rooms in a manner which will be characterized far more by truth than by compliment, and that solely in consequence of the knowledge that he lacks the one defensive arm of impudence. There are other men who generally devote their gifts of impudence to the purpose of "pushing," and may be recognized by an insatiate desire to bless with their society those who neither know nor desire them. Let them but meet you at dinner, and they will henceforth let you know that you are bound to ask for cards for them for all the balls to which you go yourself, and will insist on being introduced to all the useful people with whom you may be never so slenderly acquainted. They will invite themselves to dine with you at the club, dictate the choice of liquor, abuse your salad, smoke your peculiar cigars, and at last leave you in contempt for a ball to which your want of impudence has prevented you from being invited. The spectacle which such great spirits present can not fail to be pleasing and edifying, and it is pleasing to find that it never fails to receive the admiration it merits.—*London Owl.*

—THE *Cap and Gown* has struck the *Courant* from its exchange list.

CRIME AND THE TELEGRAPH.—A Chinaman in California having contracted the barbarian vice of swindling, "docs" sundry merchants in San Francisco out of \$18,000 gold, and, getting on board the Pacific Mail Steamship flees to the Central Flowery Kingdom. In this way he hopes to put between himself and those whom he has robbed, first, some ten thousand miles of ocean, and then, the uncounted millions of his native land. One pig-tail being as like to another pig-tail as is one pea to another pea, Hong-Kee naturally expects to vanish in the innumerable throng of Celestials, and to be seen and found no more of foreign devils thirsting for their absquatulated cash. But Hong-Kee, as the French say, has not "counted with the telegraph." His victims turn a back summer-sault upon him over two continents, an ocean, and three seas. A telegram from San Francisco bears the tidings of his crime to New York. New York sends it by cable across the Atlantic to London through France and under the Mediterranean to Alexandria, Alexandria by the Red Sea and Persian Gulf to Bombay, Bombay to Ceylon, and Ceylon by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers to China. So that when Hong-Kee trips lightly down the ship's gangway at Hong-Kong or Shanghai, dreaming of much opium and many almond-eyed daughters of the Sun in the Land of Flowers, his placid soul will be disconcerted by the tap of a bamboo on his shoulder, and a voice of doom will murmur an ungente summons in his ear. This is a little thing to us. Fancy what the mere suggestion of such a possibility would have been, we will not say to Marco Pole, or Columbus, or Raleigh, but to Benjamin Franklin or Robert Fulton!

Poor Hong-Kee! The bad morals of the Christians have corrupted him, and in the steam-engine of the Christians has he put his hope. But the little "chain-lightning" of the Christians is after him, to outstrip their steam-engine.—*N. Y. World.*

—SIDNEY SMITH is said to have cut the following extract from a newspaper and preserved it: "When you rise in the morning form a resolution to make the day a happy one to fellow creature. It is easily done; a left off garment to the man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging expression to the striving—trifles in themselves light as air—will do it at least for twenty-four hours. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person, only one person, happily through the day, that is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of a year. And suppose you lived forty years only after you commenced such a course of medicine, you have made fourteen thousand six hundred beings happy, at all events for a time."

—A YALE graduate of '48 has placed a sum of money in the hands of the librarian of the College for the purpose of increasing, arranging and binding the collection, in the library, of pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., illustrative of the recent war. Before proceeding to bind what has already accumulated, further contributions are solicited. Anything illustrative of the war will be acceptable, and the cost of transportation from any part of the country will be cheerfully paid. Address Addison Van Name, Librarian, Yale College.—*Chronicle.*

—THE last *University Magazine* has a scathing criticism upon the *Castalia*. It thinks the number of editors should be raised to thirty.

—THE *University Magazine* tells us that a medical journal is soon to be issued by the medical Faculty of the University of Michigan.

## MESSRS. EDITORS:

It is agreeable to see how the town of Ithaca is increasing every day in her population and other vital commodities, and from a little village promises to be a large, magnificent city. It is evident that with the building of the railroad it will rival with other cities as Cincinnati or Chicago. By comparing the vital commodities of these cities we come to the conclusion that Ithaca has more advantageous conditions.

But attentive observers cannot but remark the carelessness of the Americans in building houses of various architecture, or his desires of making magnificent plans of the streets and squares. He don't wish to see, that with this is joined his happiness and longevity of life. For if the town consists of little, narrow, dirty streets, or gloomy and monotonous houses, narrow yards, absences of gardens, it must have a bad impression on his mind, so also on his health. We forget what a great signification had art in ancient Greece. What magnificent monuments preserved for us Athens, Rome, Herculaneum and Pompeii, what beautiful squares, rotundas, gardens, which served as ornaments for the city, also enjoyment for her inhabitants. What magnificent monuments of painting and sculpture in her temples. As it produced astonishment so also the feeling of reverence in christian churches of frescoed Rome. It is difficult to find the same impulse in the inhabitants of Ithaca or other towns. By what can we explain such a negligence of the most poetical and beautiful productions of man? We can explain it only by allurements to material things, or that they have lost the knowledge of the art of building, of the ancient Greeks.

By my opinion there must be organized in the town of Ithaca a special society, or police overseer, which after organizing the extensive plan of the town with its park, squares and gardens, taken from the best European plans, must observe about its accomplishment. The town of Ithaca has only arisen, and who knows what futurity awaits it.

But if to take into consideration the beautiful climate, delightful mountainous situation, nearness to New York, splendid University, water-falls, enjoyments, etc., we cannot deny that it has all the chances for elevation.

And so let the University join with citizens of Ithaca for the re-establishment of ancient art, former poetical life, and for the construction of the plan of the town and other conveniences. Then we will have extensive streets, surpassing by their broadness New York, beautiful squares and parks of zoological and botanical divisions, magnificent monuments, theatres, etc.

Let sacred Religion—in decoration the temples;  
The Art Architecture—in beautiful houses;  
The love of Nature—in her creatures and gardens,  
Impress on our mind—that we are children of God.

A. PELECHIN.

## CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Cornell University, Mar. 28.

Society met pursuant to adjournment at Cascadilla Place, and was called to order by President O. F. Williams. After reading minutes of preceding meeting, election of officers took place, resulting as follows: Pres. G. F. Behringer; Vice-Pres., T. J. Hamilton; Recording Sec., James O'Neill; Cor. Sec., Daniel Rhodes; Treas., Mr. Waterman. James O'Neill was appointed to read an essay at the first meeting of next term, and Mr. Brokaw at the second. Society adjourned to meet next Sabbath at Cascadilla, at 4 P. M.

J. O'NEILL.

—CHARLES W. ELLIOT, of 1853, has been nominated to the Presidency of Harvard College.

## IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION, March 19, 1869.

THE orators of the evening were Mr. Parker and Mr. O'Neill. Mr. Pelechin read a very good essay. Mr. Platt would have done the same had he been present. The debate was opened on the affirmative by Mr. Ryman. Mr. Rea followed on the negative. As Mr. Ryman's colleagues, Messrs. Rhodes, Rogers and M. A. Smith failed to connect, the affirmative received no farther support. Mr. Remington spoke in defence of the negative. The remaining appointees for the negative, Mr. C. B. Smith and Mr. Seaman, did not make their appearance. The weight of the argument was declared to be with the negative. The question being before the house for general discussion, Messrs. Hunting, More, Jones, Buchwalter and Behringer volunteered. On the merits of the question the decision was given in favor of the negative.

COR. SEC.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—In a letter to Hon. Ezra Cornell, dated at Rome, Italy, Feb. 13th, Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, proposes to donate a valuable Italian work to the Cornell Library. The following extract from the letter, explains its character, etc. "In my wanderings I have found a very extensive work describing the ruins of the city and country of Rome, by Louis Canina. The title in Roman is "*Gli Edifici di Roma e sua Compagna*." This work is published in six large imperial folio volumes—four on the city and two on the ruins in the country—and is illustrated with about one thousand engravings, giving views of the principal ruins as they now appear, and also the appearance when first completed. The only drawback to this great work of the author, costing some thirteen years of labor and study is, that all the text and descriptions are in the Italian language."

In the same letter Mr. Sibley writes: "Everybody I see in Europe seems to regard with favor the plan and policy inaugurated by yourself [Mr. Cornell] and President White, and all predict a glorious future for Cornell University. It has been a source of special pride and pleasure to me to witness the interest manifested by the men of learning wherever I go in the "new university," as they call it."—*Ithacan*

—THE following is the literal copy of a bill which was paid by the officers of the Church in England known as the Winchester Cathedral in 1182. It gives an insight into the religious sentiment of those times:

WINCHESTER, Oct. 1182.

For work done by Peter M. Soilers—	
In soldering and repairing St. John,	0s. 8d.
Cleaning and ornamenting the Holy Ghost,	0s. 6d.
Repairing the Virgin Mary, behind and before, and making new child,	4s. 6d.
Screwing a nose on the Devil, putting hair on his head, and placing a new joint in his tail,	5s. 6d.
Total,	11s. 8d.

P. M. SOILERS,  
Church Mechanic.

—THE other day, two strangers passed the yard in a Watertown car. Said stranger the first to stranger the second, "Them buildings are Harvard College." He then pointed out the Library as the Chapel, and Boylston Hall he declared to be the school-room! Upon which the second foreigner asked him with interest if he knew how many hours the students had to stay in the school-room, and whether they had "one session" or not." Such is fame.—*Adv.*

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MARCH 27, 1869.

EDITORS:  
S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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ANDRES, McCHAM & Co., Printers, 41 East State Street.

## WOMEN AND CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

LAST Wednesday evening, two zealous sorores, fresh from the Chicago "Sorosis," enlightened Mr. Cornell, the Faculty and students of the University, and people of Ithaca, on the subject of Woman's Rights and the Education of Woman.

Mrs. Sarah F. Norton in a carefully prepared address, gave many good reasons why woman should enter Cornell University. Mrs. Norton's arguments are theoretically, unanswerable.

Miss Susan B. Anthony followed. Miss Anthony has a pleasing delivery and an eloquent flow of language—and from an experience of over twenty years is master of her role. Miss Anthony glided over the usual arguments in favor of Woman's Rights with the skill of a practiced hand. Her remarks on equal education of the sexes were cogent and pointed, and carried conviction with them.

Mr. Cornell being called upon directly by these far-from *debiles sorores*, denied that woman had been refused admission to the University, and affirmed that if she did not enter, it was her fault, not his.

This, if we understand it, is the ground taken by the University on this question. All who shall pass the requisite examinations will be allowed to enter the University, without regard to sex. But, for the present, while the University is in its infancy, and all its resources are taxed to their utmost to accommodate the students now admitted and soon to be admitted, it is not thought best to encourage women by "special legislation," such as was asked by the speakers of Wednesday evening.

While earnestly praying for the propitious time, and the clearing of the way, we would say with Mr. Finch: "Bid the daughters of the poor be patient, until the new enterprise is consolidated, the time propitious and the way clear."

— ON Monday night last the Janitor of the laboratory left his stove door open and the damper closed on going to bed. In the morning Prof. Caldwell missed him, and going to his room found him nearly suffocated by the gas from the stove. Measures were immediately taken to restore him, and by noon he was sufficiently recovered to be able to speak. It is the opinion of Prof. Caldwell that he could not have lived ten minutes longer.

After this warning, cannot something be done to the chimneys in University Hall? Very often, through a lack of draught, sufficient gas in a few hours escapes to prove fatal.

— THE walking between Ithaca and the University is indescribable.

— It is a little amusing to see in what esteem the college press of the country holds the *Courant*. It receives bitter thrusts on every side, and from every body. Much of the feeling has arisen out of the impudence of the advertisement which that paper sent round the press. The *Tale Lit.* says, "one would think from the advertisement that the *Courant* was worth fifty millions of dollars to every college student in America," and adds, "we fear our neighbor will have to pay for its advertising as other folks do."

Amid this general ill feeling the *Courant* grows first at one then at another—terribly conscious of its own dignity and importance all the time. It chuckles in its last, over the "unfriendliness of the *Journal* and *ERA*. The editor it seems has lately been reading the *Journal*, and his unparalleled sagacity discovers that one of the *Journal's* dyspeptic flings at the *Ithacan* is meant for us. If the editor had done us the honor to glance at the number of our last issue it would have discovered that we had not then published sixteen numbers. In his anxiety to deal us a "foul" blow, however, he suffered his profound wisdom to carry him away. It is sometimes best not to be too sharp, Mr. *Courant*.

— SOMETIME since we published an article by Prof. Curtis, containing an anecdote illustrative of the youth of President White.

There is a story familiar to every student in Ann Arbor, which will, we think, fully match this.

It is said that when the President was called to the chair of History at Michigan University, he arrived at Ann Arbor at the beginning of the college year, among the usual crowd of verdent Freshmen. At the station was a small party of society men on the look out for "subjects." Scanning closely the crowd of new comers their attention seems to have fallen upon the person of the Professor. Each signified to the other his satisfaction. Approaching the supposed applicant for Freshman honors, one kindly offered to carry his valise. Another told him examinations were to commence the next day. He had better brush up in Mathematics and Greek—the remainder of the examinations amounted to but little. Seeing him safely deposited in the hotel, they "posted" him with regard to the "ropes" of the examination, told him the popular nicknames of the Faculty, and in short talked with him just as they would not talk with a professor. They left him promising to call on him the day following. At chapel the next morning they were informing their brethren of their success the night previous when their "subject" entered with President Haven and was introduced as Andrew D. White, Professor of History. The unfortunate students it is said never heard the last of their "subject."

— THE Editors are desirous to obtain several complete files of the *ERA*. Any student who has preserved a file, and is willing to part with it, will please correspond with the Editors.

— IN this number of the *ERA* we chronicle the last vagary of the Russian. We expect soon to see the poetical spirit of the writer embodied by the good people of Ithaca in beautiful squares, etc.

— WANTED TO RENT, three or four unfurnished rooms, for two occupants. Address, immediately, Box 690.

— THE D. H. B. S. A. W. will meet on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. Business of grave importance is to be transacted. By order of the Caliph.

— ANOTHER Secret Society has sprung into being. Will "Sesame" give us one more article?

— EXAMINATIONS in Guizot are over. The students still live, and are fast recovering.



## CORNELLIAN NOTES.

We are of the opinion that both Professors and students, after the experience of this year, will be in favor of hereafter dividing the academic year into two parts, instead of three. It seems clear that, both for examiners and examined, semi-annual examinations are better than trimestrial. Two or three of the principal institutions in the country have tried the division of time prevalent at foreign universities, and have found it to work much more satisfactorily than the method which is usual at American colleges. Gentlemen of the Faculty! give us, next year, semesters instead of trimesters.

—SOME years ago, the authorities of the University of Heidelberg obtained permission of the Grand Duke of Baden to plant the extensive grounds around the celebrated castle in that city. They accordingly set out every variety of tree which would flourish in the climate of South Germany. Many American trees, unknown in Europe, were included in the list. The whole now constitute an arboretum of the greatest value to the botanical student. A similar plan was pursued in adorning the large park which surrounds the Carolina Rediviva, the stateliest building belonging to the University of Upsal in Sweden. Like collections of trees are also to be found in the botanical gardens connected with the various high schools of the old world. Do not these facts afford a hint to the powers that be in reference to our University campus? Why shall it not be made into an arboretum of the most complete character?

—It may be regarded as quite a singular coincidence that one of the principal educational magazines of Germany, bears the title of "Cornelia"—in allusion, of course, to the mother of the Gracchi, whose success in "bringing up" her sons in the way they should go was so marked. It may be, perhaps, considered *a propos de bottles*, but we cannot help noting the fact, in this connection, that Byron was very fond of the precious stone known as the "Cornelian," and wrote no less than two poems upon it. In one of them, styled "The Cornelian," he says:—

"Still, to adorn his humble youth,  
Nor wealth, nor birth their treasure yield;  
But he who seeks the flower of truth,  
Must quit the garden for the field,"

It is possible that this sentiment may apply to some of the youth who are seeking the flower of truth in the fields of the Cornelian University.

—THE German students style a tradesman, or, in fact, any person not belonging to the University, a *Philister*, or "Philistine." This term is regarded as a mark of profound contempt, and is occasionally, in moments of excitement, used in the face of the man who is so unfortunate as not to enjoy the honor of University membership. Thus, if some unlucky boot-maker happens to present his bill at some inopportune moment, and to be persistent in pressing payment, the indignant student is quite apt to take him by the collar and exclaim:—"You blessed Philistine, get out of my room!"—"blessed" being, we must confess, rather a mild translation of the adjective actually employed. We call to mind, just now, another word from the foreign student's vocabulary, which might be introduced here as a convenient expression. Among the collegians of Eton, in England, a student not on the foundation, that is, one who boards in the town, is called an "oppidan" or "townsman." Those students who board outside of the Cornell University buildings might be properly termed "oppidans."

—SOME bold individual recently sent the following remarkable anecdote to THE ERA, with a request that it be published—the request being at once denied:—

It happened some time ago in England—the land where they drop their h's and are oblivious of any distinction between the v's and the w's—that a White Hart ran very swiftly by a certain workshop, whereupon a poetic Prentiss exclaimed, "How he does Cleveland in his rapid flight!" Scarcely had this incident occurred, when a Crane—one of the Wilder sort of birds in that region—flew over the scene, making a great Russell with his huge wings. A Morris dance was going on at the time, in front of the shop in which a Smith, and some people of other Crafts were engaged. These persons called the attention of the passers-by to the bird, and evidently Caldwell, for everybody looked at the strange creature. Just at this moment, the bird began to Wheeler 'bout, then suddenly flew down to where Will, the Potter, was sitting with his little boy, and seized Wilson by the hair—which the said son did not like, and shouted out, "Oh 'Evans! what is he about?" A man learned in the Law which governs the appetites of the ornithological creation, immediately explained the matter by saying, "The bird's hungry: it's Whittlesey wants."

Our readers will agree with us in regarding this as Agassiz story, and altogether not proper for publication.

—THE Hon. Hiram Sibley, one of the Trustees of the University, who is now travelling in Europe, writes home that he intends to present to the library of our institution the splendid set of architectural works of Luigi Canina—including his "Edilizi di Roma Antica," and his "Architectura Antica." Canina is the most celebrated writer on architectural antiquities, and his works are filled with costly and elaborate engravings, giving one a complete idea of the splendid structures of Imperial and Papal Rome. Mr. Sibley confirms the statements of so many Americans now abroad in regard to the interest felt by the educated classes of Europe in the success of Cornell University.

—THE ancient firm of Andrus, McChain & Co. is growing young again. Nor is it second childhood. Catching some of the spirit of progress which our University has brought with it, they are making wonderful reforms. The antiquated three-story building—one of Ithaca's land-marks—familiar to the earliest memory of the "oldest inhabitant," which has held at once the book store and bindery of the firm and the law office, is rapidly being revolutionized, within and without. Great unseemly gaps have been made in the time-worn walls, and modern iron work inserted. The old rambling crazy stairways have been torn down, the narrow show-windows have been enlarged, and every where destruction makes way for reform. Amid the rain stand the firm, regarding with boyish expectation, yet half sorrowfully, the demolition of the old walls that have seen their growth and prosperity. Even our printers, whom we never thought to be lively again, so staid and grave are they, are imbibing some of the new life, and heartless thrusts at the editorial *corps* are the result. But the corps remains still in its normal state, unmoved by the changes that are going on around it.

—It is becoming an imperative necessity that those who have not paid their subscription fees should do so immediately, as the term is fast drawing to a close, the treasury is empty and we desire to commence next term "square with the world." So come up manfully all your delinquents and settle with Andrus, McChain & Co.

—It is strange how news flies. An exchange says that "John McGraw has given \$75,000 for the erection of a new building at Cornell, and his daughter has already invested \$16,000 in chimes."

—THE Irving Literary Association are to have public exercises in Library Hall, Saturday evening, April 3d, the anniversary of Washington Irving's birthday.

—MYERS' ATHENEUM for six nights, commencing Monday next.

— We were a little surprised the other day, while taking a stroll through the tobacco establishment of H. J. Grant & Co., at the size, extent and age of the house. We didn't know before that Ithaca boasted such an establishment. Founded in 1830, it has now large and commodious ware-houses, and manufactures every conceivable brand and style of tobacco. It manufactures yearly 75,000 lbs. of chewing tobacco alone, and 360,000 cigars. Four agents are constantly travelling throughout the country. Fourteen hands are engaged in the cigar rooms, and about twenty in the other departments. Success to the old firm of Grant & Co. May their future be as prosperous as their past!

— We shall be glad when the library is in suitable condition to be used as a waiting-room during recitation hours. There has heretofore been no place in which "oppidans," (while waiting between hours,) could "loaf," and the result has been constant annoyance to those rooming in the University building, who were obliged willingly or unwillingly to act the part of host.

— It is my intention to fan the flame already started, until the truth, like a mighty wave at sea, shall engulf these frail barques of secret societies, and purge their members clean.—*Cornell Era communication.*

By what secret process does the writer propose to "fan" a "flame" till it becomes a "wave."—*Ithaca.*

— THE latest novelty in the literary world is the enterprise of a man in Troy, who advertises to furnish college students with Essays and Orations upon any desired subject. Here is the only opportunity we know of for the Juniors to procure Essays upon Areopagitica.

— THE best time for study, says Dr. Beard in the *Yale Courant*, is between 9 and 12 in the morning. The next best time is between 6 and 10 in the evening, and the poorest time in early morning before breakfast.

— HON. ALONZO B. CORNELL has been appointed Surveyor of Customs for New York City.

— Midnight oil is low, and as the present number of the *ERA* testifies, the corps are lost in study.

— THE Freshmen are still holding conventions. The two parties seem to be anti-society men and non-anti-society men.

— THERE are now four chapters of regular college fraternities at Cornell; how many more no one knows.

— EXAMINATIONS are close upon us—already begun.

— OLE BULL is to be in Ithaca April 9th.

— It is a fact to be deplored that so little appreciation of periodicals of purely literary and critical character is evinced by the students. "Ledgers," "Weekleys," and "Day's-Doings," are papers far oftener seen upon the student's table than "Nations," and "Round Tables." The *Nation* is a paper exactly suited to students. It is pre-eminently a student's paper. No one who has ever taken it will fail to acknowledge this fact, and yet aside from those copies taken by the Professors there are not half a dozen taken in the institution. We advise every student in the University to become a subscriber.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH's last lectures at the usual place and time, Tuesday and Thursday of next week.

— THE "*College Courant*," in the arrogant way so characteristic of that important (?) sheet, appears to be attempting to bully the small Western college papers into inserting in their columns gratis a long advertisement, setting forth the surpassing merits of the *Courant* beyond any paper or magazine at home or abroad. The penalty for non-compliance of any paper with the *Courant's* request is the loss of it as an exchange. Some of the smaller papers consent, but under protest. Some absolutely refuse. The check of the *Courant*, however, has not reached the height of attempting this imposition on any of the larger and more powerful college publications. We will not be humbugged into quoting from this extraordinary advertisement, but the general impression left on the mind after reading its glowing periods and magnificent offers to clubs, is that the only thing necessary for mortal man to ensure his success in body, mind, and soul in this world and the next, is to take the *Courant* and induce all his friends and relations to do likewise.—*Harvard Advocate.*

— THE periodicals issued at Harvard have been—the "*Harvard Lyceum*," a magazine largely contributed to by Edward Everett, which ran through only eighteen numbers; the "*Harvard Register*," in 1827, which died after twelve numbers; the "*Collegian*," a few months after in which Dr. Holmes began his career; the "*Harvardiana*," in 1834, which has as contributors, Professor Lowell, E. E. Hale, John Weiss, and others of celebrity, and which lived three years; and lastly in 1834 the "*Harvard Magazine*," which ended its existence in 1863. Then the "*Collegian*," which merged into the "*Advocate*," which appears to-day with a slight addition to its name; and will, we trust, as the "*Harvard Advocate*," continue to flourish, world without end.—*Adv.*

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### University Text Books.

Student's Hume, Student's Gibbon, Smith's  
History of Greece, Liddell's Rome, Loomis'  
Algebra, Loomis' Geometry, Loomis'  
Analytical Geometry,

Peck's Mechanics, Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature, Muller's Science of Language, Faquell's French Course, Otto's German Grammar, Faquell's French Reader, Harkness' Latin Grammar, Lincoln's Livy, La Literature Française Classique, Manual of Inorganic Chemistry. Also, Greek, English, Latin, French, German and Italian Dictionaries, and all the

### Books used in the University.

Books ordered on short notice, and all the late popular works kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Book binding done in the best style.

## TO THE FOUNDER,

Faculty, and Friends of Cornell University.

It is not the profits of my goods that instigate me to address you upon this occasion but it is the undying gratitude of the hearts that I make happy by furnishing goods to them that are far superior to anything that has been offered in this market before and at prices that defy competition.

I have goods that the sages of old sat up all night and prayed all day for, but never found. Goods that the Rosicrucians sought for for centuries, but never found. They are the philosopher's stone that turns all into gold it touches.

I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business falls them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stare grimly in their face, and its all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go whole communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid elements.

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 made to order promptly, and in the best manner at the lowest  
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**DR. GEO. W. MELOTTE,****DENTIST,**

Wilgus Block, Ithaca, N. Y.



# THE CORNELL ERA.

*"I would found an Institution where any person can find instruction in any study."*

VOL. 1.—No. 17.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., APRIL 3, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

—THE following contribution from the pen of an Ithaca lady, is dedicated to the members of the Senior Class who soon take their departure:

## FAREWELL TO COLLEGE.

Good bye, good bye, our time has come,  
Hark! Fairies toll the knell,  
And friends, we've met you here to sing  
Our sad and last farewell.

CHORUS—Farewell, farewell, how sad the sound!

It sadly greets our ear,  
And casts its cloud of sorrow o'er  
All who have met you here.

But we must part—may be for aye—  
None but our God can tell;

Still, let us drown the coming sigh,  
While yet we sing "farewell."

'Tis sad, ah, yes! a gloomy hour,  
Fair Friendship's woven spell  
Is broken by an unseen power,  
Which bids us cry, farewell.

CHORUS—

Oh! how our minds will wander oft,  
Through "Cascadilla's dell,"  
Where once we vowed eternal love  
For the noble name "Cornell."  
The scenes we leave will e'er be bright  
Within our memory's cell,  
And may no clouds e'er keep the light  
From the "College of Cornell."

CHORUS—

A kind farewell to one and all,  
With grief our hearts now swell;  
No more we'll meet within these walls,  
Or wander through the "dell."  
But when our lives on earth are o'er,  
And slowly tolls our knell;  
God grant that we may meet again  
Where comes no sad farewell.

CHORUS—

FOREST CITY, N. Y., Feb. 1869.

## CORNELL.

MUSIC — *Last Cigar.*

The soldier loves his Gen'ral's fame,  
The willow loves the stream,  
The child will love its mother's name,  
The dreamer love his dream.  
The sailor loves his haven's pier,  
The shadow loves the dell,  
The student holds no name so dear,  
As thy good name, Cornell.

CHORUS—We honor thee, Cornell,  
We honor thee, Cornell,  
While breezes blow,  
Or waters flow,  
We'll honor thee, Cornell.

The soldier, with his sword of might,  
In blood may write his fame;  
The prince, in marble columns white,  
May deeply carve his name;  
But graven on each student's heart,  
There shall unsullied dwell,  
While of this world they are a part,  
Thy own good name, Cornell.

CHORUS—

BUFFALO.

G. K. B.

## THE POLES:

*An Oration delivered by M. Buchwalter, of Chillicothe, O., before the Irving Literary Association, at their Public Exercises April 3d, 1869.*

WHEN the mariner or the engineer has magnetized a bar of iron for the needle of his compass, he has created an instrument characterized by *polarity*.

Or if we look to nature—if we follow the Geologist through the stony leaves of his great book, we can see in its natal home the loadstone which attracts and has its opposing *Poles*—the North and the South. That loadstone is only the symbol of that omnipresent *polarity*, vindicated in matter, in the mind, the heart, the soul. When that Power which stands behind all creation, looked at the *darkness* which was upon the deep, he said, "Let there be light," and thus we were given the light of the sun and the shadow of the earth—*Day and Night*. After he had for *ages* created animal life, in which "*the brute*" was the *ruling King*, he ushered in the *majesty of mind*. After he could stand as the proud commander of "the heaven and the earth," (with his staff of *angels* at his side,) he permitted ambition to enter the breast of one of his noblest followers, and it made of the *Angel* a *Devil*—hurled with his rebellious crew into pandemonium—we have put before our spiritual journey the *POLES of HEAVEN and HELL!*

It seemed as if it were the choice of God to have *virtue and vice* rather than *mere innocence*; that character could not be *born* but *wrought*; that a soul untempted could never be *strong*; but to have temptation he must have sin, and in his economy of nature he made every soul that moves through this wide world to be but the counterpart of those two highly *opposing forces*—to be the battle-ground where are marshalled the armies of *Satan and God*, of *error and truth*—a struggle ever brooding, a contest never ending. There is a Northern legend in which "Odin" and "Thor" pronounce the destiny of a youthful hero, "I will grant him thrice the appointed life of man," says one; "his race," says the other, "shall perish with him." The one promises him money and beautiful arms—the other threatens him with lack of lands and with wounds. "I will cause him to be esteemed by the best among men," says Odin, "and I," adds Thor, "to be hated by the people." How true this picture of life. The destiny of man held vibrating between blessings and curses—between good and bad fortunes!

The christian perfectionist may *dream* of summing up character all in the column of *creditor*; or the believer in total depravity all in the column of *debtor*—their titles may be *symbolic harbingers* of

the *future*—they are figures, but not realities. For the wand of the muse of history points to the *fact*, that virtue and success are *mated* with vice and failure; in this *union* we find the *sum* of human life. Born as we are into the bosom of society, there is not a living soul but what feels the *attracting* and *repelling* influence of human character. Our Emersons may write for “*self-reliance* to be our guide,” but reality answers back, what means the saturnalia of our political campaigns, and the *party* patronage of the political press? What means the advocacy of christianity from 54,000 pulpits in our land? What means the *magical persuasion* of our Logans, our Bingham, our Beechers, our Goughs? What means the education of our youth by studying the ideas and theories of other men? If all these had not their influence, would they be employed? Aye, it is almost impossible to over estimate the influence of man upon his fellow man. Society will cast her net about an individual, haul in her victim, and if he fail to fit the mould she has made for *all*, off comes this limb and that, out this oddity and that, until he will think and act like every other being in the circles with which he moves. Who so independent that he has never been entangled in the meshes of that net which the strong will of his fellow man can cast about him? Whose heart so diamond-like, that he has never felt any sympathy for the unfortunate and suffering? Whose soul so stable and direct in the pathway to its future destiny, that it has never heeded the appeal of either saint or sinner? The poet may sing “That man is his own star;” he may feel himself isolated from the world, but the world will not “let him alone” any more than the *North* did the rebellious *South*. Nor can he live without the influence of mankind, any more than the star of the firmament can support itself—which is held in position by the common attraction and balance of every one of those luminous bodies. His boasted independence would end in as futile a realization as did “the lone star of Texas,” separating from one tie only to unite with a stronger.

There is a New England legend of the egg of an insect in the leaf of a tree in the possession of a farmer for thirty years in Connecticut and thirty years in Massachusetts, deposited many years previous in the sappy layers of an apple tree, which was hatched perchance by the warmth of an urn, coming forth all the more beautiful and strong, because of the time it had lain dormant in the cell. Who knows but that there has been deposited in the albumen of youth some germ—now folded in the concentric layers of the dead dry leaves of society, which needs only the love of a mother or the ardor of the mind and heart of a friend—as the *warmth of the urn*—to bring forth in splendor and beauty a life enriched with a true character testifying the grandeur of the human soul! America would never have known her unequalled Gough, had it not been for the hand that was laid upon his shoulder and a friendly word to induce reform. Our Chief Justice affirms—“That he received his first impulse to achieve greatness from listening to the eloquence of Webster.” The *model* life of Lincoln has left its traces and influence upon the many humble and great of this world. *There are characters* which stand forth as the *KINGS* of their race—as the *positive poles* of society, which attract and lead men to virtue and success. *Kings*, not with *golden* crowns upon their heads, but crowned with vigorous and telling intellects, with noble and true hearts beating beneath. “Such characters make communities and nations exist as but the lengthened shadows of their lives.”

Have you ever thought of the indirect influence of the man who put that magnet upon the hill? To view it in the selfishness of a financial light, have you thought that when 1,000 students shall tread the rolling green—they will annually add \$500,000 to the im-

provement of your city? And if the Founder's hope is realized as to number, \$2,000,000 annually from the same source? But I beg of you to forget either the local or financial influence, to think what a magnet that institution augurs to be in the intellectual world. Attracting from the north, south, east and west, the old and new world, those into whom it may infuse the magnetism of scholarship and manliness! But it is a law of the loadstone that what one pole attracts, the other repels. While we give full credit to all the characters and institutions which lead us in the paths of virtue and success, can we be just and not recognize the influence of the opposite poles? Those who have made wrecks of their lives, whose dark characters history has recorded as the ultimate evolutions of sin—standing in ragged clothing, or with haggard countenances, beckoning us with wasted hands not to follow their course, or we shall land at the port of failure and misery! What gentle thirster of drink is not warned by the example of the *inebriate*? The beginning of every life of baseness is hailed by the repelling shriek of a wasted one! It is not the desire awakened by the sight of comfort and a bright home, any more than the dread of the poverty, which is the possession of the beggars upon your streets, that makes you toil at your daily labor. It was not the boasted example of the establishing of free government by the American colonies, that made the South American Republics leap glad from the ocean's surfs, and drive away the dark clouds which had settled upon the continent, any more than the dread of that barbarism which rested upon Africa, and of that despotism which was cramping the energies of Europe. It is the outline of the shadow as well as the angle of the ray of light that leads the eye in the direction of the sun. Does not the dread of *Hell* turn man *Heavenward*? Shall not those dark characters receive due credit for repelling mankind from vice? Going down into the pits of eternal punishment, do they not carry some credit mark with them?

When the morning beams of life's eternal day shall break over the fortunate of your number in the abode of unsullied bliss—while you remember those who led you hither by their *attractive* influence and their examples—forget not those, who, upon the wrecks of their lives have builded light-houses to guard you from the causes of their own destruction and misery. Remember there are *two poles* to the magnetic needle, which guides us through *this* and within the portals of the *next* life.

HINTS TO COLLEGE STUDENTS.—1. Students who feel no prejudice against *color* should go to *Brown* University.

2. Those who have embraced ritualistic notions should attend *Bow-doin* (down) College.

3. Tee-totalers should go to *Waterville* College.

4. Those not strictly temperate in their habits will enjoy better advantages at *Champaign* University or *Be(e)rea* College.

5. Pugilists and muscular christians will get a fine training, doubtless, at *Knox* (knocks) College.

6. Those rapid and voracious eaters who prefer club board, should go to *Dart-mouth* College.

7. Students who wish “to pay as they go,” had better attend *Han(d)over* College.

8. Students should bear in mind that however much a certain western college may endeavor to raise her standard of scholarship, to equal that of her more fortunate neighbors, she will still always be *Belo(w)*it.

9. Also, that the only useless college in the country is *Cumber-land* University.—*Exchange*.

## AMERICAN SCULPTORS.

THE *Art-Idea* as a civilization belongs to another continent, to another age, to another people. It flourished and fell by its own hand. It both made and unmade itself. Apparently it perished at the hands of the ruthless Northerner. That too brilliant civilization fell that the world might be christianized; we deplore its fall as we regret the reaping of a golden harvest. We bid the sickle to its work that richer and more golden harvests may grow in turn. Though fallen, 'tis folly to think that nothing good and elevating may be found amid the wrecks of Grecian civilization.

The *Art-Idea*, though it failed to redeem the world, is yet an essential element in that redemption. Every living soul responds more or less passionately to the demands of Art. Out of the chaos and necessary confusion into which the civilized world was plunged by the transition from *one* civilization to *another*, we behold the *Art-Idea* as the leading pioneer, the means or *bridge* between "darkness and light," the sister of the Church. The latter, however, enslaved its more timid companion, and turned her into a powerful instrument for fettering the human will and intellect. But with the eruption commenced by Luther, came freedom to both mind and soul; and with this freedom the pendulum of Art having risen to such a height in the *arc* of mediæval life, was apt, when freed, to swing as far in the opposite direction. And so it happened, from Michael Angelo to the Puritan Fathers. And from the Puritan Fathers must spring American Art. For a century or more it was doomed to a burial beneath the puritan cloak. Finally, with Benjamin West came the first American painter—to be honored more as the *first* than for any masterpiece from his hand. Sculpture generally precedes painting, but in this country we have West in painting and then Horatio Grenough. A score of years alone have passed since the *chanting cherubim* of Grenough announced to the world the *birth* of American sculpture. A day ever to be remembered in the history of art. May some future Angelo of the New World apply his chisel to a monument in honor of the Father of American sculpture. We cannot call Grenough nor any of our sculptors *great*, in contrast with either ancient or mediæval sculptors. Yet we have in the horses of Grenough, as Jarves expresses it, "beautiful creations of fire and spirit,"—"steeds of eternity, like those of Phidias." His statue of Washington aims at the likeness of that Washington with the increased glory of nearly a century. We have multitudes of common-place sculptors, cutters of stone to say the most, with little imagination or ability to conceive noble and original designs. Imitation is the order of the day. Yet it would be unreasonable to expect in a quarter of a century, a sculpture rivalling that of the old world, and more, it would be a narrow view, should we fail to see the germ of a future sculpture, worthy of even a Rome, in our petty galleries and schools, in all that medley of images and monuments, that grace our many villages and adorn our countless homes. Out of this will spring a taste for the fine arts. Every statue, however rude in execution, has a lesson for the youthful sculptor. The lovers of art in this country must necessarily be patient. The puritan ideas of materialism, no taste, no ornament, no idealism, have not yet been fully effaced. Realistic in every branch of science and profession, idealistic in none. And here is the quicksand, if anywhere. 'Tis well to regard life as a reality, but if everything is real, nothing ideal in mind or soul; if no ideal life in image ever approaching and never reaching, then life will be a failure.

Our school of sculpture is principally of the mechanical nature. Clark Mill's equestrian statue of Washington is a good example of this kind of sculpture. Powers, of Cincinnati, though one of our ce-

lebrities, is little more than an ingenious cutter of marble. Crawford has more mind, is more ideal in design. Washington's monument at Richmond is his greatest work. His portraits of Jefferson and others merit a passing notice. Of the former work it is said the horse, upon which Washington in his military costume is mounted, is poorly modelled, the remaining figures in bad relation, and the eagles in particular, as ever typifying "spread-eagleism." The designs for the pediment of the capitol at Washington, are pronounced by Jarves, as a still greater failure, and by the incongruous mixture and confusion of figures shows the whole to be a jumble of modern commonplace. We have again Miss Harriet Hosmer, Miss Stebbins, of New York and Miss Landon, of Mass. O'Brien's principal execution is the statue of Com. Perry, at Cleveland, Ohio. A simple reference to the most prominent of our sculptors is all time will allow. We notice next, one whom an eminent art-critic pronounces to be a man of a high order of ability, and possessing a genius peculiar to himself, as original as he is varied and graphic, and *chiefly thoroughly* American in everything, John Rogers—who has inaugurated a new triumph in his department. Among his works are the Village P. O., Campfire, Returned Volunteer, Village Schoolmaster, and Checker Players. Dr. Rimmer, of Boston, in anatomical sculpture is unequalled—realistic as displayed in his reeling athlete under the force of a death-blow. His bust of Dr. Stephen is an illustration of a fine capacity for lofty expression.

Of the idealistic sculptors we are not wanting in representatives. One of the foremost is Palmer of Albany, this State, educated at home, owes nothing to foreign training. His Indian maiden—the most beautiful and suggestive of Paradise innocence and purity, no mock or assumed modesty, no expression of knowing guiltiness. As another, Story, son of Judge Story, who is both ideal and foreign in his designs. The statue of his father is the best ideal portraiture in marble, that our school has produced—he stands in European estimation at the head of American sculptors. Unhappily for us England secured his Cleopatra and Lybian Sibyl. Much may be expected of Story now in the maturity of his powers. I'll have reference to two more productions and with them will close this imperfect sketch. One the production of Randolph Rogers; the other both the property and production of our American Ward. The first is Nydia, now in the museum of Michigan University. The idea is taken from Bulwer's description of a blind girl, in his "Last Days of Pompeii." In this piece of statuary she is represented as just from her bed, in an inclined position leaning forward, hand to her ear, listening to the rushing storm, upon that dark and fatal night. I can conceive of nothing more beautiful than blind Nydia, the delicate workmanship, the pure Parian marble. The expression at that most critical moment, which the sculptor seems to have caught, not only commands the admiration, but touches the deepest sympathies of every *feeling soul*. The other production is the African freedman of the New York Academy Exhibition of '63. A naked slave that has burst his shackles and is lifting his soul to God in prayer for his freedom, inspiring and thrillingly eloquent. Suggestive, yet simple; original, yet characteristic. Grand and god-like in conception. "*A whole history written in a word.*" The sad tale of bondage and the more christian story of emancipation. The history of a race, its day of freedom, and an immeasurable step forward in American civilization. With this genuine inspiration of American history, noble in thought and lofty in sentiment, we witness a corresponding advance in American sculpture. And may the emancipation day of American sculpture be as near in the future, as the birth-day of a new people into the ranks of christian civilization has been recent.

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., APRIL 3, 1869.

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— IT is very well known that the CORNELL ERA is to be conducted each year by the Junior class, so that each of the under-classes are interested in its success, for each class looks forward to the time when they become Juniors and when they shall have charge of the University paper. It is also very well known that the ERA could not sustain itself at all without the aid of the advertisements. Now our object in writing this article is to set forth the facts in the case, to show that each student is or ought to be interested in the success and maintenance of this paper, not only because he is thereby furnished with a University paper, but also because he himself may sometime have charge of the ERA. Therefore we request our subscribers to look at the ERA's advertising columns, and see who advertise, and then patronize only those who patronize the ERA, so that those who have supported the ERA this year will find it profitable for them to continue their support during the coming years when other classes shall have charge of the paper. Understand we are not saying this to the students of the University for our special benefit, or to secure the financial success of the ERA during the remainder of this year, for our advertising columns are already filled with advertisements from a variety of very reliable firms; but we make this request of the students for the benefit of our successors and for the purpose of securing for the CORNELL ERA such a uniform support as will guarantee its continued success. Therefore we request you to read the ERA's advertisements, and to patronize its advertisers.

— THE last few days of pleasant weather have brought out the National Ball. Lively times may be expected next term from the Ball and Boating Clubs. We have in this University a large number of fine ball-players, men who have played in important positions in some of the first clubs in the country. We have also very fine facilities for ball playing and boating, and there is no reason why we should not have a first-class ball club organized next term. More time will be required to perfect a boat-club; and yet from the large number of students at Cornell the requisite number could be selected for a crew who might even in this coming season make some very creditable efforts.

— EXAMINATIONS are nearly over. They have been very severe as the students in French and Greek can testify. It is now very certain that quite a number of the students will go home this vacation to return no more, while a much larger number will be compelled to spend their vacation in study, to make up for a little negligence during the term.

— IN order to show to the friends of classical education that some attention is paid here to Latin and Greek, and not quite all of the students of Cornell are running wild in the pursuit of "science," we publish the examination papers of the Junior Class in Greek at the close of this term. The subject which has been investigated by the class is the controversy of Aeschines and Demosthenes, and the text read was the whole of both the orations. The examination was both oral and written, and extended over three days. The written examination consisted of nine questions, three being given each day. The questions were as follows:

FIRST DAY. 1. In the oration of Aeschines, a translation of sections 71 and 72, and of 148 and 149: together with a criticism of the statement of Aeschines in the last sentence of section 71.

2. A statement of the grounds on which Aeschines based his charges against Ctesiphon; Demosthenes' answer to each, and a judgment on the relative strength of their positions.

3. A statement of the nature and the object of the \*graphe paranomon, and the proceedings under it.

SECOND DAY. 1. In the oration of Aeschines. A translation of sections 201 and 202. Comment on "to sanidion."

2. An explanation of the following terms: Ecclesia; Boule; Probouleuma; Nomos; Psephisma; Eisangelia; Triarchia; Prutaneia; strategos; Archon.

3. A precise statement of the argument in sections 32 to 48 inclusive, of the Oration of Aeschines.

THIRD DAY. 1. Determine from internal evidence the approximate date of the orations of Aeschines.

2. A translation of sections 80 to 84 inclusive, Oxford edition of Demosthenes' Oration.

3. An account of the origin, history and issue of the Phocian war.

\*We greatly regret that the want of Greek type in our printing office compels us to give Greek technical terms in English type.

— THE ERA will not be issued during the week's vacation. This issue has been delayed this week so as to bring it as near the close of the term as was convenient. The account of the public exercises of the Irving Literary Association which took place on Saturday evening will be given in this number, as well as an oration of Mr. Buchwalter, which was delivered on that occasion. Also an account of some of the examinations which closed to-day, (Tuesday, March 6th.)

— PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH has presented his valuable private library to the Cornell University. The books arrived from England some two weeks ago, and are now being placed in alcoves especially erected and set apart for them. The library numbers we understand about 3,000 volumes.

— PROF. RUSSELL gave a French and German soiree at his house on Saturday evening, March 27. French and German were the only languages spoken. English could once in a while be heard in an undertone, but was considered an intruder and promptly stopped by the Professor.

— DR. G. W. HOYSRADT has prepared a liquid for the preservation of the teeth and cleansing the gums, called "Odontikos." Those who have used it, speak of it in the highest terms. We also understand that the Doctor is soon to publish a book on Dentistry.

— THE competitors for the prizes in English History were examined last Friday by Prof. Goldwin Smith. The first prize is fifty dollars, the second twenty.



— THE first day of next term, the 14th of April, is the Charter day of this institution. As yet no action has been taken either by faculty or students to celebrate this day. Are the Faculty waiting for the students, or the students for the Faculty, or do both desire the day to pass unnoticed, as did Washington's birthday? Now is the time to establish a custom, and some ceremonies might take place which would be of interest to all. It was suggested in the past, not long ago, that an oak be planted on some part of the campus, that it should be called the "Charter Oak," and that Mr. Cornell be invited to take part in the ceremony. This was approved by all, as being a good idea, and yet nothing has yet been done. Will some one take a lead in this matter? While we are waiting a friend at our left suggests that there be a reception at Cascadilla Place minus the refreshments. We have no objections, where is the receiver? Lent is over.

— THERE is to be a class in the Swedish language next term under Prof. Fiske. We also understand that the Professor intends to commence a series of lectures in German. Of course, none but those who have some knowledge of the German language will find them interesting.

— PRESIDENT WHITE has returned, having been absent some time, examining various library buildings, for the purpose of forming a more complete plan for the McGraw Library building about to be erected.

— WORK has been renewed on the second dormitory of the University, which was only partly enclosed last fall. It will be ready for the use of the students at the beginning of the next academical year.

— It might be well to inform our readers that the *Journal* man has letters from Prof. Goldwin Smith on some points in reference to transportation.

— FIVE hundred and fifty American students are now attending German Universities, and more than ten thousand American boys and girls are to be found in the German common schools.

— ALL the Seniors have passed their examination in Guizot, but it is our painful duty to state that some of the Juniors are rather doubtful.

— We took dinner at Cascadilla Hotel the other day, and were pleased with the improvement in fare made under the new administration.

— THOSE students who engaged lamps and oil of Mr. Stewart for the McGraw serenade are requested to call and settle for the expenses already incurred.

— THE *Amherst Student* of March 20th, contains a long article about Cornell University. The writer has visited this institution and speaks of it in complimentary terms.

— OLE BULL is to be in Ithaca next Friday, just two days after the term closes. Some of the students will remain long enough to hear him.

— THE *Ithacan* of April 3d, treats the *Journal's* "first-class" university catalogue in a very summary manner. It points out in detail some of its numerous egregious blunders.

— THE Oneida Conference Seminary have issued their forty-third catalogue.

— We publish this week an essay on American Sculptors from J. A. Rea, of the Senior class.

## IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION, April 3, 1869.

According to announcement, the public exercises of the Society in commemoration of the birth-day of Washington Irving, were held in Library Hall, on the evening of April 3d, at 7½ P. M. The crowd began to gather at an early hour, and by the time appointed for opening the exercises, the large hall and gallery were entirely filled. A glance at the audience was sufficient to show that the most cultivated and literary portion of the community were present, and that the citizens of Ithaca are interested in the literary attempts of the students. The exercises were opened by an impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. T. C. Strong. Then followed music by Whitlock's band, which had been engaged for the occasion, and which during the intervals between the speaking enlivened the audience with the most delightful airs. The President, John A. Rea, then announced an oration by G. F. Behringer, N. Y. City. Subject: "Aristocracy of Sex." Mr. Behringer began by stating that our social system is founded on the assumption, by one class of natural rights entitling them to rule over the other class, that there is no foundation for such an assumption except in the prejudice of man, and adherence to old usages, and that nothing has been shown to prove that woman is not equal to man in intellectual capacity. He made some beautiful and striking allusions to the Peasant Girl of Domremy, Catharine of Russia, and Queen Elizabeth. He closed by remarking that a new era was at hand when woman should stand an equal, by the side of man. The delivery was easy and the manner of the speaker showed you that he was in earnest with his subject. After the music came an essay by D. J. Brigham, of Watkins, N. Y. Subject: "Our Capital and the War." Mr. Brigham's essay recalled some of the interesting reminiscences of the war, and the scenes enacted at our Capital, most prominent among which was the assassination of President Lincoln. These events were alluded to in singularly beautiful language, which aided by the voice of the speaker, produced a pleasing effect. Music. The next exercise was an oration by M. V. L. Jones, of Lodi Center, N. Y. Subject: "Our National Tendency." Mr. Jones said it was the tendency of nations as they grow stronger, to widen the interval between rich and poor; that already there are evidences that the beginning of class system has arisen among us, and that the same consequences may follow which have destroyed other nations. The delivery was forcible, the speaker receiving the applause of the audience. After the music, the audience were disappointed by the announcement of Mr. Halliday, the debater on the affirmative of the question: "Resolved, That the Protective Tariff of the United States should be abolished," that it was generally known that his opponent, Mr. J. B. Foraker, of Hillsboro, O., had been sick for sometime, and as it would endanger his health to speak, he (Mr. Halliday,) had at once withdrawn from the debate. Then followed a reading from Irving, by Mr. A. B. C. Dickinson, of Ithaca. This was probably the most entertaining feature of the programme. The selection was from Diedrich Knickerbocker's history of New York, and exhibited that inimitable humor for which Washington Irving is so celebrated. The historian was of the opinion that flies were made to be eaten by spiders, and spiders were made to catch flies; that the heroes who have performed great deeds have existed only for historians, and that the historians have existed only to record those deeds, there being in this a peculiar fitness of things. The extract was read well and appreciated by all. The President then thanked the audience for their attention, the band for the music, and announced the closing oration by M. Buchwalter, Chillicothe, O. Subject: "The Poles." The oration referred not to the Po-

landers as was expected by some, but to extremes in moral and religious sentiment and action. The diversity of opinion which has always appeared in human thought, was compared to particles of matter vibrating between the poles of a magnet. Some looking on the gloomy side of human nature tell us that man is totally depraved. Another, dwelling ever in the sunshine, can see nothing but loveliness and purity. The truth lies somewhere between these extremes. The easy grace of the speaker, the melody of his voice, and the sparkling thought of the oration, captivated the audience.

G. W. FARNHAM, } Secretaries.  
J. O'NEILL, }

IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION, March 26, 1869.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing official term. President, Morris Buchwalter; Vice-President, T. A. Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, James O'Neill; Recording Secretary, E. L. Parker; Treasurer, A. C. Crosby; Librarian, B. J. Hunting; Curator, A. C. Almy; Advocate, Wm. Thoman; Chairman of Executive Committee, H. V. L. Jones.

COR. SEC.

AN EXTRACT.—Having the interest of some of our student friends at heart we had intended to write a homily for their especial benefit. While thinking out the plan of aforesaid homily, we happened to run across the following passage from the pen of the quaint English author, Quarles, which says all we thought of saying:

"Gaze not on beauty too much, lest it blast thee; nor too long lest it blind thee: if thou like it, it deceives thee; if thou love it, it disturbs thee: if virtue accompany, it is the heart's paradise; if vice associate it, it is the soul's purgatory; it is the wise man's bon-fire, and the fool's furnace."

Beware!

—REPORT hath it that Prof. Wilder has an assistant. Not knowing we couldn't say for certain.

—THE ERA still survives, notwithstanding the recent combination of the *Yale Courant* and *Ithaca Journal*.

—SIX secret societies have already made their appearance at Cornell.

—STUDENTS find it difficult to procure boxes in the Post Office. Is there no way of enlarging the number of boxes?

—VACATION being but one week, most of those students who live at a distance will not go home.

—IMPORTANT to Students going West! Tickets can now be obtained of Harland Hill, at the Depot, for all stations West.

—THIRTY students have been conditioned in French.

—THE Secret Societies now at Cornell in the order of their establishment, are Zeta Psi, Chi Phi, Kappa Alpha, Alpha Delta Phi, Chi Psi, and Phi Kappa Psi. Others are preparing to swing.

—THE *Hamilton Campus* and *Hamilton Literary Magazine* talk of consolidating.

—We are under obligations to Hon. J. H. Selkreg, for a copy of the "Evening Journal Almanac for 1869."

—We hear that Barrett, W. H., we believe, took the prize of a dictionary, for improvement in German.

—THE son of Rev. Mr. Montague, residing at Whitewater, Wis., was delivering a college valedictory address a short time ago, when in taking his handkerchief from his pocket he pulled out a pack of cards, which fell to the floor; "Hulloa," he exclaimed, "I've got on my father's coat." The worthy divine who sat in front of his promising son, was more confused than his hopeful scion.

—THE 37th annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity will be held in New Haven, Conn., on the 13th of May next. The oration will be delivered by the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, and the poem by I. N. Tarbox, of Boston. Dinner at the New Haven House.—*Ex.*

—A female orator of Boston recently described the following fact. It is new as well as plain. She said: "You cannot destroy your polarity, your native centrality and circumfrentiality without destroying yourself."

—A student, in preparing an oration, said he was going to mark out his gestures first and then make his sentiments correspond, because in this country, and at the present time, more attention was paid to the delivery than to the sentiment.

—THE students of the University of Vienna have sent invitations for their grand masquerade ball during carnival, to the Emperor and his son, Archduke Rudolf, born in 1858, which have been accepted.

—ABOUT two-thirds of the members of Dartmouth College (Hanover, N. H.), have been for the past twelve weeks engaged in teaching.

—"JOHNNY SCHMOKER" was first brought before the American public by the Glee Club of the Wesleyan University, Ct.

—THE Alumni of Hamilton College have been the authors of about sixty works published in this country.

—THE Faculty of Yale have expelled one Sophomore, and suspended one for a year for being caught in a "rush."

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Peck's Mechanics, Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature, Muller's Science of Language, Pasquell's French Course, Otto's German Grammar, Pasquell's French Reader, Harkness' Latin Grammar, Lincoln's Livy, La Literature Française Classique, Manual of Inorganic Chemistry. Also, Greek, English, Latin, French, German and Italian Dictionaries, and all the

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Faculty, and Friends of Cornell University.

It is not the profits of my goods that instigate me to address you upon this occasion but it is the undying gratitude of the hearts that I make happy by furnishing goods to them that are far superior to anything that has been offered in this market before and at prices that defy competition.

I have goods that the sages of old sat up all night and prayed all day for, but never found. Goods that the Rosicrucians sought for for centuries, but never found. They are the philosopher's stone that turns all into gold it touches.

I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and its all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go whole communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid elements.

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# THE CORNELL ERA.

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VOL. 1.—No. 18.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., APRIL 24, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

## CONDITIONED.

AN HISTORICAL POEM.

*Dedicated to the Class of Seventy-Two.*

The shades of night were falling fast,  
As from the college campus passed  
A youth, who bore in grasp like vice  
A paper with the strange device,  
Conditioned!

His brow was sad, his eye beneath  
Was tearful, and his heaving breath  
Choked back his speech, while round him rung  
Like accents of some demon tongue,  
Conditioned!

Along the streets he saw the light  
Of happy homes gleam warm and bright,  
But in his heart no hope there shone,  
As from his lips escaped the groan,  
Conditioned!

How did you pass? the Sophomore said,  
Did Toughy stick you very bad?  
"I am," that trembling voice replied—  
Because, said Soph., you didn't ride—  
"Conditioned!"

Oh fie! the maiden cried, the beast!  
He had no right; no, not the least,  
Why Johnnie, I could almost cry,  
To think you are—and here both sigh—  
Conditioned!

At early dawn, along the road  
That leads from college depot-ward,  
The youth, with loose disheveled hair,  
Passed muttering wildly to the air,  
Conditioned!

Upon the train, as though spell-bound,  
He sat, nor noticed sight nor sound,  
Still clasping in his hand of ice,  
That paper with the strange device,  
Conditioned!

And long from that eventful day,  
In dreams, as on his couch he lay,  
Prof. Olney's head shone like a star,  
And in its radiance gleamed afar,  
Conditioned!

—The Oracle.

—DEAR MR. PUNCH—I have just read, in a book of travels:  
"At first, the motion of a mule occasions to the inexperienced a feeling of sickness."

Shakespeare knew everything, sir. Do you think this fact was in his mind when he wrote (As You Like It, Act II., sc. 7):

"Muling and puking!"

Yours, truly,

A DEVOTE.

Commended from *Punch* to the students of Shakespeare.

*Abriss der Deutschen Literaturgeschichte, von Dr. E. P. Evans, Professor der neueren Sprachen und Literatur an der Universität von Michigan. New York: Leypoldt & Holt. 1869. 12 mo., pp. 235.*

"Of making books there is no end," saith the preacher, a saying especially applicable at the present time to the efforts in the various departments of German literature. During the year 1868, the number of new publications in Germany amounted to 10,593, whilst in England scarcely 2,000 were issued. A detailed presentation of subjects would reveal the proverbial comprehensiveness, fertility and depth of the German mind. And yet of the vast majority of these books it might be said what has been remarked concerning an allegorical poem planned by the Emperor Maximilian, and completed by his chaplain, Melchior Pfäzinger, (1517.): "Now reposes the 'Theuerdank,' amidst the dust of libraries, as the noble Maximilian, in the mould of his imperial vault. Let us permit them to rest, the great Emperor and his little book."

Such, we trust, will not be the fate of the attractive volume which lies before us. It is a Compendium of the History of German Literature, by Dr. E. P. Evans, of Michigan University, an author well known in literary circles by his able and scholarly productions. What is most commendable in the present instance, is, that an American has given to the world a book, written in the German language, which will compare favorably with many of the productions of native Germans. Two facts are brought out by this publication: 1. that the author possesses the knowledge and ability of presenting a standard classic; and, 2. That the increasing interest in the language in which it is written demanded the publication of such a work upon the literature of Germany. The book is a condensed summary of authors and their principal writings, with criticisms upon their value and influence, arranged in chronological order, from the earliest periods, (about the seventh century, A. D.) down to the year 1868. In his introduction, Prof. Evans traces the general development of any national literature, as seen in epic, lyric and dramatic poetry, followed by prose, in the corresponding order of history, philosophy and oratory. He refers the critical reader to the standard books of reference, such as Koch, Bonterwek, Gervinus, Vilmar, &c., from which he has drawn the general facts, presenting them in his own style and language, with his own criticisms. He alludes to three great foreign influences upon German literature: the introduction of Christianity, the introduction and imitation of the French poets at the close of the 12th century, and the predominating influence of classic literature since the time of Opitz.

Two methods are presented for the study of the literature of a nation: "the development of the various departments of literature in and for themselves, or the consideration of a literature in epochs—historical periods." The author pursues the latter method and divides the history of German literature into three grand epochs: "1, from the earliest times to the close of the 12th century (to the full development of chivalric poetry, and the popular epic); 2, from

the end of the 12th to the latter half of the 17th (to the classical school of Opitz); 3. from this school to the present."

The poetical effusions of the first epoch consist of mythological tales, in rather primitive and original verse, and christian epics, allegories, &c., composed chiefly by the clergy; then there are prose translations from the Latin, valuable for the philological study of the German, as well as for the study of comparative philology.

The second epoch treats of the rise and decline of the chivalric poems, of didactic and lyric poetry, (especially of the popular lyrics from which Goethe, Herder, and others drew largely), of the miracle plays, the revival of classic learning, the drama, &c. During this epoch flourished the "Minnesänger," whose songs of love, (minne, songs) resounded in palace and hall. "For a century and a half, emperors, princes, barons, priests and minstrels vied with each other in producing lays of love, satiric fables, and sacred legends."—The poetic spirit of the age culminated in the "Nibelungen Lied" (12th—13th century), a historico-mythical epic, surpassing all other productions of this period, in grandeur of design and beauty of execution.

In regard to myths, Prof. Evans generalizes as follows: "All mythological tales develop themselves from small, historical germs; through their internal, organic power they extend their branches, like the giant plants of the early geological periods, and at last die, when the atmosphere is no longer favorable to them." A significant evidence of the beginning and growth of international communication is the translation into German, of the writings of Sir John Mandeville (1355), the first English prose writer. The founding of the University of Wittenberg, in 1502, by Frederick the Wise, of Saxony, where Melancthon and Luther so fearlessly and faithfully toiled, marks an important point at the close of the second epoch. Hans Sachs receives his tribute of praise in the consideration that "he is as much a reformer in poetry, as Luther in religion, and Hutten in politics." "His naivete displays itself in one of his comedies in which he represents God accompanied by two angels walking upon earth examining the children of Adam and Eve in the Lutheran Catechism,"—a keen and scathing satire upon the formalistic hyper-orthodoxy which prevailed at the close of the 16th century. Luther's translation of the Bible, the great masterpiece of that giant mind, fitly closes this second period.

At the same time this standard German classic opens the third and greatest epoch of German literature. The genius of Luther gave Germany a uniform language, the genius of Bismark has given her a uniform government. The latter reaped the full harvest of the seeds the former sowed. A bright array of talent appears in the beginning of the 17th century. Opitz, the founder and restorer of the poetic art; Gerhard, the most renowned hymnologist of his times; Leibnitz, one of the deepest thinkers of all times; Wolf, his eminent disciple in the department of natural science, now make their appearance, accompanied by a host of minor authors, influencing the mental and moral development of the German people. The University of Halle was founded about the year 1690, and took front rank in theology, as Goettingen did in History, and Jena in Philosophy. The school of the Pietists, Francke, Spener, Arndt, Arnold, Dippel, &c., labored to bring about a deeper religious experience in opposition to the cold and repulsive formalism of the day. It was the age of enlightenment, or in the language of Kaut, "the exodus of man from his own self-imposed tutelage, which was first realized in Lessing's activity, and reached its highest completion in the poetry of Goethe and Schiller." Haller, Haydn, Gottschede and others followed in rapid succession. Klopstock the epic poet of Germany, fired by the pe-

rusal of Homer and Milton, produced his "Messiah." He first introduced hexameter verse into German poetry; without his labors, Voss's excellent translation of Homer would never have appeared, and Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea would never have been conceived. The Messiah, in many respects, is said to be equal to Paradise Lost, and in some, superior. In comparing the two, Herder says: "Milton's poem is a building resting on mighty pillars; Klopstock's a magic picture hovering between heaven and earth, amid the tenderest emotions and the most moving scenes of human nature." Wieland was realistic to the same extent that Klopstock was idealistic; his "Agathon" and "Oberon" rank high.

Lessing appears as a reformer of German literature, as a dramatist, a philosopher and above all, as a critic. He is a favorite with the author, and receives from him the following well merited eulogy: "Manifold erudition, penetrating keenness, and an untiring spirit of inquiry, and an earnest, restless striving after truth, are the characteristic traits of his nature. On the whole he is the severest, the greatest, the manliest character which literature can adduce." What grander conception can there be found than the following:

"If God held all truth shut in his right hand, and in his left the ever restless instinct for truth, though with the condition of forever and ever erring, and should say to me: Choose! I would bow reverently to his left hand, and say, Father give! Pure truth is for Thee alone."

Quite a number of lesser lights appear on the literary horizon heralding the dawn of the Golden Age of German literature at the close of the 18th century, an age which will compare favorably with the Elizabethan Age of English literature. Soon the master minds appear. Immanuel Kant, the greatest thinker that ever lived, and the father of German philosophy; Fichte, the founder of pure idealism; Schelling, the father of transcendentalism; Hegel, Herder, Stilling, all in metaphysics; and Haman, Merck, Klinger, Voss, Buerger, Richter, &c., in various departments, precede and attend the advent of the crowning glory of the period. As we lift the veil and look back, we behold Goethe and Schiller, sitting side by side in the national Pantheon, twin deities, ruling without a rival in the German Olympus. The author devotes eighteen pages to a masterly comparative review of their career and productions; his closing parallel is an able summary of the spirit of their writings. The Romantic school of Novalis, Tieck and others, close the 18th and open the 19th century. Arndt and Kœner now thrill the German heart by their patriotic songs; Uhland, Schwab and Rueckert distinguish themselves by lyric poems of superior merit. Freiligrath, by his rich imagination, power of language and beautiful versification, claims and deserves our admiration.

Heine and Boerne, rival leaders of "Young Germany," bring us close to the present. Gutzkow, the most talented of this school, Anerbach, Dingelstedt, and a host contemporary writers, complete the historical compendium, which, though comparatively short and condensed, affords an admirable knowledge of German literature, and entitles Dr. Evans to the gratitude of all who love the German language.

We beg leave to make a few unfavorable criticisms. Instead of a continuous narrative from beginning to end, it would be a decided improvement to divide the volume into chapters, prefacing and closing each chapter by general observations; this would afford a desirable relief in reading the book. The index is incomplete, containing names of authors but not of their productions; a combination of both would be more convenient. The use of the words: "Pfaffen," "Pietistenneste," "Engelschwärmerci," terms of reproach and ridicule, are hardly permissible in a liberal-minded and

--From the University Chronicle we copy the following items of interest in connection with Michigan University: At a recent meeting of the Board of Regents, a committee was appointed to obtain plans for the construction of a gymnasium not to cost over \$5,000. The propriety of introducing Hebrew and the oriental languages into the course of study was considered. A committee was appointed to report plans and estimates for the erection of a hospital for the use of the medical department. Another committee was appointed to apply to the Government for the detail of an officer to give military instruction in the university.

The following salaries were fixed:

President Haven, house rent and	-	-	\$3,000
Professors in undergraduate department,	-	-	2,000
Assistant Professors,	-	-	1,500
Acting Professor of Greek,	-	-	1,500
Professors of Law and Medicine,	-	-	1,300
Professor Cooley additional,	-	-	300
Dean of Medical Faculty, additional,	-	-	200
Demonstrator of Anatomy,	-	-	1,000
Prof. of Pathology and Practice of Medicine,	-	-	1,500
Librarian,	-	-	2,000
Professor of Anatomy,	-	-	2,000
Dr. P. B. Rose, Assistant in Chemistry,	-	-	1,000
Janitor of Law Department,	-	-	450
Janitors of other Departments,	-	-	500

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impartial criticism. Whenever the author attempts to imitate a certain German style of complex and involved sentences with a superabundance of qualifying terms, (such as are only to be found in German,) his style becomes heavy, and presents a striking contrast to the natural and easy flow of language of the remainder of his book. Now and then English idioms creep in, seeking refuge among their ponderous neighbors. Theological and scientific works are almost entirely unnoticed, a strange and inexcusable omission in the history of a nation's literature. The work is evidently designed for students of an advanced grade; with a necessary revision and addition, it might be used with advantage as a University textbook, or as a book of reference for those students disinclined to examine more extensive volumes.

G. F. B., Class '69.

### FOSSILS AND MINERALS WANTED!

WE want Cornell University to have a Geological and mineralogical cabinet second to none in America. We have the firm palaeontological collection of Jewett and the beautiful mineral cabinet of Silliman, together with a set from the State collection, &c., to start with. So far, so good; but we want more. Our object in these paragraphs is to call the attention of the friends and patrons of the University to our cabinets, and to ask their aid in building them up. To send collectors all over the country would entail a vast expense; but the friends of the University scattered over the whole land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, ay, over foreign lands as well, reside, very many of them, in the vicinity of mines and mineral and fossil localities from which we should be exceedingly glad to receive specimens. What we need are the following:

Any well-preserved fossils from any locality, and especially fossil plants from the coal formation of Pennsylvania, Illinois and elsewhere, and cretaceous fossils from the marl pits of New Jersey. Good specimens of minerals and ores of all kinds, coal, &c. A series of specimens illustrating the different processes of reduction of the ores of iron, copper, gold, silver, &c. The rocks associated with ores or used for building purposes. Specimens are almost useless unless furnished with a label stating accurately the exact locality whence they were derived. Every specimen should have its label, and this ought to bear also the name of the donor so that credit may be given him in the catalogue of the cabinet.

Each specimen with its label should be wrapped in plenty of soft paper and packed in a very strong box. If the box is not packed completely full, the specimens will shake about and very likely be ruined in transport. Tender specimens ought to be packed in cigar boxes, &c., with cotton or wool.

Boxes should be directed, GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

When it is possible, it is better to ship packages as freight rather than send them by express. In addition to the above we shall also be glad to receive specimens of Natural History of all kinds. And communications relating to the above subject will be promptly answered if addressed to

PROF. CH. FRED. HARTT,  
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. L. PERRY, Professor of Political Economy in Williams College, recently delivered an address before the American Free Trade League, at Cooper Institute, in favor of the abolition of the present protective tariff. Amasa Walker, (an author of a valuable work on the same subject,) lecturer on Political Economy in Amherst College, is now also addressing the people in favor of free trade.

April 24, 1869

• Prigham  
• Halliday

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First State Street

IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION, April 16, 1869.

Society met pursuant to adjournment, President Foraker in the chair. After the preliminary exercises, the Society listened to the address of the retiring President, which fully sustained the reputation of Mr. Foraker as an able and pleasing speaker and a sound thinker. The speaker's remarks were directed to the practical wants of the Association, and were appreciated by the members. Mr. Buchwalter the newly-elected President, then received the Constitution, and thanking the members for the honor, assumed his seat. The Association then listened to an oration by Mr. Tallmadge. The thoughts were good, the language pleasing, and the delivery forcible.

This being the first meeting of the term and several of the debaters being absent, the debate was omitted. The question adopted for two weeks is "Resolved, That a compulsory system of education should be adopted." Society adjourned one week.

JAMES O'NEILL, Cor. Sec.

— THE *Campus* states that "Josh Billings," (Henry W. Shaw,) and the "Fat Contributor," (— Griswold,) entered Hamilton College, but neither of these ever graduated; and it states further that it has authority for saying that the "Fat Contributor" did not have brains enough to see him through College.

— PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH has a short letter in a recent number of the *Nation*, showing that the government itself of England was neutral during the last rebellion.

— REV. R. A. HOWARD, D. D., is the new President of Norwich University.

— REV. P. M. BARTLETT, of Windsor Locks, has been elected President of Marysville College, East Tennessee.

— REV. JOSEPH HARPER, D. D., has been elected President of the University of Alabama.

— THREE Japanese students have arrived at Amherst to be educated for the ministry.

down in the various courses. It is notoriously a fact that in many institutions in this country, if a student attends part of the time, if he recites occasionally and moderately well, if he pays his college dues regularly, he will be honored with the degree of A. B. This is particularly the case in those institutions which have been so much worried about the standard of education at Cornell. Such a student however, could not pass his freshman year in this University to say nothing about a degree. No student now present is foolish enough to believe that he can graduate without hard work; and if any one comes to Cornell hereafter, with the hope that he can "slide through" with a little study, he most certainly will be very much disappointed.

#### ESSAYS AND ORATIONS.

We purpose to give a little space from time to time to meritorious productions of the students, of which we must be the judge. Whatever is offered to the *Journal* must possess decidedly literary merit, or treat of topics of general interest. Students had better in all cases retain a duplicate copy of their essays for themselves, for there would be uncertainty of the MSS. being returned by us. And they must write a good legible hand, and write on one side of the sheet only. We shall try and deal impartially with every one; but it is at our own option to take more than one article from a student or not. We shall also exercise the right of abridgement when necessary. But we advise students to see to this themselves, as otherwise an essay might not only get badly cut down, but omitted entirely for no other reason than that it was too long.

The above ludicrous specimen of condescending patronage and tumid conceit appears in the *Ithaca Journal*.

It is real good in the *Journal*, isn't it, fellows? We can write our compositions in a "good legible hand," and put them into the mill where they will be worked over by somebody of "decided literary" taste, perhaps the "cold pieces man of the Cascadilla." Then, if we don't get them in print, and have followed good advice, we'll have a duplicate copy. Nice, ain't it? To show how high must be the "literary" acquirements of the man who sets himself up to "exercise the right of abridgment" on students' essays, we copy literally from the *Journal* of April 6th, some entire paragraphs of a student's essay, which by the testimony of the student had been manipulated by the *Journal* man of literary merit. We do not mean to say that the paragraphs, as the *Journal* man took them meant anything, but we do mean to say that these paragraphs, as the *Journal* man sent them to press, certainly do not express anything whatever. We surely have no criticism to make on A. Pelechin's use of the English language, but it is amusing to see the *Journal* man mutilate sentences, until he has mashed out every principal verb, and then set himself up as "a judge" of "literary merit." Here are the lucid and instructive results of the *Journal* man's "exercise of the right of abridgment."

"When his (Socrates,) powerful thoughts, like the lightning, pass from one end of the world to another, and, as it were, embrace all the world and his desires by the mediation of railroads and telegraphs accomplish, as if by the sign of a magic staff.

"When universal and immortal chemists like Liebig, or Naturalists—like Mori, Humboldt or Agassiz, announce to us, with divine laws, the ways of the eternal fertility of the earth. When the great Philosophers and Physiologists show to us the wise laws and rules of life, which if we neglect, be bring on ourselves unnumberable misfortunes.

"When the great Historians, as Macaulay, Buckle, Goldwin Smith, Polifiele and Economists like Phisiocrat, Dreper Turgo, Richards Adam Smith describe to us the picture of Human races of past centuries, show to us the causes of their misfortunes, the result of their pernicious wars and defiance of the laws which a man can be happy."

press extreme solicitude about the standard of scholarship at Cornell, they began to tremble with fear lest the powerful degrees which they attached to the illustrious cognomens of their own graduates, would be lessened in their potency by the fact that the Cornell University was about to confer the same degrees upon those who were unworthy. We had too much confidence in the ability of the Faculty of Cornell University to believe that they would do anything to lessen the standard of education in this country; and yet we preferred to say nothing about this feigned anxiety of our exchanges until something tangible had been done, by which we might prove their falsity or silliness. Nor do we write so much now for the purpose of disproving the statement of our contemporaries, as to put on record some account of the actions already taken at Cornell in regard to standing. At the close of the Fall term, every thing was as yet in chrysalis state, but even then the Faculty sifted out a large number of those who were not fit to be here, and gave a gentle warning to many more, that if they wished to take a degree at Cornell, they would have to do so by a regular attendance and a uniform diligence in study. But last term the Faculty came "down on" the weak-kneed and indolent with a perfect vengeance. A large number were conditioned, and were given the vacation to make up their delinquencies, while by no means an insignificant number have had the all-ominous word "dropped" affixed to their names. Nor do the Faculty propose to stop with the present high standard of requirements. Hereafter no person will be allowed to enter the examinations at the close of the term unless he has been present at four-fifths of the regular recitations. Every friend of this institution, every friend of education will applaud the Faculty for their prompt and decided action. A degree from Cornell University is something worth laboring for, and of which when received any person may well be proud. A. B.'s, Ph. B.'s, and S. B.'s, at Cornell, are not to be ambiguous terms, meaning either a very high or a very low standard of scholarship, as the case may be; nor do they signify an average standing in all the branches, but rather a uniformly high standing in each particular study laid

THE CORNELL ERA.

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Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., April 24, 1869

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Editors:

S. S. Avery	D. J. Prigham
A. R. Greene	S. D. Halliday
G. H. Lothrop.	

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--Last Fall when the Cornell University first opened its doors to students, when as yet no definite settled plan had been adopted, when most of the Professors were unacquainted with each other, and some of them had been appointed but a short time, when four hundred students were to be examined for admission in the short space of two or three days, it is not at all strange that a large number were admitted whose preparations were incomplete. Seeing this to be the case, some college papers without giving this University a chance to show what it intended to do, immediately began to ex-

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— THE much-desired consolidation of the *Hamilton Campus* and *Hamilton Monthly* has come to grief. The two corps met to adopt basis of union; all agreed it would be best to consolidate, but no terms could be agreed upon. The matter was submitted to the college, where it was decided that the *Campus* and *Monthly* should be united in the form of a semi-monthly. The matter was afterwards reconsidered, and decided that the two should be united in the form of a monthly, when a little "unpleasantness" occurred, and the result is two columns and a half in the last *Campus*, in which its editors bring four distinct charges of misconduct against the *Monthly* men, claiming that the "*Monthly* hereafter has built its prosperity upon a foundation of broken words and dishonorable acts." When the next *Monthly* appears we will hear the other side of the story, but there is one thing very evident, that if there is to be a union at all, a semi-monthly would be far more acceptable to the great mass of the readers. In the meanwhile, the *Campus* intends to go on just the same, except that hereafter it will appear in semi-monthly form, with its news "not rendered stale by being packed in salt for several months," and its "literary department dignified and select enough to suit the most fastidious."

— SOME students were conditioned last term not because they did not pass good examinations, but because they had been absent from some of the recitations, and had neglected to furnish excuses. Some of these absences were considered after failures, and the result was "conditions." Hereafter when a student is compelled to be absent, it stands him in hand to see that the Professor fully understands why he is absent, otherwise he may get in trouble. So much has been said of late about abolishing the class system, and so little has been said or done in reference to the absences, that the impression became quite prevalent among students that if they only passed the severe examinations at the close of the term, that would be all that could be required. Alas, for some of them, they have now learned differently to their own discomfiture.

— THOSE students who passed the last vacation in Ithaca took advantage of the moderately fair weather to visit some of the glens and falls for which Ithaca is becoming so much noted. In the early part of the vacation several students visited Lick Brook. Although the roads were muddy and the fields "swampy," although rain at times came down in torrents, compelling them to seek shelter under some jutting rocks, yet they returned feeling well repaid for their trouble, only wondering that such a glen and such scenes were not better known abroad, and yet it will seem more wonderful to them when they are informed that until within a few years, until the publication of the "Scenery of Ithaca," by Spence Spencer, very few people even in Ithaca, ever knew that there was such a place as Lick Brook. Parties of students also visited Buttermilk Creek, Fall Creek, Tanguanock Falls and other places of note. All these trips were made wholly or in part on foot.

— WHEN Ole Bull was in Ithaca, he visited the University and the University grounds. A freshman seated in a third story window, just catching a glimpse of a person passing below and taking him to be one of those who had remained during the vacation to make up his conditions, called out, "How are you, old conditioned?" He was very much astonished afterwards to be informed that the person he had thus accosted was none other than Ole Bull. By special request, Mr. O'Neill rang the chimes for the celebrated violinist. He remarked that our bells made more noise than his fiddle.

— THE editors of the *Hamilton Campus* have served their time, and according to the custom prevalent in all colleges, have appointed their successors. We are really very sorry to bid the old editors good-bye, and we now forgive them for all the hard things they have said about this University, since in their valedictory they make a clean face of the matter by stating that they have made mistakes, which if they were to continue editors another year, they "would certainly not make again."

— DEATH has at last come among us. With regret, we announce the decease of LORENZO H. PRATT, a student of the University, connected with the Optional Course. Mr. Pratt came among us in January last, from his home at Chatham Four Corners. Though here for a short time, by his studious habits and gentlemanly deportment, he had already gained for himself the highest respect and firm friendship of both Professors and students.

About three weeks ago he was prostrated with bilious fever which developed into typhoid pneumonia. His sufferings were relieved by death, last Monday morning at six o'clock.

The body was taken to the boat on Tuesday morning and thence removed to his native village. On the same day the students met at Military Hall, to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed. The following resolutions were adopted:

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, April 19th, 1869.

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His all-wise Providence, to remove from our number our esteemed friend and class-mate, L. H. PRATT, and

Whereas, In our intercourse with the deceased we have ever found him an agreeable companion, a diligent student and a true Christian gentleman,

Therefore, as we recognize in this first appearance of the Destroyer in our midst, the inscrutable and mysterious workings of Him, who doeth all things well, not according to the will of man, but according to His own good pleasure,

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of this our fellow student—yet not as of one without hope—we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives and friends, trusting that the same source from which he drew his strength may afford them consolation in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That as an external mark of our sorrow, we, his classmates, do wear the usual badge of mourning for two weeks.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the University and village papers, and that a copy be presented to his friends.

E. L. PARKER,  
R. O. KELLOGG,  
A. B. C. DICKINSON, } Committee.

— THE following description of civil liberty from Milton's *Areopagitica* is well worth preserving. For completeness and condensation, it cannot be surpassed: "When complaints are freely heard, deeply considered and speedily reformed, then is the utmost bound of civil liberty attained that wise men look for."

— WE wish to compliment the Reception Committee of the Irving Association for the very creditable manner in which they performed their duties as ushers on the evening of April 3d.

— CHARTER day passed very quietly. Those who were conditioned and those who wished to enter were examined on that day.

— QUITE a large number of new students have made their appearance this term.

## ENGLISH HISTORY—AWARD OF PRIZES.

THE Prize examination in English History, conducted by PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, occurred on the last Friday of last term.

The Prizes were awarded by the Faculty for the merits of an essay. Subject: "The Formation Period of English History," and an examination on the questions given below.

The First Prize of \$50 was awarded to D. W. Rhodes, of the class of '69.

The Second Prize of \$20 was awarded to G. F. Behringer, of the class of '69.

To these, another prize was added by Prof. Smith, a handsome edition of Motley's "History of the Dutch Republic." This was awarded to D. J. Brigham, of the class of '70.

## EXAMINATION SCHEME.

I. Explain the following term: Mark; shire; Bretwalda; witenagemot; eorl; ceorl; thane; wergild; frank-pledge; heriot.

II. Examine the tradition which ascribes the institution of trial by jury to Alfred. When were travelling justices introduced and what were their original duties.

III. To what causes do you attribute the success of the Norman invasion of England. When and by whom was the last stand made against the conquerors.

IV. Specify the grounds of the dispute (a.) between Anselm and William Rufus. (b.) Between Anselm and Henry I. (c.) Between Becket and Henry II. Under what influences was the character of Becket formed. Contrast it with that of Anselm.

V. Compare the position of a feudal king, with that of a king of England at the present time, and with that of the President of the United States. How was the royal power affected by the Magna Charta.

VI. What were the commercial and military effects of the Crusades.

VII. Illustrate by examples the growing importance of the city of London, between the time of the Norman Conquest and the end of the reign of Henry III. To what causes is the increase of wealth in this and other cities under the early Plantagenet kings to be ascribed.

VIII. What events occurred at the following places: Brunen-burg; Assendoon; Stamford Bridge; Senlac; Buckingham; Tenchebrai; North Allerton; Clarendon; Azouf; Evesham. Give the date of each event.

— PROF. BLAKE has returned.

— PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH will not continue his lectures on English History during this term, from the fact that so much of the time allotted to public lectures is to be taken up by Professors Curtis, Lowell and Dwight. The Professor left during the vacation on a trip to New Haven, Boston, and other eastern cities, where he expects to spend some time.

— THIRTY-SIX lectures are to be delivered this term by Professor Curtis, Lowell and Dwight. This will be an average of three lectures a week. These lectures will be delivered in Library Hall, and will be open to the people of Ithaca. It is reported that quite a number of persons intend to visit Ithaca this summer for the ostensible purpose of listening to these lectures.

— THE Irving Literary Association, an account of whose exhibition appeared in our last issue, now hold regular meetings every Friday evening in Deming Hall. The usual exercises consist of orations, essays and debates. These exercises are open to all who desire to hear them.

— THERE have been about forty applications for admission at the beginning of this term. About half of the applicants were admitted, and the rest were found deficient.

— THE class in Botany, under Prof. Prentiss, is very large this term. Four prizes are to be given in this department, amounting to \$95 in all.

— CAPT. J. B. FORAKER, of the Senior Class has been obliged to go home for a while on account of ill health. We hope he will be able to return in time to graduate with his class.

— A LARGE number of the Juniors have had the "exquisite" (to speak in Miltonic manner,) pleasure of carefully re-perusing Milton's Areopagitica.

— DR. NEWCOMB, assisted by Prof. S. G. Williams, of the Ithaca Academy, has been at work for some time arranging and labeling the Newcomb cabinet of shells.

— S. M. COON, of the Junior class has returned, having been absent some time, teaching.

— NEARLY all the Professors were present at the last celebration of the Irving Literary Association.

— GROUND has been broken for Mr. Cornell's new house. The site of the building is just north of the cemetery.

— PRES. WHITE delivers this term a course of lectures on History before the Senior class.

— THE grading of the road between the University and Cascadilla is now so nearly completed as to allow carriages to pass over it.

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Student's Hume, Student's Gibbon, Smith's History of Greece, Liddell's Rome, Loomis' Algebra, Loomis' Geometry, Loomis' Analytical Geometry,

Peck's Mechanics, Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature, Muller's Science of Language, Fauchet's French Course, Otto's German Grammar, Fauchet's French Reader, Harkness' Latin Grammar, Lincoln's Livy, La Littérature Française Classique, Manual of Inorganic Chemistry. Also, Greek, English, Latin, French, German and Italian Dictionaries, and all the

## Books used in the University.

Books ordered on short notice, and all the late popular works kept constantly on hand. All kinds of book-binding done in the best styles.

## TO THE FOUNDER,

Faculty, and Friends of Cornell University.

It is not the profits of my goods that instigate me to address you upon this occasion but it is the undying gratitude of the hearts that I make happy by furnishing goods to them that are far superior to anything that has been offered in this market before and at prices that defy competition.

I have goods that the eagles of old sat up all night and prayed all day for, but never found. Goods that the Rosicrucians sought for for centuries, but never found. They are the philosopher's stone that turns all into gold it touches.

I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and it is all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go, whose communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid element.

F. A. PARTENHEIMER.

Continental Foot and Shoe Store, 21 East State Street.

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We, the undersigned, at the solicitation of many Students and Professors of the Cornell University, have permanently established at no inconsiderable expense a

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Wilgus Block, Ithaca, N. Y.



# THE CORNELL ERA.

*"I would found an Institution where any person can find instruction in any study."*

VOL. 1.—No. 19.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MAY 1, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

## THE ROSE IN THE SEA.

*From the Portuguese of A. Gonçalves Dias.*

"Por huma praia arenosa,  
Vagarosa,  
Dwagava uma Donzella;  
Da largas as pensamentos  
Brinca o vento  
Nos soltos cabelos della."

By a sandy sea shore,  
Straying,  
Wandered leisurely a maiden,  
Giving rein to her reflections,  
While the wind  
Played coyly with her loosened tresses.

The light-traced furrows on her  
Features,  
Quickly comes and quickly vanishes,  
But swifter than her thoughts—  
Veers not,  
Nor whirls, nor flies the breeze.

Heaven with a virgin pride  
Her breast;  
Tears mingle themselves with smiles—  
Enchantment dear of Heaven, sweet smiles,  
Light tears  
That bitter are not, nor enduring.

In this wild spot, so solitary  
—Her fatality—  
She loves to watch the swelling billow,  
And see it at the eve tide sleeping  
Sweetly,  
Sighing on the white sea sand.

Now, as ever, thus accustomed,  
Strolling,  
Steeped in her wine tho't  
Had she on her breast reposing  
Delicately,  
A rose with mossy green encloded.

Strayed the maiden carelessly,  
When the rose  
Fell from her bosom to the sands,  
Then came a wave stealthily,  
Impiously,  
And bore the tender flower away.

Lightly swam the gentle flow'ret,  
And provoked,  
Would not the maiden let it go.  
Floated the flower; while the maid,  
Pursuing,  
Down to the sea-edge close follows.

Then calmly comes the waves, advancing,  
Then comes the rose;  
The waves retreat, also the flower

When the wave sinks, the maid  
Pursues,  
But flees before the coming flood.

Thus often times deceived,  
Vexedly,  
Her purpose would she not give o'er,  
And soon less fearful of the billows,  
Less agilely,  
Before its coming does she fly.

And now the impious wave high swelling  
Captures,  
And bears away the lovely maiden,  
Deceiving thus in time of calm  
As the cold  
Politeness of an untrue friend.

A moment on the waters  
Floating,  
Swam the white vestments,  
Then the sea all calmly,  
The strand  
Wearied with monotonous beat.

A sweet beloved name  
Was heard,  
The night went on beyond its noon,  
All the shore searched they anxiously,  
But found  
Only the flower on the white sea sand.

Gonçalves Dias was the sweetest of modern Brazilian poets, and he is to the Brazil what Longfellow is to us. One of his little songs—

"Minha terra tem palmeiras,  
Onde canta o Sabia,"  
My home-land has palms,  
Where sings the Sabia.

is full of the *sandade*, or tender longing for the palms, the delicious sky, and the song of the Brazilian nightingale, which not only the native abroad but the foreigner feels after a residence in Brazil. Every Brazilian knows it by heart. Gonçalves Dias' poems are well known on the continent. I am not aware that they have ever worn an English dress, but they deserve it, for they are among the most beautiful in the Portuguese, that neglected though purest and most Latin of the romance languages.

I have given an almost literal translation of the above poem. I have thought it better to let the ideas go with the sharpness of Dias' cutting, than to take much liberty with them in the attempt to make the English form more smooth.

Cornell, April 27th, 1869.

CH. FRED. HARTT.

— DURING a recitation on Natural History in one of our well-known colleges, a student in the pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, said: "Professor, why does a cat while eating turn her head first one way, and then the other?" "For the reason," replied the Professor, "that she cannot turn it both ways at once."

NEW YORK CITY, April 20, 1869.

Dear Mr. Editor:—

I am suffering from such a lack of appreciation and sympathy, that in despair I turn to you, hoping that you may be able to give me some help.

I am very anxious to enter some University or College, but difficulties spring up on every side. Unfortunately I am one of those people who have never been understood. Even papa and mamma don't comprehend me at all. Just at present an unusual sadness oppresses me, on account of a conversation I had with papa this morning. You see that in order to go away I must have considerable money, and so it was necessary to talk to him about it. I began very cautiously by informing him that Mr. Cornell had told Miss Anthony that ladies were to be admitted to Cornell University whenever they applied. Papa said "Hem!" and then stopped. I twisted my fingers a little and said:

"Oh! Papa! I should like so much to go there!"

"Nonsense!" said papa, and then stopped again. It was very trying, but I thought of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, and managed to pick up courage to go on.

"But, papa, I do so want to study practical surveying."

"Don't they teach it at Vassar?" said papa. (I went to Vassar last year.)

"Well, ye—es; but then that's only a girl's school."

I stopped there, but papa didn't seem to notice me. He is apt to be so absent-minded when he is smoking.

"Papa!" he didn't answer, so I spoke again. "Papa! do you hear me?"

Papa gave a sort of growl.

"I want to study Greek and Latin."

"Why, you did study Latin last year, and you can study Greek if you choose to go back."

"But, then, papa, I want to go to a University."

"What's the use?"

Then I thought of Susan Anthony and drew long breath. I wondered if I couldn't remember a little bit of her last speech. (I knew papa didn't hear it.) If it isn't exactly what she said, I know you won't laugh at it.

"Papa," I said, "the little courtesies and gallantries which men offer us are but defrauding us of our rights. We don't want them to flirt with us, and to—to marry us, and all that—at least not so much—what we want is our rights!"

I came down very strong on the last part of the sentence, and oh! my dear ERA, I was so shocked! Papa said such a very wicked word! I shall not tell you what it was, but after he had said it, he asked me what I thought our rights were. I tried very hard to explain them to him, but papa is getting just a little bit old, and don't seem to understand these new ideas; besides, I don't think he wants to. Old people do get so set in their way, you know. So all my talking didn't do any good. He couldn't see why a gentleman's University should be better for a lady than any other.

Now, dear ERA, what can I do? Won't you please, in the next number of your paper, explain to your readers why it is that a girl ought to want to go to your University, and why it would be so much better for her than a girls' school. For even where I hear it explained, I cannot always remember, and I should like to have it down in a newspaper, so that I could read it to poor papa.

Hoping that I may be able to go to your University, I remain,  
Yours, truly,

JANE SMITH.

## JAMES I., OF SCOTLAND.

IN James I., of Scotland, we have a striking example of a sovereign living in one age, yet belonging to another and a higher.

He was born in the year 1395. Living at a time when wars and strifes were agitating the nations, James, by a chain of circumstances, in reality fortunate, though at the time deplored, received apart from the world an education, which in addition to his natural genius, enabled him to become the wise and sagacious monarch, the patron of literature and the arts, and the foremost poet and scholar of his age.

When only ten years old he was sent by his father, Richard III., of Scotland, to the court of Charles VI., of France, there to learn the manners of courts and the arts and sciences there taught. But overtaken on the way by a British squadron, he was carried to London, and by the order of Henry IV., imprisoned in Windsor Castle.

Those ruling Scotland in his stead, either from cowardice, or from ambitious motives, more probably the latter, suffered this gross violation of national faith to pass unnoticed, when even a remonstrance would probably have procured his release.

For almost nineteen years this youthful monarch languished in prison. Henry, as if to atone for his breach of faith, did all in his power to render his captivity endurable.

James was placed under the tuition of able instructors, and given the use of manuscripts prepared and compiled by the great men of other ages. His was a very proficient scholar, his attainments in literature, arts and sciences were remarkable.

For a time these pursuits sufficed, but as the boy developed into youth; and the youth entered upon manhood; and as with manhood there came a throng of hopes and aspirations, and consciousness of innate powers, his spirit chafed under restraint, his confinement grew irksome; the atmosphere of his prison became oppressive. Finally hope fled and life became a burden. Suicide floated across his mind. Fortunately, at this juncture an event occurred which gave him what he lacked before—an aim, a something that should withdraw him from too constant contemplation of his own miseries.

One day while standing by his barred window, alternately dreaming over the past, and looking vacantly upon the uninviting future, a lovely female passed by. James saw her, and, strange as it may seem in our unromantic times, loved her. He became infatuated; that momentary vision was constantly repeating itself. Books and instructors were neglected, and as a remedy for deferred hope, he at last sought relief in poetry, that universal panacea for troubles of the heart.

To this romantic, and for him fortunate, attachment, for Lady Jane Beaufort, whom he afterwards married, we are indebted for the greatest poem of that age, "The King's Quair."

James' captivity was lengthened out until 1423—then at the age of twenty-eight, he went forth from his prison to ascend the throne of Scotland.

James' prison discipline, added to his stirring qualities as a man, peculiarly fitted him for the sovereignty of a factious and warlike people. He quelled insubordination, united factions, enacted wise and salutary laws, and encouraged literature, arts and sciences. But by one of those mysterious strokes of Providence to us inscrutable, (to which our country's history presents a parallel,) the noble, generous ruler was foully assassinated by a conspiracy of rebellious men. The death of James occurred at Perth in the year 1437.

And now, not intent upon criticism, but with a spirit that would

fairly surpassed himself in his reckless disregard of patent facts, and contempt for the laws by which human nature, in college as elsewhere, is governed. We suggest that Mr. Wendell Phillips be engaged in this movement, since his legitimate occupation must be nearly gone, and fresh fields and pastures new would thereby be opened before him in which to display his peculiar talents. And as the Tribune species of logic is the only kind much in vogue among a certain set of philosophers, perhaps they would do well to

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seek for beauties, and in the joy of finding overlook defects, let us for a moment examine the poem that has made its author's name immortal.

In it are recounted events of the poet's past life, and the story of his hopes and longings. Throughout the poem are beautiful descriptions of nature, delicate allusions to sights and sounds about his prison home, evincing a refinement and love for the beautiful, not surpassed by poets of later and more cultivated times.

Observe the melody of verse and the beauty of sentiment in these lines:

"The little sweete nyghtingale did sing,  
So loud and clear the hymns consecrate,  
Of love's use, now soft now loud among,  
That all the gardens and the vallies rung."

The crowning beauty of the poem is the simple story of his passion for Lady Jane; his first view of her,

"The fairest, or the freshest younge flower  
That ever I saw methought before that hour:"

And his utter thralldom to the absorbing passion. He asks:

"Are ye a worldly creature,  
Or heavenly thing in likeness of nature?"

\* \* \* \* \*

Or are ye, very Nature, the goddess  
That have depainted with your heavenly hand  
This garden full of flowers!"

He finally decides her mortal, and being mortal he even dares to hope, that although a prisoner he may succeed in winning her. After the first fire of passion has subsided, he elegantly alludes to her qualities:

"In word in deed, in shape, in countenance, so perfect  
That Nature might no more her child avance."

In these passages, and throughout the poem, we are delighted with its beautiful simplicity, and unpretending naturalness. We see in it, not the work of a ponderous intellect like that of Johnson, nor the accumulation of thought we find in Shakespeare, but simply the outpouring of a mind keenly sensitive to the happiness and the miseries of his condition, a passionate account of despair, of ardent love, and high aspirations. And on these merits alone, the royal poet's name comes down to us, associated with, and the connecting link between the names of those masters in the field of song, Chaucer and Spenser.

D. J. B.

—THERE is something amusing in the periodic howl raised by the "religious press" against those hideously infamous institutions, known by courtesy in college as "secret" societies. It is deliciously droll to note the frantic appeals of would-be "reformers," that these soul-and-body-destroying leagues be "abolished" forthwith, if we would save from destruction the glorious fabric of American liberty, and so on. Entire ignorance of the matter in hand is, of course, in every case one of the "reformer's" most essential qualifications; but it does seem as if, in attacking the present "monstrous evil," he has

secure the services of Mr. Horace Greeley in the "cause." This prominent promulgator of the "paternal" theory would, we take it, be glad to advocate any kind of governmental "suppression," even in a college. Though to be sure, from his being a self-made man

("who worships his creator," as the wicked Henry Clapp would say), he naturally despises colleges and culture, and gives thanks that in his boyhood nothing of "so little practical utility as algebra" was ever forced upon him.

The objection to the suppression theory—admitting for argument's sake that societies should be done away with—is the practical impossibility of enforcing it. If the history of the matter proves anything, it is that American students will form themselves into secret cliques in spite of all opposition. This fact has come to be generally recognized by college faculties, and if some regard the existence of such societies as an evil, it is as a necessary evil which must be made the best of. Unless we are mistaken, this is the position taken by the Yale faculty in regard to the matter. Whether it be wiser thus to improve the characters of these associations by giving them official recognition, or to develop all their worst characteristics by attempting to suppress them we will not say. Of course, so practical a consideration could have no weight with a "reformer," who would naturally refuse to compromise with the devil, or compound with iniquity, at any price. We have thus been led a little from our purpose, as we referred to the matter with no intention of arguing the point at all, but only of remarking on the absolute ignorance of what college societies are and aim to be, and the utter misapprehension of the whole philosophy of student life, displayed by these newspaper diatribes. When these "agitators" can show a little knowledge of what they are talking about, it may be worth while to reply to them, but until then it is best to smile over their vagaries and let them alone.—*Yale Lit.*

BISHOP DOANE'S ADMIRER'S DEFINITION OF A GENTLEMAN.—A gentleman is but a *gentle* man—no more, no less; a diamond polished that was a diamond in the rough; a gentleman is gentle; a gentleman is modest; a gentleman is courteous; a gentleman is generous; a gentleman is slow to take offence, as being one that never gives it; a gentleman is slow to sarmise evil, as being one that never thinks it; a gentleman goes armed only in consciousness of right; a gentleman subjects his appetites; a gentleman refines his tastes; a gentleman subdues his feelings; a gentleman controls his speech; and finally, a gentleman deems every other better than himself.

—SCENE in a printing office which advertised for girls to set type. Enter young woman—"Do you want to employ any one to print, sir? I saw your advertisement." "Can you set up well, miss?" Young lady blushes; says she hasn't had a beau yet, but expects she could if necessary.

—HERE is how they do it; wonder if they will do so here? "A couple of the University girls having received, not long since, a number of marks for not attending recitation, and having vainly endeavored to get them excused, determined to take revenge by locking the Professor up in recitation room. Of course, the Professor became very indignant, and ordered them to open the door. But the young Amazons held out stoutly, and utterly refused to free him until their demerits were excused. He assumed a milder tone, alternately pleaded and threatened, but to no avail. At length, after nearly an hour's confinement, he was obliged to undergo the disgrace and danger of jumping out of the window. The girls' case was promptly reported to the President, but we understand that they will be allowed to continue their studies."—*Lawrence Collegian.*

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MAY 1, 1869.

EDITORS:  
S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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## OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES.

CORNELL University has two large Societies whose objects are purely literary: the "Philaetheian," and the "Irving."

Their numbers are nearly the same, their objects are identical: i. e., improvement in debate, composition and oratory.

The "Philaetheian" holds its meetings at Cascadilla Place; the "Irving" at Deming Hall.

The meetings thus far have been interesting and well attended.

Their manner of conducting meetings is briefly as follows: After the minutes of last meeting are read and approved, and the various orders of business are disposed of, the literary exercises consume the remainder of the evening.

Two essays are usually read, two orations delivered, then follows the debate. Six polemics, chosen two weeks before, bear the burden of the debate; they having spoken, it is then thrown open to the house. A vote is taken on the merits of the argument and the merits of the question. The Critic's report is then read, and being adopted the meeting is adjourned.

One can see at a glance that, conducted properly, these organizations cannot help but accomplish the objects for which they were founded.

The great and distinguishing feature of our University, is the extent to which it adopts the inductive method of instruction.

We attend our daily recitations, and there cram our minds with facts, statistics, methods and ideas. The danger is that instead of these facts, ideas, etc., becoming arranged with system in the mind, they become jumbled together in a confused mass.

"A great mind," says Channing, comprehends a few grand ideas, not an infinity of loose detail. Any mind, to make itself felt in this world, must take to itself "a few grand ideas," and around these, with system, he must plentifully group detail.

Now the drill and discipline these societies give in writing and in telling what one knows, accomplish just this result. It gathers and arranges the knowledge acquired into groups, at all times accessible to its possessor.

The objection commonly raised against these societies, is that they engender a habit of superficial thinking and of speaking without sufficient preparation; but is not the individual rather than the society at fault? Societies give ample time for preparation. There are some at Universities as well as in the world, who shrink from and postpone the performance of duty until the last minute of the eleventh hour, and there are those who are always on time.

Blame individual members and not societies for this; rather look

at the good performed—the opening of dumb mouths, the polish and discipline of rough minds, the drill in parliamentary usage, and in addition to this, the benefits derived from a careful attention to the exercises themselves.

— We publish elsewhere a communication which brings us to notice more particularly than ever before, the question of the admission of female students at this institution. The question of the general "co-education of the sexes" we do not propose to discuss. But we desire to say a word on this subject in its connection with Cornell University. Of course we are in favor of the admission of ladies; how could we be otherwise? There are a few obstacles at present, to be sure, such as totally insufficient accommodations, but enthusiasm in forwarding the great work of reform and equalling the van of the highest advancement, would readily overcome these.

Then, too, the situation of the University is so romantic, hills and dells, and bridges, and brooks, and woods all around; and young gentlemen and ladies by free association would become acquainted with each other, would lose their bashfulness, and by gaining an insight into human nature would be less likely to be deceived and imposed on, when they had separated, and had gone out away from the sheltering arms of Alma Mater, to breast a stormy world.

Then, again, young ladies by coming here would derive an advantage for which other mixed institutions offer no facilities. Military tactics are taught here, and all the students have to drill. In view of the probable immediate admission of young ladies here, a military dress, a uniform, has, we understand, been adopted for them. We are told that it is like this: Zouave cap, blue silk, trimmed with gold cord; bloomer-dress, yellow, trimmed with black; bifurcated habiliments, red and flowing; patent-leather, high-lacing boots; general appearance, *nobby*.

In view of the fact that muskets suitable for the Misses cannot at present be procured, young ladies will use the arms of the gentlemen, whenever the drills take place by moonlight. The manual will be competently taught, and will include several interesting times and motions not prescribed in Upton's Tactics. Young women in mixed institutions, principally in the west, are taking studying Theology, Law, Medicine, and Surgery. Why should they not study the Art of War? They have a right to study it, and they shall study it. Nay, with the ballot in one hand and the musket in the other, can they not then obtain their rights from the tyrannical men who now crush them to earth? We have here suggested a new idea in the great struggle for woman's rights. The oppressed are to be fixed by the bayonet and not the ballot; and here on the hill that overlooks quiet little Ithaca, shall be trained up the Amazonian chieftainness who shall lead the millions of her suffering fellow-creatures to glorious liberty and perfect freedom.

— SOME of the Professors have offered to give liberally to raise a fund for the formation of a boat club.

--THE Freshmen, this week, have occasionally amused themselves by carrying the Sophomores across the campus and setting them down a quarter of a mile from the recitation rooms, after the bell has rung, and the five minutes of grace to the tardy have expired. The Sophomores are somewhat indignant at this disregard of their "di", but as the Freshies out-number them by about six to one, the best they can do is to bear their transportation with composure.

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## CORNELLIAN NOTES.

THE last trimester of the first year has fairly begun. Some thirty new students have passed the ordeal of the examinations, and have joined the various classes. Others who were here during the autumn trimester, but have been engaged in teaching and other avocations since, are again here. New classes have been formed—among others those in Botany, and the Italian and Swedish languages. Practical exercises in military tactics have been resumed. Building operations have recommenced; the roads and paths leading to the University are daily growing better under the labor of busy hands; and the grounds of the institution are rapidly becoming cleared of the débris and rubbish with which they have been so long encumbered. The waterfalls on the University streams, freed from their icy fetters, leap and dance and glitter in the spring sunshine. The fields along the sides of the broad, deep Ithacan valley are at last green. The trees are budding, the wild flowers are springing up; the birds are singing their vernal ditties; and everybody is happy. Why shouldn't they be so? The student season is the spring-time of life. Never again, after showery April and flowery May, and sunny June, is the year so joyous, so fresh, so pleasant; never again, after the golden days of the University, is the life of man so full of freshness, of enjoyment, of delight. Once carried beyond the boundary marked by graduation and the degree every existence has only its hot and toilsome summer, its melancholy autumn, and its dreary winter. Let us eat and drink, then, for to-morrow we—graduate. Let us thoroughly enjoy every side and tint of student life—the sports, the friendships, the hopes, the study, the strife for honors—for in a few months or years we shall know them no more.

Es gibt kein schöner Leben  
Als Studentenleben.

says the song which the German students sing, and when we get out among the Philistines we shall feel how true the words are.

—ONE paragraph cannot sum up all the delights and promises of the current trimester. With the opening roses will come new felicities. Curtis, the foremost of American lecturers; Lowell, among the foremost of American poets, and Dwight, the creator and head of the foremost School of Law in the land, will be here with their silvery words and golden thoughts. Surely, few students between Maine and Oregon are invited this spring to such banquet. Curtis's theme will be recent literature—mostly, this year, we presume, English—and his portraits and criticisms of Dickens and Thackeray, and Tennyson and Browning and Mill, if all these be included in his range, will be immeasurably pleasant to listen to. Lowell will sketch the beginnings of our literature, thus giving us in point of time the other extreme, and will tell of Piers Ploughman, and Gammer Gurton, of the trumpet-like lay of Chevy Chase, of the morning star Chaucer, and of gentle Spenser. Dwight's subject will be graver, but such as an American may well love to hear treated, for it will explain the real cause of our nation's greatness, and teach us to know and do our duties as citizens. His lectures will be a commentary upon that which is both the charter of our liberties and nationality—the Constitution. Meanwhile, the great problem to be solved is—with this feast before us, in what way shall we enjoy it? Shall we whisper a word of advice, more particularly designed for those who have still some years to stay at Cornell, and who will again have a chance to sit down at the same rich table? Don't try to take notes at all the lectures! Select one course and do your best at it. But go to as many lectures as you can, without neglecting your other exercises, and keep your ears

ously presented to the

nds, is now engaged in opening

—SOME recent additions to the library are worthy of note. The Smithsonian Institution has sent a complete set of its publications—the most valuable series of transactions issued in the United States. President White has deposited a finely bound copy of the "North American Review" from the commencement, half a century ago, to the present time; and the Hon. Patrick Corbett has given the entire publications of the recent Constitutional Convention of this State. The collection is now tolerably full in periodical literature, having, among other things, sets of the "Edinburgh Review," the "London Quarterly," the "North British," the "Foreign Quarterly," the "British and Foreign," the "Retrospective," the "North American," and the "Revue des deux Mondes"—to say nothing of the minor publications and the scientific serials. Students using the library in connection with their studies will find themselves greatly aided by this review literature. "Poole's Index" is a complete table of contents of the English and American literary periodicals down to 1852, and is alphabetically arranged. By means of it the members of the University will be able to find valuable and well written articles upon almost all topics.

—THE Italian class numbers thirteen, and the Swedish eight. The latter has already commenced the perusal of Tegnér's "Fithiofs Saga"—one of the most beautiful poems produced by the present century.

## EXCHANGES.

THE *University Magazine* for April presents a very good table of contents. The best articles are a sketch of Randolph Rogers, and a description of the Art Museum of Michigan University.

THE *Yale Lit.* for April gives an interesting history of the *Nation* and the *Round Table*, under the title of "Two Papers." "Capital Crimes" treats well enough a subject on which every one has so peculiarly a theory of his own, that the attempt to subordinate the personal taste of one to rules formed from the personal fancy of another, seems hardly desirable to be made. "The Fourth Estate" speaks highly and enthusiastically of journalism and the future journalism as a profession.

THE *Index Universalis*, Vol. 1, No. 4, heaves at us an interesting chunk from Quintilian, from which we presume that the exchange editor has lately been reading some portion of that author. Inasmuch as the exchange editor seems to have taste for Latin, we recommend him to repeat slowly to himself the second person singular, present indicative active, of the appropriate verb *immanare*.

—PROF. HARTT, has lately deposited in the Geological cabinet some very rare and new cretaceous fossils from the Province of Sergipe in Brazil, among which is an exceedingly fine fossil fish. He has also deposited the sturgeon that came in the coffin that caused such an excitement in front of the Express office the other day. He has also donated to the cabinet a set of rare Acadian primordial fossils of which the species were described by himself.

— THE Prizes in German were taken at the last examination by the following members of the Sophomore class:

1st prize, Schiller's Complete works, Wm. C. Barrett, Philadelphia, Pa.

2d prize, one of Schiller's Poems, E. D. Leffingwell, Aurora.

3d prize, German Dictionary, H. S. Mowry, Mohegan, R. I.

— THE *Nale Lit.* for May, 1853, does not contain an advertisement. No wonder that President White, who was then one of the editors, wrote sharply on those who neglected or refused to pay their subscriptions.

— WE have an artist among us. A few morning since the students and Professors were agreeably surprised to find on the black-board a beautiful crayon sketch in colors, of Cayuga lake and its surroundings as seen from a window of the University.

— A well-known Junior rendering an account of his last term's expenses to his father entered as an item, "Charity, \$30." His father wrote back, "I fear, my son, that 'charity covers multitude of sins.'"

— A grand "rush" took place the other day between the Freshmen and Sophomores. About two hundred were pitted against twenty-five. Great victory! Courageous Freshmen!

— WE understand that a movement is on foot to erect a monument in memory of Lorenzo H. Pratt. The death of Mr. Pratt is that the first has occurred among the students of the University.

— DRILLS commenced last Monday. We hope to show handsome dress-parade by Commencement Day. Hurry up your uniforms.

— LOST, a portmonnaie, containing between \$15 and \$20 in bills, and a certificate of deposit for \$50. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the above at Andrus, McChain & Co.'s.

— THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and such others as desire to learn military tactics, have already met several times for drill. This is compulsory only for the officers.

— It may be interesting to ball-players to know that printed blanks suitable for scoring, can be obtained at the Ithaca Democrat office.

— PROF. WILDER has returned and has commenced his lectures before the Junior class.

— THE Seniors are hard at work on their commencement orations.

— BISHOP HUNTINGTON visited the University when he was in Ithaca.

— THE labor corps are busily engaged in leveling and beautifying the University grounds.

— MR. LOSEY, of '72, took the first prize at the recent velocipede race.

— SOME students were fortunate enough to secure Ole Bull's autograph when he was in Ithaca.

— AN abolition of the marking system does not imply an abolition of requirements and of labor.

— AT a meeting of the Senior class, Saturday morning, April 24th, the following officers were elected for this last official term. For President, O. F. Williams; Vice-President, J. Kirkland; Corresponding Sec., T. A. Hamilton; Recording Sec. J. A. Rea; Treasurer, M. Buchwalter; Orator, D. W. Rhodes; Poet, C. F. Hendryx; Historian, G. F. Behringer. Cornelian red was chosen as a class color. Committees were appointed to make arrangements for Commencement; to investigate the feasibility of forming an Alumni Association; to see after class trees, class days, class suppers, and class arrangements generally, including CLASS CUPS.

O. F. WILLIAMS, Pres.

J. A. REA, Rec. Sec.

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### University Text Books.

Student's Hume, Student's Gibbon, Smith's History of Greece, Liddell's Rome, Loomis' Algebra, Loomis' Geometry, Loomis' Analytical Geometry,

Peck's Mechanics, Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature, Muller's Science of Language, Fagquell's French Course, Otto's German Grammar, Fagquell's French Reader, Harkness' Latin Grammar, Lincoln's Livy, La Literature Française Classique, Manual of Inorganic Chemistry. Also, Greek, English, Latin, French, German and Italian Dictionaries, and all the

### Books used in the University.

Books ordered on short notice, and all the late popular works kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Book-binding done in the best styles.

## TO THE FOUNDER,

Faculty, and Friends of Cornell University.

It is not the profits of my goods that instigate me to address you upon this occasion but it is the undying gratitude of the hearts that I make happy by furnishing goods to them that are far superior to anything that has been offered in this market before and at prices that defy competition.

I have goods that the sages of old sat up all night and prayed all day for, but never found. Goods that the Rosicrucians sought for for centuries, but never found. They are the philosopher's stone that turns all into gold it touches.

I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business falls them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stare grimly in their face, and it is all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go whole communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid elements.

F. A. PARTENHEIMER,  
Continental Foot and Shoe Store, 21 East State Street.

## NEWS ROOM.

UNIVERSITY, VILLAGE AND FOREIGN NEWS, MAGAZINES FOR 1869.

Stationery, &c., &c., at MISS C. ACKLEY'S News Room, near the Cornell Library, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Gent's Gaiter Boots and Shoes,

FOR THE SPRING, AT

IRELAND'S NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 44 State Street, Opposite Andrus, McChain & Co.'s Book Store. Look in.

--Mr. Greend Smith, who has generously presented to the University his fine collection of birds, is now engaged in opening his boxes and arranging the specimens in one of the rooms of the University building. The birds are beautifully mounted, and many are rare. Mr. Smith has done a much more sensible thing in selecting Cornell as the recipient of his donation, than Mr. Jeron, of Poughkeepsie did, when he gave his collection of North American birds to Vassar College, where they are practically lost to science.

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1869.

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leave to thank the students of Cornell University for  
 liberal patronage during the past term, and hope by at-  
 tention to business, politeness and fair dealing to merit a  
 of their patronage for the future. We keep on hand

Text Books Used,

will order any book wanted, not on hand at a small com-  
 m. Particular attention paid to keeping a good assort-  
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Stationery and Note Books,

Just received engraved Note Paper and Envelopes of  
 University Buildings and Cascadilla Place.  
 goods sold at the lowest possible price.

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 Cloakings, and Fancy Goods. N. B. Overcoats and suits  
 made to order promptly, and in the best manner at the lowest  
 prices for good articles.

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**WILGUS, BROS. & CO.,**

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**DRESS GOODS,**

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**FANCY AND STAPLE**

**DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS,**

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VOL. 1.—No. 20.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MAY 8, 1869.

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## ARISTOCRACY OF SEX.

*An Oration delivered by G. F. Bekringer, of New York City,  
at the Anniversary of the Irving Literary Association.*

THE history of the human race is a struggle for life; life, not merely as existence, but as the free enjoyment of rights—natural and inalienable. For centuries selfishness and pride have done their work in rearing monuments of injustice—sepulchres of oppressed humanity. An aristocracy of class, presuming upon their nobility of birth, or upon their acquired rank and distinction, have denied to their less favored brethren the rights and privileges common to all. An aristocracy of race, arrogating to themselves the prerogatives of Divinity, have assumed the authority of vice-gerents in ordaining the destiny of their fellow-men, even though it should consign them to perpetual bondage. Is it necessary to adduce illustrations? The page of history is stained with foul crimes and cruel outrages, whose ever sounding wail proclaims:

"Man's inhumanity to man  
Makes countless thousands mourn."

But by far the most wide-spread and perverse spirit of aristocracy is that of sex. The monopoly by man, of thought and action, the exclusion of one-half of mankind, from the prerogatives claimed and exercised by the other half, is an injustice, which naught but a deep-rooted prejudice, strengthened by time, can attempt to justify.

It is said that the most important duty of woman is to perfect man; that she is simply a complement or an appendage to him; that her lot is to fill a void, without which his happiness would not be complete; and that therefore her position in life is a subordinate one; that her method of thought and sphere of action must accommodate themselves to his wishes, and be subservient to his desires; in short, that man is the lord and woman the vassal. Add the doctrine that might makes right, and you need not recall the age of barbarism, you may find a more recent exemplification of all these principles in the many sorrowing and distracted households of the land.

Why is it that whole lifetimes are spent aimless and fruitless? Why is it that the family circle of activity and joy has been converted into the nursery of languor and discontent? Can there be an active life, fruitful of pure thoughts and noble deeds, when society puts a ban upon work, and prescribes the sphere of action to be one of dull torpidity? A career of inanity is but the sequel to inane principles. And then, when the bolstering columns of wealth totter, when the empty surroundings of a conventional respectability vanish, when the heartless attentions of false friendship cease, of all beings most helpless is woman—for she is still a woman—who has moulded her life and character in accordance with the dictates of arbitrary customs. Poverty and misery fill the cup of the unfortunate, and from the waste of human life, from the slaughter of human souls, arises that cry of despair:

"O, men, with sisters dear!  
O, men, with mothers and wives!  
It is not linen you're wearing out,  
But human creatures' lives!"

Degradation and crime follow in the wake of poverty and despair. Enter that dreary prison. There in a gloomy cell is confined a woman, convicted and condemned. Listen to the sad story of her misfortunes, and lend an ear as she protests her innocence. Homeless and friendless, without money and without work, confiding in the integrity of man, she had put herself under his protection. Deceived, and in his power, her ruin was the answer to her trust. And yet when asked to name her betrayer, she replies: "If he were alone, I would ring his name over the country, but nothing will induce me to send terror and disgrace into the heart of an innocent and trusting woman." Hester Vaughan, forsaken and despised of man and woman, in all her misery and degradation, retained and exhibited the noble characteristics of true womanhood, whilst her ruthless destroyer basks in the sunshine of society.

How many an unbranded Cain lives honored and respected in the social circle, whilst his victim, spurned and dishonored, drags out a miserable existence to an untimely grave. Is a crime any the less a crime when committed by him who claims his superiority, and thus practically exemplifies it? And if the universal testimony of conscience accords to man an equal share in the guilt, why cringe in humble submission to the delusions of sentimentalism? No wonder that the sweet-voiced bard of Albion, should forget love, and thunder justice, when he exclaims:

"Cursed be the social wants that sin against the strength of youth!  
Cursed be the social ties that warp us from the living truth!  
Cursed be the sickly forms that err from honest nature's rule!  
Cursed be the gold that gilds the straitened forehead of the fool!"

Neither race nor sex is the standard to determine the sphere of thought and action. Humanity, in its highest interests, and in its noblest ideals, is the touch-stone by which all theories must stand or fall. Judged by this criterion, woman has the same destiny as man: the elevation and amelioration of mankind. To this end, she has a natural right to the free enjoyment and the unfettered development of her faculties and powers; the same individual rights of mind and conscience, heart and soul, which are claimed and exercised by man; for she is amenable to the same laws, responsible to the same Lawgiver, who has established her individual personality.

The recognition of these principles of equality will infuse a spirit of action and usefulness, where inertness and extravagance prevailed. Responsibility will quicken to deeds of duty. Life will be ennobled by high aims and loftier aspirations. Indifference and affectation will yield to frankness and sincerity of soul.

Whatever may have been the views and customs of the past, all are measured by a historic utility; the present is judged by what ought to be—by moral right. What has been, lies buried amid the chaos of centuries; what is and shall be, are the problems of the present and of the future. It has been proved again and again, that woman, when permitted to enjoy the same advantages, share the same responsibilities, has shown herself equal, aye, in many cases superior to man.

Do you ask for devotion? Listen to the simple story, which centu-

ries have reiterated, and which has been stamped with a living impress upon the tablets of history:

"She, while apostles shrank, could danger brave,  
Lest at the cross, and earliest at His grave."

Do you ask for martyrdom? Let the peasant girl of Domremy answer, as with unfaltering step and heavenly resignation, she meets her doom at the stake; and hear the judgment of one slow to concede her equality: "Yes, sister, woman, you can do a greater thing than even Milton or Michael Angelo has done, you can die grandly, and as a goddess would die, were a goddess mortal."

Do you deny statesmanship to woman? Let the sisters of Elizabeth of England, of Isabella of Spain, of Catharine of Russia answer—of Elizabeth Heyrick, who, when Clarkson and Wilberforce, and all the great philanthropic minds of England were at a loss to proceed, in the truthfulness and simplicity of a Quaker woman, wrote out the simple and yet powerful charm: "Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation to the West Indies," which solved the problem and gave freedom to a race."

"Do you inquire for intellect? Let the bright galaxy of literary worth, which illumines the intellectual horizon of the 19th century flash the answer.

But why presume to argue the question of mental equality, when for centuries the halls of learning have been closed to the admission of woman on an equality with man. And yet a brighter day dawns; America leads the van; her Oberlins are not few. England joins hand in hand. All honor to Cambridge, that has recognized the right, and accorded the justice. Henceforth her halls will be arrayed with womanly grace as well as with manly dignity; and England's sons and daughters will meet for once on a level of equality.

Nor will our own University be found last in the race. Built upon a foundation as firm as it is liberal, and extending its advantages to all, regardless of race or sex, the time is nigh when in the independence and integrity of manhood and womanhood, brothers and sisters will mount those classic hills, and drink from the fountains of Divine Wisdom and human knowledge.

The time is not far distant when the powers which God has treasured up and reserved in woman, will be exerted to correct many of the evils that disgrace civilized society, and which now so cruelly react upon her life and position; when the earnestness, the virtue, the piety of woman, will be called upon to aid in cleansing the Augean stables of corruption which infect the nation; when man and woman, occupying their respective, self-determined spheres, will march onward in the cause of progress and humanity.

The day-star of justice appears on the horizon; the fetters of slaves lie broken in the dust; humanity asserts its birth-right; liberty, equality and fraternity are engraven upon the vault of heaven. Soon the meridian glory of truth will illumine the earth; the tribes of men assemble; the shout of victory is heard; the song of triumph ascends; the heavens repeat the strain; and from redeemed humanity, through time and eternity, will echo and re-echo, the grand hallelujah chorus of the Fatherhood of God, and the Universal Brotherhood of Man!

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—From the catalogue of this college just received, we learn that there are now in attendance 456 students. The students are from twenty-one different States and nationalities. Most are from the Southern States, Virginia sending 175. New York, however, furnishes 3, Illinois 3, California 1, and Ohio 1. There are fourteen departments or "schools" in the University.—*Courant*.

## COLLEGE GOVERNMENT.

AN interesting illustration of the progress of education is furnished by the recent change of discipline in Columbia College. Since its incorporation, a hundred and fifteen years ago, it has, in accordance with general usage, regulated the conduct of its students by a body of statutes and by-laws consisting of detailed directions for deportment, and corresponding penalties for their violation. These have doubtless undergone various modifications within the last hundred years; but they are now all suspended, as a matter of trial, and a few general regulations substituted, the effect of which is to leave the student more in his own care. External government by repressive rules has been replaced by self-government. The students are assumed to be men, and gentlemen; they are to be allowed the freedom which pertains to this character, and held also to its responsibilities. The unwritten rules which govern social life are to be applied to that of the college. So long as the students deport themselves with propriety, they will be allowed the benefits of the institution; when they cease to be fit associates of gentlemen, they will be excluded from the place. The requisitions regarding study are only such as are deemed needful to secure due co-operation in college work; if the student qualifies himself for graduation, he will graduate; otherwise not.

The question at issue between the old policy and the new is more than a mere matter of college expediency; it is nothing less than the vital question, What mode of government is most conducive to the formation of an elevated moral character? or, What course is best calculated to produce that habitual self-restraint and rectitude of conduct which are needed as a preparation for the responsibilities of life? The higher actions of men are the offspring of motives, and motives are of different kinds—good and bad, high and low; while character results from the quality of those which become predominate and determining. It is the office of education in its moral aspect to bring the student under the influence of those higher and nobler motives which shall spontaneously issue in right action.

Current school discipline, borrowing its theory from civil government, assumes that the strongest motive by which human beings are influenced is fear, or the dread of punishment. But the contrasted purposes in the two cases are here quite overlooked. In political legislation, the true function of which is negative, that is, the prevention of wrongs, the appeal is very properly made to the motive of fear. Civil government presupposes criminality—indeed, springs out of it—and is legitimately occupied in dealing with the worst classes of society by punitive measures. But the office of the college, on the other hand, is positive and constructive. It has to direct the agencies which control intellectual and moral growth, to develop the class of feelings which lead to right action.

Can education effect this in the best manner by the pains-and-penalties policy which is directed to the emotion of fear? Obviously not. This motive appeals to the most degraded of the race; it is the meanest that can actuate a human being, and just to the degree in which it becomes operative it calls out the lower qualities and results in a debased type of character. It is a policy of coercive checks and restraints, and takes effect only upon those who combine weakness with evil tendencies—who wish to do wrong, but dare not. But the course which may have a salutary influence upon the craven and cowardly is resented and scorned by better natures. The code of rules and inflictions which is thrust into the student's face upon entering college he too often interprets as a snub and a challenge. He finds the authorities joining the police function with the tutorial, and accordingly the more self-reliant and mettlesome



the students—who are always leaders—accept the tempting situation, and enter upon a system of baffling and tormenting the professors. In a faculty of ten or twenty instructors, there are generally one more vain, dogmatic, and irritable than the rest—men who have an unhappy facility of arousing antagonisms—and these become a delicious game. On grounds of dignity, the other officers are compelled to stand by their colleagues, and thus the elements of conflict are ready and abundant. The history of college government under this system has been precisely what it must have been—a history of insubordination, of petty and provoking strifes, often ending in violence, and mitigated or aggravated, as the case may be, by the quality of the students and the character of the governing officials.

The new policy presupposes the existence of higher feelings in the mind of the student, and to these feelings it appeals. It presses the student back upon his sense of right and justice, and upon his manly and honorable impulses; and, in assuming that they exist and are strong, it does not miscalculate. There is no more controlling sentiment in human nature than that of honor. It may take false directions; but it is all-powerful. In its defence, nations will sacrifice all else; to maintain it, individuals will throw away their lives as worthless; even among thieves it is a power. The college authorities who do not recognize this feeling in the minds of students, or who suffer it to be arrayed against them, instead of using it as a potent agency of moral control, have yet to learn the rudiments of their avocation. But appeals to honor will be of little avail, unless inspired by a genuine trust and confidence which ill comports with a system of petty exactions and threatenings.

Another efficient agency which should be turned to valuable account in school management is public opinion among the students. The wise teacher who takes counsel of his opportunities rather than his pride of position, will be cautious how he contravenes the public sentiment of his school. If wrong he will aim to correct it—he will wait to correct it; but, until changed, he will respect and not defy it. Even in society men are tried by their peers for alleged offenses; can there be a doubt that this method would work with far greater advantage among young men at college? In civil life, we hold public opinion to be the fountain of law, and are fast arriving at the conclusion that enactments are practical nullities, unless supported by it; can there be a question that the principle is equally sound in its application to college government? Backed by the public opinion of his school, a teacher is well-nigh omnipotent; but here again the indispensable prerequisite is a faith in the good intentions, if not in the judgment, of the young men. A student will break rules, but he will not incur the condemnation of his fellows. It is one thing for the officials to dismiss him from college for the infraction of the statute—the chances are high that he will leave with the sympathy of his associates, a martyr to arbitrary authority; but it is another and a far different thing for him to be expelled by the verdict of his fellow-students—the disgrace would be intolerable, and would be incurred only by those who well deserved it.

This movement is, therefore, something more than a mere shift of college tactics for the ends of passing convenience; it is in the highest sense itself educational—it is a practical extension of the curriculum to the department of moral culture. The inculcation of virtuous precepts, fervid exhortations to rectitude, denunciations of evil courses, and threats of punishment, supplemented by the reading of a little ethics in the last year of the course, are far from what is required; in fact, all this has been done, if not overdone,

long before in the home and the family. Little is needed in the theory of morality; much in its practice, for it is only to be truly learned by making it the law of action in daily life. The higher faculties of our nature, like all its other faculties, grow into strength and become controlling in conduct only through exercise. It is a narrow notion that the legitimate college work is limited to classroom recitations and the preparation for them, with the accompaniment of enforced decency of behavior. More important in its action upon the student's mind than any formal exercise is the subtle, unconscious influence of the teacher—the pervading feeling—the tone and spirit of the place. In college, even more than in life, it is the contagion of personal influence that touches the deepest springs of action, that inspires the higher feelings and colors the student's life. In entering upon this experiment, therefore, the faculty of a college are but recognizing a higher sphere of educational duty. They are not shirking responsibility, but incurring new and more serious responsibility.

But, besides the personal influence of the instructor, there is an influence of the studies themselves, which must not be overlooked in estimating the governmental agencies of the college. The seriously-occupied students give but little trouble, and the teacher who can inspire an interest in study has in this a potent element of control. It is generally the young men not much engaged with their work whose activities overflow into the channels of mischief. A great deal depends, therefore, in this matter upon the attractiveness of the intellectual pursuits. We might infer that scientific institutions, which deal with modern and practical subjects having a direct and obvious bearing upon life, should have the least difficulty in managing students, and this conclusion, we understand to be confirmed by actual experience. On the other hand, classical institutions, which are mainly occupied with drill in dead languages, the advantage of which is not immediate usefulness, but an alleged, indefinite, and remote mental discipline, cannot fail to take a less powerful hold upon the student's feelings, and they are therefore driven to the adoption of an eternal coercive discipline. The old colleges, therefore, have an intrinsic embarrassment in entering upon this experiment of leaving students to themselves, which will greatly enhance the credit of success, if success be reached.—*Appletons' Journal*.

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IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION, April 30, 1869.

Society met at the usual hour, Pres. Buchwalter in the chair. Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved. After the usual preliminary exercises, the society listened to an essay by Mr. Farnham. Then followed debate on the question: "Resolved, That the best interests of the country demand the adoption of a compulsory system of education." Affirmative, Messrs. Taft, Seamen, Behringer and O'Neill. Negative, Messrs. Ryman, and Rea. The debate was spirited, and one of the best we have ever had. Decided for the negative. The question then being opened to the house, Mr. Mowry occupied the floor for a few minutes by some clear and appropriate remarks. Critics report then followed, after which Association adjourned for one week.

JAMES O'NEILL, Cor. Sec.

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— Not long since the Professors and students in Cascadilla were woken by the delicious music of by no means a small sized horse-fiddle. So much were they delighted in fact that some of the Professors went out to invite the players in to partake of wine, etc., but the players could not be found. Modest young men!

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MAY 8, 1869.

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— ALL persons indebted to the ERA, either as advertisers or subscribers, are earnestly requested to settle at once with Andrus, McChain & Co. Unless the money due us is paid, we cannot continue to publish without very considerable loss to ourselves.

We have lost a large number of subscription dues that we had reasonably counted on, by the students who had flunked out in their examinations and left town without paying us. We have also lost some money, though for the credit of the students here we are glad to say, not very much, by a mean and contemptible refusal on the part of some, to refuse to pay their subscriptions on the ground that they have not received all their papers. These men are principally of the kind who entered here in regular courses, but have found it convenient to change to the "optional" course.

Then, too, some of our advertisers have shown themselves honorable men by refusing to pay for their advertisements, or offering a part only of what they freely and fairly agreed to pay. Some of these men may have the pleasure of seeing their names in print in connection with a statement of this fact. The only thing which has caused us to hesitate in the adoption of this course is the consideration that persons who are mean enough to shirk out of their honest debts, will scarcely be put to the blush by being thus publicly dunned. We trust that in attempting to collect what is still due us, we shall not find many more of this sort.

We beg those who have neglected to settle with us, through mere oversight or thoughtlessness, to respond at once to our necessities, and relieve us from impending pecuniary embarrassment. We have said very little on this subject before, hoping that we might be able to float through the year without complaining of our debtors. We have written now to show those who are willing to pay up how they can help us by fulfilling their part of the contract at once, and also to express as mildly as our feelings will permit the light in which we regard some who are willing and some who are desirous to see us pecuniarily involved.

— THE Faculty have passed a resolution asking Mr. Cornell to allow them to lay out a ball-ground on his land. His answer is expected soon, and it is to be hoped it will be favorable.

— THE Library has at last been put in order by the untiring efforts of Prof. Fiske. This comprises only a small part of the books, as there is no place to accommodate them at present.

— THE Worrell sisters will play two nights in Ithaca, probably week after next.

— THE new dormitory is about two-thirds finished, and is better built than the one now in use.

## THE INDEPENDENTS—WHERE ARE THEY?

"WHAT has become of the Independents?" is the cry that comes to us of late. Is the organization dead, or is it hibernating, as some one suggests?

We will endeavor to give our solution of the question. The Independents came with great flourish of trumpets and clashing of small arms. They chose their ground and fortified it; they issued a proclamation declaring "war to the knife" against Secret Societies, "that greatest bane of college life;" they threw several carefully prepared shots toward the enemy, but these either exploded unnoticed, or elicited a smile from those they intended to hit. They waited impatiently for a return shot, but it never came; they momentarily expected a sally from the enemy, but were disappointed; their spirits fell; their strong men, one by one, went over to the other side, and the cause languished.

The mistake of the organization was in the position it assumed. Its ground was purely negative. Its champions denied that secret societies are what they aim to be, and at the same time admitted ignorance of their aims; their office was to deny and to denounce, and they performed it to the satisfaction of both parties. Opposition stimulates enthusiasm. Oppose a religion, for example, and an army of martyrs rise up to defend it; withdraw opposition and it languishes. So with the organization in question. Had secret societies met them with arguments, hurled upon them a shower of invective and abuse, scores would have flocked to their standard, their triumph would have been complete; but their cry "Hear ye!" call forth no counter-proclamation; their shots passed over unnoticed. Secret society men, strong in what they believed to be right, and relying upon the good sense of their judges, gave them no battle—and thus, without opposition, (upon which alone such an organization can exist,) the organization of Independents quietly ceased to be.

— WITH the opening of spring has commenced the organization of the University Ball club. Last fall, so late was the session of the University begun, that little or nothing was done toward the cultivation of the "National game." But with the return of warmer weather balls innumerable are seen flying across the campus, thrown by anxious applicants for positions on the "first nine." "Scrub nines" are contesting hotly, and "practice" games are instituted daily.

The season opened with a match between a nine from Co. B, and a nine chosen from the University at large, exclusive of Co. B. The game was "run into the dark" on the sixth inning, and being a tie at the end of the fifth inning was decided no game by the umpire according to the rules last year.

A few days after the same nines contested, the nine of Co. B being declared the winners by a score of 39 to 20. Last Wednesday the University club played the Cascadilla club of Ithaca, and were the winners by a score of 42 to 26. To-day the University is to play the Owego club.

The first nine of the University is, as yet, not really organized. Prominent among the candidates stand Lothrop, Dixon, Conklin, Headly, Platt and Scott. There are many in this institution who have been members of prominent clubs before coming here.

With the materials which there seems to be in the University, we ought to have a club that will do us honor.

— PROF. FISKE last Monday delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on German Literature before the Sophomore class.

## CORNELLIAN NOTES.

THE Swedish University of Upsal, founded in 1476, has in attendance this semester 1263 students. Its corps of instructors numbers ninety-four. On the other hand the other University of Sweden, that of Lund, seems to be diminishing in importance. Twenty years ago its undergraduates exceeded six hundred; now it has less than four hundred, who enjoy the instruction of no fewer than sixty professors.—One of the signs of the good time which seems to have come in Austria, is the recent action of the Rector of the great University of Vienna. Some of the students petitioned him to allow the proposed address of congratulation to the Pope by the German Catholic students to be posted upon the University bulletin-board, which is only used for official documents. This would have given the address an official character. The Rector rejected the petition on the ground that the University is a secular and not sectarian institution. Half-a-dozen years ago the same University was under the direct control of the Jesuits. Austria is to have a new University. It is to be situated at Agram, the capital of Croatia, and is to be styled the Academia Francisco-Josepha, in honor of its founder, Francis Joseph, the present Emperor.—In the brief historical sketch of the University of Göttingen that we gave in No. 14 of THE ERA, it was suggested that Prussia might surpass the late Hanoverian governments in its efforts to restore to the University all of its former éclat. The hope has already begun to be realized. We find it announced that the faculty of Göttingen is to be augmented by the following important personages:—Haussen, the celebrated Berlin professor of Statistics and Political Economy; John, from Kiel, as professor of Criminal Law; Wachsmuth, from Marburg, as professor of Philology and History; Droysen, (nephew, we presume, of the celebrated Berlin professor of History,) from Halle; de Lagarde, as professor of Oriental Languages.

—It is rumored that the University is to have shortly a "Big Tom" approaching in size that famous one which marks the passing time over the great portal of Christ Church College at Oxford. The new bell is to weigh between four and five thousand pounds, and to accord with the present chimes. It is to be a present from Mrs. Andrew D. White, and is to have its name, "Magna Maria," boldly emblazoned on its outer surface, in accordance with a long-honored European custom. Its deep diapason will be heard, we presume, before many weeks has elapsed. Another accession to the University treasures, we understand, is to be a rare and extensive herbarium, by means of which we shall all be able to go a-botanizing in the bloomless winter as well as in the flowery summer. We learn, moreover, that Professor Wilson, the distinguished occupant of the agricultural chair at the University of Edinburgh has declared his intention of presenting to Cornell an admirably mounted collection of wools, comprising no less than three hundred varieties. The collection of cereals presented by the British government has been packed and shipped, and its arrival may take place any day.

—THE sum paid to the labor corps during the month of April amounted to more than eleven hundred dollars. As the amount of work performed during the summer vacation will be greatly increased, this is equivalent to some fifteen or eighteen thousand dollars. Has any institution of a similar character ever equalled this? If the resources of the University can continue to afford such an outgo, is not the manual labor scheme a success?

—INDEXES of the lectures and other exercises, of the studies and

of the hours for the present trimester—printed on one sheet—can now be obtained at the various bookstores. They are prepared on the same plan as those published at the commencement of each semester by the great Universities of Continental Europe. They show at a glance exactly what each professor does and what the exercises are during every hour of the day throughout the week. A stranger can learn from them precisely what studies are pursued here at present. If such indexes could be published on the first day of every trimester, students could at once ascertain what classes would be formed, and whether the hours of those which they might wish to attend conflicted with each other.

## "MUCHLY GLEEFUL."

## EDITORS OF CORNELL ERA:

The enterprising *Journal*, so devoted to the interests of the University, has evidently been made the victim of misplaced confidence, for in the last issue a list of names, constituting a full orchestra and glee club, was published. None of these persons, to the best of our knowledge, has the slightest talent for music. We have not the pleasure of knowing many of the "Cornell Glee Club," but those whom we *do* know are considerably surprised that the *Journal* should discover their musical abilities even before they had that pleasure themselves. Imagine a certain Captain of the Cornell Cadets, in all the majesty of six feet three, vigorously pounding a triangle, while the "leader of orchestra," and performer upon the violino primo, looks daggers at him for being out of tune and playing X when it should be Y. There is Mr. Maurice K——, the renowned basso, whose herculean form looms up at least three feet, and whose fighting weight cannot be less than three stone! We can imagine how the deep tones of his melodious voice would thrill to one's very "sole." The "Poet," no doubt, will consult his "mews," and send the result to the critic of "literary merit" at the *Journal* office, to be corrected. As to Mr. Hotchkiss' musical attainments we know that they are most acute, as any one will believe who had the pleasure of listening to his solo performance on the mess-hall "gong," kindly loaned him by Mike for the occasion. We have not space to discuss further the merits of this organization, but must close. The editor of the *Journal* used to think himself a "sharp," but it is very evident from the above facts that he is either a "natural" or a "flat." We advise the "Cornell Glee Club" not to be disheartened by these remarks, but to get the "Equine cromona" and go to work. Perhaps they will serenade the *Journal* man, who is no doubt expecting "a charming one," some "fine summer night." We suggest to "ye local of the *Journal*," that he will do well to look around the corner both ways the next time college news wants "investigating."

## JEWS-HARP.

—PRES. WHITE'S lectures are on that portion of history which is very interesting. His last lecture was on the Thirty Years War. His previous lectures have been on the revival of learning in Europe, the Jesuits, Erasmus, Luther, and other characters pertaining to the Reformation.

—D. J. BRIGHAM, of the Corps, and H. H. Seymour, of '71, have gone to New Haven to represent the Cornell Chapter at the 37th annual Convention of Alpha Delta Phi.

—WE see by Prof. Sprague's last notice, that some of his "spelling-class" have been very unfortunate. As one of the Professors a day or two ago, spelt the word parallel "paralell," we think the students might be allowed a little more range.

— THE match between the University Nine and the Amateurs, of Owego, came off on Saturday afternoon as intended. The University Nine won the game, as will be seen by the score below.

The first of the game was uninteresting, the University Club being at one time thirteen ahead; but toward the close the Amateurs gained so rapidly that it grew intensely exciting. The University Club had completed its eighth inning and were six ahead. It was evident that the ninth inning could not be played before dark. The Amateurs were at the bat, having made five runs and two outs. Two men were on the bases. If they could be brought home the Amateurs had won the day. The batsman put a tremendous fly into the centre field. Every thing depended upon Belden. He caught the ball and won the day.

The fine playing of Conklin, Scott and Sullivan, was especially noticable; the others did not do themselves justice. Sullivan made the longest but ever made on the Forest City grounds.

The Amateurs proved themselves to be good ball-players and thorough gentlemen, and we represent the University Club when we tender them our hearty appreciation of their merits. The decisions of the Umpire, Johnny Smith of the Forest City Club, though sometimes of necessity very close, were always prompt and generally satisfactory. The following is the score:

AMATEURS.			UNIVERSITY.					
	O.	R.		O.	R.			
Caucus, 3d b.,	3	5	Headly, s. s.,	2	6			
Long, s. s.,	2	6	Sullivan, 3d b.,	2	6			
Maxwell, c.,	2	6	Scott, p.,	2	6			
Durphy, c. f.,	2	6	Conklin, c.,	2	5			
Brundt, 1st b.,	2	4	Smith, l. f.,	2	5			
Johnson, 2d b.,	3	4	Belden, c. f.,	4	2			
Hatbaway, r. f.,	4	3	Lothrop, 2d b.,	3	4			
Thompson, p.,	2	4	Dixon, r. f.,	5	3			
Cornell, l. f.,	4	2	Platt, 1st b.,	2	5			
	24	40		24	41			
Innings, 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
AMATEUR — 8	0	1	5	6	11	4	5	—40
UNIVERSITY— 3	15	5	4	7	2	4	1	—41

Home Runs—University 2, Amateurs 0. Flys caught—University 6, Amateur 3. Foul on fly—University 3, Amateur 2. Foul on bound—University 8, Amateur 2. Flys missed—University 5, Amateur 4. Wild throws—University 2, Amateur 3. Time of game—1 hour. Umpire, J. Smith. Scorer for Amateurs, Platt; for University, Richards.

— CASCADILLA Parlor will be the scene of an exposition of the Dio Lewis system of light gymnastics, by Mr. Claggett of New York city, next Wednesday evening at half-past seven.

— WE intended some time ago to call the attention of the students to the removal of S. L. Vosburgh's Jewelry store to No. 36 East State Street, opposite the Tompkins County Bank.

— MATCH game of base ball between the University Base Ball Club, of Cornell University, and Cascadilla Base Ball Club, of Ithaca, (Town Club,) was as follows:

UNIVERSITY.			CASCADILLA.		
	O.	R.		O.	R.
Headley, 1st b.,	1	5	Middleton, c.,	2	3
Sullivan, 3d b.,	4	3	Wick, r. f.,	2	2
Platt, r. f.,	1	5	Manchester, 2d b.,	4	2
Wickham, c. f.,	3	4	Moe, p.,	1	3
Dixon, s. s.,	2	5	Clapp, c. f.,	1	3
Conklin, c.,	1	6	Halsey, 1st b.,	1	4
Lothrop, p.,	2	4	Niles, l. f.,	1	4
Scott, 2d b.,	1	5	Burns, s. s.,	2	3
Smith, l. f.,	0	5	Downey, 3d b.,	1	2
	15	43		15	26

Fly caught—University 4, Cascadilla 2. Foul on Fly—University 3, Cascadilla 3. Foul on bound—University 2, Cascadilla 2. Game was called after the fifth innings. Time of game—3 hours. Umpire, Thad. Fisher. Scorers, Messrs. Brower and Richards.

— PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH has returned. We are informed that he is to give private lectures to a few who are particularly interested in English History.

— MR. G. W. FARNHAM, of the Sophomore Class, is now busily engaged on a Directory of Ithaca. We wish him success. Mr. Farnham has had considerable experience in this business.

— A SECOND edition of the University Catalogue is soon to be issued under the special direction of Professor Fiske. Undoubtedly under such management the coming Catalogue will be a great improvement on the former. Certainly it is to be hoped that it will be. The first edition consisted of 5000 copies.

— ON the first of May the stoves were ordered taken out of the rooms. But as the first of May did not bring warm weather, many of them have been put back.

— THE excavation for Mr. Cornell's house is nearly completed.

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VOL. 1.—No. 21.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MAY 15, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS

## ON ACADEMIC STUDY AND ITS MISSION.

*A Discourse pronounced by Kuno Fischer, on the occasion of his induction into the Prorectorate of the University of Heidelberg, August 1, 1868.*

[THIS recent inaugural of Kuno Fischer having attracted considerable attention in Germany, I have thought that a translation of it might prove acceptable to the readers of the ERA. It will perhaps give them a clearer insight into the character of German University life, as viewed from above, its true object, its method of operation, and its results, than any they would be likely to obtain elsewhere. Professor Fischer, I may add by way of explanation, is one of the leaders of philosophic thought and study in Germany, and his work on the History of Modern Philosophy has gained for him a world-wide reputation. I have abridged the discourse, by omitting some prefatory remarks. J. M. H.]

Inasmuch, however, as the announcement of prizes is hereafter to follow upon the second prorectoral discourse of the year, this latter has acquired a new character, and must, especially the first time that it performs this new duty, give prominence to this modified character. It has the twofold function of being at once a prorectoral discourse and a prologue to the announcement of prizes, and I find, in this second function, a theme indicated that can well be made the subject of a prorectoral discourse. For, since academic exercises, among which prize exercises too have their place, all subordinate themselves to our conception of academic study, it does not seem inappropriate, in view of my twofold task, that I should, within the limits that I must observe, speak to you about the proper conception of study.

This theme concerns you, gentlemen of our university, and the objects of your academic life. If the prorector is to speak and act at all in the name of the university, why should he not, the first time that he has to discourse in his office, speak directly of you and to you, you who are the real mission of the university, the most closely related and the most vital object of the entire body of academic instructors? The more so since the present occasion requires that to you, whose development constitutes the task of the university, I have, in its name, tasks also to announce. The tasks that the faculties, in order, impose upon you are addressed to you all according to the difference in your respective departments of science; the performances that we wish to receive are to afford us an evidence of the degree of development of the scientific spirit, the untiring industry, the acquirements in scientific culture and ability, that dwell among you and in you. Although there can be only a few here and there who comprehend this task and perform it, and, if fortunate, acquire distinction from the university, still we greet these performances as harvests grown upon the tilled ground of our academic youth.

The prize-tasks that we give are, and are intended to be, models of academic tasks generally; accordingly, I shall direct my theme more particularly to this point:

*What significance, generally, has the assignment of such prize-tasks for academic life?*

The mere fact that the university, as such, assigns public tasks to you from time to time, and expects you to solve them, is, in the

midst of the freedom of teaching and learning which constitutes the form and essence of our common academic life, and by virtue of which you are not scholars but hearers—is a sign that some reciprocal action must take place between us. The individual academic instructor can institute such reciprocal intercourse with his hearers, partly by personal contact, partly by examinatory reviews, and *seminaria*.\* For the university, in its totality, there is, so far as I can see, no other practical way of receiving from you counter efforts that shall be the fruit of academic studies than by imposing tasks upon you, through the respective faculties, by judging of the performance of them, and, when they deserve it, by publicly crowning them.

This kind of reciprocal activity that manifests itself in prize-tasks and prize performances, in a model as it were, is, at bottom, nothing more than the public expression of the silent reciprocal activity that is renewed between us with each successive lecture, and that constitutes the true substance of that academic freedom of teaching and learning by which we both live, you as well as we. For, a life that should exclude this kind of reciprocal activity may be anything else; an *academic* life it is not.

It would not be well, gentlemen, to have our lecture rooms empty space, or mere echo sending back only our own voice; for then that community of spirit would be wanting that I have just designated to be the substance of academic life; nor again would it be well should the university give its students tasks and, after the lapse of so much time, receive from them, in return, nothing but the empty echo of its tasks, for then the public expression of the reflex action from you to us would be wanting, and people would be tempted to infer from this deficiency a graver internal defect.

The reflex spiritual activity between teacher and taught is one thing at school, another thing at the university; and it seems to me that precisely this difference becomes evident from the manner in which the university imposes its tasks.

In the matriculation papers that attest your academic citizenship you receive, upon entering the university, a deed of manumission that pronounces you free from forced study (*Schulzwang*). This compulsory schooling, so necessary and so beneficial in the first stage of development of the learner's spirit, was, moreover, forced labor in two respects: it does not rest with the school-boy *whether* he will work or not; it does not even rest with him *what* he will work at, and *how*. The first condition—that he shall at all events work—is looked after by school discipline; the second—what he shall work at, and how—is looked after by school instruction. The scholar is guided and checked by this leading string; to speak figuratively, he swims with a rope in the teacher's hand.

This rope lets go the scholar as soon as the school declares that he is ripe for academic study, that he has learned enough and is mentally far enough advanced to study: that is the presupposition on which we receive you. You have stepped forth from the hedged-

\* *Seminaria*, the technical university term for practical exercises in the respective departments.—Tr.

in province of the school sciences and have come to a place where the realm of science expands before your eyes as a real *universitas*, as the open sea in which, of your own accord, with your own strength, and at your own peril, you are to swim towards a goal of your own selection.

The task of academic instruction is performed when the students, under the influence and guidance of academic lectures, have been conducted so far in the special domain and element of some one science and are so familiar with it that they commence to think in the spirit and the direction of that science. Here is the goal of academic learning, here the commencement of independent scientific work, the beginning of the task of the students themselves, free from the mere reception and comprehension of academic lectures.

Whether this goal has been reached or not, on this point there is a surer, much surer sign than any examination from without. Academic learning commences to bear fruit when it awakens in the learner the impulse to make trial of himself in the province of his science, and to participate, of his own accord and with his own strength, in the solution of its questions and problems. Why, is not science itself a thing of life, that, like all things animated, strives to propagate itself after its kind? There is, as Plato has beautifully and profoundly observed, a procreative impulse in science; there is a scientific puberty, the period for which, in the normal condition of affairs, coincides with the bloom of life, and therefore enters right properly into the core of academic years. What, in truth, would be the significance of the word "academic youth," should this condition be wanting, which alone completes our conception of academic youth; I mean this impulse towards scientific production that is necessarily awakened by love for science and by its study, this germination of scientific energy?

For the purpose of arousing this impulse in students, and enabling it to develop itself unimpeded and unrepressed, our universities have made various arrangements of an external or an internal nature, and the element in which this development can proceed unchecked we call *academic freedom*.

To my mind, the question: "What is academic freedom?" is identical with the question, "What are the conditions under which, in a normal state, it is possible to ripen in science under which youth can begin to become scientific men, under which, if the expression is admissible, puberty in science develops itself.

To be able to ripen in science is, so far as the academic freedom of students is concerned, the essence, the sole object of that freedom. Whatever is opposed to this object is, so far as academic freedom extends, deleterious; whatever has no connection with it is void; whatever is subservient to it, even though it be but an indirect and remote means, is justifiable. Among such means I reckon also that degree of outward freedom and unconstraint without which an inner emancipation and maturity of scientific capabilities cannot or probably will not take place; that students should also be left to themselves in the choice of their social relations, their diversions and pleasures, and limited only by such restraints as every one is subject to for the sake of freedom, namely, public decorum and order.

From this conception of academic freedom, just sketched, I could deduce its entire theory, and lay down its boundaries with exactness. To be able to ripen in science, that is the vital substance for which academic freedom is the native element. Whatever position we may hold towards freedom in the ethical sense of the term, I mean the freedom of will strictly so called,—whether maintaining or denying it, whether deterministic or indeterministic—still we

shall all agree on this point, that where the unfolding of native powers, the employment and development of spiritual faculties, this freedom of *being able*, is concerned; that the whole freedom consists in the life element not been stunted and checked in us, this development not being hindered and disturbed from without. Thus we say that the bird in the air is free, in the cage, not free, Thus Goethe makes his Tasso say:

"Frei will ich sein im Denken und im Dichten,  
Im Handeln schränkt genug die Welt mich ein."\*

Academic freedom, too, is a freedom of being able. To be able to ripen in science is everything. There are, doubtless, a number of outward interruptions from which this ability suffers, amidst which this development cannot or probably will not proceed successfully. So far as these interruptions extend and suffer themselves to be removed by well selected arrangements, so far extends the emancipation of academic life—so far reach the boundaries of academic freedom, no farther!

(To be Continued.)

MEASUREMENTS AND ESTIMATES OF OUR  
FALLS AND GLENS.

PROF. F. W. CLARKE, of the University, has furnished us the following valuable schedule of measurements and estimates, made by himself in our beautiful glens. It is valuable, as nothing so full and accurate has before been published, and should be preserved for reference. Prof. Clarke, during his brief residence in Ithaca, has made himself remarkably familiar with the details of our superb natural scenery, and we believe he intends to bring them to the notice of the public abroad by some newspaper or magazine articles. He will continue his measurements until his table has become satisfactorily complete, and we hope soon to be able to publish the remainder.

PROF. CLARKE'S SCHEDULE.

These measurements were all made with an ordinary line and plummet, and do not claim great accuracy, but merely profess to be close approximations to the truth. The estimates accompanying the measurements are all based upon comparisons with the latter, or upon partial measurements. Unless stated otherwise, the numbers represent measurements.

FALL CREEK.

	FEET.
Cliff directly over High Fall, south bank,	75
just below Fourth " perpendicular portion,	80
below Triphammer Fall, south bank.	100
Greatest depth of the Cut at the entrance of the Tunnel,	40
High Cliff below Second Fall, north bank,	120
High Fall, estimated by comparison with the cliff above it,	150
Perpendicular portion of the great Amphitheatre below High Fall,	50
Height of Triphammer Fall, estimated from partial measurements,	40

CASCADILLA CREEK.

Amphitheatre at Cascadilla Mills, south Bank.	
Height of lower extremity,	50
upper	70
Williams' Dam,	60
Cliff at entrance of ravine above Williams' Dam, north bank,	60
Giant's staircase—first leap above the ladder at Cascadilla Place,	25

\* Free will I be in thought and verse,  
My deed the world hems in enough.



second leap above the ladder at Cascadilla Place,  
 all under Cascadilla Bridge,  
 depth from Cascadilla Bridge to foot of fall below,  
 SIX MILE CREEK.

Well's Falls—Upper leap,  
 " " Lower "  
 cliff below Well's Falls, north bank, estimate from partial measurement,  
 LICK BROOK.

first Fall,  
 second Fall,  
 high Fall,  
 perpendicular cliff at Amphitheatre below Dark Cascade.  
 estimated total depth of Amphitheatre below Dark Cascade,  
 height of projecting rock at entrance to Upper Amphitheatre,  
 estimated total depth of Upper Amphitheatre from partial measurement,  
 BURDICK'S GLEN.

high Fall,  
 estimated greatest depth of Amphitheatre  
 MCKINNEY'S FALLS.

first, on South stream—First Fall  
 first, on South stream—Second Fall  
 first, on South stream—High Fall, measured on slope.  
 first, on South stream—High Fall, estimated perpendicular fall,  
 second, on North stream—High Fall, measured on slope,  
 second, on North stream—High Fall, estimated perpendicular fall,  
 COLLEGES OF NEW YORK STATE.—The following table that has

been prepared for our columns, will be of interest to many as showing the comparative age of the prominent institutions of learning in our native State:

College of the City of New York, founded March 30, 1866.  
 Columbia College, October 31, 1754.  
 Cornell University, Ithaca, April 14, 1865.  
 Genesee College, Lima, February 27, 1849.  
 Hamilton College, Clinton, May 26, 1812.  
 Hobart College, Geneva, April 5, 1824.  
 Madison University, Hamilton, March 26, 1846.  
 St. John's College, Fordham, April 10, 1840.  
 Union College, Schenectady, February 25, 1705.  
 University of the City of New York, April 18, 1831.  
 University of Rochester, Rochester, Monroe Co., May 8, 1846.  
 Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, January 11, 1861.

—*Campus.*

—HERE is the wail of "Jim's Lost Love:"

I met her by the seller dore—  
 The look she give was cold and sturn;  
 Her eyes looked pitchforks into mine—  
 And mine looked pison into hern.  
 For we had loved in dase gone by;  
 Her daddy said that I might take her;  
 But, alas! for my dreme of wedded blis,  
 She got up and got with a Dutch shoemaker.  
 No more girls for me if I know it—  
 No more frauds me luv to dim;  
 In the words of the poet, "Not for Joseph,"  
 And he *might* have added, "Not for Jim!"

30 — ONE of the noticeable things in this University is the friendly  
 45 feeling that exists between the students and young men of Ithaca.  
 85 This is far different from what was expected. Long before the  
 University opened, strange reports had been circulated about the  
 19 fearful fights and brawls that had taken place between the students  
 20 and "townies" at other institutions. From these reports the people  
 of Ithaca were led to expect similar scenes here, but have been  
 so far agreeably disappointed. The University has been open for  
 nearly a year, and yet there have taken place no fights or general  
 rows between the students and town boys, nor any indications of  
 these things. To be sure during the first trimester there was such  
 a strong belief both on the part of the students and town boys,  
 140 that trouble must necessarily come, that reports were actually circulated  
 80 abroad that there had been some general fights. But these  
 160 were wholly unfounded. The town boys looked for insult and  
 35 abuse from the students, and prepared for "a time." The students  
 on the other hand did one of the necessarily foolish things by  
 160 arming themselves with huge clubs called canes. But these soon  
 all passed away. It was soon discovered that the students intended  
 no harm to the town boys, and the town boys no harm to the students.  
 150 Hard feelings, if there were any, existed only in the imagination.  
 190 The utensils of war were soon laid aside, as the "mementos of their first college folly;" and everything is now going along  
 in a smooth and amicable manner. It is to be hoped that this  
 friendly feeling may always exist.

— We clip the following preface to Dr. G. W. Hoysradts, valuable work on dental Hygiene, just issued for gratuitous distribution. The work is concisely and neatly written, and contains a great deal of very valuable information in regard to the care and preservation of the teeth.

"Doubtless there is scarcely any subject, so lightly appreciated and so generally neglected, as a study and proper care and means of preserving the teeth. The average standard of durability, regularity, and health of the teeth, is from generation to generation, constantly declining; the chief cause of which appears to be from a want of proper knowledge of the organic laws and inherent conditions upon which permanence or decay in a great measure depend. The design of these few pages is, therefore, to diffuse in as clear and concise a form as possible, information (which is the result of many years experience, observation and study on the part of the author), in regard to some of the more important rules, which should be observed by all, concerning the management and preservation of the teeth. Cherishing the hope that this little may be the means of disseminating useful knowledge on this subject, and thereby beneficial to the public, it is most respectfully submitted to your kind attention."

— THE State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Orono, Me., received an appropriation from the state of \$20,000, on condition that the town should grant certain lands to the college. The town is unwilling so to do.

— THERE is not much doubt that the article in *Putnam* for May, on "Thomas Carlyle as a Practical Guide," was written by Professor Goldwin Smith.

— T. A. HAMILTON, of the Senior class, who has been sick for some time, is now rapidly improving.

— THERE are twelve colleges and universities in this State. The oldest is Columbia College; the youngest is Cornell University.

— FRED. LAMEREAUX's dancing school closed last (Friday) evening with a pleasant party at Cascadilla.

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MAY 15, 1869.

EDITORS:  
S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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## BASE BALL.

AT the last meeting of the University B. B. Club, it was decided to apply to the Faculty for assistance in starting the club. The appeal met with a ready and generous reception. The Professors seem glad to recognize any such movement among the students, and are willing to do all they can to help the good work along. There are now two difficulties here. The first, and most pressing, is the want of a suitable ground on which to practice. Owing to the unfortunate location of the University, a good level place of sufficient size, cannot be obtained without much time and labor. The University needs all the money she has at present, the club is just formed, and the probable result will be, that for some time at least, no provision will be made for the National Game. The Faculty passed a resolution asking Mr. Cornell to allow them to prepare a place on his premises as being the best location they could find, but as yet he has given no answer. In the second place is there *material* for a good nine here? The opinion of those best qualified to judge, is, that there is the foundation for a good nine but that it will take much careful preparation. In the games already played, there has been good play by individual members. This has, however, been weakened by a want of unity, a want of that thorough drill which makes good playing effective. The players have yet to learn that without system they cannot hope to compete with good clubs. But how can this system be obtained? It certainly cannot be gained by having every man a captain. It will not do for each player to make as much noise as possible. Only can this very desirable result be produced by all having implicit confidence in the captain, and by rendering quick obedience to his orders. Then again, there is that worst of faults a lack of confidence. This may arise from lack of practice, or some other cause, but every exertion should be made to remove this obstacle before engaging any strong club. It is natural for a new and untried body of players to feel some little anxiety in their first game, but when the feeling causes bad play, some means of checking it must be resorted to. All men will fail to do themselves justice sometimes, but if this occurs often the man showing such want of spirit is not fit to play on the first nine of any club. If a man be a really good player, practice will usually overcome any such fear, therefore, practice often, and when the uniforms are donned let each one determine not to disgrace himself or his uniform—to play well on a winning game and even better on a losing one.

—THE Chi Psi's have come out with a spring style of badges.

## BOATING.

THE second meeting of the University Boat Club was held last Wednesday, Mr. Andrews in the chair. Several new members signed the constitution, making the number sixteen in all. A motion was made to raise the initiation fee from \$5 to \$10, and to limit the number of members. This occasioned quite an animated debate. Nearly all present were in favor of increasing the initiation fee, but only a few seemed to advocate a limited number of members. Most of those present seemed to think that while this is the only boat club in the University, admission should be open to all. If other clubs should be formed, some would probably leave this and join them, but in the present state of the enterprise, nothing could be definitely settled.

It is very generally rumored that the members of the Faculty, and even some outsiders, intend to subscribe liberally towards purchasing boats, but nothing is as yet certain.

The material for a good crew is here and everything looks as if Cornell would soon take her proper place in American College Sports.

—No institution of any kind, ever was commenced or carried on but that it had to go through the very disagreeable stage of being found fault with or carpt at. This seems absolutely necessary to its existence. There were some who were so "snivelling" and ill-bred, as to find fault with this University. But their conduct and the acknowledged standing of this institution has since rendered them contemptible. But this fault-finding stage is peculiarly observable in the history of the Cascadilla boarding-house. At the opening of the University, over three hundred students flocked hither to board. In a short time commenced the fault-finding. Nothing was talked about but the Cascadilla fare, none were abused more than its managers. This fever raged with violence during the whole of the first trimester. The ERA also took the contagion and had its share to say about the matter. But now all is quiet. The ever active mind has tired of the subject, and has found something else to think about. Whether the Cascadilla has improved or not, we do not pretend to say. It is very certain, we do not hear any more loud fault-finding. Like the old woman the boarders have come to the conclusion that, "'Tis as it 'tis, and can't be any 'tiser!"

—OVER half of the students are now boarding in the village. In passing from the village to the University and back, they go through the cemetery, simply because that is the most convenient way. Some have expressed a fear, that when the spring came, when the flowers began to bloom and the grass to grow, the students would not regard the cemetery as the private property of others, would not hold private lots sacred. This fear, however natural it may seem, is nevertheless unfounded. Already some adoring mothers or kind sisters have placed beautiful boquets on the graves of departed friends. Nearly two hundred students pass by these graves twice a day, and yet these boquets have remained there, admired, unhandled and untouched, until they were removed by the hands that put them there, only to be replaced by fresh flowers. Those who have any fears about this matter may as well at once dispel them.

—S. H. ADAMS, valedictorian of the class of '65 of Hamilton College, visited the University last week. Mr. Adams is now temporarily filling the pulpit in the Baptist church of Ithaca.

—THE "OLD PIRATE" is about to leave us; for by that sobriquet we have known our faithful printer, WM. L. ROSE. These are the last lines he will ever set for us—this the last ERA that will ever come from his master hand. To know this is to shed tears. Indeed, we were about to weep, but he forbade us asking, "Do you write my obituary?" Mr. ROSE has been in the employ of Andrews, McChain & Co., for over twenty years, and so faithful has he been, so constant and untiring have been his labors, so closely has he kept the office, that it has become a popular belief that he never left it, but was indeed a part of it. Certain it is, that never have we come to the office and found him absent, whether the time be sunrise or midnight. Of great experience as a printer, careful, earnest, energetic and skillful, he has no superior; as a man we have ever found him the soul of honesty—the truest of friends. In losing him, his employers lose a prize which they will look far to replace. He goes to assume the charge of an office in Syracuse, a half interest in which he has purchased. Our best wishes go with him. May he be as successful in the future as he has been deserving in the past.

—EVERYTHING pertaining to this University is now moving on regularly and uniformly. There is none of that "mixedness" which was so inevitably the case during the first two terms. Studies have been laid down by the Faculty for the various courses, and these are uniformly and rigidly adhered to. A classical, combined or scientific student cannot take any study in lieu of one laid down in his course, unless by special request of the Faculty, and then he does so at the sacrifice of becoming an optional student and losing his degree. The fact of the business is this, a student who graduates at Cornell, has got to attain a certain proficiency in every one of the studies laid down in his course. There is no equivocation, no chance of escaping a single duty.

—PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH delivers a free lecture next Wednesday evening, in Library Hall, on the relations between America and England. The mere announcement is enough to bring out a very large audience, particularly so, when the Professor lectures on a subject which is just now of vital importance to our nation, and concerning which he is as well able to judge as any person in this country. No doubt Professor Smith will give us a fair discussion of the "Alabama claims" which have been so troublesome to all the diplomats of both countries. The students and citizens of Ithaca may well congratulate themselves that they have the privilege of listening to such a lecturer, on such a subject.

—THE exposition of Dio Lewis' system of gymnastics, which was announced for last Wednesday in the last number of the ERA, was unavoidably deferred. It will take place in Library Hall next Tuesday evening, May 18th, at 8 p. m., and not in Cascadilla Parlor as was originally intended and stated. All who feel an interest in physical culture are cordially invited to attend. Tickets, 25 cents, for sale at the door. Students may obtain tickets free of charge at the Commandant's Office, Cascadilla Place, at office hours on Monday and Tuesday, from two to three o'clock, p. m. The students are desired to attend this exhibition of gymnastics, as it is given with a view to introducing the system into the University.

—THE Faculty have subscribed liberally towards furnishing a uniform for the ball-players. Goldwin Smith and President White headed the list with twenty dollars each. They also subscribed very liberally towards the organization of a boat club.

—THE labor corps are still busily engaged in leveling and beautifying the University grounds.

—PROF. EVANS intends to commence next week a short course of lectures on a new method of solving cubic equation. The course is to consist of about six lectures, to be given at the third hour on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week. This new method, furnished by the Professor, is very much shorter and simpler than Horner's or Newton's. These lectures are open to all the students, and are to be regarded as extra work.

—OUR thanks are due to Miss Ackley, who keeps the popular news-room, near the Post office, for the photographs of the Faculty. The large stock of papers and periodicals kept on hand, together with the courteous attention a caller receives, combine in making this the most frequented place of the kind in the village. Call and see for yourselves.

—THE "Creepers" of Groton declined to accept a challenge to play to-day on our grounds, as is the custom. They signified their willingness to play us, on their own grounds, next Saturday. What may be the result of this communication cannot be told, but there will probably be no game with the "Creepers" of Groton.

—THIS Saturday afternoon, a large number of sail boats can be seen carrying jolly students over the placid waters of Cayuga. Students may well be thankful that the Cornell University is situated near a sheet of water well suited to rowing, bathing and sailing.

—STEPS should be taken to place a shed over the little spring which supplies the University with water. It dried up last summer, and there is every reason to suppose that it will do likewise soon, if not protected from the sun.

—GOLDWIN SMITH went out one day last week, to witness a practice game of the University nine. He gave the boys some interesting accounts of the English games.

—THE labor corps is clearing away the loose stone around the University building, but make poor work of it, as they leave all the small sharp stones still in the ground.

—FRIDAY morning of last week a very neat and well-dressed gentleman was seen walking around the University. Everybody was inquiring who the stranger was; none seemed to know. Finally through the kindness of Mr. O'Neill, our local editor was informed that the stranger was none other than Andrew Pelech's brother, who had come to this country on a visit. Further particulars we were unable to obtain.

—SOME one sends us a copy of "Woman as God made her," by Rev. J. D. FULTON; price 50 cents. We received the original article some nine years ago, at the hands of another Rev., but it cost us more than fifty cents, and was cheap enough at the price we paid. —*Ithaca Dem.*

—OUR American Eagle is attracting considerable attention. His birdship looks very sad and pensive. Probably he does not like his close confinement. Nevertheless he manages to devour no small portion of raw beef and fish every day.

—SPRING work on the farm under the direction of the Professor of Agriculture, is progressing in a very scientific way.

—THE last issue of the *Ithacan* contains a long and interesting account of excursions to Lick Brook, and other places of note near Ithaca.

—J. T. MORRISON has gone in his new store, with a large stock of Spring goods.

—QUITE a number have readily responded to our call for money. Will not more follow suit, and place us where we may feel "financially easy."

— PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH lectures to those students who are particularly interested in English history on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at Cascadilla Place, 9 1-4 a. m.

— A PORTION of Prof. Ch. Fred. Hartt's geology class recently went with the Professor on a geologizing excursion to Scranton.

— THE Seniors were examined last Thursday in Guyot's "Earth and Man."

— PRES. WHITE has been absent nearly all this week on business pertaining to the University.

— THERE is a fearful report circulating now-a-days, that Major Whittlessey intends to compel all the students to drill next week. Those who board in town cannot be excused.

— HON. EZRA CORNELL has purchased the Albany Agricultural Works of Messrs. Horace L. Emery & Son., and also the Albany Cotton Gin Co., and Star Agricultural Works, with the view of uniting the two establishments.

— THE officers of the Maine Agricultural College met at Concord on Monday, and elected as president Rev. Asa D. Smith, of Hanover. Frederick Smythe, of Manchester, was chosen treasurer, and John D. Lyman, of Farmington, secretary.

— AN Iowa merchant has offered the graduates of a girls' school each a calico dress on condition that it shall be worn on Commencement day.

— JEROME B. STILLSON, of the New York *World* visited the University last week.

— WHITE & BURDICK's new soda fountain is the finest in the place. The soda is equally good as we can personally testify.

— PROF. ZACHOS will meet his class in elocution, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 p. m., in the chapel of the University.

— URI CLARK has been enlarging and refitting his jewelry store.

— Two new students by the name of N. & E. Backhouse, have just arrived from England, and entered the classical course. We cordially welcome them among our number.

— THE weather of late has been quite warm, but not in our estimation warm enough to go in swimming. However some students differ from us on that point, since every sunny afternoon the beautiful waters of Cascadilla have been "ploughed and splashed" by many skillful swimmers.

— WHAT nose is more brilliant than a toper's nose? Why volcano(s), to be sure. Pat says that the chief glow of each comes from the "crater."

— MUSIC in the sole—a clog dance.

— THE leading article in Putnam for May, entitled "Thomas Carlyle as a Practical Guide," is now credited to Prof. Goldwin Smith. The *Nation* commended it, and supposed the author to be Justin McCarthy, which drew from this gentleman a note acknowledging the compliment but correcting the mistake.

— HORSEBACK riding is now quite a rage among the students. Companies of them can be seen every pleasant Saturday riding through the streets of Ithaca and along the neighboring roads.

— THE students of Lawrence University, Wisconsin, are giving theatrical exhibitions in aid of the Episcopal Church at Appleton.

— GEO. W. CURTIS is expected here on the 19th.

## ADVICE TO PATIENTS!

By DR. G. W. HOYSRADT, Dentist Ithaca, N. Y.

You should have your Teeth examined by a skillful Dentist every three or six months. The Teeth should be brushed every night and morning, and if possible after each meal. Children should be early disciplined in the care of the Teeth. As soon as Decay of the First Teeth commences, they should be filled so as to prevent Toothache, and prevent irregularity of the Permanent Teeth. The Double Teeth, which appear at the age of six years, are very liable to Decay, and are never replaced after extraction. It is well to use Floss Silk or the Quill Tooth-pick for the purpose of removing the particles of food which collect in the interstices of the Teeth. The Best Dentrifrice is DR. HOYSRADT'S "ODONTIKOA," as it alleviates soreness and tenderness of the Gums, Purifies the Breath, and Preserves the Teeth. For Full Directions as to the Care and Preservation of the Teeth, see DR. HOYSRADT'S "DENTAL HYGIENE," which may be had gratis on application.

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Faculty, and Friends of Cornell University.

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I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and its all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go, who communicate pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the blimp elements.

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VOL. I.—No. 22.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MAY 22, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

## ON ACADEMIC STUDY AND ITS MISSION.

*A Discourse pronounced by Kuno Fischer, on the occasion of his induction into the Prorectorate of the University of Heidelberg, August 1, 1868.*

(Continued from No. 21.)

ADMITTING, then, that the universities generally, the German universities certainly more than all others, have made their arrangements with a view, on the one hand, to offering bountifully this life-element (freedom of study,) in which students may be able to ripen in science, and with a view, on the other hand, to carefully removing, as far as possible, all disturbing, repressive elements—admitting, in the next place, that the States, also, that found and regulate universities, do not abridge this academic freedom, but rather seek to cultivate and maintain it: the matter being secured on these two sides, there is, then, but one remaining possible cause of disturbance, which the students themselves bring about, which proceeds from the students themselves and which, because it springs from their own freedom and independent will, for that reason can be least of all prevented by outward means, yet which, on that account, is the worst and most injurious of all interruptions; I mean the case in which students, because they would rather do something else at the university than grow in science, rob themselves of the true substance of academic freedom, the precious fruit of academic years.

When Fichte, the first elected rector of the University of Berlin, had to deliver a speech on the occasion of his entering on his rectorate, he selected for the theme of his discourse this point: "The sole possible interruption of academic freedom." He meant that interruption which students bring upon themselves, after State and university have done their duty. Although the evil to which Fichte alluded may have been, at that time, upwards of half a century ago, greater than it is to-day, still his words are, this day, just as true and worthy of consideration, and will remain so for all time.

"When," says Fichte, "those who are wholly incapable, by personal experience, of forming any conception of what it is to study, see universities, and observe the various peculiarities of the same, they cannot, by reason of their utter inability to imagine these institutions as means for an end completely hidden from them, form any other idea of universities than as constituting a special student-order, which, somewhat like the nobility, or the burghers, or the peasantry, must also be in the world, if only to be, and to complete the number of orders, and which, once in being, possesses such and such immunities and privileges of right and by the grace of God. The real center and seat of this error is patent. Study is a vocation; the university, with all its apparatus, exists only for the securing of the exercise of this vocation, and he only is a student who studies. These others, however, can only look at the matter in this way, that there is a special class of men, who are students no matter whether they study or do not study, or what they do, and that this student-order possesses certain privileges determined by its mere existence and insensable therefrom. An emancipated

privileged order, we hear them say. Where are the limits of this emancipation? It has its foundation, and so also its measuring scale, in the true view to be taken of the university. Study, the sole and exclusive vocation of life, is not to be disturbed: so far, consequently, extends the possibility of disturbance; so far, no further extends the emancipation." These are Fichte's words.

To sum up all in one word: *Study is no order, it is a vocation!* Academic freedom is the condition and the element for the accomplishment of this vocation. In this accomplishment lies the centre of gravity of academic life. If this vocation is not fulfilled—it can only be fulfilled when we love it—academic freedom loses its entire support, and, to be brief, is most sorely wounded by *non-study*.

What else can be expected, than that those who cause this injury should also be the ones to be most affected by it? When I consider what academic years are, and what a problem of life, unique of its kind, they contain, I cannot do otherwise than proclaim this brief term happy above all other periods of human life; a vocation that is not imposed by any compulsion from without, that we can really have only on condition of our loving it; and, as the object of this vocation, a matter that belongs to the best and the noblest in the broad realm of humanity.—*science*, knowledge, which more than all other worldly possessions, makes mighty the human spirit; and to be able to give one's self up wholly and undisturbed to such a vocation, such a devotion, entire years of one's life: and, besides, the incipient acme of life, the flower of early manhood in all its freshness of unexhausted, and let us hope, untainted power, full of the future and therefore rich in hope! Were there no other moment of his life that he might wish to live over again, who would not, even at the distant recollection of those days ever to be envied, involuntarily feel these words of Goethe's:

"So gieb mir auch die Zeiten wieder,  
Da ich noch selbst im Werden war!"

How is it possible for a man to have such a possession and yet fail to recognize it, fail so utterly that he himself disturbs and destroys the few precious, academic years, throws them aside, and tramples them under foot, as though they were not one of the noblest of possessions, but only miserable dust! When I depict to myself a manhood with its youthful reminiscences, then, along with much that every one could certainly wish obliterated from his life, there presents itself to me, as one of the most desolate and disheartening of remembrances, the retrospective glance at a wasted university course.

We can, says Aristotle, be bad in many ways, and good in only one. So there are various ways in which the true aim of academic life may be missed. To study, i. e., to learn scientifically, and thereby to be impelled to participate productively in solving the problems of a science, i. e., to work scientifically; such is the aim. There is only the one, however diversified the forms it may assume according to the measure and nature of the various sciences. To advance through scientific study to scientific problems; that is the only true way. And, as Spinoza has said that truth illuminates both itself and its opposite, so here too it is self-evident what the ways

ire in which, as far as academic life is concerned, the aim is missed. As far as I can see, there are principally three false courses to be feared, which I shall briefly characterize.

We frustrate the object of academic life most readily and most thoroughly by taking no interest whatever in learning or in the problems of science, and so studying but little or not at all, coming still less in contact with scientific questions, but passing the academic years in one amusement after another. That is to waste them in the way of idleness and mental sloth, so contrary not only to the academic character of youth but also to youth itself, as such, its position in life, its whole nature. Is not youth, to speak once more in the words of Fichte, the age of unfolding power, of vital impulses, designed to expand into new creations? Is not its character really that of restless, uninterrupted activity? To behold it sluggish is to see winter in the middle of spring, to see the scarcely budding plant stiffen and wither away.

A second serious mistake, and one that may readily be as unfruitful in its results as the first, consists in reversing the proper course, making the end of academic study its beginning, and so, without having learned and studied, being eager to solve problems, right important and comprehensive ones, perhaps, when we are not even in a condition to select them properly; for that demands, of itself, scientific insight as the fruit of study. From this source arise so many unfruitful and abortive projects, so many idle and vain attempts, over which time is wasted and certainly spoiled. That is the way of self-deception through vain self-overrating, which fancies, in its infatuation, that it can sweep above the paths of study, and therefore looks down upon their labor and its object. One can only begin with such an infatuation, for it is impossible, by any real study, to end with it. Bad enough is it that one should begin thus, for the danger is imminent of also ending with this beginning.

There is, finally, a third way of missing the true aim of academic life. It is less injurious than the two preceding ones, and therefore I will express myself more moderately, by saying that it does not accomplish that aim. This non-accomplishment, however, is its own fault; it cannot and will not succeed, because it confines itself, from the start, within too narrow limits.

We find here the purpose to learn this or that academic science up to a certain degree, but no zeal to participate in the more vital concerns of the science, its questions and problems, and to make essay of one's own powers in their solution. The student learns without having his heart in the science; he learns from necessity, and, since the effect is proportional to the cause, he learns only necessitously, about so much as is needed to stand an examination on his stock of accumulated acquirements, to gain an office and a living. The word "bread-study" (*Brotstudium*), designates very correctly this way of studying, or rather, of learning without studying; a way that is far too narrow for the breadth of academic spiritual freedom, and is better suited for the school-mould of prescribed learning than for the free model of study.

To this may be added an error in which mere *bread-study* is apt to fall, and which may be damaging even to the inferior aims that that it would accomplish. He who studies science for its own sake certainly learns as much as he needs for the ordinary purposes of life, and so has no trouble with the examination that awaits him. On the other hand, he who pursues a science merely for the outside object of a subsistence, and only with this superficial interest, runs the risk of not learning even so much as examination and office call for. Not having a higher aim, his exertions are too slight to attain, with ease and certainty, even the lower aim that he has.

The greater area includes the less, not *vice versa*. Scientific study can also include bread-study, whereas bread-study excludes scientific study. By bread-study I mean, of course, not the subject-matter of a science but merely the degree of interest with which it is pursued.

This interest takes, in academic life, a false course that is just the opposite of the one we have previously considered. There, a student wishes to solve problems without having learned; here, he wishes to learn without taking any part in the problems of science, without feeling any interest or solicitude in their solution. In all three ways the aim is missed; academic freedom, in all three cases, lies fallow and unutilized, because it is either not turned to account at all or not in the right way. Study alone is its consummation, study alone makes it fruitful; not to study disturbs and wastes it; and if I am to name from among the false ways the worst one—unfortunately it is a familiar one—that way leads most widely astray upon which flickers the most dangerous of all *ignes fatui*: *self-deception through vain self-overrating*.

Genuine academic study awakens the desire for scientific problems and their solution from one's own resources. This desire, especially in its incipency, needs, or at least should gladly welcome the hand of an experienced counsellor, if not to lead it, at all events to point the way and set the aim; for the choice of a proper, suitable problem, conducive to further results and therefore fruitful, such a one, I mean, as points to a goal where other new paths open—such a choice is not easy, and to make it aright, in the best interests of students, that of itself calls for a didactically trained eye, at home in the entirety of a science and thoroughly posted.

It is proper, therefore, that the instructors, as part of the university, should, precisely in this respect, counsel their learners, and that also the university itself, from time to time, through its faculties, should publicly communicate such counsel to its students. These are the tasks that it sets. These tasks are intended to stimulate, direct, set you an aim, operate upon you as a body, and, for such of you as are full of zeal for your science and are not already occupied with tasks of your own selection, to propose to you themes from the hand of your instructors.

The maturity of the schoolboy is the beginning of study. The maturity of the student is the beginning of scientific work, which constitutes the permanent task of the world of learning. Therefore it would probably be the most fitting arrangement, were the prize for a really able work to consist in the university itself introducing it into the world of learning. The public acknowledgment on the part of the university that a work possesses this value is the highest outward prize that it can earn. Even to have striven after it is itself praiseworthy; the public recognition of such a striving is honorable. The truest and incomparably the highest reward of intellectual labor consists in having labored; like everything good, it brings its own reward with it, and he who is not incited by the task itself, for its own sake, will be still less incited by any outward honor to be gained.

—REV. DR. JONATHAN EDWARDS, lately President of Lafayette College, Penn., is to be pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, formerly under charge of Rev. Geo. P. Hays.

—PROF. HUXLEY says that the time is not far distant when Sunday-schools for the teaching of science will be established in every parish in England.

—A STUDENT at Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa, committed suicide about a week since by shooting himself with a pistol while out riding with a young lady.



## GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

We copy the following from the *New American Cyclopædia*:

"Curtis, George William, an American author, born at Providence, R. I. Feb. 24, 1824. His father, George Curtis, was from Worcester, Mass; his mother was a daughter of James Burrill, a U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, who distinguished himself in opposition to the Missouri compromise. Mr. Curtis received his early education in Mr. Green's school at Jamaica Plain, Mass. When he was fifteen his father removed from Providence to New York, where he began an apprenticeship to trade in the counting-house of a dry-goods importer. He remained in this position, however, only a year. In 1842 he went with his elder brother to reside with the association for agriculture and education at Brook Farm in Roxbury, Mass., where he passed a year and a half in study and agricultural labor; after which, attracted by the cultivated and intellectual society at Concord, Mass., in whose circle Mr. Emerson and Mr. Hawthorne were included, Mr. Curtis, with his brother, spent eighteen months there, living with a farmer, and both taking part regularly in the ordinary work of the farm; and then six months in tilling a small piece of land on their own account. In 1846 Mr. Curtis went to Europe, and after a year in Italy entered the University of Berlin, where he remained a few months, and witnessed the revolutionary scenes in that city in the spring of 1848. The two subsequent years he spent chiefly in travel through central and southern Europe, and in Egypt and Syria. In 1850 he returned to the United States, and the summer of that year he published his first book, the "Nile Notes of a Howadji." He soon after joined the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, and in the summer of 1851 wrote a series of letters to that journal from the various watering-places, which were afterward collected in a volume, under the title of "Lotus-Eating." His second book, however, was the "Howadji in Syria," published in 1852. In the autumn of 1852, *Putnam's Monthly* was commenced in New York, of which Mr. Curtis was one of the original editors, and with which he continued connected till the magazine was merged in another, and virtually ceased to exist. "Prue and I," which was published in 1856, was made up from some of his contributions to that periodical. The second publishers of *Putnam's Monthly* were Dix, Edwards & Co., and in this house Mr. Curtis was a silent partner, pecuniarily responsible, but taking no part in its commercial management. In the spring of 1857, the house was found to be insolvent, and he then, in connection with Mr. Miller, who had been its printer, assumed its assets and liabilities, in the hope of saving the creditors from loss. The attempt was unsuccessful, and he was compelled in a few months to abandon an enterprise in which his private fortune had been entirely sunk. As a lyceum lecturer, upon which field of labor Mr. Curtis entered in 1853, he has met with great success. He delivered a poem at the University of Rochester in 1853, and another before a society in Brown University the year following. His orations on similar occasions have been numerous. In the presidential canvass of 1856 he enlisted with great zeal as a public speaker on behalf of the Republican party. In the winter of 1858 he appeared as the advocate of the rights of woman in a lecture entitled "Fair Play for Women." To the current literature of the day he has been a constant contributor since 1853, through *Harpers' Monthly*, as well as through *Putnam's Monthly*, as long as it existed, and through *Harpers' Weekly*, newspaper, since the autumn of 1857.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE IN COLLEGE.

THE greatest defect in our American system of education is its almost total neglect of the study of English Literature. In most of our colleges no provision is made for the English classics, and the student is left to dissipate his time in an aimless, desultory, almost thoughtless course (?) of reading. The evil of this has become apparent to the authorities of Hamilton, and they have employed means to remedy it in part. But great as was the benefit derived from those Junior recitations on Shakespeare, that was but a step in the right direction. There is a growing demand in our colleges for a broader and more liberal culture. It is an undeniable fact, that to very many college graduates, the world of English literature is an isolated mountain, beautiful in its magnificence, and diversified by running brooks, beautiful cascades and dark ravines; but entirely undiscovered in its inner solitudes. We believe this ignorance may be traced to the absence of instruction in this department while in college. When we become engaged in the dry and practical details of after-life, the love of elegant literature, so irrepressible now, will have diminished; and unless we have fully discovered the attractions of the literary realm, we shall pass through life in utter unconsciousness of its grandeur and varied beauty.—*Hamilton Lit.*

[If the writer of the above article were at Cornell he would have no reason for complaint. All the students of all the courses are required to study English literature more or less every week during the whole course.]

SYNONYMS FOR FEMALIES AT WESLEYAN.—We know of no class of individuals who are more addicted to the use of slang phrases than college men. Half, at least, of the members of each class bear nick-names of some kind or other. This slang language may answer very well among students themselves, but is hardly appropriate when applied to the young ladies of the town, or to those in other places who stand in *interesting* relations to aforesaid students. For the delectation of our lady friends, we subjoin the following list of names, which are commonly applied to them: "Widow," meaning by this term one who stands in a normal relation of friendship; "Gum-drops," or those who would like to be as sisters; "Davy," or one who has successfully stormed the citadel of one's affections; "Quails," or legitimate prey; "Dalcineas," or those who dote on disinterested love; "Skeezives," or man-catchers; "Objects," or victims of unrequited affection; "Female forms," or those who love but are not loved; "Ducks," and "Calicoes," or those who think it would be so sweet to live and labor for another; "Dew-drops," or those languishing friends who have given themselves up to the care of another.—*College Argus.*

A GIRL GREEK PROFESSOR.—The following is in the *Agilator*, the woman's rights paper of Chicago: "Prof. Boise, the learned Greek scholar of the Chicago University, is often detained from his duties by illness, and at such times his daughter, a girl less than twenty years of age, hears the recitations of his Greek classes, she being the only competent person at hand. It does not injure the sensibilities of the boys of the redoubtable *Index Universitatis*, nor the character of their *alma mater*, for a twenty-year old girl to teach classes in Greek in that institution—but to allow girls to be admitted with them to the same classes in college, to pursue with them the same extensive course of study, to graduate with the same diplomas—that would necessarily give the *coup de grace* to the University."

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MAY 22, 1869.

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A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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— "GLAD are we to chronicle the occurrence of any event in the dull round of our college life,—most glad; yet it is with a twinge of sorrow, a feeling of commiseration for the depravity of men, that we record the advent of the Delta Upsilon Society to Cornell University. Sorrow, that upon the bright record of our great university has been written the name of this, of all detestable brands and clans the most detestable,—of all organizations the lowest and the least worthy of respect,—an association with nothing save its badge to recommend it,—a clique utterly anomalous, and without character. Commiseration for the depravity of men, that leads them, in violation of every principle of consistency, blindly to lend themselves to erect an organization, and their labors to the advancement of its interest."

Thus should we write,—and more truthfully,—did we possess the spirit of the man who wrote that fearful invective against secret societies which the Independents refused to insert in their very creditable "Address," and who has since become a "Delta U." But such is not our spirit, nor is such our exact sentiment. True, we have very little respect for the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and, for the credit of society and college men, we deplore its existence; but to speak of it in such terms would be giving too much importance to a very insignificant and undeserving organization.

We have great respect for those few men in college who are Independents from true principle, and who, for the sake of that principle, are willing to be classed with the great body of students who must remain non-secret from necessity.

But there are some men in this university who were non-secret for purposes of political advantage. They were the most bitter of their party. They hoped, by assailing societies with the most scathing maledictions, to become popular among their own men. They failed in their designs, and those who were Independents from principle obtained what *they* had vainly sought. Unsuccessful, then, in their attempts at political aggrandizement, fearing the ridicule of college men if they renounced the principles they had so loudly mouthed, they have made one bold descent and have reached at last the very groundsel,—the Delta Upsilon.

In the language of one of their number upon a former occasion, — "Already may be seen the glitter of their badges, as they marshal their petty squads preparatory to their favorite operations."

*Delta Upsilon*—"Let justice be established." The motto might better be, "Let consistency be established;" for, truly, a society which has pass-words, grips, and signs, which has secret sessions, which has aped the entire plan of secret-society organization, in name, in style of badge, and in the chapter system, and which still

calls itself anti-secret,—truly, such a society has need of consistency.

We believe the Delta Upsilon to be a secret society in every thing but in the most vital principle of secrecy. We believe it to have all the alleged evils of secret societies, with none of their advantages.

The arguments of the Independents, concerning exclusion, aristocracy and clique, have the same force when applied to them as when applied to secret societies.

We can entertain no feeling, toward a society so inconsistent in principle and fact, but of the most profound contempt. A society that, by flinging-out the sign "anti-secret," strives to catch a true Independent and unite him with the scum and refuse of secret societies, merits nothing but the most bitter opprobrium, and again we say, we deplore its advent to Cornell University.

— At Prof. Curtis's lectures on Thursday and Friday evenings, there was no lack of that nuisance to listeners,—the note-taking Freshman. Not only while Prof. Curtis was uttering sentences which those who are to be examined on the lectures might well enough jot down, was the hiss of pencils disagreeably audible in different parts of the house, but during that exquisite recitation of Burns, the abominable hissing and scratching noise was continued, to the intense annoyance of all who were within ear-shot of the nuisance.

We sincerely hope that some measures will be taken, to prevent these devotees of the Spencerian or some other "system" of long-hand rapid writing from marring, for all around them, the pleasure of listening to Prof. Curtis's superb lectures.

These lectures are not intended for the Lower Classes, and, when all the classes become large, probably the Seniors only will be admitted to the lectures by the non-resident professors. The Lower Classes are admitted now, rather because there is room for them in the hall than because they have any business there, and it is to be regretted that some of them have not sense enough to attend without disturbing all within a dozen seats of them.

If the Seniors desire to take notes,—well and good; it is proper for them to do so; whatever noise they may make can be readily and easily endured, because there is reason for it; but it is nonsense and a nuisance for fifty or sixty of the members of other classes to disperse themselves in various parts of the hall, and, armed with three or four big pencils and a thick bundle of coarse paper, to scratch away for an hour in the insane idea that they are doing themselves any good, or effecting anything whatever except to disturb and annoy beyond endurance those who wish to hear with ease and pleasure.

We hope that it will be sufficient, merely to allude to this matter as we have, and that there will hereafter be no repetition of this offense against good manners and this infringement on the rights of others.

— LAST Wednesday, tickets were distributed to the students for, an exposition of Light Gymnastics at Library Hall. The performer was Mr. Claggett, assisted by a young lady.

Prof. Wilder made a few remarks on the subject of physical culture, and introduced Mr. Claggett. This gentleman commenced a series of remarks intended to be witty, but the audience seemed to be unable to appreciate his abilities in that line.

After being laughed-at about ten minutes, he said he would first show the "wand" exercise. This exercise, he performed very well, evincing a good deal of skill. It is, without doubt, a very beneficial exercise,—perhaps the best of the system, as no other so expands and develops the chest.

The next exercise was prefaced by more ludicrous remarks, and ~~had~~ have given much better satisfaction had there been no explanation. Only a part of the "dumb-bell" exercise was shown, as some of the most interesting figures were omitted. Claggett now came forward and requested all clergymen, physicians and professors present to make such remarks as might seem fitting to them.

At this, a loud call arose, for Prof. Sprague, but that gentleman declined to respond; whereat an ill-mannered Freshman so far forgot himself as to cry, "put him out." The "free" gymnastics, or exercises without instruments, were next shown,—the exercises terminating with the ring exercise, in which Miss Freeman took part.

Mr. Claggett then read some letters of recommendation, in a manner which showed that he was not very familiar with them, and the audience separated, feeling that they were decidedly sold.

Mr. Claggett wishes to form a class, and we hope he may succeed, as the exercises are of great practical value, especially to ladies.

PROF. GEO. W. CURTIS delivered his first lecture here last Thursday evening in Library Hall. The body of the Hall was reserved for students, and was only partially filled, but the galleries were full. Prof. White introduced Mr. Curtis, at which some enthusiastic Freshman arose, but quickly subsided amid much laughter. The lecture was merely an introduction to the subject, in which Mr. Curtis alluded to several English poets and prose writers, and read some beautiful extracts. His delivery is smooth, easy and polished, giving the impression that he is a perfect master of his subject. His reading is very fine, and but few can equal him in this respect. His rendering of Burns's "Highland Mary" was very touching. Friday evening's lecture was upon "The Novel." Mr. Curtis treats novels as "prose poems," a good novel is a good sermon. In future times, the manners and customs of the people of to-day will be known from our novels. This lecture, like the preceding one, was very interesting, and was listened to with eager attention. Monday night Mr. Curtis lectured upon Charles Dickens.

The practice of taking notes of these lectures, although perhaps very beneficial, is rather annoying to those sitting near the "taker of notes." If a portion of the Hall could be set apart for their benefit, those wishing to enjoy the lecture could do so much more comfortably.

Prof. Curtis will lecture on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings.

—PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH's speech on the Relations between America and England, delivered in Library Hall last Wednesday evening, was listened to by a very large and appreciative audience. Many distinguished gentlemen from abroad were present. Mr. Bogart, correspondent of the *World*, and several other correspondents of New York papers were present as reporters. The whole speech appeared the next day in the *Tribune*, and has been commented upon by all the leading papers.

#### IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION, May 14.

The regular business of the evening was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, S. M. Coon; Vice-President, John E. More; Corresponding Secretary, H. V. L. Jones; Recording Secretary, J. J. Chambers; Treasurer, Ben. Johnson Huntington; Advocate, James O'Neill; Librarian, W. H. Tallmadge; Censor, S. E. North; Chairman Executive Committee, Mr. Spence.

JAMES O'NEILL, Cor. Sec.

— Quebec has a seminary two hundred years old.

— "My kingdom for a horse" shouted King Richard, and who amongst us will not echo that cry these beautiful, radiant afternoons. What can be more body and soul inspiring these sunny May days than a long gallop up our beautiful valley, rising with the motion of one's horse into the fresh air, and feeling it rushing against one's face, eyes drinking in the beauty of the country, its verdure-clad forests, green hill-sides, bending away towards the East. Then to let the gallop die into a walk—to look over the adjacent fields, where "the plowman plods his weary way." Ah, contentment—rare jewel! Returning, the Cayuga glistening in the distance. The Cascadilla rises fortress-like from the hillside. The town spreads out before us—the shadows deepen on the valley—the sun sinks behind the west—we canter stablewards—alight—a-h-h.

— MANY and loud complaints come to us from all sources concerning a student who attends Geo. W. Curtis's lectures, and tries to take the whole lecture verbatim. The continuous scratching noise can be heard for some distance around, and is very disagreeable to everybody. The attempt is very foolish, and we venture to say that in our opinion we do not believe the man can read half he writes. It is certain he cannot enjoy the lecture, nor can any one else that sits near him.

— PROF. CH. FRED. HART has chartered the *Inv* for a geological excursion on Cayuga Lake. This excursion will take place June fifth, and the excursionists will consist mainly of the geological students in the University, and probably of those young ladies of Ithaca to whom the Professor gave a course of lectures on geology last fall. This cannot fail to be a very pleasant and instructive trip. Cayuga Lake is reported to be one of the best fields for geologizing in the State.

— ONE of the most beautiful poems in our language was written under the inspiration of a church-yard—and a country one at that, where the shadow of the "kirk" falls upon the modest tomb. Our students pass daily through an enchanting cemetery. Will not some of them catch the inspiration of Grey, and give to America "a student's elegy." Whose heart does not re-echo the words of the English poet; whose, alas, but one—

— CAN it be possible that any students here go to Library Hall and squirt tobacco juice on the floor and against the wall? We can hardly believe that there are any students here who would do any such thing, yet we have heard some loud complaints in that direction. It is disgraceful and we hope we shall hear no more of it.

— MR. "SESAME," who wrote so virulently against secret societies, who quoted Scripture so lavishly and so wisely, is now himself sporting one of those "insignificant badges," against which he, at one time, hurled such overwhelming objections. O, consistency, thou art a jewel!

— THE University nine received, last Friday, a telegram from Groton, requesting them to come to Groton the next day for a match between themselves and the Crepeers of that place. The news came too late to be accepted, particularly so since some of our nine were sick.

— PROF. LOWELL will be here on Tuesday next. It has not yet been decided whether he will speak in the afternoon or evening.

## GLEANINGS.

- WE are glad to see T. A. Hamilton out again.
- THE Seniors are preparing their orations for commencement.
- ENGLISH Professor Bosworth announces that he hopes to finish his Anglo-Saxon dictionary "in three or four years."
- BY request of the Junior class, Prof. Sprague lectures to them next Friday on Byron.
- PROFS. WHEELER and WILSON were called away a short time this week to attend a lawsuit.
- PRES. WHITE returned last Wednesday and resumed his lectures on Thursday.
- Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute has taken steps to secure the power of conferring the degrees of B. A. and B. S.
- THE Boston Theological Seminary, instructs its students in Keryktics, Christian Heliotics and comparative Soteriology.
- WHETHER the *University Chronicle* and the *Michigan University Magazine* shall be consolidated, will be decided next week.
- FIVE Seniors of Wesleyan University have regular preaching appointments every Sabbath.
- NINE Juniors of Amherst have been admitted to Phi Beta Kappa.
- STOVES are still in good demand at the University. The students begin to think this is the most inhospitable climate they ever were in.
- THE Hippo-comique circus which passed through Ithaca this week consisted, as far as we could learn, of two wagons, three horses, and a jackass.

— PROF. EVANS'S lectures, noticed in the last ERA, have been recommended, and are largely attended by those students that are cubically inclined.

— PROF. SANBORN has not taken his seat in the State Senate, the Dartmouth authorities having refused to suspend the law against office-holding.

— Two new literary societies have been organized by the students of Bates College. They are called Polymnian and Euroso-phian.

— THE first reunion of the Oberlin graduates, under the auspices of the Chicago Alumni Association, was held on Thursday evening two weeks since, at the Tremont House.

— AMONG the graduates of the present year at Dartmouth College is a colored man, (Mr. George Rice of Newport, R. I.) a fine scholar and much respected in the college.

— THE first expulsion of a student from Oberlin University within fifteen years occurred recently. The offender was a young man who had sustained a good reputation for Christian character, while guilty of long-continued larcenies.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The indications are favorable for a large attendance at the Editorial Convention in this village, June 24th. President J. H. Selkreg is actively engaged in making the necessary arrangements, and expects to be able to announce the programme of operations next week. The business session is to be held at Library Hall. As it is hardly probable that the hotels will be able to accommodate all who will be here, we trust our citizens will promptly and cordially volunteer such aid in that respect as they may be able to give, and communicate the same to the President.—*Democrat*.

## ADVICE TO PATIENTS!

By DR. G. W. HOYSRADT, Dentist Ithaca, N. Y.

You should have your Teeth examined by a skillful Dentist every three or six months. The Teeth should be brushed every night and morning, and if possible after each meal. Children should be early disciplined in the care of the Teeth. As soon as Decay of the First Teeth commences, they should be filled so as to prevent Toothache, and prevent irregularity of the Permanent Teeth. The Double Teeth, which appear at the age of six years, are very liable to Decay, and are never replaced after extraction. It is well to use Floss Silk or the Quill Tooth-pick for the purpose of removing the particles of food which collect in the interstices of the Teeth. The Best Dentifrice is Dr. Hoysradt's "Dentifrice," as it alleviates soreness and tenderness of the Gums, Purifies the Breath, and Preserves the Teeth. For Full Directions as to the Care and Preservation of the Teeth, see Dr. Hoysradt's "DENTAL HYGIENE," which may be had gratis on application.

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Faculty, and Friends of Cornell University.

It is not the profits of my goods that instigate me to address you upon this occasion but it is the nodding gratitude of the hearts that I make happy by furnishing goods to them that are far superior to anything that has been offered in this market before and at prices that defy competition.

I have goods that the sages of old sat up all night and prayed all day for, but never found. Goods that the Rosicrucians sought for for centuries, but never found. They are the philosopher's stone that turns all into gold it touches.

I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and it's all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go, whole communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the hostile elements.

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Vol. I--No. 23.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MAY 29, 1869.

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## NICE.

"Is n't it gneiss?" she softly said,  
As we strolled through the Park one day in June,—  
One glorious summer afternoon,  
When the bees were humming a pleasant tune,  
And the blooming roses were red.

I understood, but what did I say?  
Not "granite," nor "limestone," nor "mica schist,"  
Nor "opal," nor "quartz," nor "amethyst,"  
Not any name from all the list  
Which we read of every day.

Ah no! not quite so hard-hearted was I  
As to waste my breath over worthless stone,  
When She and I were together, alone;  
So in my very tenderest tone  
I hastened to make reply:

"Nice! Why it's quite delightful, my dear?  
And why must it ever come to an end?  
You've always said I might be your friend,  
Come, now, . . . Ah! do you comprehend?  
She said Yes. Wasn't it queer?"

—Yale Lit.

## THE FORMATION PERIOD OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE peculiar similarity between the American form of government and that of England makes the study of English history and institutions extremely interesting to Americans, and we cannot too closely analyze the character of the people from whom we have sprung, and from whom we have largely derived our ideas of government, as well as our free institutions. Among the molding elements of English character, we recognize four prominent ones: Climate, Soil, Productions and Race, and we shall also find that the diversity of pursuits and occupations has had the effect of balancing English public affairs and made England at many times in her history the umpire of Europe. A glance at the map of the British Islands will show why there has been no greater tendency to localization of interests in them; except behind the mountains of Cornwall and Wales and the Highlands of Scotland, which are the only strong lines of demarkation in the kingdom, we find that the open country has given free scope to the spirit of progress and liberalism, and all the interests of the people have been national ones.

In the history of civilization, we recognize four principal elements, viz: Commerce, derived from Phenicia; Religion from the Hebrews; Law and Political Organization from Rome; and the Arts and Sciences from Greece. By the explorations of Commerce, Britain was first discovered to the world, the demand for tin leading the Phenicians far into these northern seas, not from their eastern homes, probably, but from their Spanish factories. Their voyages produced no other effect than to prepare the way for the Romans. The relics which are left of the aborigines whom they

found there, tell us, like the pyramids of Egypt, of a strong sacerdotal power; they were a branch of the great Celtic family, the first wave of Argasus, as far as we know, that swept over Europe; they were a quick, versatile people, strong in sudden impulses, brave, and much more brilliant than the Saxons, who afterwards conquered them, but they lacked perseverance and the power of self-government. Their national religion was Druidism, which, I have said, exercised a strong power over them. Druidism taught the immortality of the soul in eternal transmigrations; a plurality of gods, to whom they offered human sacrifices, and it also inculcated an extreme veneration for the oak and mistletoe, under which the sacred rites were performed. The Political state of the Celts was clanship, and among them property was held in common. In their domestic life, they manifested great taste, which was one of their prominent characteristics, having neat homes, although we have no evidence that they possessed any unusual architectural skill or the use of any mechanical powers. They seem to have practiced polyandry, if the statement of Cæsar is to be credited. "Uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes et maxime fratres cum fratribus parentes—que cum liberis."

Julius Cæsar opened Britain to the world, by invasion, in the year 55 B. C., receiving the nominal submission of the island.—During 400 years, England occupied the same position towards Rome that India does now towards her; the emperors frequently visiting it, and the Roman army of 30,000 men holding the province, with the aid of native auxiliaries. The Roman mode of conquest was generally the most civilized and civilizing, but in England, the nature of the inhabitants and the remote situation of the province required unusual severity, and we find that this was the cause of many revolts.

Julius Agricola was the best Roman governor that Britain had, and his works are visible to-day, in the chain of forts which he constructed from the Clyde to the Forth. He introduced law and civilization among the Britons, and instituted wise reforms in the Roman rule. However true may be the theory, that the barbarians did not submerge the Roman institutions and ideas upon the continent, but were only an infiltration into the Roman element, it will not hold true in England, for here the Saxons actually tore down and destroyed all vestiges of the civilization which Rome had instituted, and even gave their language in place of the Roman provincial.

During the Roman sway, Christianity was introduced; whence or how, we have no means of knowing; but we have reason to believe that the first missionaries came from Lyons. During the same time, heresy, in the form of Pelagianism, broke out, emanating from Pelagius, a Briton. When the growing weakness of the empire necessitated all her forces at home, Britain was given up to the natives. At this time, the coast, from the extremity of the Cimbric Chersonesus to the Rhine, was occupied by the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, and kindred tribes, and on the departure of the Romans, they began piratical attacks upon the English coast.—These irruptions were nothing but a part of the migration of the

natives from the east, and commencing as pirates, they eventually became the conquerors and settlers of the English coasts. Forming settlements at different places, separated by belts of wood, they finally grew into eight separate kingdoms with separate governments, but retaining their habits and customs.

From the Saxons we have derived our ideas of rural life, and from Tacitus, we learn that they were a hardy, maritime people, in a state midway between the hunter and agriculturist; that among them, the marriage tie was held sacred; that they worshipped the luminaries of Heaven from whom we have derived the names of our days, Monan, Tue, Woden, Thor, etc.; they had no temples, worshipping in the open air; their priests acted also as judges, and we find among them the germ of the trial by jury.

When the Saxons left the continent, they left the seats and objects of their pagan religion, and became easy converts to Christianity. It was Gregory the Great that first conceived the idea of converting them, and by him Augustine was sent into Briton. He having been successful in converting the king of Kent, the way was opened for the general conversion which afterwards followed. The religion which the Romans had introduced having been espoused by many of the Celts, had been carried by them into their haunts and retreats in Cornwall and Wales, and now this Brito-Celtic church opposed itself to the Church of Rome, but after some dissensions coalesced with it. The boundaries of the dioceses seem to have been, at first, those of the kingdoms, and the diocesan boundries to-day are nearly the same as those of the kingdoms of the octarchy.

Of the Saxon polity we know little, but it seems certain that the Danes effected many changes in the manners, customs and government of the people. The Saxons were in the clan-state, the king being the prototype of the English constitutional king; his power depended principally upon the extent of his domains and his own ability; he stood at the head of the state, and, although his person was not nominally sacred, the enormous fine for regicide actually made it so; he had extensive domains and great prerogatives, but in all affairs of moment he was the tool of the Witan—the assembly of the people, and prototype of the English Parliament.

The Witan had the power of electing and deposing kings, although the latter was never used until the time of Edward II, and afterwards James II. The principle of elective monarchy was virtually overridden by the hereditary one, while the line of Cerdic lasted; on its failure, the Witan resumed its right, and elected Harold. The consent of the Witan was necessary to declarations of war, treaties of peace, levies of money and troops, and sometimes ecclesiastical questions were entertained by it—such as Fast and Feast days, ordination of bishops and priests, etc. The want of a police was supplied by hundreds and tithings, by which an hundred or ten families acted as mutual sureties on each other for preserving the peace; each had probably its own court with power to compel attendance. The people were divided into three ranks: the *Eorls*, afterwards Thanes, the *Ceorls*, and *Theorras*, or slaves; the slaves may have become so either through crime, by purchase kidnapping, or by capture in war.

The relation of the church to the state was nominally independent, but having the disposal of all the church preferments, the state gradually subordinated it to herself, as it is to-day.

Previous to their conversion, the Saxons had no literature, and the monks introduced the remnants of Roman literature, and also made compilations of laws from Teutonic customs and Roman maxims. At the same time the writing of history commenced,

and although most of the attempts were only dry monkish chronicles, some of them, like Bede's, possess considerable merit.

Passing to the year 827, we find all the kingdoms of the octarchy united under Egbert, of Wessex, who is the founder of English monarchy. Two causes led to this result—the bond of union engendered by Christianity, and the necessity of combined defence against the Northmen. The Danes were the most venturesome seafarers of the age, and few coasts of the northern seas had escaped their depredations; they settled Iceland, and are even supposed to have anticipated Columbus in the discovery of America. A hardy, fierce race, they differed from the Saxons, in that they retained their native places as seats of religion, and this attachment made it extremely difficult to convert and civilize them. Their depredations continued through the reign of Egbert, and were at the height when Alfred the Great was elected sole king, in 871. The policy which Alfred pursued was to unite all the different elements of his people into one, and for this purpose he assigned to the Danes all that part of the kingdom to the north and east of the Watling Street, which from this took the name of *Danelagh*. Here the Danes lived under their own laws, which were as yet only traditions and customs. At the same time, the Northmen began to be attracted towards France, and from these reasons the remainder of Alfred's reign was quiet, and he had leisure and opportunity to devote himself to literature and the arts, for which he had a passionate fondness. He undertook a reform in the church, put out a code of laws with the consent of the Witan, reformed the administration of justice, and exerted himself to diffuse education among his people. The want of literature he attempted to supply himself by translating the histories of Bede and Orosius, the "Consolations of Philosophy, by Boethius," the Pastoral Letter of Gregory the Great, and the Confessions of St. Augustine. As a reformer, Alfred may be compared with Peter the Great. Asser, our chief authority in regard to him, being his chaplain and private secretary, is not always reliable, but the name of Alfred stands high among those of the great men of history.

(Concluded next week.)

#### OUR CAPITAL AND THE WAR.

As individuals, when met by some sudden stroke of fortune, are said to live years in a few moments of time, so cities during those mighty convulsions which now and then occur in history, obtain, in a few brief years, the growth of several centuries. It was thus with Rome when Cæsar's "ambition o'erleaped itself," and the city became rent with factions: so with London when the head of Charles I. rolled from the block: and with Paris, too, during the surges and tumults of the Revolution. But this rapid growth was particularly evident in our Nation's Capital during those four long years of war through which it passed.

From the isolated capital of the nation, Washington of a sudden became the head-quarters of a grand army. Its avenues thronged with infantry, artillery and cavalry: long lines of army wagons filed through its streets; its public buildings and churches became the homes of armed men: barracks, store houses and hospitals sprang up in and around the city.

The terrible defeat of Bull Run followed; and as that retreating tide rolled back upon the city, Washington beheld sights of suffering, then strange as terrible, but since, from their frequent recurrence, fearfully common. The sick and wounded, crowded into the hospitals, passed away by hundreds. Graves multiplied at a fearful rate about the city. \* \* \* \* \*



passed. The war had diminished not at all in magnitude; people's determination had grown firmer and stronger. During that time, Washington had become accustomed to the routine of war; to sights of suffering; the rattling of artillery; the tread of armies. The interest in the struggle becoming more and more intense, reached its culminating point in the summer of '65. The hospitals at Washington were crowded with sufferers and anxious relatives and friends. Hundreds of noble men and women, unable to fight for their country, like ministering angels, hovered about the hospitals. Dorothy Dix and Clara Barton, "the Florence Nightingales of America," were there; and there, too, was often seen the venerable poet, Pierpont, bending over the form of some suffering dier.

During the month of August, Washington's communication with the outer world was cut off. An armed band of conspirators were looking with their cannon at the gates of the Capital. The military force of the city, aided by undisciplined volunteers from the departments, for three days withstood the siege: on the 30th the invaders retired; and Washington breathed free again. Then came the re-nomination and re-election of Lincoln. Never before did a Presidential campaign fill the Capital with such excitement. On the 4th of March, 1865, the citizens for a second time followed the President from the White House to the Capitol to there listen to the inaugural Address. It was, you will remember, very brief, but every word was full of power. There was no attempt to please the eye or ear—nothing for effect simply; but never will be forgotten the impressive manner with which it was delivered. Those closing words still ring in our ears—words from which familiarity can detect nothing: conceived not in the mind of an artful politician, but coming from the heart of a true statesman: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans, to do all which may achieve a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with our nations." A month and a half from that day, he who spake those words to the nation was murdered by the hand of an assassin!

From the memorable 3d of April, when the fall of Richmond and Petersburg was announced until the night of the 14th, Washington was in one continued tumult of excitement. Each day vied with the preceding in manifestations of joy for the grand successes of our arms. When Richmond fell, business in the city was suspended; crowds gathered around the public buildings; Seward, Stanton, Johnson and others addressed the excited people amidst the wildest enthusiasm. In the evening, the public buildings, stores and residences, all over the city, were brilliantly illuminated. Washington, with its environs, is always delightful, but seen that night from an elevated position at the Capital, it seemed to possess an unreal, magic beauty like those cities of light in the old fairy tale. The evening following, the President from the famous front window of the Executive Mansion made his long expected speech on Reconstruction. This speech remarkable for its depth and comprehensiveness was the last he was permitted to make.

At about 11 o'clock on Friday evening, the city was startled by the report of the President's assassination. Indignant crowds collected at the Theatre, and on corners of the streets. The fate of the murderer would have been more dreadful even than it was, had he been caught that night. There was no more sleep; men were crying here and there: groups were gathered under the lamp light, listening, with intense interest, to the tragic story.

The morning came at last—cold and dark. Unnatural grief and gloom pervaded the city. At half past seven, the murdered President breathed his last; bells,

"That rang so merrily  
Our triumph peal of yesterday,  
Now tolled their peal of woe."

Houses and public buildings the night before so brilliantly illuminated, were now draped in mourning. On the following Monday a throng of people visited the bereaved home, to look for the last time upon the face of the dead President. On Tuesday his remains were borne to the Capital, whence they were removed to his native state. This world is indeed one of contrast! A month before, President Lincoln rode from his home to the Capital amid the waving of banners and the shouts of the multitude: now he is borne along that same avenue a corpse! The same crowd file along the sides of the street: but they are silent to-day; and as the mournful procession moves along, every head is bowed and uncovered. Instances of personal grief are common; but they are among the immortal few, whose death is thus mourned by a people. Surely, if grief be the measure of cost,

"Earth never saw a costlier funeral."

The so-called Southern Confederacy is now swept away by the victorious armies of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. Here, encamped about Washington, is the bone and sinew of the land. Within the Capital are the framers of the nation's laws: without, its defenders. The city is over-run with strangers, gathered to witness the closing scene of the terrible drama, and is now become the sole point of interest to the on-looking world.

The grand review follows. 150,000 men, forming a procession thirty miles in length, for two whole days, pass before us in panoramic succession. What a sight is this! Others have planned, and hoped and prayed for this day: but before us are they who have fought for it; and, with the aid of comrades, fallen by the way, have won it! True were those words that from the dome of the Capital greeted that army of war-worn veterans: "The only national debt we can never pay, is the debt we owe to our soldiers." These veterans return to their homes; guards disappear from the streets: the sound of army-wagon, cavalry and artillery ceases; and Washington wakes from her fevered dream to find herself once more the quiet capital of a peaceful republic. But, is Washington of to-day the Washington of four years before? No: she has grown suddenly old. The marks and scars of these four long, woeful years are as surely there,—as truly a reality,—as are the many thousand soldiers' graves that encompass the city.

D. J. B.

—REV. DR. BRECKINBRIDGE has recovered so far as to resume his duties as Professor in the Danville Theological Seminary.

—HENRY S. CARRIART is valedictorian of the graduating class at Wesleyan University, and John E. Abbott has the salutatory oration.

—THE Pardee Scientific Department of Lafayette College has an endowment of half a million.

—THE Rev. W. H. Young, Professor of the Ohio University, Athens, has been appointed Consul to Karlsruhe, Baden. Professor Young has been engaged in college labor for twenty-two years.

—THREE Japanese students have arrived at Amherst to be educated for the ministry.

—VASSAR Female College has a base-ball club and ten boat clubs.

—HON. D. V. VOORHEES has been elected to deliver the annual address before the literary societies of Asbury University.

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., MAY 29, 1869.

EDITORS:  
S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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DEAR ERA:—When are the subjects for English Essay prizes to be given out, and who are to compete for them? If you can, please throw some light upon the subject.  
N. Y.

We are constantly asked for information respecting these and other prizes by those eager for the fray, but can only refer them to headquarters.

While speaking of prizes we would throw out a suggestion:—There are several prizes which at present cannot be awarded with any justice, as for example one of \$50.00 to the student who shall have shown himself most efficient, practically and scientifically, in the University Work Shops; \$20.00 to the second in merit; \$10.00 to the third in merit. Then there are three prizes of the same amounts for efficiency in Agriculture, and three for development in physical culture.

We would not advocate the abolition of these, but would suggest that until our gymnasium is opened, our farm conducted by student labor, and our workshop completed, a portion of this money be used as a prize in oratory to be awarded after the manner of the DeForest prize at Yale.

OUR LECTURE SYSTEM.—At our great University we enjoy the best facilities in regard to lectures that any College can. Agassiz, Curtis, Lowell and Dwight form a corps that our University may well be proud of. But it is possible to have too much of a very good thing. During the winter no lectures have been delivered for the benefit of the students, but now, when we are looking forward to, and preparing for, the hardest examination of the College year, have two lectures every afternoon. The recitations are arranged so as to leave the afternoon for study, and when drill was commenced there were many complaints at having the afternoon so broken up. Under the existing order of things, on three days of the week there is no time to study after dinner without missing one of the lectures or drill. What with Prof. Lowell's lecture at three o'clock, drill at five, and Prof. Curtis' lecture at eight and a quarter, there is not much chance of passing examinations.

— WHY do not the booksellers furnish a new supply of the interesting books written by Profs. Curtis and Lowell? Their presence here and their interesting lectures inspire every one with a desire to read their works, and yet there is hardly a bookstore in the place that is to-day prepared to supply any ordinary demand for the "Biglow Papers," or any other of their works.

— Preparations are being made for Prof. Hartt's geological excursion, which takes place next Saturday.

— Among the College Laws of 1802, we find many which are quaint and remarkable; for example, the following:

"All Students are strictly forbidden to play on an instrument of music in the hours of study, on the penalty of ten cents for every offence."

"The students are required to show all due respect to their superiors, and whenever they pass by them to take off their hats in a decent manner. Every student who shall violate this law shall be liable to a fine of six cents, or to private admonition."

"No member of an under class may go into the chapel or dining hall without stopping at the door and looking round to observe whether any of the class or classes above him are coming from any part of the College; and it shall be the duty of all the students to do the same respecting their superiors, and to wait, unless permitted to go forward by a wave of the hand from the superior."

"No student is permitted to wear his hat within the College walls, on the penalty of six cents for every offence."

"The students are all required to return to the College at the close of each vacation, under the penalty of twenty-five cents for every night's absence."

"All the students at meal time are required to behave in a decent manner."

"The Steward shall cause all the rooms occupied by the instructors or students, and all the entries, to be cleanly swept once every day, and all the beds to be decently made at the same time."

"The Butler shall be permitted to sell to the students in the hours of recreation, cider, BEER, butter, cheese, coffee, tea, chocolate, milk, apples, and such other articles as the President shall permit, in small quantities and at a reasonable profit."

"It shall be the duty of the students in the Freshman year to carry messages when required by the faculty, to any student of the College, or persons residing within the city of Schenectady.—*Union Coll. Mag.*

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Notwithstanding the hopes of its enemies, the fears of its friends, and the indifference of neutral parties, we are happy to inform all who may be interested in its success, that the Natural History Society of Cornell University has safely passed the inevitable crisis, and is now prepared for renewed life and energy.

At a meeting held at No. 178, Cascadilla Place, on Saturday evening, May 22d, among other business transactions of more or less importance, a committee was appointed to procure, if possible, a suitable room or rooms for a Museum and Library. The curators of the several departments have in their possession numerous specimens collected for the Society. It was also decided that regular meetings for field work in collecting specimens should be held on the afternoons of the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. The most attractive feature, however, of the meeting was the lecture by Dr. Wilder, upon Insects, illustrated by blackboard sketches, and a case of seventy-five butterflies, moths, &c. These lectures will be continued through the present trimester, and we have the promise of similar assistance from Profs. Hartt and Prentiss. Mr. H. H. Smith has promised a paper upon "The Habits of Extinct Animals," for our next meeting, and Mr. W. D. Scott has been appointed to read a paper at the following meeting. Visitors will be welcome at all meetings of the society.  
T. B. C.

— A pamphlet edition of Goldwin Smith's lecture on "The Relations between America and England" is soon to be issued.

## JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

THIS distinguished New-England poet, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1819. The NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA gives the following condensed sketch of his career:—"He was graduated at Harvard college in 1838, and recited a 'Class Poem,' which was printed in 1839, and which contained many strokes of vigorous satire and much sharp wit. He studied law in Harvard university, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and opened an office in Boston. He soon, however, abandoned the profession and devoted himself entirely to literature. In 1841 he published a volume of poems entitled 'A Year's Life,' which has never been reprinted, though many of the poems, revised by the maturer taste and judgment of the author, have been incorporated into the subsequent collections of his writings. In Jan. 1843, he commenced, in conjunction with Robert Carter, the publication at Boston of 'The Pioneer, a Literary and Critical Magazine,' which the 'Cyclopaedia of American Literature' says 'was of too fine a cast to be successful.' Three monthly numbers were issued, containing articles from Poe, Neil, Hawthorne, Parsons, Story, and others, beside the editors, when the publishers, involved in debt by other publications, failed, and the Magazine was discontinued. Mr. Lowell's next publication was a volume of 'Poems' (Cambridge, 1844), comprising 'A Legend of Brittany,' 'Prometheus,' and numerous smaller pieces among which were sonnet to Wendell Phillips and to J. R. Giddings, expressing decided anti-slavery sentiments. A volume of prose, entitled 'Conversations on some of the Old Poets' (Cambridge, 1845), next appeared. It is a series of essays in the form of dialogues on Chaucer, Chapman, Ford, and other poets and poetry in general, interspersed with remarks on politics, slavery, and other topics. A second series of his 'Poems' (Cambridge, 1848) contained 'The Present Crisis,' 'Anti-Texas,' 'On the Capture of certain Fugitive Slaves near Washington,' and others which have obtained great popularity among the opponents of slavery. In the same year was published at Cambridge, in a thin volume, 'The Vision of Sir Iamfal,' a poem founded upon the legend of the search for the Holy Graal, and the 'Biglow Papers,' a witty and humorous satire, consisting of various poems in the Yankee dialect, ostensibly by Mr. Hosea Biglow, and edited with an introduction, notes, glossary, index, and 'notices of an independent press,' by 'Homer Wilbur, A. M., pastor of the first church in Jaalam, and prospective member of many literary, learned, and scientific societies.' This satire was mainly directed against slavery and the war with Mexico in 1846-'7. It has passed through several editions in the United States, and has been twice reprinted in England. In 1848 also appeared anonymously 'A Fable for the Critics,' an ingenious rhymed essay upon the principal living American authors. In July, 1851, Mr. Lowell visited Europe, traveling in England, France and Switzerland, and residing for a considerable period in Italy. He returned home in Dec. 1852. In the winter of 1854-'5 he delivered a course of 12 lectures on the British poets, which were received with applause by crowded audiences, and extensively reported in the newspapers. In Jan. 1855, on the resignation of Mr. Longfellow, he appointed professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in Harvard college. To qualify himself more fully for the duties of the office, he went to Europe in May, 1855, and after spending a year in study, chiefly at Dresden, he returned home in Aug. 1856. Mr. Lowell has written much for the 'North American Review,' the London 'Daily News,' the 'National Anti-Slavery Standard,' and and other periodicals, and is now the editor of the 'Atlantic Month-

ly.' Several editions of his collected poems have appeared in this country, and 3 editions in England. The editor of one of the English editions, Andrew R. Scoble, says: 'The tone of his compositions is singularly high-minded, vigorous, and pure. Many of his pieces impress us forcibly with the idea of great power, of imagination scattering its wealth with singular profuseness, and of a daring originality of conception. The descriptive power shown in many of his poems is one of their most striking merits. His love of nature is genuine, his imagination is vivid, and his fancy fruitful in fine images. Some of his ideal portraits are exceedingly beautiful; for example that of 'Irene.' No common hand could have drawn those gentle lineaments, and laid on those softly tinted colors. It shows a power of discerning and describing the retiring graces and reserved charms of womanhood not often found in a masculine intellect; and an appreciation of and reverence for the higher excellences of the female character which do honor to his moral sense and purity of taste.'"

— WE received this week a long letter from a total stranger, who asked very many and very funny questions about this University; and then requested us to answer them minutely and in detail. Our "stranger" friend must think we are blessed with a great amount of leisure time, writing paper, envelopes and postage stamps, or he never would have written as he did. The next time he writes to "total strangers" for information we would advise him to have the courtesy to at least enclose a return stamp and then perhaps may get an answer to his anxious inquiries.

— PROF. HART's geological excursion down Cayuga Lake will take place on Saturday, June 5th. The number is necessarily limited, because of the size of the boat, to 100 persons—consisting of the two geological classes of Prof. Hart, and a number of invited guests.

— MR. BROWER of the freshman class was fined two dollars for riding a velocipede in the street. By the way of expense he had to pay the policeman one dollar and a half, besides a dollar and ten cents for the justice. Any way to get money.

— WE noticed some time ago two large boxes in the Cascadilla hall, directed to A. D. White Esquire, Ithaca, New York, America. A few days since we saw the boxes opened and beheld their contents to be a large variety of different kinds of unthrashed wheat.

— THE first form of the second edition of the catalogue has been struck off. The type is set at the *Journal* office, but the press work is done at Andrus McChain & Co.'s

— WE publish this week an essay compiled from Goldwin Smith's lectures on English history, by D. W. Rhodes. We commend it to our readers.

— THE boating fever has somewhat subsided. It takes time as well as money to get nicely started.

— PROFESSORS Curtis and Lowell enjoy the hospitality of Prof. Crafts during their stay at Ithaca.

— PROF. WILDER accompanied his class in zoology to Van Amburgh's menagerie last week.

DRUNKEN MEN, of course, come in for their full share of attention in the way of furnishing amusement. Five Hamilton Students, so the story runs, were one night climbing old College Hill, in a state of very decided inebriation. The rain was pouring in torrents, when one stopped and solemnly enquired of the other, "I say chum, does it rain?" "I should think it did," replied his companion. "I say chum," continued the enquirer, "you may be 'prised at mi as'in, but fac' is, I aint much 'quainted 'bout here." Arriving at their room after many trials, the soberer of the two vainly assayed to unlock the door. "I say chum," again cried the drunkard of the comrades, "come sure look er door." "No, cant." "Bring me keyhole, chum, and I sure look er door."

A SAILOR, out on a spree, wandered into a house of worship, supposing it to be some place of amusement. The officiating clergyman was portraying in vivid colors the horrors of the judgment day, and reaching the description where the separation takes place between the sheep and the goats, suddenly exclaimed, "who'll be the goats?" Pausing a moment, he again earnestly asked, "who'll be the goats?" when the sailor unsteadily rose to his feet and cried, "I say mister, if this play can't go on without, I'll be a goat."

PROPOSALS will be received at the business office of Cornell University for work on the basement of the central or McGraw building. Sand suitable for mortar can be obtained in excavating the foundation.

SOME enterprising students have got a University cap, somewhat resembling the one used at Yale. It is made of white flannel and bound with a red cord, in imitation of the "Cornelian."

GEORGE TAYLOR, of the Junior class, is soon to be employed in the survey of a western railroad.

A large owl has been added to the embryonic zoological garden of Cornell.

THE Boat Club seems to have been given up entirely. It was begun with the hope that the Faculty would provide boats and the other requisites. All hope for aid from this quarter is now over, and the boat club is among the things that "might have been."

WHAT has become of the University nine? We are getting very hungry for a match. Can it be that they can find no one to play with them? There are not many more weeks in this term, and they will have to fly around if they play many more matches.

A. PHILLIPS & SON have furnished a specimen uniform for the Ball Club. The shirt is white flannel with Cornelian trimming, and the pants of light gray flannel. The cap will be white with a Cornelian star in the center of the crown. The "tout ensemble" will be very pretty, and may do much towards breaking up the lethargy that now hangs around the club.

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# THE CORNELL ERA.

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VOL. I.—No. 24.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JUNE 5, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

## THE FORMATION PERIOD OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

Prize Essay on Prof. Goldwin Smith's Lectures by D. W.

Rhodes.

CONCLUDED.

The successors of Alfred were very able; the Danes were everywhere repulsed and the Saxon polity reached its perfection. In the reign of Edgar we find Dunstan, who was the embodiment of two ideas, Monasticism and Theocracy; in many respects he was the prototype of Hildebrand. Monasticism first appeared in the East among the anchorites, and had for its root, Asceticism. The first monastery in Western Europe, was founded by St. Benedict at Monte Casino in 529, from whence emanated the order of Benedictines, which continued to hold sway in the church until the 13th century. The great rules of the order were Chastity, i. e. Celibacy, Poverty and Obedience, and with all its evils this celibacy accomplished great good by preventing the clergy from degenerating into a caste, as well as suffering the bad effects of feudalism. Assisted by Archbishop Odo, Dunstan, a man of strong and imperious will, attempted to fill the church preferments from this order to the injury of the holders, and the struggle thus commenced continued through many reigns. Dunstan insisting primarily upon complete celibacy among the clergy, and after effecting this reform in Glasnevinburg and Abingdon, he attempted to make it general through the kingdom.

In the reign of Ethelred the Unready the Danes made fearful strides towards conquering the kingdom. Ethelred resorting to paying them Danegelt to keep them from his coasts: but finally Sweyn, King of Denmark, obtained possession of London, and on the death of Edmund Ironsides, Canute, the son of Sweyn, was elected sole king by the Witan, and thus ended the Anglo-Saxon rule in England and the dynasty of Cedric. In Canute, the founder of this Danish dynasty, we see, in a remarkable manner, the transition from the fierce, Danish viking to the christian devotee: in the commencement of his reign all the savage instincts in his nature ruled him, and his power was exercised with ruthless severity; but he eventually identified himself with the English, dismissed his Danish forces, except a body-guard which he organized into a gild to the laws of which he was himself amenable, and tried to administer the government justly and equitably. After adding Norway to his dominions, he made a triumphal journey to Rome, and his extant letters show how much influence Roman grandeur had over these Barbarian kings.

Canute was a wise and good ruler after his nature had been changed, and if England had been no farther from Denmark than from Normandy, we might never have heard of the Norman Conquest; but the distance to Denmark gave rise to many dissensions in the Danish royal line upon the death of Canute which materially weakened their rule, and hence, upon the death of Hardicanute, the third of the line, the Witan called to the throne Edward called the Confessor, the son of Ethelred and Emma, and in him the line of Cedric was temporarily restored. In the Confessor we see the

bad effects of a monk upon the throne. In his blind devotion to the church he forgot the duties of a king, and during his reign the Normans, the staunchest defenders of the church, came to England in large numbers. With the Normans I have mentioned all the elements in the English people, Celt, Roman, Saxon, Dane and Norman. I have said that during the time of Alfred the Great, the Northmen had been drawn toward France: under Rolf the Gauger they had received a grant of the Duchy of Normandy, the capital being Rouen, and the boundaries not well defined, but certainly extending to Bretagne and including the country around Bayeux. Here they had rapidly freed themselves from their Scandinavian habits and adopted those of the country. They cannot be said to exist now as a nation, but they have been one of the great moulding elements in history. They devoted themselves to the fine arts, and Normandy was filled with the cathedrals of their magnificent architecture, and this style, carried with their conquests, is found to-day in the cathedrals of Sicily. The sixth Duke, Robert the Devil, after a long life of dissipation and crime made an expiatory pilgrimage to Jerusalem, leaving William, his son by a concubine of Falaise, as his regent. William, afterwards the Conqueror, was a man of great power, and understood thoroughly the kingcraft of his age. He was of middle height, somewhat corpulent, extremely fond of the chase, and excellent in all the sports of the time. He was remarkably sensitive as to his birth, and punished very severely any allusion to it in after years. He had the advantage of most great generals in that he had unlimited command at an early age, and the frequent revolts from his authority in Normandy, while he was yet a boy, had given him ample opportunity to banish all the dross from his nature and prepare himself for his after career. While Edward was upon the throne, buried in his pious reveries and the thoughts of his rising abbey, speculation became rife as to his successor; he had no immediate heir, and Edgar Atheling, the last of Cedric's royal line, was utterly incapable of performing the minor duties of life, much less of swaying the destinies of an empire. Upon the death of the Confessor, two prominent candidates for the throne appeared, Harold, son of Godwin, whose great house had overtopped the throne, and whom many assert that the Confessor had designated as his successor, and Duke William of Normandy, who based his claims not so much on any connection with the English royal line, although such a connection did exist, as on an asserted promise of the Confessor to make him his successor, and an oath extorted from Harold, while in captivity to forego all claims of his own and further the designs of the Norman. The Witan elected Harold and he was crowned by the Archbishop of York, the Primate having fled to Normandy. No sooner had the news of this reached William than he sent a formal claim to the throne to Harold, which being refused, he raised an army of 60,000 men, and prepared for an invasion of England.

The Normans were the staunchest defenders of the claims of Rome, while the Saxons, even under the saintly Confessor had been very lax in their contributions to the papal treasury; at this time, also, Hildebrand, the most prominent man in Rome, was infusing

into Alexander II his grand scheme of theocracy, and through him an application for aid which William forwarded to Rome was granted, and a consecrated banner sent him that his invasion might partake of the nature of a crusade also.

Thus assisted by the moral power of the Church, William landed in England and encamped near Hastings. Harold was just returning from the North where he had defeated and slain Harold Hardrada who had invaded England through the urgency of Tostig, and on the field of Senlac he struck his last blow for his crown and life against the army of William. Long and manfully the Saxons fought until the death of Harold, and then the army broke up and Norman rule commenced in England. It can hardly be said that the Saxons were a nation before the conquest: the oligarchy of the greater nobles had broken down all patriotic feeling among the people. There was no national church, simony and corruption were largely practiced, little learning, literature or art, and in all Anglo-Saxon government so far there was lacking the great element of civilization, progress. Hence the effect of the Conquest was beneficial; it added an impetus to the spirit of national civilization, and supplied those elements which were before missing. Proceeding to London, William was crowned under the forms of the Saxon elective monarchy and received the submission of the Saxon leaders: he had still however many revolts to subdue and treason to punish, but eventually all opposition was broken down and the putting down of these frequent revolts was the cause of one great effect of the Conquest, namely, the imposition of such heavy taxes as to transfer the kingdom virtually from Saxon to Norman hands. Feudalism had existed in England to the extent of *fealty*, and the military tenure of land, but with the Normans it found its way in to the fullest extent: in feodation, forfeiture, wardship and marriage all began to be known in England under the Conqueror. But William was strong enough and wise enough to alter some of the feudal principles in his new kingdom; he provided that in subinfeudation, the vassal should take the oath of fealty to the crown as well as to the immediate lord, and he also took care in the bestowal of his larger domains that no vassal should have any large stretch of contiguous territory under him; he thus escaped the dangers to which the kings of France were put by such powerful vassals as the Dukes of Bretagne, Burgundy and Aquitaine, and made his feudal throne proportionately stronger.

Jurisdiction went with the land, and in England, when the property was divided into manors, each holder sat as judge in his own territory. In this hierarchy of landowners, the towns, of course, had no place, and as they developed they became a power against feudalism. With Feudalism came Chivalry also, of which the Normans were shining lights, and which they practised in all its forms.

When firmly seated on the throne, William commenced re-organizing his kingdom for this purpose he divided the whole kingdom into knight's fees, each fee being compelled to support one knight, and of all the property in the kingdom he caused an abstract to be made and entered into Domesday Book. All the old courts of justice he allowed to remain, but they fell into some inferiority to the new manor courts. In ecclesiastical affairs William laid down certain rules; Hildebrand, being now Pope, demanded from William that he should acknowledge him as his feudal lord, which in Germany he had demanded successfully from Henry IV: but William, while he was a firm supporter of the spiritual claims of the Holy See, laid down the rule that no Pope should be recognized in England until the king had done so, and also demanded that no tenant

in chief of the crown should be excommunicated without the king's consent: that no action of any Synod should be binding in England without the king's assent and that no ecclesiastic should be allowed to plead exemption from the civil law. At the same time he restored the payment of Peter's Pence, and endeavored in all ways to reunite the church to Rome, but to remain himself as the national head of it. He also created separate benches for the bishops, and discontinued the practice of earls and bishops administering justice together. Such were the great effects of the Conquest, but we look in vain for the disappearance of Teutonic institutions: as the conquerors were of Teuton stock, all those principles, in which posterity had an interest, safely over the deluge, and have come down to us undisturbed.

Such was the early history of England. Although we recognize no inherent difference in capacity between the Teuton and the Celt this history has taught us that it is to the former that England is indebted for her free institutions and advanced position; from the Celt she has derived absolutely nothing.

Let us compare this history with that of France: the two countries passed into Teutonic hands at nearly the same time, and in the same manner, and yet the tendency of the one has always been to free Teutonic institutions, while that of France has as constantly been to imperial forms of government.

The Saxons in taking possession of England first eradicated all the remnants of Roman ideas, and planted their own polity without a rival, while the Franks and Burgundians filtered their ideas of government into those of dying Rome, and produced a mixture of the two which gradually assimilated itself to the imperial form of Rome, and became its successor. The truth of this is fully shown by the position of France in the year 800, when Charlemagne goes to Rome, and is crowned with all the imperial ceremonies, and assumes the title and crown of the Cæsars, when Alfred the Great is sitting upon the throne of England, and making his name immortal by erecting bulwarks around those principles in the possession of which we are so happy to-day.

The Anglo-Saxon polity in England has been the only successful one, and while France has long lost sight of and forgotten her free Teutonic institutions it is to England that we are indebted for their preservation.

### A TRIP TO THE COAL MINES.

Our professor in Geology had been promising us, that, the class in geology, for a week or two, that when a certain Friday night came he would start with us for Scranton, which is in the Lackawana coal basin. So when the Friday night came we started, but only a very small portion of the class—only five, the professor included.

We rather congratulated ourselves on this, as we thought that our chances for sight-seeing would be better in a small party than in a large one.

After leaving Owego a short ride brought us to Great Bend, at the junction of the Delaware and Lackawana road with the Erie. We arrived there at half-past ten, and had to wait until half-past five the next morning for the Scranton train. "Now for a bed," said the sleepy man of our party; and as we all thought that a little sleep would not injure us, we concluded that the said sleepy man had made a sensible remark. But, there is sometimes a great distance between wishes and attainments: for it so happened that "Van Amburgh's Great Moral Exhibition of Wild Beasts," was visiting Great Bend, and the consequence was that every one in



every hotel in town was occupied. The landlord, however, told us that the carpet on his parlor floor was just as good and soft as any carpet, and that we might use it, if we could furnish bedding. We debated the question, and finally concluded to sit up all night. Commenced reading the papers with praiseworthy energy—but, although "the spirit was willing, the flesh was weak," and our resolutions proved useless, for in less than an hour's time the whole party were reposing on the carpet.

The next morning we paid the landlord a dollar for our chance on the floor, and left for Scranton, where we arrived at eight, and stopped at the Wyoming House, where it is advisable for folks to stop, for the proprietor certainly knows how to keep a hotel. We started immediately to look up the gentleman to whom Prof. Hart had letters of introduction.

We were placed under the care of Mr. Shieder, the mining engineer of the Co. By him we were conducted to the shaft of the Diamond mine. The foreman was sent for, but as we had to wait for him some time, there was a good opportunity to examine the machinery used for getting out the coal, and to take a good look at the "Culm dumps." They are very extensive from fifty to seventy feet in height, and covering at least three acres before that one shaft alone, and consist entirely of the screenings of the coal as it comes from the breakers. It is really the best portion, but is so fine that it cannot be used. From sixteen to eighteen per cent of the coal is lost in this way. Remembering that the dumps were but a small percentage of the matter taken out of the earth, we began to realize something of the immense amount of work done. Fifteen hundred tons of coal are taken out of that one mine every day. To do this, ten large boilers are necessary to furnish the steam for five cylinders, four of which work the hoisting engines, and one the pumps. It forces the water from the bottom of the mine up through 220 feet of ten-inch pipe.

There are two hoisting engines, for there are two shafts—one 220, and the other 180 feet, deep. A square frame, large enough for a car containing a ton and a half of coal, is drawn up or down in twenty seconds by wire rope, which passing over a pulley is attached at the other end to a drum two feet in diameter, a 20-horse power engine supplying the force needed to make it revolve.

Into one of these frames, after borrowing some clothes of the workmen, we were introduced by the foreman, who was to be our guide. Then down we began to sink, having a strange feeling of insecurity, as if all things underneath were becoming very unstable, and giving some of us who had strong imaginations a vivid idea of what the descent into Hades must be. Down, down we went, until I began to think that there was never a stop to be put to our journey into mother earth. But just as this idea had got firm hold of my brain, we stepped into the very dwelling-place of gnomes, very noisy ones, though—each of them carrying a single torch fastened to his forehead, which looked like a fiery eye. The fact was, we had arrived at the bottom of the mine. From here, in all directions, run railroads, which converge like the spokes of a wheel around the bottom of the shaft, and over which is constantly being brought the coal, in a car drawn by mules. When all is ready, a wire connected with a bell in the engine-room is pulled; suddenly car, frame and all vanish into the roof of rock that covers us over. But we had no time to waste, so we followed our guide out through one of the chambers, as the galleries are called from which the coal has been taken. As we went along he informed us that the vein was fourteen feet thick, between which is two feet of shale. This, as our professor informed us, was caused by an inundation of a por-

tion of the coal basin during the times of its formation, so that a layer of mud was deposited over the peat. On this vegetation commenced growing again, and formed another peat bed, which became the upper seam. Sometimes, these inundations were identical in character, and when such was the case, they left their mark in the shape of a thin layer of rock separating the vein, as in this case, over just so much of the basin as was overflowed. Where it ceased the layer runs out, and the two seams of coal are united into one again. We followed our guide for half a mile, and at the extremity of the gallery found a miner hard at work, slowly driving his drill into the face of the vein. This is done by hand entirely. The drill, which is about five feet in length, is chisel-shaped. The miner, after making his beginning, forces it by constant blows farther and farther into the hole, turning it just a little each stroke, so as to make it strike in a different place. No hammer is used. Some of our party took hold of the drill and worked it for a short time. They concluded that there were better ways of passing through the journey of life, than in a coal mine with a drill in their hands. The miner himself was a Welshman, as were a great majority of the workmen. He seemed to understand his business very well, although rather ignorant otherwise. He was very talkative; told us of having been to Australia and working in the quartz mines; showed us what he called the bony coal, a hard, poor quality, formed by a mixture of mud and vegetable matter; pointed out little seams of shaly rock running through the vein, which were originally thin layers of mud, and had been packed in with the peat before its transformation into coal.

The coal in this region is all anthracite, and the under and overlying rocks are more or less metamorphosed, as is the case in nearly all the anthracite regions. Here, where the rock met the coal, the surface was as smooth as glass nearly. The fossil remains in general were more or less injured by this fact. Still, we found very fair specimens of calamites, stigmaria and sigillaria, but in such shape that we could not get them very well. We also found some specimens of fish teeth; other than these, however, we find no animal remains.

Going out of the chamber where the Welshman was, we were shown how chambers were driven out from the main gallery, generally about thirty feet wide, between each one a pillar of fifteen to eighteen in width is left, to support the roof. In this mine the lower vein is worked to the outcrop, then they commence at the outcrop and work the upper vein back, tumbling the intervening layer of rock and coal down into the lower chamber, where the two are separated, the coal being sent up above and the rock stowed away in the old chambers. In case there are no buildings or railroads on the surface of the ground, the pillars are worked out at last, thereby letting the whole mass down. I asked Mr. Sneider if this "was not rather dangerous work." He said "no;" not if they were careful enough. But it is my opinion that an immense amount of care is needed, taking the supports from two hundred feet thickness of rocks, and having to work under it while doing so, does not coincide with my ideas of safety.

We entered another chamber where the miner was just getting ready for a blast. After he had drilled his hole about three and a half feet deep, he makes a cartridge of thick paper, which holds from one and a half to two and a half pounds of powder; this is pushed into the hole with a rod sharpened so that it penetrates the cartridge. Damp coal is then used to tamp with, the rod of course being left in until the tamping is finished, when it is withdrawn, a strain filled with powder is inserted into the hole, a piece of

[Concluded on 5th page.]

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JUNE 5, 1869.

EDITORS:  
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THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D., Professor of Constitutional Law, began his course of lectures before the Senior and Junior Classes, on Wednesday, June 2nd. His twelve lectures are on the Constitution of the United States. The lecturer proposes to treat the subject as follows:

- I. Definition and explanation of terms.
- II. Sources of the Constitution.
- III. History of the Constitution.
- IV. Mode of Generating Governments.
- V. Differences between a State and General Government.
- VI. Structure of the United States Government.
- VII. Powers of Congress.
- VIII. Restrictions upon Congress.

I. Professor Dwight proceeded, under the first head, to define certain terms necessary to be understood at the beginning. He defines Law thus:

A written authoritative statement of the fundamental principle of government. There are three divisions of law: 1st, As it relates to the structure of a government; 2nd, To the powers of the people and the government; and 3rd, To the rights and limitations of the people.

A Constitution is an instrument conferring powers and imposing restrictions.

Amendments to the English Constitution are made by Parliament; amendments to the American Constitution must be ratified by two-thirds of the States.

"State" has three senses in the Constitution: 1st, An organized political community taken as a whole; 2nd, A certain amount of territory; and 3rd, The people themselves. Of these, the first sense is the most common.

There are three forms of government open to a people for adoption: Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy.

Eliminate Law from Monarchy, the result is Despotism; from Aristocracy, the result is Oligarchy; from Democracy, and the result is a Mob.

In a Republic, the principle of Representation is admitted; while in a Democracy proper the government is in the hands of the whole people. A pure Democracy is impracticable.

The powers of government are three-fold: Legislative, Judicial, and Executive.

Any enlargement of the voting population must be made by amendment to the Constitution or by Revolution. "Who shall vote?" is a legal question; "Who ought to vote?" a political question. The law gives every man a vote who does not belong to an excluded class, as minors, idiots, etc. Suffrage is a trust, and

not simply a privilege: those who vote are the guardians of those excluded. The great question of suffrage must finally be decided, not arbitrarily, but on principle. These the lecturer regarded as the true qualifications of a voter—intelligence, independence, integrity, interest, and an incorporation into a society as a member.

II. The second department of the subject is, "The Sources of the United States Constitution."

We, as a nation, are, through England, over 800 years old. America is the product of English thought and feeling; most of her laws and institutions are traceable to those of England. The following are points worthy of particular study in English Constitutional History.

(a) Magna Charta. This document first showed that great constitutional principles could be reduced to writing. Its main principles are introduced into our Constitution.

(b) The Petition of Rights, made in the time of Charles I.

(c) The Bill of Rights, framed in the time of James II., to ensure freedom of speech, etc. It established the principle that the people govern. The 1st and 8th amendments of our Constitution are substantially taken from this document.

(d) The Writ of Habeas Corpus. This writ is 600 years old, and was founded upon an old principle of English law, "Wherever there is a right there is a remedy."

(e) The Act of Settlement.

(f) The Plan of Union between England and Scotland, which was the foundation of our American Union—a government of separate yet united states.

(g) The Common Law of England. This was adopted by the Courts of the United States. It embodies many great principles, e. g., "Every man's house is his castle"; "No man shall be deprived of his property by unlawful means"; etc. The common law was the exponent and instrument of the common people. Unlike the Roman law, it harnessed no collar on the neck of freemen.

(h) Prior existing state documents, which were consulted largely by the framers of our Constitution.

(i) The influence of great British statesmen is seen in our Constitution. That document is not a new creation, but a combination of already existing material: it combines the rich spoils of the ages.

III. Under the third general head, "Political History of the Union," the lecturer gave

(a) A concise summary of Colonial History, closing his remarks with an elegant tribute to the Puritan Fathers.

(b) Various attempts at organization were next reviewed: 1st, The Advisory Congress of 1774—an era of words; a prelude to one of deeds; 2nd, The Revolutionary Congress of 1775, just after the battle of Lexington. This Congress usurped powers, but the people sanctioned their acts and made them legal: though feeble, this was still a government; 3rd, To this succeeded the Confederation: it was not a government proper, only a league of states and hence inefficient—"It could promise everything and do nothing"; still, it had the semblance of union, and educated the people to the necessity of a general government over all the States; 4th, The Constitution, framed at Annapolis in a general convention of delegates from all the States (except Rhode Island). With much difficulty a plan was finally agreed upon, not wholly logical, but eminently practicable. The new Constitution was ratified by the requisite nine States; and on the 25th of June, 1788, America became a Nation.

[CONTINUED.]

—JUNE is the month for zoologists. Then many large moths, butterflies and beetles may be found which soon lay their eggs and die so that we see no more of them during the summer. They may fly into the rooms and may be quickly killed by putting a few drops of benzine on the hinder part of the body. Many reptiles come out of their winter quarters late in May and early in June, and we find snakes and lizards and turtles and salamanders everywhere. There are only two poisonous snakes in this state and they are not at all common here. The Rattlesnake may be known by its rattle, and the Copperhead by his peculiar copper color. Instead of crushing snakes with stones it is better to break the spine with a stick and then secure them by putting the neck into a cleft stick. All except the larger ones can be easily carried by grasping with the thumb and finger just behind the head. I hope students will have an opportunity to capture either insects or reptiles or all animals of any kind will save them for the Zoological collection of the University.

B. G. W.

—In the forthcoming catalogue the terms first year men, second year men, third year men, and fourth year men, are used instead of the time-honored titles of freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors. This is an innovation on the settled and time-honored nomenclature of college terms, which is destined, at first, at least, to be unpopular; although the continued use of these terms by the officers of the institution may finally lead to their universal adoption. John Stewart Mill says that every innovation has to go through three stages—first ridicule, second discussion, and third adoption. Prof. Sprague recently put on the bulletin board a notice for the freshmen, in which he called them “first year men.” Judging from the sensation this produced, we would conclude that this innovation would have to pass through more than two stages before these terms would ever be adopted by the students.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 4th, '69

OS. ERA:—

In your issue of last week you published the first half of the Prize Essay which has been written since the University was opened; I am grieved to find that you have given no credit for originality in its author, Mr. Rhodes, whom I know to have spent weeks in its composition, drawing historical facts from many sources, investigating not only histories of recent date, but also the folkish chronicles. The statement that it was compiled from Prof. Smith's lectures is therefore calculated to convey an erroneous impression, which it is but just that you should correct.

Yours Respectfully, C. F. H.

—ABOUT eleven o'clock on Monday evening it was observed that a large wooden building, just back of the Cascadilla, was on fire. The building was old and dry. It had been used for a workshop during the construction of Cascadilla, and was full of shavings and other combustibles. It was impossible to save anything, but the adjoining buildings, Cascadilla, though quite near, nevertheless suffered but little from its warm neighbor. The building contained a large number of spring-beds, and other furniture belonging to the University. There are many reasons to believe that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

—Several students are at work on Mr. Cornell's new house. One of them cuts stone, and earns a dollar every a day, besides having six to eight hours for study. Only a small portion of the students do work, but it is noticed that those who work usually recite as well as those who do not.

—Commencement week begins on Monday, June 28th, and continues until Friday. Monday and Tuesday will be occupied in the examination of candidates for admission. On Wednesday the laying of the corner stone of the McGraw Library will probably take place, on which occasion it is reported that many distinguished gentlemen will be present, including Wm. H. Seward, Horatio Seymour and others. Thursday will be commencement day proper. During the week previous regular trimestrial examination of the classes will take place.

—The students are a little timid about traveling the Cascadilla Glen, since the falling of that large stone which completely crushed a small boy last week. A student only a few minutes before occupied the same seat the unfortunate boy occupied when he was killed. There was once a law in Athens, that if a person was killed by a falling rock, the offending stone was immediately expelled from the boundaries.

—The Juniors were examined in logic on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

### *Trip to the Coal Mines--concluded.*

moistened tow is used as a slow match, being put into the straw. When this is lit, every one retires. We simply went into the next chamber. In about a minute, a dull rumbling, followed by a sudden swishing sound, was heard and we all ran back to see the effect. The smoke for a few moments was something tremendous; and seemed thick enough to cut into slices. The blast did not accomplish much; the miner said because the charge of powder was too small.

We next visited the great furnace, which is the ventilating apparatus of the mine. A shaft runs from it directly to the upper air. The air of the mine is carefully excluded from it, from fear of the fire damp. A tunnel connecting directly with the main gallery runs into the chimney above the fire; through it there is a constant current of air passing with the strength of a strong wind; this is the impure air which is carried out of the mine, while the pure air comes in through the various air chimneys, small shafts sunk for the purpose of ventilation. Air is supplied to the furnace itself by one of these.

In going through one of the older galleries we noticed a most beautiful fungus, looking like the whitest and finest down, so extremely delicate was its texture that one could not feel it, unless a large amount were gathered in the hand. Flies live down there; and rats in abundance. Our guide said that they were very “cute” rats. If a can of oil were set down any where and left, they would soon find it and bail it out, by sticking their tails down into it, and then draw them through their mouths. He said that they would empty a quart can in a very short time.

Some of the miners say that there is light in the mine. We put out all of our lamps in order to see if such were true. But not so much as a single ray could be observed. I never was in such utter darkness. Everything was absolutely invisible. Yet our guide said he could go into any given chamber without having to light a lamp. It seemed as if a sixth sense must be brought into use, in order to make this possible.

After traversing the various galleries for an hour and a half, we came back to the bottom of the shaft, entered the framework, and at a signal from the guide were shot up the shaft as if thrown from a tremendous spring. We were a gay looking party when we arrived in day light again. The huge moustache our professor

carries was darkened considerably; dark lines traversed the different faces in all directions. Our miner's garb would scarcely have been considered the thing at a Cascadilla reception. It was suggested by one of the party that we go to another mine and apply for a job. We were miners in appearance, at least. However, a liberal application of soap and water soon restored us to society again.

After dinner we went to the iron furnace. The most notable thing there was the engine, said to be the largest stationary engine in America. Its sole business is to furnish the blast to the furnaces. There are four of these. We did not ascertain their capacity. We were fortunate enough to be there when the iron was being drawn off. It ran into moulds called pigs, through a trough, which they call the son. As we watched the iron crawl along through the trenches like a snake, it seemed as if there was a spirit of evil confined in it, shooting out little blue tongues of flame, and occasionally making the whole mass boil and bubble in efforts to escape.

From the iron furnace we went to the rolling mill, passing the outcrops of a coal bed on our way, which showed quite plainly all along the river bank. We first visited the puddling furnace. Here there were giants at work, men with muscles that would delight the eye of Winship himself. Working, many of them stripped to the waist, they were as fine specimens of the animal man as is often seen. They work the iron, using a straight bar, up into a ball, there being a small hole in the square piece of iron which forms the door of the furnace, through which the bar is worked; as soon as the ball is made, a boy runs up with a little two wheeled truck, on which the ball dripping with iron, is placed. It is then trundled off and dumped into a hopper, from whence it passes between two immense piles of iron which press it into an oblong shape. Then a man catches it with a pair of tongs, and one end is inserted between two rollers, in an instant it runs through them coming out on the otherside considerably elongated. But in so doing it spits fire most venomously, causing every one to stand away from in front of it. These rollers have a number of grooves cut around them. They are so arranged that a groove of one fits exactly to a groove of the other. On each pair of rollers there is a graded set. The bolt starts of course with the largest one, and is put successively through each of the others, finally coming out as rail-road, flat round or square iron. They were rolling flat iron while we were there.

Started back to our hotel. On the way I came across a gang of Irishmen going home from work. As it was only four o'clock, I asked how it was that they were out of the mill so soon. "Early

do you call this?" said one of them, "shure an' isn't it since two o'clock this mornin' that we've been in thim hell holes? An' ivery blessed day of our lives, the Sundays ixcepted, don't we be working our regular sixteen hours?" And then he began to grow eloquent over his wrongs; but they were so numerous that I had not time to listen to all of them. So I came away, leaving him expatiating on the subject.

There was a strolling theatrical troupe in the city; so, without advising the Professor of our intentions, two of us went off, leaving him very comfortable over a scientific journal, and paid a visit to Scranton's Temple of Thespis. But such a temple! The hall was miserable for a city as large as it is; I was told that the population is above fifty thousand—yet they have not a public room as good as our Town Hall. In this one a few pieces of canvass, looking as if some one had been amusing themselves by throwing paint-pots at them, were stretched across one end—thus forming stage, wings, green-room, and all other rooms supposed to pertain to a full-grown theatre. The drop-curtain was not a drop-curtain, but consisted of two pieces of red baize, strung on a wire, and working by means of strings from the sides.

An amusing incident occurred, owing to a way the the curtain had of refusing to be worked sometimes. At the close of a scene a tableau was formed. Two men were lying dead on the floor, men and women were bending over them, and fainting in most approved style; and just here the curtain refused to be drawn. One of the dead men lay watching the efforts of the curtain-boy for a while, but finally becoming disgusted, he sprang up, and catching hold of the two sides, with a great deal of apparent life, drew them together.

The next day being Sunday, we could not do much in the way of sight-seeing.

Monday we packed up some specimens which Mr. Sneider had presented the Professor with, and took a walk over a portion of the city which we had not visited before, which brought us to the outcrop of the uppermost vein of the coal. And here the Professor explained to us the topography of the coal. This Lackawana region is distinct and separate from all other coal regions. It lies in a long, narrow, lightly curved basin. The veins, which were originally formed horizontally, have sunk down in the centre, forming a great basin, of which the edges show on either side of the valley, but with its middle over two hundred feet below the surface.

At eleven o'clock we left Scranton, and sundown saw us again in Ithaca, well rested and ready to go into studies with enough extra zeal to make up for the time lost.

G. H. C.

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of two souls is only possible between the sexes because they are unequal and unlike;" this seems to contradict what was said above, but he evidently uses equality as meaning identity; for he elsewhere shows that man is as incomplete a human being without wo-





# THE CORNELL ERA.

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PRICE, 10 CENTS.

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

BY SADELLIE.

Just before the late election,  
I was sitting for reflection,  
Wondering who of politicians  
Would the next our country bore;  
While I pondered, nearly napping,  
Suddenly there came a tapping,  
As of some one gently rapping,  
Rapping, at my office door,  
"Tis some Democrat," I muttered,  
"Tapping at my office door,  
Only this, and nothing more."

I was munching bread and butter,  
When with many a flirt and flutter  
In there stepped a stately spinster,  
Whom I *traced* in dots of yore;  
Not an instant stopped or stayed she,  
But with mien of Queen Doloria,  
Entered at my office door,  
Sat and stared, and nothing more.

Really this was quite surprising,  
"Good day, ma'am," I said, half rising,  
Startled at the strange decorum,  
Of the countenance she wore;  
And my heart and courage failing  
At the spectacle appalling,  
Of a single woman calling,  
Calling at my office door,  
"Tell me, ma'am, what's the reason  
Thou'st sought my office door?  
"Woman's Rights!" and nothing more.

Startled at the stillness broken,  
Briefly so strangely spoken,  
Quick I dropped my bread and butter,  
Upside down upon the floor;  
"Wretch," I fear thy wits have left thee,  
"Back! unto the friends who sent thee,  
Leave! oh leave my office door,  
Surely man is still thy master,  
Tell me! tell me, I implore!"  
Quoth the woman, "Nevermore."

Be that word our sign of parting!  
"Get thee back!" I shrieked upstarting,  
"Back into the sphere of woman,  
Thou'lt not dared to leave before;  
Leave not here the slightest token,  
Of the lie thy soul hath spoken,  
Strive to leave thy sphere no more,  
Man shall ever be thy ruler  
As he's ever been before,"  
Quoth the woman "Nevermore."

—*Hamilton Literary Magazine.*

*The Sexes—Here and Hereafter, by W. H. Holcomb, M. D.:  
Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.*

The relation of man to woman and of woman to man can never be a matter of indifference to any one connected with the Cornell University, so long as the admission of women to its privileges is discussed by all, feared by some and hoped for by others among its students, professors and trustees. Whether they ought to be admitted at all, is a question too often debated upon the very lowest grounds of expediency, and as involving only matters of propriety and morality; but it may be found (and indeed is so claimed by

some already,) that there are higher and more essential points to be considered, and that our present solicitude in those respects is as groundless as most other Protestants now regard the apprehensions of the Quakers, which induce them to offer their religious instruction only when the two sexes are fenced apart.

Too often also, is it thought, written and lectured upon, as only one of the various species of woman's rights reforms; the suffrage, the admission to practice in law, medicine and theology, and the right to harangue public audiences while the husband tends the children and runs the sewing machine, or while some man who ought to have been a husband is a miserable bachelor, a ship without an anchor to keep him from going astray.

But, in spite of some real and some apparent exceptions, these last are things which true womanly women *do not ask*, and which some of them dread as the "remedy worse than the disease."

That some remedy is needed for the existing state of affairs is evident from the radical antagonism of the opinions which now divide thinkers upon this subject.

"Man and woman are one but the man is the one;" is the creed of his mental and physical strength acting alone and selfishly.

"Man and woman are one, but the one is the woman" is preached by some who would invert rather than correct; who seek to cure the one by another equally dangerous though opposite.

Between these two are the professed advocates of "women's rights;" they ignore the Bible and science; they see neither use nor significance in the universal distinction of sex, and they preach "man and woman are two; equal and identical;" they even defy Divine injunction, and, putting the garment of a man upon a woman and the garments of a woman upon a man, they would persuade us that "There is neither man nor woman any more."

But there are, happily, those who cannot bring themselves to adopt either of these doctrines; and they will be delighted with the views advanced in the little work mentioned at the head of this notice; its motto might be, as distinguished from others, "man and woman are two halves of one; equal but diverse." Equal in value and importance, unlike in kind and so supplementary one to another.

"Like the two poles of a magnetic bar, man and woman are the mutual sustainers of each others condition; he of her love, she of his wisdom; man grows more truly rational and masculine, as woman grows more truly feminine. If man grows more effeminate and woman more masculine, they both lose the proper influence they should exert on each other, because each sexual pole of life is weakened by the other. The nearer they approach each other in quality and pursuit, not by reflecting but by rivaling each other, the less will be reciprocal attraction between them.

"Woman is not undeveloped man, but diverse."

"Could we make her as the man, sweet Love were slain."

The author describes more in detail the mental and spiritual difference of the two sexes, and says: (page 195.) "the absolute union of two souls is only possible between the sexes because they are equal and unlike;" this seems to contradict what is said elsewhere, but he evidently uses equality as meaning identity, which shows that man is as incomplete a human

man as woman is without man, and that neither is absolutely superior to the other; and therefore must be both essential and equal.

The practical questions which now excite so much attention are not directly approached; the writer seems rather to have aimed to offer some general grounds upon which their future discussion may be conducted, and merely utters the following caution to those who feel obliged to decide or help others to decide upon them at once. "Let these great and eternal truths serve as beacon-lights to those earnest and daring souls who are striving to reconstruct the social fabric upon principles derived from the supposed light of nature and not always illuminated by the superior light of spiritual truth." (page 194.)

Aside from the practical questions which concern this world alone, the subject is taken up in a way which, for very opposite reasons, will startle two classes of readers: 1st, those who have been so unhappy in their married life here below as to discredit the belief in a continuance of that state hereafter; 2nd, those who from too narrow and literal an interpretation of the Lord's words "In the resurrection they neither marry nor are given marriage," have preached the monstrous dogma that all the distinctive relations of the sexes were impure and only permitted for earthly purposes, with no continuance in the other life.

This belief, with all its manifold contradictions of nature and instinct and pure affection is vigorously combated by our author; his own creed is announced in the title "*Here and Hereafter*." The second chapter is an effort to prove that "sex, love and marriage are eternal." And on page 147 he explains the passage above quoted in the light of the doctrines revealed through Swedenborg, in which he is a full believer.

And this reminds us of the emphatic declaration of the preface, that there are wide and irreconcilable differences between these doctrines and the spiritism with which they are so often ignorantly or wilfully confounded. Those who fully accept the former, regard the latter as disorderly against the Divine interdict and perilous to man's spiritual welfare.

With so much that is true and beautiful and suggestive, there seems to be only one error. On page 21 it is said that the "entire brain and nervous system with their wonderful appendages of muscles and bones are precisely alike on the two sides of the body." Now in fact no two things or two halves of things are or can ever be precisely alike; and it is easy to discern the difference however slight they may appear. There is indeed, the same *equality*, without *identity* between the right and left halves of one individual as between the two sexes.

B. G. W.

#### KAULBACH'S MURAL PAINTINGS.

THOSE of the students and friends of the University who have visited the parlor of the Cascadilla within the past fortnight cannot have failed to notice its changed and improved appearance. The walls of our pleasant reception room have been embellished by a complete collection of engravings from Kaulbach's mural paintings in the Treppenhaus of the New Museum in Berlin. Every one of these engravings is a work of high art, repaying the closest scrutiny and study, while the general effect of the collection fascinates even the untrained or unobserving eye.

With a view to facilitating the appreciative study of these engravings, we will give a full description of them, one by one, first prefacing a brief account of the artist Kaulbach himself, and of the magnificent art-building, the New Museum, in Berlin, where the originals are contained. For the greater part of the statements contained in the description, we are indebted to the Berlin Museum Guide-Book.

Wilhelm von Kaulbach, born in 1805, is the most prominent painter in Germany. Like Gustave Doré, the intensity and power of his conception is only equalled by his prolificness of execution. In his seventeenth year he entered the Academy of Düsseldorf, and became the pupil of Cornelius. From that great

master he derived the severely ideal and allegorical spirit of his painting. In Kaulbach, however, we find the idealistic and the realistic most happily blended, that is to say, the forms and the composition are not sacrificed to the idea intended to be symbolized. Whatever Kaulbach's art-creations may suggest, the figures themselves are always perfect delineations of flesh and blood. As a colourist, he shares the excellencies and the defects of the modern German school; the colouring is not commensurate with the form, at least if we compare him with such masters as Titian, Da Vinci, Rembrandt, Rubens, or the modern French school. His earliest important works were six allegorical figures, the best known of which is "Apollo among the Muses." The celebrated "Madhouse" is also by him. For King Ludwig of Bavaria he executed a number of frescoes illustrating the fable of Cupid and Psyche, and a number of designs from Klopstock, Wieland and Goethe. In 1837 the "Battle of the Huns" (No. 12 of the present collection), was completed. Somewhat later, the illustrations of Schiller, and of Goethe's *Faust* and *Reineke Fuchs*. In 1846 was finished the "Destruction of Jerusalem," (No. 3). The magnificent series of frescoes representing the history of Art since the *renaissance*, painted for the *Pinakothek*, (Picture Gallery), in Munich, are also from his brush. Of late years he has produced a large number of portraits. That one of Kaulbach's works which is most familiar to Americans is his exquisite "*Goethe's Frauengestalten*," or the album of female characters created by the great poet. When we consider the number, the variety, the magnitude of Kaulbach's paintings, (many of them mural paintings of immense size), and also consider that they are all works of pure art, profound in their conception and exquisite in their elaborate execution, we may well feel impressed with the boundless resources of his creative genius. Let the reader compare for himself the boldness, the terrific energy of *The Battle of the Huns* with the fantastic, genial humor of the friezes.

The New Museum is the most superb art-structure in North Germany. It was begun in 1830, after Stüler's plan, and completed, in its present form, in 1855. While the Old Museum is reserved for originals in painting and sculpture, the New Museum was erected as the depository of copies of the great originals of sculpture scattered through the principal galleries of Europe. The Egyptian collection forms an exception, as it contains both originals and copies. There are also several detached collections, such as the cabinet of engravings, wood-carvings, Northern antiquities, the ethnographical museum &c. The New Museum is 337 feet long by 113 feet broad. The height is 75 feet, except in the middle, the Treppenhaus, where it rises to 100 feet. This Treppenhaus is the distinctive feature of the New Museum. It can be best described by calling it a well, or *cage*, as the French have named it, cutting through the centre of the building, from side to side and from top to bottom. Its height is, thus, 100 feet, and its length, 128, or the width of the the building. Its own width is 15 feet. The Treppenhaus constitutes, then, the architectural heart of the New Museum. The visitor, on entering by the main portal on the east side of the New Museum, confronts a magnificent stairway, or Treppe, built of monoliths of Silesian marble, leading up to a gallery that is on a level with the first story of the rest of the building. Into this gallery, to the right and the left, open the entrance doors to the several collections on the first story. From the top of this grand central stairway two lateral stairways of the same general design lead up to the gallery of the third story, which, in its turn, is the point of entrance and exit for the collections of that story. In ascending from the second to the third story the visitor begins to realize the grandeur and beauty of the Treppenhaus. Below him is

living artist in Germany. Like Gustave Dore, the intensity and range of his conception is only equalled by his prolificness of expression. In his seventeenth year he entered the Academy of Düsseldorf, and became the pupil of Cornelius. From that great





the grand stairway and the groups of statuary at its foot, prominent among which are the Dioscuri or Horse Tamers of the Monte Cavallo in Rome. The walls to the side of the grand stairway, and the balustrade, are adorned with antique reliefs, while, above them, the whole of what might be called the third story of the Treppenhans, that is, the free space of the four walls above the place of the lateral stairways, is covered with Kauffach's mural paintings. Starting from this landing place, a gallery makes the circuit of the four walls at the foot of the paintings, and thus enables the visitor to complete the view that he has obtained of them in ascending the one or the other of the lateral stairways. The roof of the Treppenhans is gable shaped, the eaves being exposed and the ceiling painted in alternate panels of deep red and deep blue. The light is admitted through the large windows at each end.

We have already said that the presiding idea in the erection of the New Museum was that of affording a receptacle for copies of scattered works of art which should present, in their totality, an *aperçu* of the march of artistic development of all the civilized peoples, from the earliest times down to the present day.

The artist has caught up this idea and faithfully elaborated it in his mural paintings of the Treppenhans, which are nothing less than a pictorial representation of art and human culture, through all its phases, from the pre-historic age to within our own era. As a happy blending of myth, fable, history, and art, these paintings are unsurpassed. Their symbolism, to one whose familiarity with universal history enables him to grasp both the central idea and the details of each painting, is most striking; and yet it is never suffered to overpower art. Nowhere is the artistic beauty and fidelity of a human figure sacrificed to the idea or the of phase human culture that it is intended to symbolize. This is true even of the friezes, which, with all their grotesqueness of form and expression, are yet masterpieces of drawing.

The paintings arrange themselves naturally into four groups or cycles; the six large pictures; the sixteen intermediate pictures; the arabesques of the columns, and the small intermediary friezes; and the long frieze running around the top of all the pictures.

No. 1. *The destruction of the Tower of Babel.* (First principal picture.) This represents the division of races and tongues, as the commencement and organization of the historic development of the human race. In the middle, on his throne, sits Nimrod the sovereign of slaves, defying God; his children are slain at his feet and his wife vainly begs him to desist from his enterprise; to the left, the overseer of the workmen, with his whip made of human bones; workmen painfully dragging the building materials. Above; the avenging angels, launching thunderbolts upon the tower. Below; three groups. The middle one represents the children of Ham (paganism and superstition.) The brutal-looking high priest, riding on a wild buffalo, holds in his hands a hideous idol. He is accompanied by an old sorceress (Bohemian) and a young girl, (sensuality,) who kisses the hem of his garment. One of the men turns to join the fleeing Semites. These form the second group, the one to the left. The father, as patriarchal priest of the family, is riding on a chariot drawn by tame bulls, and gives his benediction. By his side walks the mother, carrying a child in a basket on her head (taste for domestic life); two children, seated on the bulls, are eating grapes (symbol of wealth). The group filing away to the distant right represents the Japhites, the European nations, the people of the future, Germanism. They are led by a warrior clad in a panther's skin and mounted on a fiery white charger, (nobility, chivalry), which a handsome young man, (freedom, grace), is holding by the mane. An old woman, a reminiscence of

the *Waldevier* of the German legends, unites this group with the middle one. In the lower right hand corner the architect of the tower is being stoned by frantic workmen, an allusion to fanaticism, which punishes not only the author but the instruments of an evil action.

*Isis* the mother of all living creatures, No. 23, (not yet hung up), is the symbol of antique, mysterious Egypt. She is represented as rising in the air the golden globe of the sun on her head, her son Horus in her arms, accompanied by Anubis. Her left hand grasps the keys of the Nile, and the nenuphar of Egypt, symbols of the productive forces of nature. At her feet, Osiris, vanquished by Typhon, is sleeping the sleep of death, stretched in a semicircle, watched over by crocodiles.

The frieze underneath indicates the transit of civilization from India to Egypt, by representing the conquest of ancient India by Rhamases the Great, (Sesostris).

No. 19 symbolizes, in *Moses*, the passage of Egyptian civilization into Palestine, a new era of culture, the monotheistic theocracy of the Jews. The prophet is holding the tables of the law; at his feet young men are breaking in pieces Apis, the golden calf, the symbol of vanquished paganism. (The visitor may compare this painting of Moses with Michael Angelo's celebrated statue by its side).

No. 5 (the second grand picture), *Homer and the Greeks*, represents the golden age of Greece, at least of poetic Greece, for the age of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle is not represented. Homer is standing upon the forepart of a small vessel which has just transported him from the Ionian coast, reciting his inspired song. Cumes, the sibyl, sits at the helm. Seated in a half circle around him, from right to left, we see, first, the venerable Hesiod, whose songs narrate the combats of the Titans and the birth of the new gods. Leaning upon the bard of the *Theogony* stands a boy, symbolizing the dependence of the poetry of young Greece upon the ancient mythology. By his side, holding the lyre, is Aeschylus, who took council with the gods, the poet of the *Eumenides*. Near him, Sophocles, holding a roll in his right hand. Then comes the philosophical Euripides, one of the most beautiful heads in this epos of painting. Farther on, Aristophanes and Pindar. The figure of Alceus, by his side a vine-crowned boy, terminates this series. In the corner to the left, by the cyclopiian wall, sits the poet Bakis; a little further off, Solon, leaning forward in attention. Phidias, the sculptor, who said he could hew a statue out of every line of the Homeric poems, is looking fixedly into the heavens; for the poet's song has conjured up the procession of the gods, and, leaving his statue of Achilles unfinished, he watches the heavenly procession as it sweeps along its rainbow-path towards the Parthenon. First come the Graces, Eros over them. Then Apollo and the nine Muses, followed by Jupiter and Juno in their car, then Mercury, Minerva, Venus, Mars &c. The rainbow is formed by the clouds of incense that arise from the altar on which the body of Achilles is burning, and one end of it rests upon the temple. Warriors are dancing the war dance around the altar. Quite in the foreground, Thetis, the mother of Achilles, rises from the sea, holding the urn with her son's ashes. She is supported by beautiful girls, the Nereids, crowned with coral and sea plants, and pursued by swans, thus symbolizing the story of Leda, the mother of Helen. The gloomy figure to the left, by Phidias, is Orpheus, with covered head. He mourns, for he feels that his season is past, that the mystic orient must give way to the brighter forms of the new era, the blessed gods of Homer.

(Continued on page 6.)

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JUNE 12, 1889.

EDITORS: S. S. AVERY, D. J. BRIGHAM,  
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## THE LECTURES.

Professors Curtis and Lowell completed their course of lectures last week. Professor Curtis took for his subject the following: "Review of Modern Literature;" "The Novel;" "Dickens;" "Thackeray;" "Women in Literature;" "George Eliott;" "Carlyle;" "Robert Browning;" "Elizabeth Barrett Browning;" "Tennyson;" "American Literature;" and "Nathaniel Hawthorne."

Professor Lowell chose for his theme, subjects more remote, though none the less interesting. The first three were introductory in character: "Review of Literature;" "The Imaginative in Expression;" and "Wit and Humor;" the others were as follows: "The Troubadours and Trouvers;" "Piers Plowman's Vision;" "Dante;" "Chaucer;" "Authors between the times of Chaucer and Spenser;" "Spenser;" "Early English Ballads;" "Pope;" and "Higher Culture."

—THE Dundee "Expositor" deals out to its readers some very peculiar news. In a recent issue it stated that "the foundations for the McGraw Library were already laid." It might be well for the "Expositor" to tell its readers how many foundations a building usually has. The excavation for the Library is not yet completed, to say nothing about the foundation. It also states that eighty new professors are to be elected next year! And all with two Vs. What an institution this will be when all that takes place! It further states that "a large bell, called Magna Maria, has already been added to the chimes"! Such a bell will be added just as soon as it is manufactured, but we have not as yet heard its clarion notes. And "much other news of the same character" does the "Expositor" furnish to its readers, concerning this University. Lively man must that editor be, who takes time as well as pews by the forelock!

—OUR readers will doubtless remember an article that appeared in our columns two weeks ago, entitled the *Delta Upsilon Fraternity*. This article called forth a reply from Mr. G. F. Behringer, which we would have been glad to publish but for the personalities it contained.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.—The article in the ERA was undoubtedly too strongly worded, but it used no persons name, nor did it slander the character of any one.

Most of readers read the reply and marked its petulant, even virulent tone. Though considering it the poorest policy Mr. B. could pursue, we offered to publish his article if he would leave out his personal attacks upon one of the EDITORS. This he declined to do. *Thucan* also refused to publish it; but Mr. B., though advised by his friends and by the members of his Fraternity, still un-

daunted, carried it to the *Journal* office and persuaded the editor to give it to the world.

—ON account of the length of our contributions and the large supply of matter, we publish this week a "Supplement to the ERA," thereby giving our readers two pages of reading matter more than common.

—We understand Professor Law is preparing a work on domestic animals, which he hopes to get out as early as next fall. This book will be of great value to farmers and stock-growers in general; and the Professor's wide-spread reputation will at once secure for it an extensive sale. Professor Law was for some time connected with the veterinary school in Edinburgh, after which he went to London. Remaining there but a few years, he removed to Belfast, in Ireland, where he was enjoying a very lucrative practice, when he was employed to take charge of the department of veterinary surgery in this University. There is a veterinary school in New York, and we believe there is an agricultural college in Pennsylvania, where twelve lectures are delivered every year in this department; but no where are such fine facilities afforded to the young horseman and farmer, for the study of animals, as at the University. Professor Law's early instructor recently came to this country, and is now studying the nature of the cattle disease in the South. The lectures in this department are now on lameness in animals, and are very instructive to those who are interested in the nature of animals. In addition to the regular duties of the University, Professor Law does considerable in the way of consultation and practice in his profession.

THEODORE TILTON will deliver an address before the Irving and Philatheian literary associations on Wednesday June 30th.

—DR. McCosh, President of Princeton College, has accepted an invitation to deliver a course of lectures before the Boston Theological Seminary.

—OUT of two hundred and four students in the Columbia Law School, one hundred and eight are graduates of colleges.

—AMONG the graduates of the present year at Dartmouth College is a colored man (Mr. George Rice, of Newport, R. I.) a fine scholar, and much respected in the college.

—FOUR-FIFTHS of the students in the Madison (Wisconsin) University have been converted during the great revival which is still in progress.

—G. F. BEHRINGER of '69 represented the Cornell chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity at its recent convention held at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y.

—MESSRS Parker and Abbey of '71 represented the Cornell chapter of the Chi Psi fraternity at its recent convention in New York City.

—A match game of ball will take place next Friday afternoon between the Alpha Delta Phi and Zeta Psi nines. The game will be played on the Forest City grounds.

## UNIVERSITY NINE vs AMATEURS OF OWEGO.

On Saturday the 12th inst., the second match between the University nine, and the Amateurs of Owego was played on the grounds of the latter club. Below we give an account of the same. The toss was won by the Amateurs, who went to the field. First innings. Hendly and Scott tallied, Wickham out on fly,

his personal attacks upon one of the ABITOGA. This he declined to do. The Ithacan also refused to publish it; but W. B., though advised by his friends and by the members of his Fraternity, still un-





Conklin, Smith and Lothrop tallied, Dixon out on first. Platt stole home. Sullivan struck out:—4 runs. Amateurs then went to the bat. Maxwell to first, Cornell struck to Short, but Sullivan ran against Short-stop thereby giving Cornell his base. Truman out on first, White struck to short, but Sullivan repeating his former maneuver White reached his base, and Maxwell home. Post to first, bringing Cornell and White home. L. White out on first. Post coming home, Thompson out on fly—4 runs.

Second innings. Headley out on foul. Scott to first, Wickham out on foul, Conklin to second, Scott home. Smith to first, Lothrop to first, Conklin home. Dixon out on fly, leaving Smith and Lothrop on bases:—2 runs. Jinks to first, Johnson to first, Maxwell to first, Jinks home. Cornell to first, Truman to first, Johnson home. J. White to third, bringing Maxwell, Cornell and Truman home. Post out on fly, L. White out on second, Thompson to first, Jinks to first, bringing J. White home. Johnson to second, Thompson steals home, Maxwell caught out saving Johnson:—8 runs.

Third innings. Platt to second on three strikes. Sullivan out on first, Headley to first, Platt home. Scott out on first, Wickham to first, Headley home. Conklin caught out, leaving Wickham:—2 runs. Cornell out on first. Truman to second, J. White out on first. Post to first, Truman home, L. White to first; Thompson to first, Post home, Jinks to first, L. White home. Johnson caught out, leaving Thompson and Jinks:—2 runs.

Fourth innings. Smith, Lothrop and Dixon out. University going to the field with a white-wash. Maxwell, Cornell and Truman tallied: J. White out on first, Post to first, L. White out on fly, Thompson out on first, leaving Post on second base:—3 runs.

Fifth innings. Platt, Sullivan and Headley out. White-wash. Jinks and Johnson out on a fine double play; Maxwell out on first. White-wash.

Sixth innings. Scott run out between home and third; Wickham and Conklin tallied, Smith out on fly, Lothrop tallied, Dixon to first, Platt to first. Sullivan out on foul, leaving Dixon and Platt:—3 runs. Cornell and Truman out by a double play, J. White out on first. White-wash.

Seventh innings. Headley, Scott, Wickham and Conklin tally. Smith, Lothrop and Dixon get out successively. 4 runs. Post to first, L. White struck to short, putting Post out on second and himself out on first by a double play. Thompson out. White-wash.

Eighth Innings. Platt foul out, Sullivan to first Headley, and Scott out, leaving Sullivan, White-wash, and Jinks out on first. Johnson and Maxwell tally Cornell, out on second, Truman, J. White and Post tally Jinks out second time, leave L. White and Thompson. 5 Runs.

Ninth Innings. Wickham out on first, Conklin tallied, Smith out on second, Dixon out, leaving Lothrop. 1 Run. Johnson, Maxwell and Cornell tally. Truman, Post and J. White out. 3 Runs.

AMATEURS.		UNIVERSITY.	
HL.	R.	HL.	R.
Maxwell, a	2	Headley, ss	3
Cornell, 1 f	3	Scott, p	3
Truman, ss	3	Wickham, c f	3
J. White, c	4	Conklin, c	1
Post, c f	3	Smith, s t	4
J. White, p	4	Lothrop, b	2
Thompson, d	3	Dixon, r f	5
Jinks, r f	3	Platt, a	2
Johnson, b	2	Sullivan, d	4
	27		27
	26		18

Amateurs. 4 8 3 3 0 0 0 5 3 26

University, 6 2 2 0 0 8 4 0 1 18

Muffed flip Amateurs, 6: University, 2. Passed balls: Amateurs, 4: University, 7. Time of game, 2:45. Umpire, Mr. A. T. Fisher, Forest City B. B. C., Ithaca, N. Y. Scorers: for Amateurs, E. J. Platt; for University, S. E. Richards. Flys: Amateurs 4, University 7.

The game was well played on both sides. The Amateurs presented a much stronger nine than before, and the University boys, with two exceptions, played better than ever before. The way in which the nine played an up hill game, reflects much credit on such a young organization; and with practice, aided by some alterations in the players, "Cornell" will yet have a strong nine. Their fielding was very sharp, and, although their batting was poor, still this is only a matter of practice, and will, doubtless, be soon remedied. On the side of the Amateurs, L. and S. White, and Johnson, especially distinguished themselves. On the University side, Conklin, Scott, Platt, and Headley, did the best playing, and in a great measure sustained the credit of the nine. The thanks of the nine are due to the Owego Club for courteous treatment received at their hands, which left nothing to be desired. There was a large number of spectators on the ground, and they bestowed applause on both clubs impartially.

Thanks to an energetic police force, the ground was kept entirely clear for the players. Ladies of Ithaca might well pattern after those of Owego, a considerable number of whom graced the ground by their presence, and did much to keep up the interest. Altogether, the affair was extremely pleasant, and the Club will retain only the most pleasant recollections of their visit to Owego.

#### EARLY BIRDS vs. UNFORTUNATE WORMS.

A very interesting game was played Saturday afternoon, upon the grounds of the Forest City Club, between the "Early Birds" and "Unfortunate Worms." The nines were picked without distinction of classes, and a remarkably good game was played for the first meeting. The Worms crawled into the field at the end of the second innings, with a goose egg. A fine double play was made by Robinson and Ross in the fourth inning; and Loomis took in beautifully a long fly batted to the centre field. In the fifth, quite a number of fouls were taken in behind the bat. The game commenced at two o'clock, Worms at the bat. The following is the score:

EARLY BIRDS.			UNFORTUNATE WORMS.		
O.	R.		O.	R.	
Seymour, c	3	3	Castle, c	2	3
Ross, 2d b	3	3	Hurd, 1st b	1	3
Robinson, 1st b	0	6	Phelps, p	4	1
McGregor, 1 f	2	3	C. Powers, 2d b	1	3
Halliday, r f	2	2	Brigham, 1 f	3	1
Loomis, c f	5	0	Smith, s s	3	0
Butler, p	2	4	Lyon, c f	1	2
Wells, ss	2	4	Hudson, 3d b	3	2
Lossy, 3d b	2	4	Halsey, r f	3	2
	21	29		21	16

Home runs: Birds 1, Worms 1. Flys caught: Birds 2, Worms 4. Fouls on fly: Birds 4, Worms 4. Fouls on bound: Birds 2, Worms 3. Flys missed: Birds 2, Worms 3. Left on bases: Loomis 1, Hudson 1, Lyon 1, Hurd 1. Number of innings, 7. Time of game, 2 hours and 3 quarters. Umpire: Mr. Moe, of the Cascadilla Club. Scorer for Birds: Mr. Turner, of Forest City Juniors. Scorer for Worms: F. L. Gilbert.

(Continued from page 3.)

No. 20 represents *Solon* writing his laws. A beautiful boy, representing the genius of Greece, is watching him at work. At his feet lie axe and rope, the symbols of the dethroned Draconian code of blood.

No. 19 represents *Venus Urania*, the counterpart to Isis. Unlike the veiled goddess of Isis, she is uncovered, thus realizing the idea of beauty. At her side hover her two children, Eros and Anteros, crowned with flowers.

The intermediate frieze underneath represents the victory gained by Alexander the Great over the Persian monarchy, thus symbolizing the passage of Greek civilization to the East. Behind Alexander comes his master Aristotle, followed by a slave carrying Homer's works upon his shoulders. This slave is Wolff, the German philologist and founder of the so-called destructive school of Homeric criticism. Alexander was passionately fond of Homer, always carried a copy of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* with him, and kept it under his pillow at night.

The friezes of the pilasters to the right and left have reference to the cosmology of the Greeks and Hebrews.

No. 3, (the third grand picture,) represents *The Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus*. Antiquity is swallowed up in the universal domination of the Romans. The chosen people of God, represented in the first grand picture, the *Tower of Babel*, as marching on to a glorious future, have not been true to their mission. They have drawn upon themselves a punishment similar to that which chastized the old paganism. On high we see the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel sitting upon an arched cloud, from which the avenging angels precipitate themselves upon the doomed city. The Roman general, majestic and undisturbed, accompanied by his lieutenants, is riding slowly towards the foreground. The Roman eagle has displaced from the altar the ark of old covenant. The defenders of the city are in flight, while, to the left, forsaken women are slaying their own children. A Christian family are escaping, accompanied by protecting angels holding the chalice. The high priest stands in the middle, plunging the dagger into his breast covered with the *Ephod* and *Thummim*. To the left, the wandering Jew, a symbol of the Jewish dispersion and a most significant pendant to the Jewish family in the first picture, is being lashed by the Furies.

No. 12, (the fourth grand picture,) *The Battle of the Huns*, represents the life-struggle between christianized Europe and the pagan hordes of Asia. Attila, the scourge of God, as the monkish chronicles call him, at the head of half a million of men, encounters the assembled forces of the Visigoths, the Franks, the Burgundians, and other Germanic people, in the Catalonian plain, near Chalons-sur-Marne. The butchery lasts three days. Nearly two hundred thousand corpses are said to have covered the plain. Such was the fury of the combatants, says the legend, that at night the dead arose and renewed the battle in the air. It is this tradition which is represented in the picture. To the right the terrible Attila, holding his scourge in his hand, is borne along on his shield by the demonical Huns. To the left, moving on to the encounter, is the grim, resolute Theodoric, king of the Visigoths, who had fallen in the battle. On each side, the dead are seen rising to join their respective armies. The city in the background is not Chalons but Rome, a symbol that the battle, although fought far away in France, was really decisive of the fate of the Eternal City and the whole civilized world.

No. 14, (the fifth grand picture,) *The Crusaders before Jerusalem*, represents the spread and triumph of Christianity. In the middle,

slightly in the background, we see the city of Jerusalem with its domes and palaces, the ardently looked for goal of the Crusaders. A group of them, priests and warriors, are contemplating it from the top of a hill. Upon another hill, near the middle of the picture, we see the main army commanded by Godfrey de Bouillon, who holds in his hands the crown of the kingdom of Jerusalem. Near him are the celebrated Tancred and Bohemund. In the foreground we see Peter of Amiens kneeling and returning thanks to God. Back of him is a group of penitents scourging themselves. On high, in the clouds, we see the Redeemer, accompanied by the Holy Virgin, and surrounded by the martyred saints. Godfrey, wearing on his head a crown of thorns, offers the crown of the Holy Land to Christ as the true king of Jerusalem. The fair Armida, sitting on a litter of laurel borne by Moorish slaves, and accompanied by her cavalier Rinaldo, is lost in contemplation of the holy vision.

No. 16, (the sixth and last grand picture,) *The Age of the Reformation*, represents, in carefully organized groups, the coryphæi of that great culmination of European civilization which forms the transition from the middle ages to modern times. The Reformation is depicted in all its bearings, not merely upon religion, but also upon the sciences and arts, society, and politics. The picture has the general appearance of the interior of a Gothic dome. We notice, in the middle, a choir in the form of a semicircle surrounded by columns, with side chapels to the right and the left. A long flight of steps, running through the entire church, leads up to these three compartments, which form so many detached groups of figures, at the same time separating the groups of the foreground from those of the middle and the background. A seventh group, gathered in the organ choir, represents the singers of Protestant hymnology.

The middle group represents Luther and the other reformers. Luther stands upon a slightly elevated step, and holds in his hand the German bible. Zwingli is on his right, Jones on his left. The former is followed by Calvin, the latter by Buggenhager, engaged in religious ceremonies, an allusion to the commencement of the eucharistic controversy which terminated in the separation of the Reformed from the Lutheran church. To the right, the Elector of Saxony, (John the Persevering,) and John Frederick are kneeling and receiving the sacrament from Buggenhager. Behind them Gustavus Adolphus, standing by the column, lays his hand on his sword to defend the faith; near by, the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, Albert of Brandenburg; a little farther, three patricians, the representatives of the German cities.

On the left side, (the of the reformed church), four Swiss burghers are admitted by Calvin to communion; back of them, by the side of Coligny, Maurice of Saxony. Just below the figure of Calvin, William of Orange and Oldenbarnevelt, with their faces turned towards the front. As a pendant to Gustavus Adolphus, Queen Elizabeth carries the Thirty Nine Articles; behind her, Essex, Burleigh, Drake, and other representatives of the English people. In front, Cranmer and Sir Thomas Moore are ascending the steps. To the back of the semi-circle, below the organ choir, behind Luther and the two groups just described, we will notice, by following the wall; (starting from the left hand), Wycliff calm and meditative, Gailor of Kaisersberg and John Wessel disputing, while Huss seeks to attract their attention to Luther; then Peter Waldus listening to Arnold of Brescia, who, in turn, points to Abelard absorbed in contemplation, while Savonarola fervently raises his arms to heaven, instructed by Tauler, the last of the group. The middle of the back ground is adorned by Leonardo da Vinci's picture of the Last Supper.

wards. Next comes the cheerful Greek mythology, symbolized by a tripod. Just to the right of the tripod sits the stag Harceyas, playing to Apollo. A grayhound, the symbol of the ignorant enthusiast, licks the palette of Peuxis, while the birds are pecking at the artist's perfect imitations of fruits and grain. The first architect is receiving his instruction from the beaver. In the lower row we have the ass presenting a crown of thistles to Orpheus.





Towards the foreground, before the figure of Luther, these different groups of reformers are united by a detached group. In front of the steps three men are shaking hands in sign of the religious alliance of Augsburg. The figures are those of Melancthon, Ulrich Zasius, the Chancellor of the Catholic empire, and Elbard von der Tann, chevalier of the protestant empire. It is this last group that Oldenbarneveldt is watching with so much impatience.

The two lateral groups of the background (in the side chapels) present, to the right, the group of artists, to the left, that of the astronomers, who are here made to serve as representatives of all sciences, being separated from the self-styled "Humanists."—At the head of the group of artists we notice Albrecht Durer who, placed upon a scaffolding, has just finished his picture of the apostles when his colour-grinder, a likeness of Kaulbach himself, announces the visit of Leonardo da Vinci who comes to introduce to him the young Raphael; Raphael holds in his left hand the sketch of the 'School of Athens.' Behind him, resting against the wall, is Michael Angelo, attentively scrutinized by Peter Vischer. To the left of this group are the printers. Gutenberg, near the column behind Gustavus Adolphus, is holding the first sheet struck off; Lawrence Koster is busy with the press, while Faust and Schöffer look on.

The left hand chapel shows us, as a pendant to Albrecht Durer, Copernicus drawing upon the wall his solar system. Behind him, to the left, Galileo, leaning upon his telescope, is watching the drawing, while Cordun is absorbed in astronomical calculations. And Tycho Brahe is explaining the principles of astrology to the young Kepler. Giordano Bruno is ascending the steps. The group of astronomers is separated from the English reformers by a clastrade.

In the foreground we first observe the group of inventors and naturalists. In the midst is Christopher Columbus, laying his rained hand upon a globe that has been brought to him by Michael Behaim, while Sebastian Munster is measuring with a pair of compasses the degrees of latitude and longitude. This operation is tentatively watched by Lord Bacon, who holds on his knees the 'Novum Organum.' Behind Columbus, to the left, we notice the naturalist Harvey and anatomist Vesalius, to the right the cosmographers Sebastian Francke and Paracelsus, wearing an astonished look. Also the anatomist Euchs in a richly plumed mantle.

Passing to the group of "Humanists" to the right, we find Hans Sachs sitting on the ground in the very front of the picture, counting off his verses on his fingers. He has his back turned to Shakespeare, who is sitting on a chair, his legs crossed, Cervantes at his side; both of them looking at Petrarch, who presents them with the poems of Homer, just discovered in a Greek sarcophagus. Further on, Desmonlin, Nicole de Cusa and Ulrich Von Hutten, back of Petrarch, Count Mirandola is bringing a quantity of books from the East; back of him are Ficinus and Machiavelli. The two prominent figures of this group are Erasmus and Reuchlin, in ceremonial robes, proclaiming the reality of the modern sciences that have shaken off the ecclesiastical yoke.

Nos. 2, 15, 4 and 12 represent respectively the genius of Architecture, the genius of Sculpture, the genius of Painting, and the genius of the art of Writing.

No. 24, (not yet hung up.) The Saga is a symbolical figure, indicating that history takes its origin in tradition. It is the form of a haggard old woman, sitting upon the tomb of the giants; at her feet is a giant's skull, a royal diadem, scattered arms and table utensils. The ravens Hugin and Munin, good and evil report, are hispering in her ears the news of what has happened.

No. 18, History, is represented by a classically beautiful woman, sitting upon the capital of a column and inscribing by the aid of a lamp the facts of the present upon the leaves of universal history, which are held for her by the genius of Time.

No. 21, Science, is, in beauty, the counterpart to the one last described. She is depicted as sitting upon an antique chair or stool. The genius of Enlightenment, holding torches in his hands, rests upon her knees, against which an open book is held. We see in the open book the design of the thesis of Pythagoras. The globe is by her side.

No. 17 is the picture of Charlemagne; No. 22, of Frederick the Great.

The friezes still remain to be described. We fear that our efforts to make the description of them satisfactory will be only partially successful. In consequence of the disconnected manner in which they are engraved and hung up—necessarily so—their character as a continuous thread of fable and history, accompanying and travestying the larger pictures from epoch to epoch, is quite lost, and they become mere detached bits of humorous drawing.

No. 6, commencing on the upper row and following from right to left, represents, first, Prometheus creating man. Minerva is assisting him with the present of Psyche, the butterfly, the symbol of immortality, which is to vivify his little men of clay. The stork is watching over the hatching of the first human pair, who are greeted by the monkey, their carrier. It is an old German saying, that the storks bring the bodies of new-born infants and lay them in the cradle. Then came Romulus and Remus, suckled by the she-wolf. At the end, they are fighting each other. For the lower row in this picture we have not been able to obtain any adequate description. To the left is Neared, riding on one of his companions. Farther on, Apollo, and other psychological heroes of the chase.

Proceeding to No. 9, the upper row, always from left to right, we have Isis and Osiris embracing upon the top of a flower-like column, adored by two worshippers. Farther on, Osiris is mutilated by Typhon, and Isis, in her panic, falls head over heels backwards. Next comes the cheerful Greek mythology, symbolized by a tripod. Just to the right of the tripod sits the Muses, playing to Apollo. A grayhound, the symbol of the hunt, the enthusiast, licks the palette of Zeuxis, while the birds are pecking at the artist's perfect imitations of fruits and grain. The first architect is receiving his instruction from the beaver. In the lower row we have the ass presenting a crown of thistles to Orpheus. The big-paunched elephant leisurely holding an olive in his trunk symbolizes Maecenas, the patron of the arts. To the right of the elephant, Psyche is being delivered. Industry is represented by a woman spinning; the silk-worm is supplying her with silk. Then comes Apollo, who is listened to by an ill-humoured Saturn. Plato and Aristotle are discoursing upon the immortality of the soul. Pandora's box is opened, and from it issue the three evil spirits, Hatred, Calumny, and War. This last, brandishing his sword, betokens the rise of the great Roman empire, which is more fully represented in

No. 11. The dreaded standard, S. P. Q. R., with the eagle perched above, has chained to it the weeping figures of the conquered nations. The fierce Brutus summons the victor to execute the sentence of condemnation upon his own son, who lies at his feet supplicating mercy. Mucius Scaevola, thrusting his right hand into a burning brazier of arabesques, gives Porcenna a specimen of the indomitable courage of the Romans. The upper row closes

with Caesar's triumphal procession. In the lower row we see the victorious Romans slaying each other in fratricidal warfare, and the figure of Germany, the child of the forest, is peeping out upon them in hopeful astonishment. The advance of the legions is checked by the Cross. To the right of the Cross is blind Ate, holding her dagger and torch; and Nemesis with her left arm resting upon the wheel of Fortune. The downfall of the old world is thus symbolized.

No. 8, above, represents the conversion and baptism of the barbarians. The genius of Night is scattering gold upon the sleeping Germans, who rest from their labours in overthrowing the Roman world. Suddenly a new race and a new religion start up. Two Saracens are holding the Koran and brandishing their scimitars, while Alexius Comnenus, the Emperor of the East, vainly shakes his fist at them. The fugitives of the Hellespont appeal to Peter the Hermit, who holds out the Cross to them and gives them words of encouragement. The Saracen is beaten, and the Holy Republic (lower line) is regained. The conflict still rages. Saladin vainly flies to the rescue of a poor Saracen, whose head has just been cloven down to his shoulders. The Knights of St. John and the Templars are succouring the wounded. The Cross covers before the uplifted Cross. St. Bernard examines the Koran, and, finding several suspected passages, he tears them off. The Pope, seated on his throne, launches the thunderbolt of excommunication at the German Emperor.

(This picture should be followed by the last section of the frieze, which is not in the collection, however, and which depicts the Mediaeval conflicts between the Church and Science, and the final triumph of the latter.)

No. 25 (not yet hung up) should properly come before No. 8. We see Grothius taking an observation of the moon through his telescope. Jacob Grimm is studying in an immense encyclopedia. Above him, the genius of Lightning rides on his zig-zag path, bearing telegraphic messages; and, to the right, Steam, with winged wheels, is bringing his burden. Further on, deep-sea soundings and geographic measurements are being made. The figure at the right hand end of the lower row are the Older and the Younger Edda. In the children, drinking brotherhood. On the lower row we see the Caucasus sending forth his children to the Germanic tribes overturn the S. P. O. R. and combat the Roman eagle. Odacer and Theodorie are fighting over the head of Romulus, from whose head Theodorie is on the point of taking the imperial crown, which is evidently too large and heavy for its present wearer. The migration of peoples is

symbolized by a clumsy cart with two wooden wheels, made of single slab of a tree stem. The cart is drawn by an unfortunate Roman poet and a pedagogue, whom the barbarians have made captive. A young barbarian boy is brandishing his whip over their heads.

We cannot close this description without making our apology to the readers of the ERA for this grave trespass upon their patience. Our article has exceeded the proper limits imposed by the character of the ERA. We could not, however, well do otherwise. The engravings called for a careful and exhaustive analysis to render them even intelligible; and, if we have erred at all, it is in giving too little, not too much. On the other hand, it appeared very undesirable to have the unity of the description marred by spreading it over two numbers of the paper, instead of confining it, as we have done, to a single number. As it now stands, the description is complete in itself and can be conveniently used by all who desire to study the engravings by its aid. If it is so used, we shall consider the labor taken in its preparation as abundantly rewarded. Kaulbach's paintings will then be not merely a pleasure but a source of real profit. Finally, we have to render President White our sincere thanks for the great pleasure he has conferred upon ourselves and all lovers of art in our midst. May the present collection, beautiful as it is, be the beginning of a grand art school in our University.

—THE Amherst College catalogue contains no titles of the members of its faculty. The name of a professor is simply given, without prefix or affix.

—SINCE the opening of the University over two thousand photographs of the Professors have been sold to students and friends of the institution.

—PRINCETON College has decided to make Greek, Latin and Mathematics elective studies after the Sophomore year.

—PROF. W. H. Young, of the Ohio University, has received appointment as Consul at Karlsruhe, in Baden, Germany.

—THE editor of the College Courant offers to send his paper for July first free to all subscribers for next year, or, in other words, fourteen months for four dollars.

—J. B. FORAKER has returned, and will graduate with his class. His health is very much improved.

—THE present Senior Class, the first one that graduates at Cornell, consists of eight members.

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Text Books used in the University,

And all the late New Books, as fast as published. Also all the late New Music. We order on short notice Books of all kinds, Music or anything else in our line. We have a large supply of

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## TO THE FOUNDER,

Faculty, and Friends of Cornell University.

It is not the profits of my goods that instigate me to address you upon this occasion but it is the profound gratitude of the heart that I make happy by furnishing goods to them that are superior to anything that has been offered in this market before, and at prices that defy competition.

I have goods that the sages of old eat up all night and pray all day for, but never found. Goods that the Rook-players search for for centuries, but never found. They are the philosopher's stone that turns all into gold it touches.

I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a peer, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and it is all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go, whose communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedicextremities from the limpid elements.

F. A. PARTENHEIMER.

Continental Boot and Shoe Store, 21 East State Street.

## NEWS ROOM.

UNIVERSITY, VILLAGE AND FOREIGN  
NEWS, MAGAZINES FOR 1869.

Stationery, &c., &c., at MISS C. ACKLEY'S News Room  
near the Cornell Library, Ithaca, N. Y.

## CHOICE VARIETY OF

Gent's Gaiter Boots and Shoes,

FOR THE SPRING, AT

IRELAND'S NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE

No. 44 State Street, Opposite Andrus, McChain & Co  
Book Store. Look in.

Edda, barbarian children, drinking brothership. On the lower row we see grandfather Caucasus sending forth his children to colonize the north. The Germanic tribes overturn the S. . . O. R. and crush the Roman empire. Odoacer and Theodoric are fighting over the helless tomulus, from whose head Theodoric is on the point of snatching the imperial crown, which is evidently too large

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Dr. Mildern

# THE CORNELL ERA

*"I would found an Institution where any person can find instruction in any study."*

VOL. I-- No. 26.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JUNE 19, 1869.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

## A JUNE DAY.

*From "The Vision of Sir Launfal."*

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

What is so rare as a day in June?

Then, if ever, come perfect days;

Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,

As I over it softly her warm ear lays;

Whether we look on whether we listen,

We hear life marmour or see it glisten;

Every clod feels a stir of night,

An instinct within it that reaches and towers,

And, grasping blindly above it for light,

Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers;

The flush of life may still be seen

Thrilling back over hills and valleys;

The cowslip startles in meadows green,

The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice,

And there's never a leaf or a blade too mean

To be some happy creature's palace;

The little bird sits at his door in the sun,

As if like a blossom among the leaves,

And lets his illumined being o'er run

With the deluge of Summer it receives;

His mate feels the eggs beneath her wing;

And the heart in her dumb breast flutters and sings;

He sings to the wide world, and she to her nest,—

In the nice ear of Nature, which song is the best?

## ADDRESS BY PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

At Toronto University Dinner, in responding to the toast of "the University of Toronto and the kindred institutions" Mr. Goldwin Smith said:—

I have the honor, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, to respond to his toast in the name of two kindred institutions, one the most ancient the other the youngest of all the Universities of the Anglo-Saxon race—one founded, if the tradition be true, a thousand years ago by King Alfred, the other founded but yesterday by the State of New York and Ezra Cornell. Of the University of Oxford I need say nothing. Its party and its illustrious memories are a cherished part of the heritage of our race. Probably few of you have had occasion to visit the secluded spot which is destined to be the beautiful site of the Cornell University. On a hill above Cayuga Lake you will see rising, amidst changing scenery and on a commanding site the buildings of our institution. They are still unfinished, and we are at present altogether in an immature condition. Not only are we, among all Academical institutions, the latest born, but we are hardly yet out of the womb of Time. You are near neighbors to the American Eagle, and you know that the imperial bird is a bird of hope, living in a glorious futurity, and that he sometimes opens the great institutions of the future before they are quite fixed up. But I hope and believe, that incomplete as we are at present, sure and noble prospect of usefulness lies before us. The foundation is a thoroughly typical example of American mu-

nificence and American zeal for the interests of education. The Founder, Mr. Cornell, is a man who rose and is proud of having risen by his own exertions from the ranks of labor; and the wealth he has made he now devotes with princely generosity to the promotion of education and to the service of mankind. The education we give is of a practical character, such as is required by the circumstances of the district in which we are placed, and in deed prescribed by the laws of our foundation. But we hope by adding some general culture to the study of practical science, and by carrying the scientific instruction itself to a high point, to make good our title to the name of University. I can only say for my own part that I look forward to the continuance of my own connection with the Cornell University as a great opportunity of usefulness and a source of happiness. There are two points in our system which I am sure will command your sympathy. One is, that our institution is so planned and organized, as to fulfil the great object of its founder by opening the upward path to self-raised merit and enabling a youth of humble origin to rise by honorable exertion from the lowest to the highest step of the industrial and social scale. The other is that we are undenominational. It does not follow I hope that because we are undenominational we are irreligious. I heartily respect and regard as perfectly natural and laudable, the feelings of those who wish to unite religion in the same institution with education. In the foundations of former days the chapel always formed a part of the college; and I see the combination. But in those days all men were of the same mind in religious matters. Under the circumstances of the present day what is to be done? The world is full of religious doubt, perplexity and disunion. Christendom is divided into a number of separate churches. Are you to divide a nation into as many separate communities as there are churches and educate each community apart and in intellectual isolation from the rest? This would be most injurious to a nation under and political institutions, but especially will it be injurious under free and parliamentary institutions, where the harmonious and sympathetic action of all the citizens is essential to the daily welfare of the community. The denominational system therefore runs counter to the existing laws and forces of society; and wisdom prescribed the course which the University of Toronto adopts and which the Cornell University also, that of providing the common education and looking to the clergymen and ministers of the separate churches to provide each student with the teaching and the ordinances of his own religion. I have spoken of the pleasure with which I look forward to the continuance of my connection with the Cornell University. Many years, in an Oxford College, I eat the bread of a munificent founder, and I hold myself a debtor to the cause of education wherever and in whatever manner it can be served in any communities of King Alfred's race. But the other day, when Mr. Sumner thundered on us, I began to be afraid that my position might become precarious, and that I might have, with other English residents, to come to my own side of the line and find protection among your strong hearts and arms. However, I hope that thunderstorm has passed away, like many

many other thunderstorms, without doing any mischief beyond turning sour a considerable quantity of small beer. While it was lowering, I ventured to plead as well as I could the cause of England and to endeavor to bring the other side of the case, one side of which only had been stated by Mr. Sumner, before the mind of the American people. I was perhaps the only Englishman resident in the States, except those connected with the diplomatic service and whose tongues were tied, who had followed the controversy through all its different phases; and moreover Mr. Sumner in quoting some words of mine, as he did, against my country, made an appeal to an English heart, to which, if he knew the English heart, he must have been aware that it would not fail to respond. I received in return, as you saw, a profuse shower of compliments from the American press; and here, beneath the protection of the British flag, and in this confidential circle, one may whisper that the American press in bestowing its compliments on the objects of its approbation and sympathy is not in the habit of erring on the side of excessive delicacy. I observed one journal which in my case was something more than personal; and I had observed a short time before in the same journal a lively editorial attacking a rival editor's hat and boots. It is not of the American people that I am afraid. The more I see of the American people the more I acknowledge, and respect their worth, and the more confident do I feel that they will decide in accordance with the dictates of good sense and morality any question submitted to their deliberate judgment and fairly presented to their minds.

I am not afraid, I say, of the people: that of which I am afraid is an excess of patriotism or virtue on behalf of the politicians. I think it probable that in certain contingencies, and under certain inducements the politicians might be led by their spirit of self-sacrifice to do something too disinterested and sublime. The other day they were going pretty fast, as it seemed to me, in a direction in which if they had persisted in going, evil consequences would have almost certainly ensued. The attitude of England in this matter, I apprehend, is perfectly intelligible and her language perfectly distinct. If any wrong has been unintentionally done by her Government, or by any of the officers employed under it, to a friendly nation, we are ready and willing to make full reparation for it. We are ready and willing, also, in addition to any pecuniary damage which we may have become liable to pay, to make such an acknowledgment as, in a case of unintentional injury, one man of honour, is always prepared to make to another in private life, provided only we are accosted in the style in which one man of honour accosts another, and not in the style of Mr. Sumner's speech. But we decisively refuse to allow any human being to trample the flag and the honour of Great Britain under foot. Here is the line which the American politicians must endeavour to observe. They may prefer any claims upon us within the bounds of reason for pecuniary damage, but they must not touch our honour. It looked the other day as though they were going to overstep that line: and if they had overstepped it, there is no use in laughing at the matter and treating it with levity—serious consequences would have ensued. I do not think it can be said, that England has ever been too tenacious of her money, but she is tenacious of her reputation and of her position among nations: she does not draw her purse-strings too tight, but she will not part with her honour. However, I repeat, I believe that the storm has now blown over and that we are out of danger for the present—*redant Saturnic reges*. I look chiefly forward to devoting my best energies for some time to come to assisting, as far as I can, the noble-hearted founder

signs. And I shall feel that in doing so I am contributing, according to the measure of my abilities, not only to the promotion of Education and its attendant train of benefits, but to the maintenance of peace and good will between the two nations. The Diplomats may do their work, and it is to be hoped that they will do it soon, and bring these angry questions to a happy settlement. But when the work of the Diplomats is done, we must look to other influences to form the bonds which really bind together the hearts of nations. Not the least powerful among these bonds will be the growing sympathy between those who in different nations serve the undivided and indivisible interests of learning, science and education. And therefore, not from intellectual consideration only, but from political considerations and with a view to the maintenance of good and friendly relations between the two nations, both members of the Anglo-Saxon race, I, as a Professor in an American University, cordially pledge you, Gentlemen, the Professors and students of the University of Toronto, in the toast which you have so heartily drunk to kindred institutions.

### THE FIRST YEAR.

It is nearly one academic year ago, since upon a hazy October morning the cannons' echo reverberated through the valley, and the clangor of the bells followed after, as Ithaca awoke to the full realization that the Cornell University, of which they had so long fondly dreamed, of which the country at large had been talking and reading about the past few years, was at last to burst into existence.

The elements too, caught the universal enthusiasm and in the afternoon, during the concluding inauguration exercises upon the grounds of the University, the wind blowing briskly from the west seemed to press onward with increased rapidity, as the words of eloquent speakers floated upon it, as if to bear them away from the listening multitude to the world outside, and to the torpid institutions of the east, that all might know and feel, that a new and advancing power had arisen in the land.

Ah, we all well remember those early days of October. For days after day students came pouring in from near and from far, so fresh from their natal hills, some not so fresh, others old in the ways of college life. Military Hall no longer resounded to the tread of armed men, but echoed to the whispers of anxious candidates for future honors. We all remember well the delight we felt in finding the hill which upheld our University, so gentle and easy to ascend, the buildings also in the extent of their perfect preparation called forth our admiration, not only for the freshness of their style, but of their plastering. But as the walls grew dryer, our spirits rose higher, the world was not made in a day we thought, and at last order came out of chaos, the struggle for rooms was over, recitation soon became regular and the University started upon its way towards success, power, and name.

As each succeeding term has placed this opening month farther and farther in the past, recollections become more dear to us and can we help feeling proud in thinking we are the pioneers among all the thousand students that shall hereafter crowd walls of our University. We are the pioneers,—the thought is an important one to us all, for in a measure rests with us much that can well either for good or evil in the future. To a certain extent then proceed from us influences that are to mould the ways and duties of succeeding classes, to firm, determined manhood, or to pitiable vacillating exhibitions of how a life can fail.

And at the close of this our first year at Cornell, we ask in a ringing

land? Even as we write the sound of the afternoon chimes undulating down the valley's side, seems to tell us that they have rung out the old, and that they have rung in the new. That the new is mighty and powerful, and is bearing onward with an irresistible power that is felt and recognized everywhere.

We leave older and wiser heads to discuss and decide whether Cornell is a success or not, but we in undergraduate enthusiasm say out that it is a success if only for the fact that it has inspired us. The walls of our handsome buildings may be new, but our alleys' sides, rich in undulations, and winding drives, have existed since the primeval seas rolled down their huge waves never to rise again. Our University may be new, but Cayuga Lake has glistened in the moonlight and in the sunlight, and the numerous glens surrounding us have emptied their waters into it for ages past—and we behold our University amidst all this beauty, we feel that we love it, we feel that we love it, that it is really our alma mater.

Yes, fellow students, October with its falling leaves has passed away, and the snowy mantle of winter descended upon our hillsides. Spring at length appeared and as the snows of the long winter melted, and ran in countless rivulets, swelling the waters of Cayuga, Cornell grew stronger, and advanced higher in the constellation of colleges that adorn our land, and in our unceasing, untiring, faithful, and well directed work in the present and in the future, we must make and uphold its reputation and power, and perpetuate its blessings.

71.

— A regular meeting of the Natural History Society was held at Escadilla Thursday evening, Mr. Comstock in the chair.

An essay was read by Mr. Scott on the subject of Claricle. This was followed by some remarks made by Professor Wilder.

The society then proceeded to election of officers which resulted as follows:

President, T. B. Comstock.

Vice President, J. J. Tyler.

Recording Secretary, C. F. V. W. Emery.

Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Barrett.

Treasurer, F. Wynkoop.

Librarian, W. H. Frost.

Curator of Zoology, W. D. Scott.

“ Geology, H. H. Smith.

Botany, Jordan.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

C. F. V. W. E. Sec., *Pro Tem.*

#### PRESENTATION TO THE UNIVERSITY:

Messrs. Adriance, Platt & Co., manufacturers of the Buckeye Mower and Reaper, have presented one of their machines to the University for use upon the University farm. The following is the letter announcing the gift:—

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11, 1869.

Mr. E. G. Putnam, Superintendent of Cornell University,

DEAR SIR:—We shall forward to in a few days one of our “Buckeye” mowers for use on the University farm. We ask your acceptance of the same as a slight token of our appreciation of the University and the noble, generous man whose name it bears. May the “Buckeye” prove in your hands as successful as it has in the great national trials in our country.

Respectfully Yours,

ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO.

— WHY is a young lady just from boarding school like a building committee? Because she is ready to receive proposals.

— SHERIDAN gives the following definition:—“Irishman—a machine for converting potatoes into human manure.”

— THE person who cannot keep his own secret ought not to complain if another tells it.

— You may gather a rich harvest of knowledge by reading, but thought is the winnowing machine.

— CALUMNY is like the brands flying from a large fire, which quickly go out if you do not blow them.

— It is a great waste of raw material to put five dollars' worth of beaver on ten cents' worth of brains.

— It must be a happy thought to a lover that his blood and that of his sweetheart mingle together in the same mosquito.

— A dairywoman of Indiana ornaments her rolls of butter by the impression of a false set of teeth. It looks very pretty, but doesn't sell well.

— FONTENELLE thus daintily compliments the sex, when he compares women and clocks: the latter serve to point out the hours, the former to make us forget them.

— “What shall I do to keep warm?” asked a shivering, slightly dressed lady. “I really don't know, unless thee puts on another breastpin,” said a solemn looking Quaker.

— SOME choose to stamp those as prodigals, whom others would think angels. Before you condemn one as black sheep, you must make sure that you are not colour-blind.

— “PRAY excuse a little sarcasm,” said Smith to Jones; “but you are an infamous liar and scoundrel.” “Pray pardon a touch of irony,” replied Jones as knocked him down with a poker.

— ALEXANDER the Great, seeing Diogenes looking attentively at a parcel of human bones, asked the philosopher what he was looking for. “For that which I cannot find,” was the reply; “the difference between your father's bones and those of his slaves.”

— A JUNIOR at Cornell, on taking a strange paper from the office recently, remarked, “I suppose some of my relatives are dead.” He opened it, and added, “Just as I supposed—an aunt of mine has kicked the bucket—left no money!”

— If you are a wise man you will treat the world as the moon treats it. Show it only one side of yourself, seldom show too much at a time, and let what you show be calm, cool, and polished. But look at ever side of the world.

— AN illiterate negro preacher said to his congregation:—“My brederen, when de fust man Adam was made, he was ob wet clay, and set up agin the palings to dry.” “Do you say,” said one of the congregation, “dat Adam was made ob wet clay, an' set up agin the palings to dry?” “Yes sar, I do.” “Who made de palings?” “Sit down, sar,” said the preacher sternly, “such questions would upset any system of theology.”

— It is our purpose in our next, and the last issue of this term, to furnish our readers and strangers visiting Ithaca during Commencement week, with an accurate list of the students, and of the various organizations literary scientific, and secret; officers of the Cornell Cadets for the coming year; prizes awarded during the past year; an account of the Commencement Exercises, and in addition to this, as far as possible, the usual amount of University news etc. Copies of the ERA may be found at the News Room of Miss Ackley; also at the bookstores of Taylor and Finch; Andrus McChain & Co., and Spencer and Gregory.

Every student, and every one interested in the University should procure at least one copy.

# THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JUNE 19, 1869.

EDITORS: S. S. AVERY, D. J. BRIGHAM,  
A. R. GREENE, S. D. HALLIDAY,  
G. H. LOTHROP.

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— PROFESSOR THEODORE W. DWIGHT closed his course of lectures, on the Constitution of the United States, last Thursday. These lectures were nominally delivered before the Junior and Senior classes, but they were also attended by members of other classes, by professors and ladies. The uniform large attendance was a conclusive testimony of the professor's power to handle a naturally dry subject, in a very interesting, as well as instructive, manner. Next year, Prof. Dwight will lecture before the Senior class, and will also require text-book exercises of them. The introduction of this department into Cornell University is destined to correct, in a measure, a radical defect which confessedly exists in the training of young men. It is a notorious, as well as lamentable fact that a large portion of those who graduate at our colleges have very vague, if not absolutely indefinite, ideas concerning the origin of our government, its laws, its constitution and its fundamental principles. When a person has listened carefully to these lectures, when he has paid particular attention to those points which last fall were of political importance, when he notices their depth and research, and when at the same time he has reviewed carefully the arguments loudly advanced by editors and orators, he cannot fail to be impressed with the extreme superficiality of the great mass of those who quadrennially deluge the country with a flood of personal invective, local prejudices and glittering generalities. And those who have read or heard the speeches even of our champions, such as Butler, Conkling and Pendleton, have no particular reason to leave even these out of the category. If we had time and room, we would like to compare at length the arguments advanced by Prof. Dwight against the Pendleton-theory of taxing the bonds, with those furnished by Senator Conkling in his speech at Wilgus Hall, last fall, against the same principle. Such a comparison would show that there is considerable "political slop" even in the speeches of our most popular orators. Senator Conkling simply said that, in his humble opinion as a lawyer, the States had no right to tax the United States bonds, nor did he give any reasons for the foundation of such an opinion. Prof. Dwight showed, first, that these bonds were the instruments of the government, the means by which it sought to accomplish its objects; he then proved from decisions of the Supreme Court, and from other sources, that the States had no right to tax or tamper with government instruments, and therefore had no right to tax the U.S. bonds. There is as much difference between these two arguments, as there is between no argument at all and a good solid argument, and if you follow down the scale of political orators, you will find the logical retrogression remarkably great. Very many of our readers will testify that they have heard political speakers in all parties telling about the consti-

tution, who know no more about the constitution, its content, spirit and intent, than they do about the language of the Feeje Islanders. The same may be said of the tariff and other political questions. That this is so is lamentable, but how is it to be remedied? What, under such circumstances, does the country need? It needs in the first place in the departments of politics and journalism a class of educated young men who are thoroughly energetic and earnest—young men who know at least as much about political economy, social science, history, law and government as they do about logarithmic tangents and Greek roots. Such men the facilities of Cornell University eminently fit it to furnish.

## UNIVERSITY STREET RAILWAY.

Only those persons associated by business or pleasure with our romantic University hill, know at what muscular cost an eminence three hundred feet in height, is traversed, daily, when one's business is located at one extreme and his residence at the other. The writer having once enjoyed a residence at that height, overlooking our beautiful Cayuga, whence lies outspread a scenery scarcely equalled in romance anywhere else in the world—is prepared to speak of this toil, and to suggest a plan for overcoming it. Ithaca cannot reach, in a legitimate easterly direction, that development which her University, her water-power, and her most attractive spots for residences all bespeak for that locality, until after she shall have provided cheap, frequent, street-railway transit up and down the hill, stretching by horse through her principal business street to her Owego and Waverly depots, and thence to her steam boat wharf. Having once been swindled by an inclined plane of gross impracticability, the people of Ithaca will hardly embrace with as much zeal as the plan merits, the manner of ascending and descending Mount Washington, now in use, which an investigation shows to be safe and the cheapest railroading of this age. A part of the distance up that mountain, the elevation overcome, is at the rate of 1800 feet per mile grade, ascending which, one car, containing 15 passengers, is conveyed with perfect ease and absolute safety, by a locomotive attachment costing but \$12,000. The plan of operating this mountain by railway is the invention of one Sylvester Marsh, of New Hampshire, being mainly a ratchet cog-bed, in the centre of the roadway, while steam-brakes control the motion of the train to entire and instantaneous stoppage, at any rate of speed ever suffered to be run on this line. The elevation required to be overcome by locomotion on the University line, from the north bank of Six Mile Creek, at Halsey's Mills, crossing the continuation of East State Street, and underneath it just below the stone Quarry, thence by due line immediately in rear of the Cemetery to the University buildings, is about three hundred feet, in a line scarcely less than one mile in length. The cost of the Mount Washington road, much of which was heavy rock cutting, was \$27,000 per mile. Our University mile could be built, including right of way, for \$15,000 to \$20,000, while the lower mile to the Inlet, through streets, would be laid for \$12,000, in such a manner that all heavily loaded teams could drive upon its track in muddy seasons.

The bridging of Cascadilla Creek, and even of Fall Creek beyond, far above the Falls, each by single span, would carry us, for half-dime fare, not only to objects of great local interest at our beautiful Cemetery, our University and her tasteful parks, soon to be laid out, and our unsurpassed scenery all along the line, but also to manufactories and suburban villages along Fall Creek, up her abundant water-power toward Free Hollow, and also to the



finest prospective spot north of Fall Creek for residences to be found in Southern New York.

Should the Ithaca and Cortland Railway enterprise, now under serious consideration, go on another year, while this street railway would furnish a convenient transit from our village flats to it, at University Hill, that road would furnish a constant patronage for the street road to complete the connection between it and our two southern roads and the Lake, a through business of no mean consequence, and of which most street railways are destitute.

Sylvester Marsh is now in correspondence with a citizen of our county, on the subject, desiring to furnish a competent person to construct a University Railway for Ithaca, on the Mount Washington plan. We commend this project to the thoughtful consideration of our University founder, our landowners east and north-east of our village, and finally to capitalists and residents of our flats, to furnish this "poor man's carriage" from our dust-stifled flats to the charms and pure air of the country lying so near us.

—ZETA PSI VS ALPHA DELTA PHI.—On Friday the 18th, inst. these two fraternities tested their respective strength in the National game. On the side of the Zeta Psi Platt, Headley, Luther, and Wickham did the best playing, Platt making the largest bat of the game. On the Alpha Delta Phi, Dixon, Seymour, Taylor and Hurd distinguished themselves. The game was an interesting and close one, being a tie at end of 3d and 6th innings. On the last innings the excitement was intense. We append the score.

ZETA PSI.			ALPHA DELTA PHI.		
PLAYERS.	O.	R.	PLAYERS.	O.	R.
Headley, p.,	4	5	Hurd, b.,	0	7
Lyman, b.,	3	5	Douglass c. f.,	4	4
Luther, s. s.,	3	4	Dixon, i.,	1	7
Dodge, d.,	2	5	Wells, r. f.	3	5
Birney, r. f.,	2	5	Castle, l. f.,	4	4
Platt, h.,	2	6	Taylor, s. s.,	5	3
Wickham, c.,	3	6	Seymour, c.,	2	5
Andrews, l. f.,	4	4	Ross, p.,	5	2
Fowler, c. f.,	4	4	Lyon, d.,	3	4
INNINGS. { Zeta Psi 0 6 4 7 5 7 2 2 11—44 { Alpha Delta Phi 5 3 2 3 5 11 4 4 4—41					
Passed Balls, Zeta Psi 15; Alpha Delta Phi 4.					
Called Balls, Alpha Delta Phi 6.					
Fly Catches, Zeta Psi, Headley 7, Luther 2, Platt 2, Wickham 2.					
Fly Catches, Alpha Delta Phi, Castle 1, Seymour 2, Ross 1, Taylor 1.					
Fly Misses, Wickham 1, Castle 1, Wells 1, Hurd 1.					
Out on Fouls, Zeta Psi: Headley 1, Luther 2, Birney 1, Andrews 1, Fowler 2; Alpha Delta Phi: Douglass 2, Wells 1, Castle 1, Taylor 3, Seymour 2, Ross 4, Lyon 1.					
Home Runs, Platt 1, Hurd 1.					
Double Plays, Alpha Delta Phi 3.					
Time of Game, 3 hours, 45 minutes.					
Umpire, M. T. Conklin, of University B. B. C.					
Scorers, E. E. Prevost, Zeta Psi; G. H. Phelps, Alpha Delta Phi.					

— COMMENCEMENT Exercises are to be held in Library Hall.

— We are informed that there is to be a match game of base ball between the University and Forest City nines, on the grounds of the latter, next Friday afternoon.

— SATURDAY forenoon, the third match between the Amateurs and University nines will be played.

### THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

When the sufferings that followed our first defeat in the Rebellion were realized at the North, the people, desiring to express in some way their sympathy for the soldier, at once forwarded car-loads of needed articles to Washington. With these stores, there came a few noble men and women, determined to devote their lives, if need be, to the work of alleviating the suffering.

They immediately began their labors. The men followed the army, administering comfort to the wounded and dying; the women toiled among the sick in the hospitals. Their stores were soon exhausted, and an appeal was made for more; in response, the Relief Associations in every city and village throughout the North poured their supplies into the empty storeroom at Washington. Larger rooms were required and obtained. The field demanded more laborers, and hundreds volunteered. Then arose the necessity of a thorough organization; such an one was effected, denominated the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

It was not long before the influence of the Commission was felt throughout the army. Its agents were in every camp and hospital, on every expedition, in every department.

Funds were again needed, and again the people responded.—Sanitary Fairs were opened in most of our large cities. From these, large sums of money were realized, thus enabling the Commission to extend its plan of operation. The department of Field and Hospital Relief, to which the work had been previously confined, was now but one of many departments, though still foremost in importance.

"Soldiers' Homes" were established at Washington and other points of transportation, which furnished food, rest and clothing to thousands, on their way to and from the "front."

A daily-revised Directory of Hospitals was kept at New York, Philadelphia, Louisville and Washington. Upon its records was the name and whereabouts of every soldier in general hospital.—Every day, this department answered thousands of inquiries from anxious relatives and friends.

Another branch of the Commission was the Statistical Bureau, little known and appreciated outside of the medical profession. As the statistics of the Crimean and other wars, though often imperfect, are very valuable, much more will these minute and accurate details be useful in coming time.

The Pension and Claim Agency performed a very important sanitary work. Its offices were in nearly every Northern city, the central office being at Washington. With superior facilities for communicating with government, the Commission was able to prosecute its claims more quickly than other agencies. Its object was not only to protect the soldier from a class of sharpers, styling themselves Claim Agents, but to save him the delay and cost of an attorney.

These are a few of the channels through which the people communicated with the soldier, and aided him.

The Sanitary Commission was not without its enemies. Its aims and objects were depreciated, its members were accused and maligned. That there were some grounds for dissatisfaction cannot be denied. Through the instrumentality of a few dishonest members, frauds were successfully perpetrated. There was much carelessness and waste in the distribution of stores. Notwithstanding these impediments, for four years the work of the Commission went steadily on. But the struggle finally ceased, and the labors of the Commission were ended. Nearly four years have now elapsed since the close of the war, passion and prejudice are laid aside, the tongue of slander is silent, and the SANITARY COMMISSION stands to-day, its history interwoven with the history of the war, a grand embodiment of national benevolence.

—The prizes awarded during the past year will be presented by President White on the Commencement Stage.

—PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH'S remarks at the Toronto University Dinner has called forth much comment throughout this country; and words which Mr. Smith never uttered have been maliciously ascribed to him. We are fortunate in being able to lay before our readers an ungarbled and complete report of Mr. Smith's speech.

—On Saturday of last week, the class of '71 held a class meeting in which the following gentlemen were elected to posts of honor: President Eugene J. Hadley, Vice President Chas. E. Van-Cleaf, Secretary Geo. W. Ingraham, Treasurer Geo. Whitfield Farnham.

For Editors of the CORNELL ERA during the coming year: A. B. C. Dickinson, W. S. McGregor, M. J. Morse, James O'Neil, Wm. P. Ryman.

—THE Seniors passed their final examination in History yesterday. During this examination, an incident occurred which, we venture to say, never before took place at any college examination. Soon after giving out the written examination, President White left the room and remained out for nearly two hours, trusting entirely to the honor of the gentlemen of the class not to abuse this mark of his confidence by employing unfair means in the preparation of their papers. We take it a course like this will be far more likely to rouse sentiments of honor in the matter of examinations than the plan, recently decided on at Columbia College, of compelling students to lay aside their gowns, for the reason that they afford too much opportunity for cribbing.

—THE Chief of the Ithaca Fire Department has several times, in the columns of the *Democrat*, remarked the resemblance in sound between the University bell, which has been used for study calls, &c., and the fire-alarm bell of Ithaca; and he has requested Mr. O'Neil to ring in some marked manner, as with a pause after every fourth stroke, in order not to create unnecessary alarms in the town. These requests our bell-yanker has wholly disregarded, until the Chief seems inclined to charge him with wilfulness in the matter. We are inclined to be more charitable, and think Mr. O'Neil's attention never has been pointedly enough called to the resemblance in the sound of the two bells. The employment of a much larger and different-toned bell by the University will obviate this difficulty.

—THE second University building will be entirely enclosed by Commencement.

—It is expected that a match between the Amateurs and Creepers of Groton will take place Saturday afternoon.

—MESSRS. Albert R. Greene and Daniel S. Dickinson will represent the Cornell Chapter of the Chi Phi Fraternity at the Convention to be held in Lancaster, Penn., June 30th, 1869.

—"Not for Joseph" can be sung now Anything for a Joseph.—The Philistines arose in their might, and Joseph fell in the flower of his manhood, and the scent of the roses lingers around the ruins.

—Some of the students are anxious that Boss, the chemist, should have his picture taken and displayed for sale in the various windows. Others, not members of the faculty, have done so—now give us Boss.

—THE new University Catalogue is forthcoming. It is printed on beautifully tinted paper; it has a neat compact form, and, as far as we have examined, is entirely free from mistakes. Many of its features are entirely novel, e. g.: Names of the students, instead of being grouped according to class as is the usual custom, are all placed in alphabetical order, and opposite the name of each student is placed his course—"Arts," "Philosophy," "Science," or "Elective"—and the class, 1st, 2d, 3d or 4th year.

—THE Examinations have begun. The Seniors and Juniors were examined in Geology on Saturday morning (the 19th.)

The Juniors were examined in Zoology on Thursday, (24th,) and in Optics on Tuesday, (23d.)

The Sophmores in German, Wednesday 23d.

All are busy, excepting the Seniors; with their Diplomas almost in their hands; their "kit" packed, and their orations on their tongues end, (very eloquent we assure you, for we overheard one the other day,) they look down upon us patronizingly and with a pat on the shoulder bid us "bone in (which translated means 'study hard') as we have done."

"Oh happy self-complaisnt Senior!"

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prayed all day for, but never found. Goods that the Rosi-  
crucians sought for for centuries, but never found. They are  
the philosopher's stone that turn all into gold it touches.  
I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings  
and discontents, the old men scold all day, the old women  
scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a  
pest, business hurls them, friends desert them, the very sun in  
the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death  
stares grimly in their face, and it is all because they have not  
found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.  
My friends, wherever I go whole communities pour forth  
their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and  
pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children,  
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C. A. Storke,	W. L. Sprague,
P. C. J. DeAngelis,	E. D. Jackson,
W. D. Scott,	L. A. Stout,
J. W. Scott,	A. H. Sewell,
W. C. Barrett,	T. S. Woodruff,
T. J. McConnon,	M. Brokaw,
A. C. Pike,	L. H. Barnum,
W. J. Youngs,	A. P. Houghtaling,
C. E. Quinlan,	E. B. Ward,
	D. H. McMillan.

### NATURAL HISTORY.

Officers for 1869-70.

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Vice President, John J. Tyler.  
Recording Secretary, C. F. V. W. Emery.  
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#### FIRST NINE.

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C. Smith.	C. W. Wickham.
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#### OFFICERS.

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Leader of Quartette, Harry Wells.  
Musical Director, D. S. Dickinson.

THE POETRY OF THE PERIOD.

The last number of the Temple Bar Magazine contains a bold and able article entitled "The Poetry of the Period." Its author has, evidently, more than ordinary critical powers, and has brought to the study of Poetry a mind of no common order: but he fails, as do most critics, to comprehend that the object of all true criticism is to understand, and not to find fault.

The writer of the above named article, whether for the sake of truth, or for the sake of oddity, we know not, bares his breast against the wave of popular opinion by attempting to prove that Tennyson is not a great poet, and more than that, "all but unquestionably not a poet of the second rank, and probably not even at the head of poets of the third rank;"—a rather hopeless attempt, as the author himself admits upon starting out.

The critic claims, (unjustly, we think,) that Tennyson has written no one great poem which, like "The Faerie Queen," "Paradise Lost," "Childe Harold," or "Endymion," will for ages maintain itself by a coalescence of style and matter, thus setting aside entirely the claims of "In Memoriam," the finest poem of the kind ever written. He adds: "no amount of pretty, beautiful, tender, elegant, thoughtful verse can constitute its author a mighty singer." One has said: "The greatest truths are simplest; and so are the greatest men." May we not add: "and so are the greatest poets." Nothing can be more grandly simple than the description of Waterloo—to which the author alludes—and no stanzas of which better exhibit the genius of its author, than the one beginning:

"And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,  
Dewy with Nature's tear-drops as they pass."

and yet are not its characteristics, beauty, tenderness, elegance?

Having to his satisfaction established this point, he then claims that in the poems he has given us, no one of them great, yet each full of passion, tenderness, beauty of thought and expression, there is "nothing sufficiently sublime in conception and execution to defy the destructiveness of time. To substantiate his position, comparisons are instituted, between the works of the poet criticised and those of Shakspeare, Byron, Shelley and Wordsworth. Passages are introduced which seem to prove his point conclusively: but detached passages can, in the hands of the critics just as facts and figures under the manipulations of Political Economists, be made to prove anything and everything.

But, taking the passages quoted as fairly illustrating the author's style, is he who writes the poetry of the Ocean and the Thunder Storm, and with whom

"High mountains are a feeling, but the hum  
Of human cities, torture,"

is he more truly or greatly a poet than he who sings the poetry of the fields, and hamlet, and, highest of all, of the human heart?

The critic thus compares Tennyson with other poets, in words most beautiful, though liable to mislead:

"In one of Lacordaire's most magnificent sermons, preached upon the text 'Go, and convert all nations,' he winds up an impassioned passage concerning apostolic zeal and missionary spirit by exclaiming: 'Go across the mountains and the seas! Go, but go straight! Go as the eagles go, and the angels!' Poets should, and great poets do, go in such a fashion. They go—like the eagles. They mount, ride on the storm, scale the ether, calm or disturbed, and stare at the sun. They go like the angels. You cannot shut them out of heaven; you cannot exclude them from the deepest fathoms of the sea. For them, however it may be with other things, there is no 'Thus far and no farther.' 'I have loved thee, ocean. . . I am, as it were, a child of thee. . . I lay my head upon thy mane. . . Thou dost bound beneath me as a steed that knows its rider.' What splendid familiarity!—familiarity like that which enabled Shakspeare, too, to write:

\* \* \* \* \*  
The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,  
And 'twixt the green sea and the azur'd vault  
Set roaring war; to the dread rattling thunder  
Have I given fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak  
With his own bolt: the strong-bas'd promontory  
Have I made shake; and by the spurs pluck'd up  
The pine and cedar \* \* \* \* \*  
By my so potent art."

Ay, there it is! 'By my so potent art.' If we could imagine Shakspeare, Byron, and even Wordsworth, meeting in the Elysian

Fields, can we doubt that the 'one touch of nature,' common, as we have shown, to all three, would make them kin and force them to recognize each other as master minds? But Mr. Tennyson! We fear Shakspeare would consider he had too much of the 'pouncet box' about him. They would relegate him to the 'garden that he loves,' and regard him as one who, like his own 'slow broad stream,' stirred only with languid pulses. His muse is dainty and delicious, but it is not daring and defiant. It is Pegasus, and Pegasus with four very decent legs, small, elegant head, right well groomed, and with an uncommonly good mane and tail; but it is Pegasus without wings. It would be cruel to apply to him Lacordaire's splendid image. Alas! he is no eagle. As we have said he never soars. He twitters under our roof, sweeps and skims round and round our ponds, is musical in the branches of our trees, plumes himself on the edges of our fountains, builds himself a warm nest under our gables and even in our hearts, 'cheeps' to use his own words, 'twenty million loves,' feeds out of our hand, eyes us askance, struts along our lawns, and flutters in and out among our flowery parterres—does all, in fact, that welcome, semi-domesticated swallows, linnets, and musical bullfinches do; but there it ends. He is no 'scorner of the ground.' He never leaves us to plunge among the far-off precipitous crags, to commune with embryonic tempests, to travel with the planets, and swoop down divinely laden with messages, hard yet not altogether impossible to understand. We love him, because he is ours. We love him, because, like the garden he himself loves, he is 'not wholly in the busy world, nor quite beyond it.'

These remarks have been extended farther than was at first intended. We would only say in conclusion, though a partial and and extravagant age may bestow upon its favorite a greater meed of praise than he deserves, yet there is in Tennyson that combination of godlike qualities, that something which men look up to with reverence and call genius, which gives him rank far above all poets of this age, and among the immortal few in song.

"Who were not born to die."

I cannot forbear giving in conclusion the following, though in some respects unjust, the finest part of the essay.

"Mr. Tennyson does well to speak of 'his garden.' There it is! His flowers of poetry are flowers of the garden—a beautiful, exquisite, tasteful, sweet-smelling, brightly glittering garden, but—a garden. And gardens and all that they produce are essentially imitable. But it is of the very essence of truly great poetry that it can neither be invented, cultivated, nor copied. It grows of itself in a certain soil, and it will grow in no other, let metrical floriculturists labor as deftly as ever they will. It is an affair, not of grafting, crossing, fertilizing, or of ordinary reproduction at all, but of spontaneous generation, or what we call such in default of knowledge whence this strange, fitful, efflorescent foliage comes. The birds drop it, the winds bring it, the heavens rain it, the mist and storm-clouds carry it about. It germinates in the rays of the sun, in beams of the watery moon, in the secrecy and shroud of unfathomable darkness. It comes of the breath of God. Let there be light! And lo! there is light and a poet! It has nothing to do with gardens and garden seeds, trim parterres, new variations and watering pots. There lies the whole difference between great poets and poets that are not great—between Mr. Tennyson and the *Di Majores*. And as there is a difference between them not only intensely of degree, but even of kind, so is there a difference of their doom. Garden poetry, besides being imitable, is variable and subject to fashion, whim, caprice. Now Dutch gardening is in vogue, as it was when Pope wrote. Now Italian gardening is all the rage, as it was when Cowper tamely moralized. Now English landscape gardening ousts both, and Mr. Tennyson comes to the front. But Shakspeare, Byron, Shelley have nothing to do with gardens and gardening. Their concern is with the permanent aspects of nature—human nature included; with the sea, the sky, the mountains, the far-stretching landscape, stormy winds that fulfil His Word, the planets, the intolerable thunder, grim murder, vaulting ambition, mad revenge, earthquakes and Promethean discontent. These are enduring. No fashion can change the waves and waters, no mode move the mountains, no alteration of taste obliterate the stars. These are always the selfsame, and their years shall not fail. So are their singers."

## THE CORNELL ERA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., JUNE 30, 1869.

EDITORS:  
S. S. AVERY. D. J. BRIGHAM.  
A. R. GREENE. S. D. HALLIDAY.  
G. H. LOTHROP.

## TERMS:

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Address,

"THE CORNELL ERA,"

Drawer 57, Ithaca, N. Y.

ANDRUS, McCILMAN &amp; CO., Printers, 41 East State Street.

THIS number concludes the first volume of the CORNELL ERA. We dissolve our connection with this paper with a feeling of mingled pleasure and regret. We shall find pleasure in our relief from the laborious duties attendant upon the management of even a college paper, and from the splenetic censoriousness of some with whom we have been in contact. We feel a regret at separating from our paper, because we have formed for it an attachment which can be best understood and appreciated by those who have occupied or are occupying positions similar to ours of the past year.

We started out with a perfect consciousness of the impossibility of pleasing everybody, and have accordingly pursued our own course, with the good fortune, perhaps, of having satisfied as many as we should if we had acted otherwise. It is due to ourselves to state that before the publication of the second number we were greatly disappointed in a quarter from which we had been led to expect abundant and valuable aid. Under this discouragement it was for a moment contemplated to abandon our attempt, but only for a moment, and since then we have worded on to the end with that kind of cheer which is lavished on the editors of college papers, as the proverb hath it, "more kicks than coppers."

When we commenced the publication of the ERA, the pecuniary responsibility was thrown wholly on to the five editors; and it was assumed with more enthusiasm than prudence, with more confidence in the disposition of men to deal honestly than knowledge of their readiness to refuse to pay their debts when they cannot be forced to come to the scratch. But though we have lost a very considerable amount by the swindling spoken of in an editorial article some weeks ago, we are happy to say that the ERA has paid the cost of its publication.

We have had, on a few occasions, some sharp words with our contemporaries, but those things are with us at least wholly matters of the past, and our only wish is that they may be borne by others as lightly as they are by us.

To those who have been our patrons and friends for their aid and countenance we return sincere and hearty thanks. To our publishers for their uniform kindness and courtesey, and their efforts in our behalf we are indebted and grateful. To all we say farewell.

—The last number of the ERA, containing an authentic copy of Goldwin Smith's Toronto speech, has been in great demand. Through the kindness of *The Ithacan* over 150 copies have been sent to those papers which took an unauthentic report as a basis upon which to found their remarks.

## HEAD QUARTERS, CORNELL CADETS,

CORNELL UNIVERSITY,

Ithaca, N. Y., June 27th, 1869.

Orders No. 22.

I. The military organization of the Corps of Cadets, for the ensuing academic year, will be as a Battalion of eight Companies.

Co's "A" "B" "C" "D" will constitute the right wing and will be composed of those Cadets who may quarter in the University Buildings, and in private houses in the immediate vicinity.

Co's "E" "F" "G" and "H" will constitute the left wing and will be composed of Cadets quartered in Town. The armory and drill ground of the right wing will be at the University and of the left wing in Town as may hereafter be designated.

II. There will be added to the Staff of the Commandant one additional Quartermaster Sergeant, for the care of the armory and public property of the left wing; and two Principal Musicians, one for each wing, charged with the immediate command and instruction of the field music. Two musicians for each company will be designated by the Captains thereof, and their names reported to the Commandant on the re-organization of the Battalion in September next. They should have a natural talent for music and be capable of learning to play on the drum, the fife, and the bugle.

III. The following partial designation of officers and non-commissioned officers in the Corps, for the ensuing academic year, to take effect on Commencement Day, made by the advice of the Faculty and with the approval of the President, is hereby announced. The lists of the First and Second Lieutenants and of the Sergeants and Corporals are arranged alphabetically, it not being intended to fix their relative rank herein. Further appointments to complete the organization, and assignments to Companies will be made at the opening of Exercises in September next.

## STAFF.

Albert R. Greene, Adjutant.  
J. L. Maxwell, Quartermaster.  
J. Frank Lyman, Sergeant-Major.  
Chas. E. Taft, Quartermaster Sergeant.  
D. S. Dickinson, Principal Musician.

## CAPTAINS.

C. A. Storke, Co. "E." (not yet organized.)  
S. S. Avery, Co. "B."  
P. Mosher, Co. "F." (not yet organized.)  
A. A. Andrews, Co. "D."  
G. P. Luther, Co. "A."  
G. M. Lothrop, Co. "C."

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—Coon S. M.; Dixon B. V. B.; Jackson E. D.; Jones H. V. S.; Powers C. J.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—Butler J. S.; Chambers J. J.; Douglass E.; Spence T. W.; Walters F. R.

FIRST SERGEANTS.—W. S. Barnard, (Co. "D"); W. D. Wilson (Co. "C"); E. E. Prevost, (Co. "A"); G. Whitfield Farnham, (Co. "B").

SERGEANTS.—Aby S. H.; Crafts G. H.; DeAngelis P. C. J.; Fitch A. N.; Hoagland J.; Ingraham G. W.; Kasson M.; McGregor W. S.; Schoff F.; O'Neil J.; Parker E. L.; Risley H. C.; Ryman W. P.; More J. E.; Seymour H.; Sherman F.; Sprague W. S.; Taft R.; Van Cleef C. E.; Woodruff T. S.

CORPORALS.—Barrett W. C.; Clarke I. E.; Drake H. C.; Friend K. T.; Henderson H. C.; Henderson J.; Howe H. L.; Lawrence J. B.; Lawton W. N. B.; Loos G. W.; Miller B. S.; Moore C. W.;



icoll E.; Price C. S.; Salmon D. E.; Serviss G. P.; Smith  
; Taylor R. N.; Webster T. E.; Wilmot D. B.; Youngs W. J.

IV. A Resolution passed by the Faculty on the 23d inst. defining the obligations and responsibilities of officers in the military organization, is hereby published. The Commandant ventures to express the hope that no Cadet will exhibit so little manliness of character and so little interest in the successful administration of the University, as to shrink from honorable responsibilities, even though they impose upon him the necessity for some self-restraint and the duty of using his influence in the cause of order. The resolution is follows, viz: "We hereby declare that all officers in the present military organization are and shall hereafter be considered by the Faculty as holding their offices as conservators of order, responsible to the Faculty through the Military Commandant, bound by all proper means to prevent, check and suppress all disorderly and rebellious conduct within their respective commands, and to co-operate with the Commandant for that purpose, and that all officers of whatever grade, retaining, or hereafter accepting position in the military organization shall be considered as acquiescing in this view."

V. The following Resolution passed by the Faculty on the 26th inst., is also published for the information of all concerned, viz: "That, for the purpose of enforcing the requisite attention to the requirements of the military organization in matters of discipline and order, for violations thereof, the Commandant shall have authority to place Cadets under his command in military arrest, with restriction of limits and privileges—provided, that no arrests shall be for a longer period than eight days without a special order of the Faculty, and that the restrictions imposed in each case of arrest shall be distinctly specified to the individual—that Cadets in arrest shall attend to all their academic and other duties, except Officers of the Corps, who will, for the term thereof, be disqualified for the special duties of their office,—that all arrests imposed, with the reasons thereof, be reported by the Commandant to the Faculty, at their next regular weekly meeting thereafter,—and, inasmuch as the nature of such arrests, will imply a parole of honor to comply with their requirements given by Cadets arrested, that every wilful breach of an arrest so imposed shall render the offender liable to dismissal from the University upon proof thereof before the Faculty."

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDANT.

ALBERT R. GREENE, Adjutant.

—THE first exercises of commencement week took place in Library Hall on Monday evening and consisted of an address by the Hon. W. J. McAlpine. Mr. McAlpine gave a very interesting account of the invention of the steam locomotive and steam power of all kinds, and also showed the remarkable advancement which has been made in this department of science, showing the influence which these improvements had upon society and civilization in general. Mr. McAlpine also spoke at length of the prodigious results that have recently been brought about by the calculations and efforts of the enquirer. Although the address was long and the weather oppressively warm, yet the interested attention was kept up until the close. It is very seldom we have the pleasure of listening to such an interesting lecture on this subject.

—WE are under obligations to Messrs. Selkreg & Hooker for their polite invitation to the convention, to the reception at the house of the Hon. J. H. Selkreg, and also for the tickets to the excursion on the T. D. Wilcox.

—THE following is a programme of the exercises from Wednesday noon until the close of commencement week:

Wednesday, 3 P. M., Laying of the Corner Stone of the McGraw Building, the Superintendent of Public Instruction presiding; Masonic Ceremonial by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, the Knights Templars acting as escort; Addresses by the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, the Hon. John Stanton Gould and Hon. Charles J. Folger.

Wednesday, 4 P. M., Addition of the Great Tenth Bell to the University Chimes, the Hon. Erastus Brooks presiding; Presentation Address, in behalf of Mrs. Mary A. White, by the Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick; Reception Address in behalf of the Trustees, by the Hon. George H. Andrews; Reception Address in behalf of the Faculty by Professor Homer B. Sprague.

Wednesday, 8 P. M., Address before the Literary Societies of the University by Theodore Tilton, Esq., at Libraay Hall.

#### COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Thursday, 1—9 A. M., Commencement Exercises at the Cornell Library Hall.

#### MUSIC.

The Lord's Prayer, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

#### MUSIC.

In hoc Signo Vincas, Geo. Frederick Behringer.

The Civil Sabbath Law, Morris Buchwalter.

Three Hundred Lawyers, Joseph Benson Foraker.

#### MUSIC.

Influence of the Press, Charles Fitch Hendryx.

Ancient and Modern Education, James Kirkland.

A Plea for the Artist, John Andrew Rea.

#### MUSIC.

The Ultimate End of Civilization, Dud. W. Rhodes.

Class Representation, Oscar F. Williams.

#### MUSIC.

\*Award of Prizes for the year 1868-9.

Address to the Recipients of Degrees by the President.

#### CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

#### MUSIC.

Same day, 8 P. M., Reception of the Trustees, the Faculty, the Graduates, the Students of the University, and other Friends of the Institution, by the President of the University at Cascadilla Place.

#### STATISTICS, 1869--Cornell University.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	FORMER COLLEGE.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Future Profession.
George F. Behringer,	N. Y. City, N. Y.	Pa. College.	28	125	5.7	Theology.
M. S. Buckwalter,	Chillicothe, O.	O. W. U.	23	156	5.9	Law.
J. B. Foraker,	Hillsboro, O.	O. W. U.	23	168	6.0	Law.
Charles F. Hendryx,	Cooperstown, N. Y.	Hobart Coll.	22	144	5.8	Journalist
James Kirkland,	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Kalamazoo Coll.	24	140	5.7	
John H. Rea,	Lancaster, Pa.	O. W. U.	21	127	5.6	Law.
D. W. Rhodes,	Marietta, O.	Marietta Coll.	20	145	5.8	Law.
Oscar F. Williams,	Livonia, N. Y.	Genesee Coll. Mich. Univ.	25	165	5.11	Law.
Total			181	1164	45.8	
Average			22	145	5.8	

All are Republicans.

#### THE CORNELL ERA.

EDITORS, CLASS '71.

A. B. C. Dickinson,  
M. J. Morse,

Walter S. McGregor,  
James O'Neil,  
Wm. P. Ryman.

## THE CHIMES.

A splendid addition has been made to the University chimes during the past week, being nothing less than a bell weighing about 5,000 lbs., the tone of which is D flat.

This is the gift of Mrs. President White. The bell fills a most important place in the chimes and adds very much to the effect of many pieces. The tone is heavy, yet mellow, the vibrations lingering sweetly on the ear. On the bell are the following inscriptions. On one side:

THE GIFT OF  
MARY  
WIFE OF ANDREW D. WHITE,  
FIRST PRESIDENT  
OF  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY,  
1869.

Below are the following words:

"To tell of thy loving-kindness early in the morning, and of thy truth in the night-season."

On the other side are the following lines composed by James Russell Lowell for the especial purpose:

I call as fly the irrevocable hours,  
Futile as air or strong as fate to make  
Your lives of sand or granate: Awful Powers,  
Even as men choose, they either give or take."

Below are the following:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

## PRESIDENT'S PRIZES.

In Natural History.—1st to Geo. H. Crafts; 2d to Luther Sommers; 3d to Fred. Schoff.

In Physiology.—1st to E. H. Scofield; 2d to W. C. Barrett; 3d to W. J. Youngs.

In English History.—1st to D. W. Rhodes; 2d to G. F. Behringer; 3d to D. J. Brigham.

In German.—1st to W. C. Barrett; 2d to Ed. Leffingwell; 3d to H. S. Mowry.

In Botany.—1st to Geo. H. Crafts; 2d to W. C. Barrett; 3d to T. W. Spence; 4th to ———.

For excellence in the Sciences.—1st to Wm. Harkens; the other prizes awarded came too late for publication.

—TITUS & BOSTWICK have presented the University with a patent wheel horse rake.

—THROUGH the kindness of Luce & VanOrder, the University has received a horse fork, the patent of M. Dennis of Halseyville N. Y.

—Prof C. T. Lewis of the New York Evening Post delivered a very instructive address in Library Hall last (Tuesday) evening. We are sorry that we have not room to give a full report.

—THE attention of the cadets is called to General Order No. 22, published in this number of the ERA.

—THE last number of the *Campus* did not contain a sting or a sneer at Cornell University. The paper has improved in manners as well as in appearance.

—OUR successors are those whom we have no hesitation in recommending to the new comers and to all those who are interested in a student's enterprise and in the Cornell University. They intend to enlarge the sheet, to make some other improvements, and to give their united and systematized efforts towards making the CORNELL ERA a leading college paper and a true index of this University. We wish them success.

—THE University nine were yesterday (Tuesday), victorious over the Creepers of Groton by a score of 26 to 20. They received the champion bat of three counties."

—HAVE the courage to provide entertainment for your friends with your means—not beyond."

DR. W. LAMONT WHEELER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Formerly one of the resident physicians of Bellevue Hospital, N. Y.

Office in the Old City Bank, Ithaca,

[Formerly occupied by Dr. Rhoades.]

Dr. Wheeler may be found at his office nights.

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## TO THE FOUNDER,

Faculty, and Friends of Cornell University.

It is not the profits of my goods that instigate me to address you upon this occasion but it is the undying gratitude of the hearts that I make happy by furnishing goods to them that are far superior to anything that has been offered in this market before and at prices that defy competition.

I have goods that the sages of old sat up all night and prayed all day for, but never found. Goods that the Rortians sought for for centuries, but never found. They are the philosopher's stone that turns all into gold it touches.

I have known whole families to live with heart-burnings and dissensions, the old men scold all day, the old women scold all night, the babies cry all the time, life becomes a pest, business fails them, friends desert them, the very sun in the heavens refuses to shine upon them, murder and death stares grimly in their face, and its all because they have not found the place to buy good, substantial Boots and Shoes.

My friends, wherever I go whole communities pour forth their praises of me. Old women kneel down in the street and pray for me. Widows call me benefactor, and little children, father. I go forth like an angel of mercy upon my celestial mission. I have and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all necessary articles to protect the pedal extremities from the limpid elements.

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