THE great question with student government, it seems to us, would be, where does the separation of private life and public life come in? It is evident that a committee or a senate could or rather should not take any notice of certain facts known as acts of private life, nor should they dig to find out such facts; but acts which are public, committed in the halls or on the campus, such as wanton destruction of property, drunkenness or indecencies would properly come under their jurisdiction.

At some college meeting would it not pay us to discuss the value of a senate, a jury, or some sort of a student government? Some of our best colleges have tried one or the other of these methods and found them at least better than a total absence of all self government.

In a class election either an appreciative class chooses those who will do it honor and represent its wit and general ability, or else cliques, chicanery and various other unpleasant combinations make much trouble in trying to accomplish their ends.

That we will have no such trouble this time is to be desired. The probabilities are very strong for the supposition that our class will show the same good sense in the present, as it has in the past.

One of the old ideas which often causes some friction is, that if a certain band, bound by social ties, yet within warm classmen, have one man in the field; then all other members of that band, however suitable or fit, are to be tabooed as it were. Is this the way we do in athletics? When we want good foot-ball players we choose them for merit, irrespective of what social band they belong to, and are not hampered as to number from any such band. Let us then carry the same feeling into class election, and choose those who have proved themselves to be fit for the position.

The Medical Director of the Gymnasium seems to have vivid ideas of punishment thru the means of the “Gym.” A doctor's certificate counts for naught and moreover it is on the tapis that no one will be excused who has brought sickness on himself by bad habits. Here's a pretty how-de-do.

If a man is not in a fit condition to work in the “gym” and has a certificate to that effect; that is a finality and he should be excused from the regular work. Professional courtesy, we should think, would take a doctor's word
for it and would certainly not pry into profes-
sional secrets.

Again why there should be this double-
headed rule over the gym is hard to see. Mr. 
Updegrove is competent and if those matters 
were left to him, subject to faculty action, 
much annoyance would be avoided.

Under the new system, the "Yale" system, 
we suppose things will work smoothly, at 
least there is an element of fairness and honest 
work in it which is necessary for a gymnastic 
course.

THE term is at a close, and, on the whole 
was a most pleasant one objectively—
May days in December. But the sub-
jective pleasure over any term must come 
from a faithful and persistent application to the 
duties of the curriculum. It is not a lack of 
brains that brings conditions, it is either an 
ignorance as to what our duty is, or as is the 
least in most instances a wilful disregard of 
duty. The studies in the curriculum are for 
the average student. Time is given so that 
the average man can grasp the subject fully. 
A little application and one would have noth-
ing but pleasurable recollections of any term. 
College work pays, and we would say here we 
do not mean the grind for high grade. There 
are many facts which show the foolishness of 
the course of the typical high grader. He is 
an object of pity to his friends. Let him 
know a subject thoroughly and yet he worries 
because he wishes to make a tremendous rush. 
You rarely hear him speak, probably never, 
of the knowledge derived from the term's 
work, but he speaks of the grade. A low 
grade is bad. It seems therefore the man who 
studies for benefit from his studies and 
at the same time enjoys thoroughly whatever 
his new life may bring, thereby takes 
an average grade, will make more of his col-
lege life than the "grind." What, then, is an 
average grade? At least above ninety we 
would say. If you can take ninety-eight with-
out "shutting you off from your kind" do it, 
but take ninety-four the rather if you find out 
that the high grade requires too much appli-
cation.

But as many will say, the high-graders are 
few and the careless many. The careless do 
themselves the most injury. A word to them. 
"Why do you come to college? If you come 
"to loaf and invite your case" you have made 
a great mistake. If you have come to get an 
education, to study, why crawl thru the cur-
riculum? There is no excuse, every man 
with ordinary intelligence can master the 
course. You are convicted by your own mind 
and the only thing for you to do is to turn a 
new leaf or else turn special.

HERE is a difference, it may be an 
aesthetic difference, but still there is dif-
ference between conversation and writing 
a little off color and downright coarse-
ness, using words and phraseologies, tabooed 
by the dictionaries and which have a precarious 
existence in the idioms of the depraved.

There are many who relate stories proper 
ough for a male audience, without offending 
any nice distinctions of propriety and having 
no degrading effect on the raconteur or the 
hearers. But the coarse jest is nauseating and 
its effects are serious. A college student who 
was exceedingly well-read and versatile, withal 
had a vein of coarseness, which landed him in 
the jail two years after graduation. This may 
prove too much. But a man who has lost all 
sense of delicacy and self-respect, who can 
drag, unabashed, the filth of society before all, 
becomes an easy prey to greater temptations. 
If there are any here tending that way they 
should consider the question carefully; the loss 
bf a manly self-respect is almost irreparable.

On the other hand prurient prudery that 
would wash every tale in the tub of puritan-
cal blue is nonsense. But draw the line at 
coarseness; for even "Vice lost half its evil 
by losing all its grossness."
THE STUDY OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

How much ought a college student master of ancient history? is a question not unfrequently asked. I am not astonished at such a question. Vita brevis aera longa, and the longest of all is history. Moreover modern pedagogist has changed the healthy educational adage of the ancients “non multa sed multum” to “non multum sed multa.” Sciences which formerly were excluded from the curriculum, because a thoroughly grounded scholar could master them by himself, invade now the college; education has become synonymous with “being informed.” No wonder that only little time can be given to historical studies. What then may we safely omit in a field so extensive? Let us omit in the first place what is still a mere theory and “sub lite.” In my college days I was troubled with Egyptian and Assyrian dynasties. Recent excavations along the Nile and Euphrates, decipherings of cuneiform writings and hieroglyphs will necessitate a re-writing of these early histories, let us wait for the second place, let us study the history of those nations of antiquity, which influenced more directly our modern civilization, namely the history of Greece and Rome. But even here we may retrench. The childhood of nations is written in myths. The grand epopee of Salamis Marathon and Thermopylae by Herodotus may stir up the generous heart like Segurs histoire de la grande armee; the old Latin ballards which form the tissue of the earlier decades of Livy, may charm our imagination; but, to quote Livy himself, quae ante conditam conden, damve urbem poculis magis decoras labulis quam incorruptis rerum gestarum monumentis traduntor, ea not affirmare net refertere in animo est; consequently we may commence Roman history at a later date. But for all practical purposes the systematic study of Roman history should comprise the history of the Roman empire (not of the republic) because the modern state is the development of the policy and administration and legislation of the Roman emperors.

What shall we study of Greek history? Little of their political history, a great deal outside of their political history. The curse of the political life of the Greeks was their pronounced spirit of localisme; they were the state-right politicians, the particularists of the ancients; they never rose to the idea of a great concentrated hellenic state. Hence their bungling treatment of the eastern question, which was their great foreign question. What we call eastern question is nothing new. It is as old as the Bosphorus and Hellespont. Herodotus tells us, that long before Paris the Asiatics made depredations in Europe, and that the people of Europe retaliated. And so afterwards the wars of the Greeks and Persians, of Darius and Alexander, of Lucullus and Mithridatis, of Heracletus and Coshru, of Selshuks and Crusaders, of Turks and Byzantines, of Russians and Turks are but different phases at different epochs of the same everlasting eastern question, which long before Bismark and Beaconsfield and Gortschacoff caused headache to many a statesman. How did the Greeks treat that question? Like the great powers of Europe, without, however, having any excuse. The possession of the Bosphorus includes the possession of the two conterminous large peninsulas—Asia Minor and European Turkey. Can Germany or any other leading power of Europe afford to see the Moskowite enthroned there? It would be the subjugation of Europe to a semi-barbarous nation. But to Greece it would have been a national duty to cross the Bosphorus, to drive the Persian from Ionia and to extend her higher civilization in those happy surrounding districts. The Greeks defeated huge barbaric hosts at Marathon Thermopylae. Plataea and Salamis, yea Agesilaos penetrated far into Asia. But as the wily Turkish diplomatists redeem their defeats by a skillful managing
of European susceptibilities and jealousies, so the diplomats of Persia kept their grasp on Ionia by sowing discord between Sparta and Athens, resulting in disastrous civil wars, until the great statesman and strategist Philipp of Macedon—a Bismarck and Moltke in one person—put an end at Chaeronea to this wretched Greek localisme, even as Prussia settled the wretched localisme of Germany at Sadowa. And then came a settlement of the eastern question. With the united forces of Greece and Macedon Alexander M. subjected the East and opened Asia to hellenic civilization.

Incapacitated by internal feuds, to settle the eastern question the Greeks were equally incapable of founding and developing a great colonial empire. They had dotted the coasts of the Black Sea and of the Mediterranean with colonies. Cherson in the Tauric Chersonesus, the cities of Asia Minor, Byzantium, Cyrenaica in Northern Africa, Saguntum in Spain, Marseille in Southern Gaul, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, the whole of lower Italy were Greek properly. United, they might have prevented the rise of Carthage and Rome. But that same disastrous petty spirit of localisme which prevented the "creation of the United States of Hellas" prevented them from creating a great colonial empire. Whilst fighting for the hegemony at home, they lost the empire of the world. Whilst Gladstone was making demagogical speeches to the wretched, besotted, ignorant, despicable rabble, whom against all common sense he endowed with the franchise, the great continental statesmen occupied immense districts in Africa, Australia, Russia is at the gates of India, and the Irish dictate at Westminster. Therefore we need not trouble ourselves with names or dates in Greek history; the sum and substance of their political history is: Civil wars at home, failures in their foreign and colonial policy, and finally subjection to nations which did not spout about the dead heroes of Marathon, but which were statesmen and strategists like the Macedonians and Romans.

What then shall we study of Greek history? The things in which Greek is still our teacher, her literature, her art, her philosophy. Not indeed from text-books which give to name and date of an author with a meagre catalogue of his works, and a few common-place remarks, but in the writings of those, who live and are and have their being in hellenic life. We cannot appreciate nor interpret that with which we have no affinity. Amongst the thousands who gaze at the grand paintings of great masters there is perhaps only one, who can say "anch' io sono pittore." And amongst the thousands and thousands who have studied Greek literature and that none have penetrated more deeply into it and consequently none are better capable to interpret for us that life than minds like Lessing, Winkelmann, Herder, Schlegel.

A. A. Bloomergh.

**JUVENALIA.**

**MONY.**

"Unde habesquaeeritmenos, sed optet habere."—Juvenal.

Whence you got it no one ask you, But contented with the fact Of your having, at your table. As a guest, are glad to act. Whether from the sale of candles Or from sale of resin soap. Whether round the voes of lager Or round whiskey still you grope. Whatever is your avocation, Vulgar, criminal, or low. Is all one to those who carry invitations to your show. This is what the poet singeth, Cognizant of worldly lore. No one cares whence it cometh, As long as open is your door.

Messrs. Burkert, Christman, and Stoffregen, '88, have left college, the first to study law, the second medicine, and the last to engage in the mercantile business.
The rounded stick of maple, or of the other woods mentioned, is brought to a steam file. You know what an ordinary file is. Well, a file for a lathe is simply a round, wheel-shaped file with sharp, knife-like edges. The stock is cut and carved in so many different ways that it would be tedious to name—rings, knots, thorns, oblique and twisted lines running down the whole stock, and a great variety in twisted and eccentric grooves and scars. Then the various staining processes come in and give your plain stick a gorgeousness of rosewood, snakewood, and an appearance of mottling which one sees in the olive naturally. These sticks so maltreated are finished as far as varnishing goes after the manner of the naturals.

The bamboos are very neat, and some species is most always in fashion. They come under two heads—naturals and fancy. These are not much interfered with: straightened, cleaned, sand-paperted and varnished, are the processes the common grades go thru, while the better grades are left as they are. They divide naturally into two classes—the stiff bamboos, such as Tonquin, Corean, China and Japan, and the more flexible Borneos, midgoons, Penang and Penang lawyers. Here I might mention the manilla canes, which are rather like palmwood. "Endogenous," we suggested. "Yes, I suppose, that's it." The manilla are not a high grade stick, rather common. Among the bamboo the whangas is often used as a fine stick, on account of its light color; but at present the light and dark Tonquins with their brown mottlings are in high favor.

The progress of a fancy cane from the log to the perfect cane is the hardest and most delicate work in the business. The stick is first cut from the log, which is often sold by weight, into square-shaped pieces of a regular cane length. The corners are then taken off and the stick is put in a turning lathe and turned and tapered. This operation requires great skill, for the cane must be perfectly round and also gradually tapered to a certain determined size. After that, if there is a slight bend, it is straightened, and if any serious flaws are found, the stick is thrown aside; if not, it is sand-paperted perfectly smooth on a buff, and once more cracks are looked for, and if small, they are filled with glue and stickdust or with shellac.

The polishing process is as follows: After the perfect stick has been selected, it is placed in a lathe and rapidly revolved, the workman meanwhile by slow motion rubs the cane with a cloth saturated with oil and French varnish until the stick begins to shine. It is then laid aside for a day to dry, and gets a second coat the next day and sometimes a third before it can be said to be finished. This process is slow and difficult, the best workmen never make more than half a gross a week.

Ebony is stained black during this operation. Some may be surprised to hear that ebony is stained, but it is the truth, while ebony is often by nature a dull black color, it is just as often full of light streaks of varying widths; in fact I have seen a piece of ebony as light as boxwood.

Now as to special canes, some whose intrinsic value is small, but whose value by association is great, full of sentimentality, history, or mere incident. They are made from almost everything, such as pieces of pews, ships, joice, spokes of cannon wheels, carriages, mementoes of travel, cane peculiar to the country, as the ash to England, the weichsel to Germany, the hickory for Yankee-land, and then the odd canes, such as those made from the muscular and bony parts of animals, from leather, from the vertebral column of the shark, and from a hundred other materials, in fact almost anything that can be straightened or braced by a steel rod, may or has been turned into a cane.

Canes are worn more at the present time
then they ever were before, and naturally enough have increased in expensiveness and display along with the general increase of luxurious habits.

Canes are not bought as mere playthings to be broken in a short time, but have become an integral part of a young man's wardrobe and outfit. The day of cheap canes alone is past; young men at least try to get a good, fine cane that will last; and it pays in the end.

At present the various bamboos and malacca with buck-horn and silver heads are all the go. The malacca combines size with lightness, and hence on account of its beauty and utility may remain in style for a considerable time; then the hazels and various other woods claim a good share of the popular attention.

Canes are a necessary ornament, and as Lord Chesterfield remarks, "One should be in vogue so as not to be peculiar in manner or dress."

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, God, our Heavenly Father, has taken to himself our friend and classmate, Ross A. Hutchinson, therefore

Resolved, That we recognize in his removal the wisdom of God who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we bear testimony to his faithfulness as a Christian, his fidelity as a student, and his kindness as a classmate.

Resolved, That we express our recognition of his unselfish and upright character, his constant care for the welfare of others, and his correctness and prudence in the work of the ministry for which he was preparing.

Resolved, That we testify our loss and give our heartfelt sympathy to the mourning household.

RUSSELL W. MILLER,
CHARLES M. SANDY,
EDGAR M. GREEN,
JIM D. LERNCH,
GEORGE A. LAUDACH,
GEORGE B. NEVIN,

Easton, Pa., Dec. 23, 1885. Class of '83.

News Items.

Rose colds are very current.

G. W. W. Porter, '85, was in town January 8.

The Zeta Psi fraternity held its annual convention in Easton, January 4th, 5th and 6th, under the auspices of the local chapter.

The ventilation in some class rooms is very poor.

The term drawing for rooms was not very largely attended.

The college football team had their picture taken December 12.

Average class grades: '86, 90; '87, 92.11; '88, 88.4; '89, 92.4.

B. M. Gimmell has been appointed monitor of the Freshman class.

Professors (in chorus)—"This is the term we expect you to study."

The prevalent desire: that this snow had fallen during vacation time.

C. E. Ray, '87, goes to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this term.

Geo. J. Presbrey, '88, has assumed the management of the Washington Lyceum Bureau.

J. R. English has been elected by the Freshmen to act as their captain in gymnasium work.

The foot-path extending from Newkirk Hall to New Street has been improved considerably.

Cummins, '88, was captain of the football team in the first two games, and Hamme, '86, in all the others.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the annual hares and hounds chase did not occur on Thanksgiving Day.

Several improvements have been recently made in the gymnasium under the direction of Director Updegrove.

The severe storm of December 13 and 14 overturned and broke the goal-posts at the west end of the campus.

Prof. March, Jr., has the Sophomores in German and French. Prof. Bloomergh has the Freshmen in German.

L. H. Frantz, '86, and G. D. Grover, '87, continue as curators of the college reading room for the coming year.
The Polo team is composed at present of Davidson '86, Hamme '86, Parsons '86, Palmer '88, Semple '88, and McIlvaine '89.

With few exceptions, last term's students have all returned. Many were prevented from reaching here on time by the high waters.

Dr. Knox and wife held a reception for the students on the evening of December 7, 1885. All present enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

Most of the boys went home during vacation. Of those who remained in the college, several accepted temporary positions downtown.

Col. J. P. Sanford delivered the second lecture of the Y. M. C. A. course in the auditorium, January 8. Subject, “Old Times and New.”

Mr. John Horning wishes us to extend his thanks to the boys for their appreciation of his faithfulness, as manifested by the Christmas purse which they presented to him.

W. D. Tyler has been appointed permanent monitor of '88, vice T. A. Bartholomew. The appointment proves conclusively that the monitorship is not always given to the highest grader.

A few Freshmen caused the inhabitants of Blair, Newkirk, Martien and Powell Halls considerable inconvenience by removing the steps from in front of those halls the latter part of last term.

The officers of the Lafayette College Engineering Society are: President, E. E. Reynolds, '86; Vice President, W. J. Young, '87; Secretary, P. P. Clarke, '86, and Treasurer, W. M. Sterrett, '88.

The next lecturer will be Joseph Cook. His subject is “Seven Modern Wonders.” He is a great man and an excellent lecturer. All should make it a point to hear him at the auditorium, January 15.

The Yale Glee Club has visited some of Pennsylvania’s most prominent cities during the holidays. It was greeted with large audiences wherever it appeared. Why can not Lafayette have a glee club?

Kate Claxton appeared in Easton, Nov. 16, in the role of “Pauline,” the heroine of Hugh Conway’s celebrated novel, “Called Back.” The part of “Arthur Kenyon” was ably filled by B. W. McIntosh, Lafayette, ’84.

Arrangements have not been completed for taking the Seniors’ pictures but they will probably be taken during the second term. Pach does not propose to take any besides college pictures this season in Easton.

The general store room under South College has been converted into an ash-room. It is rumored that Old South College will shortly be heated by furnaces. The addition of furnaces to MeMeen Hall would be a great improvement.

The Freshman class picture was taken Nov. 6, by Pach. He amused the boys with his usual jokes, and everything was lovely until some unseen hands showered beans from above. This spoiled the first plate, but the second and third were all right.

J. T. Raymond appeared in “The Magistrate” at the Opera House January 8. In the last act he was attacked by a stroke of heart disease, similar to the one he experienced in Leadville some time ago. At last accounts he was improving.

Some of the residents of East Hall, suspected of making an undue amount of noise, were placed on probation last month. They immediately organized a society for mutual protection and condolence and united action. The hall appeared in mourning on the morning of the 3rd ult.

Col. Geo. W. Bain’s interesting and instructive lecture in the college auditorium, Dec. 4, 1885, was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. His subject was “A Trip to the Golden Gate.” In one short hour
he carried his auditors on the express train of Speech over the railroad of Thought from the Blue Grass country to the Golden Gate, occasionally pausing on some side track by way of diversion.

Franklin Hall has chosen the following gentlemen as her corps of officers for the ensuing term: President, Samuel Barber, '86; First Vice President, R. J. Rankin, '87; Second Vice President, F. J. Miller, '89; Recording Secretary, J. A. Nowell, '88; Corresponding Secretary, T. C. March, '89; Critic, J. G. Roe, '87; Librarian, J. G. Conner, '87; Assistant Librarian, W. A. Price, '89; Prudential Committee, Samuel Polk, '86, W. S. Voorhies, '87, J. A. Palmer, '87, and M. E. Powelson, '89.

Last Spring, Dr. Porter, having learned of the existence of fossils in the new-red-sandstone of the Jura-Trias of Hunterdon county, N. J., has since made repeated visits to the locality, and brought away a considerable number of specimens, to enrich our geological museum. These consist of the foot-prints of several species of reptiles, or birds; the trails of insects, or crustaceans; worm-burrows; the impressions of plants; and the fragments of stems or branches converted into coal. With them are also slabs showing the casts of rain-drops, ripple-marks, and sun-cracks. For the most part they are identical with what have been collected from the same formation in the valley of the Connecticut, by the late President Edward Hitchcock of Amherst College, placed by him in the splendid hall erected for their exhibition, and described and figured in his Ichnology of Massachusetts. Some of them, however, which are likely to prove new to science, Dr. Porter has put into the hands of Drs. Newberry and Britton of Columbia College, who are engaged in working up the paleontology and fossil-botany of New Jersey, for Prof. George H. Cook of New Brunswick, the state-geologist.

The lecture course at Ann Arbor includes such names as Canon Farrar, A. W. Tourgee, Miss Kate Field, Will Carleton, and Justin McCarthy.

Warren S. Yates, Yale '87, while duck hunting near New Haven Thanksgiving was driven out into the sound and frozen to death. His body was found in his boat on the Long Island shore a few days afterwards.

Theodore Thomas wishes to take the Yale and Amhurst Glee Clubs to Europe with him.

Speaking of Dr. McCosh's promise to make Princeton a university within five years Puck says, that "he has good material wherewith to begin, insomuch as hazing and other evidences of ruffianism are already there."

While there are only four exclusively ladies colleges in the United States there are over 150 for men which admit them.

Policemen have been prowling around the dormitories of Brown in search of stolen signs.

The library of Hobart College was recently destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of over $25,000.

Evidence that Lamar's run is appreciated at Princeton—he has received the gold-headed cane voted for at the G. A. R. fair.

President Adams recently lectured before the Scranton Board of Trade on the superior advantages for study offered at Cornell.

Attendance at chapel exercises is optional at the University of Michigan. - Would that it were so here!

EXCHANGES.

The Harvard Crimson has an article on noise in dormitories that might be read with profit by a few Lafayette men.

The Cornellian has offered a number of cash prizes for the best original articles.
A goodly portion of the space of the Hamilton Literary Monthly is devoted to articles on Shakespeare. The best of these is "Shakespeare's Representations of the Human Will," an excellently written production. The editor's table is filled with sound sense and good suggestions.

A new arrival in the field of college journalism has appeared in the shape of the Pennsylvania. There is nothing in it of general interest, or in the literary line. It repeats the whim of the University Magazine regarding the football game played at Easton, and says that "it is a great wonder that the Pennsylvania crew ever came out the victors." Quite true, esteemed contemporary. We agree with you there. It is very seldom now-a-days that such a team as the Pennsylvania crew ever wins a game from a good club.

The Brumonian comes to our table as ably edited and as interesting as ever. Speaking of the recent suspension of sixty-three students at Ohio Wesleyan University for attending a performance of Richard III, it says, "Is this the nineteenth century, or have we gone back to the old Puritan days? Perhaps ere long they (the faculty) will insist on providing the venus de milo with a jersey and a bustle, and procure for Apollo trousers and a clean shirt." Anthony Comstock's true sphere in life has been found at last. He should be elected president of that faculty. As to the students whose misfortune it is to attend such a college they have our most sincere sympathy.

The Dartmouth handles the somewhat familiar theme of "Liberal Education" in very entertaining style. Some of its remarks upon the subject deserve quotation and might be studied with profit by a few of the "honors men" at Lafayette. "He who exchanges health for knowledge makes the bargain of a fool." "We have heard men confess, perhaps rather by way of boasting of their faithful attention to the curriculum, that during a whole term, and in one instance during a whole year they 'had not found time to read a single book.'" The mere acquisition of book-knowledge seems to us to fall far below the full benefit desired from four years in college." The Brumonian is right; and yet many graduate with no more knowledge of men and affairs than when they entered.

One of the editors of the Rutgers Targum is evidently "struck" upon one of the Vassar girls in particular, or upon the whole college in general. He denies in toto that these "bewitching syrens," as his excited imagination calls them, care a rap for woman's rights, and says that the story that they chew tolu and flirt is a base slander. Well, we wish you good luck, Mr. Targum Editor.

Acta Columbia contains a good article on the Lehigh Burr or Chestnut, as it very graphically calls it. The article closes as follows: "There is but one of 'two things for the Principal of the school to do: either engage a teacher to instruct the editors in the meaning of college terms, or suppress the paper." We think, on the whole, that the reputation of the school would be but conserved by doing the latter.

A suggestion to the Freshmen for a class song, from the Indicator.

Here's to 'Sg,
For she's much in need of brine,
Drink her down, etc.

Athletics.

FOOT BALL.

Nov. 21st. The most closely contested game of the season was played between Lafayette and Lehigh. Captain John Hamme having won the toss, the ball was put in play by Pierce at 3:40. The ball remained about the centre of the field for about fifteen minutes. Gutehus then secured the ball and by a good run scored a touch down from which Davidson kicked a goal. The remainder of the half was
spent near Lehigh's goal. During this half Cummins of Lafayette and Smith of Lehigh were disqualified for foul tackle. Lafayette substituted Walters, Lehigh Cornelius.

The home team put the ball in play by passing it to Kawn who kicked it well. Le Doo secured it and carried it to the Lafayette 25 yard line. Good playing by Hamme and Van Loon soon carried it to the centre of the field. Shortly after the home team was forced to make a safety touchdown. The ball was then kicked out from the 25 yard line. By this time it had become so dark that the referee was unable to see well enough to render fair decisions. It was owing to this that Lehigh was enabled to tie the score. Davidson had carried the ball within 25 yards of Lehigh's goal when he was tackled. He called down, and the referee acknowledged that he had heard him do so. As Davidson was putting the ball down, preparatory to snapping it back, Howard of Lehigh grabbed it, ran down the field, touched it down and claimed a touchdown which the referee allowed, contrary to all rules. We do not question Mr. Fell's intentions, but throughout the game he appeared to be more familiar with the rules of several years ago than of the present time.

GRADUATES OF THE TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS OF LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Graduates are requested to keep Prof. Fox or the LAFAYETTE advised as to their professional or other occupations and residences. *Deceased.

CLASS OF 1870.

Thomas McDowell Nelson, (certificate in C. E. course), Engineer for Douglass Elliptical Truss Bridge Co., and Borough Engineer of Chambersburg, Chambersburg, Pa.

Winfield S. Kennedy, B. S. (certificate in C. E. course), Superintendent of Schools at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

M. S. Seip, M. E.

CLASS OF 1871.

Alexander Bryden, M. E., M. S., Mining engineer, Pittston, Pa.

Norris H. Cone, M. E., Mining Engineer, Leadville, Col.

William McMurtrie, M. E., Ph. D., Prof. of ———, Champaign, Ill.

W. St. George Kent, C. E., M. S., Assistant Superintendent of Andover Furnace, Phillipsburg, N. J.

J. E. Watkins, C. E., M. S., P. R. R. Office, Camden, N. J.

CLASS OF 1872.

Wallace S. Ayers, C. E., Consulting Engineer of Union Iron Works, Trenton, N. J.


James H. Rittenhouse, C. E., Mining Engineer for the Delaware and Hudson Coal Co., Providence, Pa.


CLASS OF 1873.


George L. Higgins, M. E., M. S., New York City.


Cyrus Nenett, C. E., M. D., Physician, Matawan, N. J.

William R. Little, C. E., M. D., Druggist, Bloomsburg, N. J.


Joseph R. Shimer, M. E., Merchant, Phillipsburg, N. J.

CLASS OF 1874.

Levi W. Case, C. E., Lumber Merchant, Frenchtown, N. J.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title and Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angus L. Fullerton</td>
<td>C. E., Architect and City Engineer of Chillicothe, Chillicothe, Ohio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conway W. Hillman</td>
<td>C. E., A. M., General Transportation Agent, Northern P. R. R., 17 Broad Street, New York City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton Hilliard</td>
<td>C. E., Clerk in the First National Bank and Secretary of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute, Easton, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>William M. Miller</td>
<td>M. E., Chemist in Grove Bro.'s Iron Works, Danville, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel P. Pardee</td>
<td>M. E., M. S., Supt. Blast Furnace, Secaucus, N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel M. Riley</td>
<td>C. E., Assistant Engineer with the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., Ashland, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Sprecher</td>
<td>C. E., Asst. Engineer on the Cornwall and Lebanon R. R.</td>
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<tr>
<td>George R. Van Reed</td>
<td>C. E., Sub. Div. Engineer, Schuylkill Valley R. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathan A. Weaver</td>
<td>C. E., Chief Engineer Maintenance of Way, P. R. R., Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. de Albuquerque</td>
<td>C. E., San Paulo, Brazil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allen F. Berlin</td>
<td>C. E., A. M., Adjunct Prof. of Mining Geology, Lafayette College, and Superintendent of a Slate Quarry, Slateston, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silas B. Brown</td>
<td>C. E., M. E., Merchant, 16 and 18 Chambers St., New York City.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard E. Chism</td>
<td>M. E., Mining Engineer, Sattillo, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John B. Fuller</td>
<td>C. E., M. S., Assistant Supervisor of the P. R. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank G. Harris</td>
<td>C. E., Principal of Grammar Schools, Clearfield, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>William A. May</td>
<td>C. E., Mining Engineer, Scranton, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell B. Rice</td>
<td>C. E., M. S., Engineer, Perryville, Ohio.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyrus L. Stevens</td>
<td>A. C., Stevensville, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>William E. Baker</td>
<td>C. E., Civil Engineer, Texas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph E. Bimm</td>
<td>C. E., Merchant, Dayton, Ohio.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob P. Buckwalter</td>
<td>C. E., Assistant Engineer on the P. R. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas R. Crowell</td>
<td>C. E., Div. Engineer, Schuylkill Valley R. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert C. Fairchild</td>
<td>M. E., Newark, N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert H. Hogeland</td>
<td>C. E., Davisville, Pa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class of 1875.

* John T. Fuller, C. E., M. E.

Class of 1876.

* Albert C. Fairchild, M. E., Newark, N. J.

Class of 1877.

Abraham Hogeland, C. E., Doylestown, Pa.
Charles F. Lewis, C. E., Engineer of the
King Iron Bridge Co., Cleveland, O.
*Henry M. McIntire, M. E., A. C.
Wallace B. Riegner, C. E., M. S., Chambersburg, Pa.
Clinton C. Snyder, C. E., Espy, Pa.

(To be continued.)

SPEECH.

At last, gentlemen, we have attained the rank and dignity of Sophomores, at least some of us have, while the remainder live in hopes. As yet, we scarcely realize the greatness and grandeur of our position, nevertheless the fact remains that this is our first term Sophomore, and we are less fresh than the Freshmen by just one year. To be sure, some ignorant outsider, looking in upon us might be disposed to doubt that last assertion, but we have incontestable proofs in the college register, and our lack of credit among the various trades-people in town. But, naturally, this is not a pleasant subject, therefore I will not dwell upon it, but pass on to our record in the sports and athletics. We have reason to feel proud of our achievements in that line, for did we not come off victorious in the cane rush, against an immense class of Freshmen, all big strapping fellows. Why one of their men was so large and powerful that he was not allowed to enter the rush, for fear that in the excitement of the moment he might forget himself and injure some of our little men. Still we won against all these odds. And yet some people say they held us a long time, and might even have won if they had taken advantage of their opportunity at the right moment. This victory is especially to be looked upon with pride, because we entered the struggle tired and weary from a year's hard application to study, including the extra work done during vacation; while '89 just from their homes, free from care and conditions, entered fresh and eager for the contest.

Also in the class series of base ball games for the prize bat, we distinguished ourselves, and came off victorious against all competitors. Great credit is due us from the fact, that, however, tired and overworked we were, we did not miss a scheduled game, and even played some which we were not scheduled. The schedule was changed in one or two instances for our convenience; notably our last game with the Freshmen, on which day it rained very hard the whole morning, so that water stood in pools on the ground. Such a prospect would have dismayed professional clubs and caused a postponement of the game. But '88—never! She was equal to the occasion! She arose in her might and majesty, caring naught for wind or weather, and added fresh laurels to her brow, laurels which she can proudly wear as the emblem of her hard-earned victory.

In recitations also we show evidence of hard work. It is very seldom that even one of us flunk in gymnasiium drill. To be sure two or three of us were unable to hop around like a kangaroo, or spring about like a frog, but that is our misfortune not our fault, and the professor thinks we will be almost perfect in that after we have practiced sufficiently. We can drill almost as good as the Freshmen now. One thing in particular has a strong bearing in relation to our excellence in recitations; instead of running about nights wasting our time in dissipation, we may always be found at work in our rooms. It must be a great attraction indeed, which would lure even the least studious among us from the companionship of his books. So close is this application to books that almost one-third of our class have been obliged to leave college; their health failing so from overwork, that the faculty advised them to go home and recuperate their weary brain and body.
As for our gentlemanly qualities there can be no question concerning them. The cordial reception we gave to '89, and our conduct generally precludes all necessity of touching on these points. In fact our gentlemanly ways are commented upon by the whole college, the faculty even noticing them. What more can be said? Should not '89 look to us as a model for their guidance? Anyway, there's one in their class makes the continual buzz, "Let us always do as the Sophomore does."

We might continue citing the valor and virtues of '88, "ad infinitum et nansem," but for what purpose? They are too well known to need embellishments, facts speak for themselves. "Ex nihilo nihil fit."

The beauties of nature are fine, and bright is the blue of the sky; These glories I cannot call mine. For I have a bug in mine eye.

No doubt that physics are cute—From a "rec" I seldom fight shy—but it falls into great disrepute When a man gets a bug in his eye.

My Lulage's pretty and fair, And a kiss from her lips is—Oh, my! But what for love do I care When a bug flies into mine eye.

Your purse may be heavy with gold, You may live in a way that is high, But your joys will be freezing cold When a bug gets into your eye.

You may climb o'er a mountain rough side, But a pebble will trip on the sly, Great troubles one always can hide, But never a bug in your eye.

So this is what I opine For those who wish to stop swearing, Don't get a bug in your eye, For on the nerves its terribly wearing.

Alumni News.

MARRIAGES.

'71. At Muscatine, Iowa, October 14, by Rev. S. H. Parvin, assisted by Rev. John Hudson, Mr. John B. Hudson to Miss Louisa Springer.

'83. Charles H. Talmage to Miss Annie W. Cottingham of Easton, December 9. The ceremony took place in the First Presbyterian church, and was performed by Rev. Frank E. Miller. J. W. Nute, '82, acted as best man. Six of the eight ushers were Lafayette men. J. T. Baker, '82, J. McMaster, '83, G. G. Earle, '84, J. B. Shaw, '85, R. W. Head, '87, and E. Jadwin, '88. Mr. Talmage is the resident engineer of the Western division of the Wabash system of railroads at Moberly, Missouri.

DEATHS.

'45. Rev. James Edwin Miller, a member of the Presbytery of Newton, honorably retired, died in Stillwater, N. J., October 24, in the 62d year of his age. He was born in Clinton, N. J., and graduated at Lafayette in 1845, and the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1848. His first charge was at Sparta, N. Y.; preached at Stroudsburg, Pa., from '55 till '60; preached in Minnesota from '70 till '77; and then was pastor at Abingdon, Va. His life was eminently a useful one.

'74. Alfred Freeman Irving, in college during Sophomore year only, died at Brick Church, Orange, N. J., November 13. Edward M. Killough, after a long illness, died Nov. 18, at his home in Harrisburg, 319 Chestnut street. He was born in Lancaster in 1850; lived in Harrisburg from early boyhood and attended the public schools and Prof. Seiler's Academy, when he prepared for his course in civil engineering in Lafayette, graduating in '73. He was in the city engineer's office and draughtsman on the government building in Harrisburg. During the past several years he has been employed by the Pennsylvania Steel Co. as draughtsman in the Frog, Switch and Signal Department. He was married to Miss Annie G. Wilhelm of Bethlehem, who survives him with two children. Mr. Killough was a genial, courteous gentleman, who stood high in his profession and possessed entire confidence of his employers.
'40. Rev. Peter Rutelison Vanatta died Aug. 16, at Lafayette, Ind., aged 71. He was born near Hackettstown, N. J., left an orphan at eleven he began life by learning the trade of a carriage maker. Was a student at Lafayette from 1838 to 1839, in the class of '40; graduated at Princeton in 1840, and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1841; preached in Ohio and the West, and from 1861 to the time of his death was untiringly engaged in the work of the American Bible Society.

'45. Dr. Samuel Sherrerd Clark, of Belvidere, N. J., one of the most prominent physicians in Warren Co., died Nov. 23d, after a protracted illness. Deceased was born at Flemington in 1825, pursued his course at Lafayette until his Junior year, and graduated at Princeton in '45. Received M. D. from College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., in '48. He was a member of the United States, the New Jersey and Warren County Medical Societies, and one of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Morris Plains since 1878. President Knox was called to assist in officiating at the funeral.

PERSONALS.

'45. At the annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of Cincinnati an elaborate review of the “Moral Condition of Cincinnati” was read by President George C. Heckman, D. D., pastor of the Avondale Church, wherein he severely arraigned the municipal government.

'63. The following is a clipping from the San Francisco Call: “The Government authorities seem to appreciate the abilities of Lieutenant Robert Craig, lately in charge of the Pacific Coast signal system. The latest information received at the local office is to the effect that the chief signal officer has taken advantage of his being in Washington to place the lieutenant again upon duty in connection with the signal service, pending the issuance of the order for him to return to his regiment.” Lieut. Craig is an uncle of Mr. Craig of ’89, and native of the Lehigh Valley and received his appointment to West Point during his Junior year.

'70. F. H. Piatt, postmaster of Tunkhannock, Pa., has been presented with a very handsome Past Eminent Commander’s badge by the members of Temple Commandery, No. 60, Knights Templar. The presentation was made by Hon. F. C. Bunnell on behalf of the Commandery, Nov. 24.

'72. W. B. Reed is now in business in Helena, Montana.

'74. Rev. H. G. Mendenhall, of Grand Forks, was elected to the office of Stated Clerk of the Synod of North Dakota, organized in October.

'76. John A. Covode, of Grand Rapids, has presented a beautiful pulpit, of his own manufacture, to the church in which he was reared in Westmoreland Co., now rebuilt after its destruction by a cyclone last summer.

'77. Russell B. Harrison has resigned his office as Assayercy of the U. S. Mint at Helena, Montana, but will probably remain there to continue banking and investment business.

'77. Rev. M. J. Eckels has removed to Salisbury, Md.

'82. A. D. Light has been ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Millvale, near Allegheny, Pa. Rev. Light was very prominent in musical circles while in college.

'83. H. E. Colvin has been admitted to the bar, and opened an office last Sept. at 21 Sheidley Building, Kansas City, Mo.

—Suppose you wish to change to a tobacco whose purity is beyond suspicion, which will prove less irritating to the nerves, whose flavor and fragrance are more inviting. What would you choose? Careful analysis shows that Blackwell’s Durham Long Cut contains only a trace of nicotine and the nitrates. As these are what make tobaccos irritable, you can avoid them by resorting to the Durham Long Cut.
CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The CLASSICAL COURSE affords the simplest opportunities for the study of the Ancient Languages. Regarding it as the regular introduction to the learned professions, and as a thoroughly (and) means of culture, the effort of the Trustees is to make it as efficient as possible.

The annual Catalogue for 1885-86 invites special attention in the following courses:

I. BIBLICAL INSTRUCTION.

II. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

III. HISTORY, POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

IV. HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, PHYSICAL CULTURE.

V. LANGUAGES.

LATIN AND GREEK.—During the FRESHMAN and SENIOR years, the reading of classic authors is accompanied with daily lessons in grammar, and it is made the main part of the recitation to apply the grammar just learned to the text which is read. In the JUNIOR and SENIOR years the reading is also connected with the application of the principles of Comparative Philology, to the text and with the studies of History, Constitutional Law, Rhetoric, and Mental Philosophy which the class are pursuing at the time in special text books.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, &c.—The English Classics is taken up. The text is minutely analyzed, the folios explored, and synonyms weighed. The historical texts of English Composition, and the principles of Epic and Dramatic art, are applied to Milton, Shakespeare, and other English Classics, line by line. The character of the author, and his life and times, are studied, and an attempt is made to comprehend the great representative works in their relations to the English Literature, and the English race. The text is also made the foundation of more general study of language.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, &c.—The English Classics is studied in the same way as the Latin and the Greek. An English Classic is taken up. The text is minutely analyzed, the folios explored, and synonyms weighed. The historical texts of English Composition, and the principles of Epic and Dramatic art, are applied to Milton, Shakespeare, and other English Classics, line by line. The character of the author, and his life and times, are studied, and an attempt is made to comprehend the great representative works in their relations to the English Literature, and the English race. The text is also made the foundation of more general study of language.

VI. MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

To these branches are devoted about four recitations a week during the whole Classical Course.

In the more advanced subjects the studies are directed and illustrated by lectures. In the applied Mathematics students are practiced in the handling of instruments, the taking of observations, and in field-work of every kind. In astronomy they are taught the workings of the Observatory.

VII. PHYSICS.

In Mechanics two courses are given; one a general course in a college text book, accompanied with lectures and experiments; the other a thorough mathematical discussion of the subjects.
The College Catalogue, containing the full courses of study, both in the scientific and classical departments, with the conditions for admission in each, the tuition fees, general expenses, and other information, may be had on application to S. I. Fisher, A. M., Secretary. Special information respecting any of the foregoing courses may be obtained from any of the following members of the Faculty of the College:

3. Trail Green, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry.
4. Francis Andrew March, L. L. D., Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology.
6. Rev. Robert B. Youngman, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
7. Rev. Augustus A. Bloomeh, Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages.
8. Rev. Selden Jennings Coffin, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy (George Holland-Back Professorship of Mathematics).
10. J. M. Shillman, M. E., Professor of Mining Engineering and Graphics (George B. Markle Professorship of Mining Engineering).
11. Joseph G. Fox, C. E., Professor of Civil and Topographical Engineering.
12. A. Ballard, D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric.
14. Charles McIntire, A. M., M. D., Medical Director of Physical Training and Lecturer on Hygiene.
15. Joseph Johnson Hardy, A. M., Professor of Applied Mathematics.
18. Edward Hart, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry. (William Adamsen Professor of Analytical Chemistry.)
19. A. P. Berlin, C. E., A. M., Adjunct Professor of Mining Geology.
20. Francis A. March, Jr., A. B., Adjunct Professor of Modern Languages.
24. J. D. Updegrove, A. B., Adjunct Director of Physical Training.
THE LAFAYETTE.

GRADUATES OF THE TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS OF LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Graduates are requested to keep Prof. Fox or the Lafayette advised as to their professional or other occupations and residences.

* Deceased.

CLASS OF 1870.


M. S. Soiu, M. E., M. D., Physician for the Danville asylum for the insane, Danville, Pa.


CLASS OF 1871.

Alexander Bryden, M. E., M. S., Mining Engineer, Pittston, Pa.


William Mclnturtrie, M. E., Ph. D., Professor of Champaign, Ill.

James H. Rollinson, C. E., Mining Engineer for the Delaware and Hudson coal Co., Providence, R. I.


CLASS OF 1872.

Wallace S. Ayers, C. E., Consulting Engineer of Union iron Works, Trenton, N. J.


James H. Rollinson, C. E., Mining Engineer for the Delaware and Hudson coal Co., Providence, R. I.


CLASS OF 1873.

Albert H. Davidson, C. E., Engineer of the Augusta water works, Augusta, Ga.


Geo. L. Huggins, M. E., M. S., with a transportation Co., water line between New York and Norfolk.


Cyrus Knecht, C. E., M. D., Physicini, Matawan, N. J.


Levi W. Case, C. E., Lumber Merchant, Frenchtown, N. J.

Conway W. Hillman, C. E., A. M., General Transportation Agent, Northern P. R. R., 12 broad street, New York City.

Angus L. Fullerton, C. E., Architect and City Engineer of Chillicothe, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Clinton Hillard, C. E., Clerk in the First National Bank and Secretary of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute, Easton, Pa.

Wm. M. Miller, M. E., Cotton Broker, Pearl Street, New York City.

Israel P. Forde, M. E., M. S., Superintendent Musconetcong iron Works, Simla, H. I.; also Treasurer Sceauces iron Co., and Superintendent of the Dickinson Mine, Morris County, N. J.

Samuel M. Riley, C. E., Assistant Engineer with the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., Ashland, Pa.

Samuel Speicher, C. E., Assistant Engineer on the Cornwall and Lebanon railroad.

George R. Van Reed, C. E., Sub. Division Engineer, Schuylkill Valley railroad.


William F. Wexum, Jr., C. E., Attorney-at-Law, New York City.

CLASS OF 1874.

Timothy Craig, C. E., Ph. D., Associate Professor of Applied Mathematics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

J. V. A. Craig, M. E., in business in New York City.

James H. Hicks, C. E., Civil Engineer, Bates, Ill.


CLASS OF 1875.

Isaac O. Acton, C. E., M. S., Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Salem, N. J.

P. du Albuquerque, C. E., Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Allen P. Berlin, C. E., Adjunct Professor of Mining Geology, Lafayette College, and Superintendent of a slate quarry, Clinton, Pa.


Silas R. Beman, C. E., M. S., Merchant, 16 and 18 chambers street, New York City.

Richard F. Chaise, M. E., Mining Engineer, Saltillo, Texas.


John D. Fuller, C. E., M. S., Assistant Supervisor of the P. R. R.

John T. Fuller, C. E., M. E.


Frank G. Harris, C. E., Principal of Grammar Schools, Clearfield, Pa.

William A. May, C. E., Mining Engineer, Scranton, Pa.


Cyrus L. Stevens, A. C., Stevensville, Pa.
THE LAFAYETTE.

Russell B. Rice, C. E., M. S., Engineer, Pottsville, Ohio.

CLASS OF 1877.
William P. Baker, C. E., Civil Engineer, Texas.
Jacob P. Buckwalter, C. E., Assistant Engineer on the P. R. R.
Thomas R. Crowell, C. E., Div. Engineer, Schuykill Valley R. R.

Alber C. Fairchild, M. E., Soc'y Passaic Rolling Mill Co., Patterson, N. J.


Russell B. Hartshorn, M. E., M. S., Bank, etc., Helena, Mont.


Charles F. Lewis, C. E., Engineer of the King Iron Bridge Co., Cleveland, Ohio.


† Henry M. Mcnaught, M. E., A. C.


Clinton C. Snyder, C. E., Draftsman in the U. S. Surveyor General's office, Helena, Mont.


† John E. Churchill, M. E., Oswego, N. Y.

Jacob Forney, A. C., Lebanon, Pa.

Jacob J. Griffith, A. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.


John M. Sheppard, M. E., M. S., Chemist to the Troy Steel and Iron Co., Troy, N. Y.

Pottor F. Shimer, M. E., Proprietor of a Chemical Laboratory, Easton, Pa.

CLASS OF 1879.
James Elliot, C. E., Meadville, Buffalo, W. T.

† Iodanaka T. Yemawa, C. E., Niroyama, Japan.


CLASS OF 1880.
Frank E. Batchman, A. C., Steelville, Pa.
Austin Barlow, A. C., Pleasant Mills, N. J.

John B. Fillmore, M. E., Chemist, Blast Furnace, Secaucus, N. J.

Alexander McCune Lapham, C. E., Beaver, Pa.


John T. Morrison, C. E., Resident Engineer on the Wabash System R. R., Mo.

† William V. Oliphant, C. E.

Ambrose D. Reese, C. E., Asst. Engineer, Del. L. & W. R. R.

† William I. Wischlin, M. E.

CLASS OF 1881.
West Russell, C. E., Civil Engineer, New Orleans, La.

Charles W. Daytonport, A. C., Eric, Pa.

William H. Emanuel, A. C., Ph. D., Denver, Colo.


CLASS OF 1882.

Harry S. Gay, B. S., E. M.

John W. Nute, C. E., Civil Engineer, firm of (Bissell and Nute), Newark, N. J.

Charles H. Talman, C. E., Resident Engineer on the Wabash system R. R., Moberly, Mo.

CLASS OF 1883.

Carroll P. Bissell, C. E., E. M., Civil Engineer (firm of Bissell and Nute), Newark, N. J.


† Albert Smith, C. E., Agriculturist, Elders' Ridge, Pa.


CLASS OF 1884.

James B. Baker, C. E., Elizabeth, N. J.

Irwin H. Bartley, C. E., Asst. Engineer, Dover, N. J.

† William A. Cattell, C. E., Lincoln University, Pa.

Samuel P. Cartus, Jr., B. S., (Chemistry), Pottsville, Pa.

George G. Earl, C. E., Civil Engineer, Plainsfield, N. J.

Frederick L. Fox, C. E.


Frank T. Hogg, M. S., Sup't coal mine, Brownsville, Pa.

William C. Merritt, C. E.

Charles H. Moore, B. S. (Chemistry).

John G. Semple, C. E., Civil Engineer, Easton, Pa.

Carlos Tellez, C. E., Mexico City, Columbia.


CLASS OF 1885.
George H. Corwin, B. S., (Chemistry), Greenport, New York.


Jacob L. Ludlow, C. E., New China, New Jersey.


† Oscar A. Nickle, C. E., Assistant Engineer, Rapid City, Dakota.


Thomson Seal, C. E., Assistant Engineer on the Pennsylvania R. R.