

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

VOL. II.—No. 6.

ITHACA, N. Y., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1899.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

CORNELL 5, PRINCETON 0.

The Story of the Most Thrilling Game ever Played on Percy Field.

Cornellians' fondest hopes were realized on Saturday, when, before a crowd of 8000 spectators in the closest and best played game ever seen on Percy Field, the University team triumphed over the Princeton Tigers by a score of five to nothing. It was the first gridiron battle that Cornell has ever won from Princeton. For years, we have striven against the Tigers, and time after time have gone down in defeat. A similar result on Saturday would have created no surprise, for few realized that the strength of the eleven had so increased since the Lehigh game. It is needless to say, that Cornell put up a magnificent game of football, presenting a formidable defense and making better headway at advancing the ball than Princeton.

Cornell outplayed the visitors at all points. Even in punting, at which Wheeler, the Princeton full-back has achieved a great reputation, did Captain Starbuck excel. For the greater part of the game, honors between the two were evenly divided, notwithstanding Starbuck's partially crippled condition. Late in the second half, however, Wheeler weakened and Cornell began to gain good ground on the exchange of punts. This was one great feature of the battle, and the success both punters met with in getting the ball away without having a single kick blocked throughout, was remarkable, and proved the strength of both lines.

In the handling of these kicks, Cornell did well. Scarcely a fumble marred the regularity of the work. Young and Walbridge covered themselves with glory, while the swiftness with which the ends, Davall and Taussig were down the field to nail their opponents, accounts to a great extent, for Cornell's success in preventing the Tigers from gaining the advantage in returning the long drives of Captain Starbuck. Time and time again, the Princeton runners were downed in their tracks and the fierce tackles dealt out to the catchers, gave the ball to Cornell on fumbles, several times.

Well down in Princeton's territory, was the pigskin kept for the greater part of the game. It was taken very near the Princeton goal on three occasions, but in every instance, the visitors proved equal to the task of securing its possession. On one occasion it rested on the six-yard line, and Cornell was rapidly advancing. But Princeton's defence proved good and Cornell lost the ball. Back it was punted and again it was advanced. Three times had the performance been repeated, when the moment for the supreme effort of the day came. Young was called on to try for a goal and well he performed it, placing the leather between the goal posts not less than four minutes before the game was over, and the score stood 5 to 0 in favor of Cornell.

Never was a victory welcomed more enthusiastically. Close as had been the game and Cornell's success in keeping Princeton away from her

goal, no one had really expected a Cornell victory. For a moment after Young had dropped his neat goal from the field, the crowd stood in the bleachers dumbfounded, and then came a demonstration that has seldom been equaled on the gridiron. After the game, a large crowd gathered around the clubhouse and yelled themselves hoarse. Again and again each member of the victorious eleven was greeted with cheers, and Coach Haughton was given an ovation, which did his heart good.

At 2:25 the Princeton men, headed by Captain Edwards, came galloping through the gate and appeared at the east goal. Light practice was indulged in, and a few formations run through. They had scarcely taken their places, when the wearers of the carnelian and white appeared, not so confidently as those who were to uphold the honor of the orange and black, but fully as determined.

Captain Edwards won the toss and took the ball; Starbuck choosing the west goal with a slight breeze against him.

At just 2:34, Wheeler kicked to Starbuck on Cornell's seven yard line, and on the line-up Starbuck kicked to the center of the field. Wheeler, McCord and Kafer plunged through the line for 17 yards, but the Tigers were held for downs on Cornell's 30-yard line. Starbuck and Wheeler exchanged punts, and the oval rested on Cornell's 15 yard line. Starbuck immediately kicked to his own 43-yard line, from which Princeton advanced the ball to Cornell's 34-yard

line, where the Tigers were held for downs. Starbuck plunged through the line for repeated gains, until the ball rested on Princeton's 50-yard line. Three times the visitors were penalized for off-side play, and with Starbuck's steady gains through center the ball was advanced to Princeton's 33-yard line. Wheeler and Starbuck again exchanged punts, and Princeton got the ball on Cornell's 40-yard line, only to lose it on downs. The kicking fullbacks twice exchanged punts, and Young was forced to make a touch-back. From the 20-yard line Starbuck kicked to Hutchinson on the Tigers' 45-yard line. On the line-up, Wheeler kicked to Young who was tackled in his tracks on his own 24-yard line. After failing to make a gain around right end, Starbuck kicked to Wheeler on Cornell's 53-yard line. An exchange of punts brought the pig-skin to Princeton's 45-yard line, when time for the first half was called with the score, 0-0.

At three thirty-five Young kicked off to Wheeler on the latter's five yard line, and, after advancing the ball thirteen yards, Taussig felled the runner in one of the finest tackles of the game. Wheeler gained three yards on a fake kick, but in the next attempt Kafer failed to make his distance and Wheeler punted to Cornell's fifty-yard line. Then it was that Young caught the ball and made the sensational run of the game. With Walbridge in front of him, Young sprinted down the field for thirty-five yards. After being held on an attempt at center, Walbridge gained

thirteen yards around Princeton's right end on a delayed pass. In the second play following, Taussig was hurt and gave way to Cross. Starbuck then bucked the line heavily and in successive plays advanced the ball once ten yards, again five, until he landed the oval on Princeton's five yard line. But here the visitors held remarkably and got possession of the ball. Wheeler at once punted to his forty yard line. Walbridge failed to gain around left end and Starbuck made four yards through center, placing the ball on Princeton's 35-yard line.

Cornell fumbled on the next play, but secured the ball after the mix up on Princeton's 52-yard line. Cornell lost the ball on account of Morrison's fumbling of a delayed pass, thereby losing fifteen yards. Wheeler punted to Cornell's 35-yard and Starbuck returned to Princeton's 30-yard mark. Hutchinson fumbled but Kafer advanced the ball five yards and gained three more around right end. At this point Davall was relieved by Wilson. Wheeler punted to Walbridge on Cornell's forty-yard line and on a fumble Wilson secured the ball.

Walbridge circled Princeton's left end for 10 yards, after which an attempt at center failed, and Starbuck punted to Princeton's 15-yard line. The ball was taken back, however, and it now rested on Cornell's 45-yard line, and went to Princeton for offside work. Wheeler sent it to Young on Cornell's 20-yard line and an advance of two yards was made. Walbridge advanced the ball two yards and Star-

CORNELL UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM.



Young	Berry	Bryant	Morrison	Alexander	Mueden	Folge
		Otis	Windsor	Mason '94	Whiting '98	Young Haughton
Tappen		Wilson	Starbuck	Caldwell	Short	Pierson
	Dorner	Whitney	Warner	Porter	Davall	Taussig

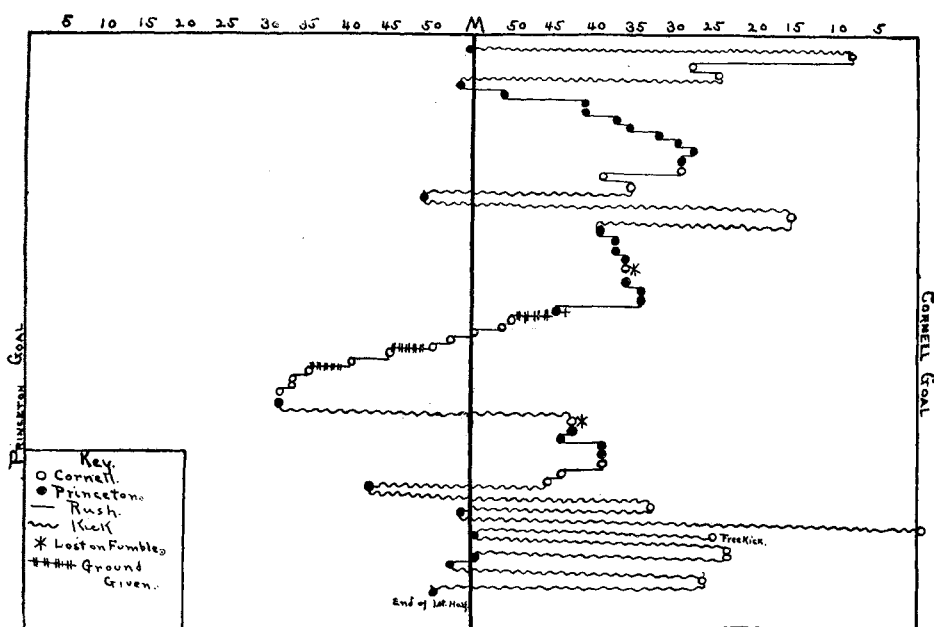
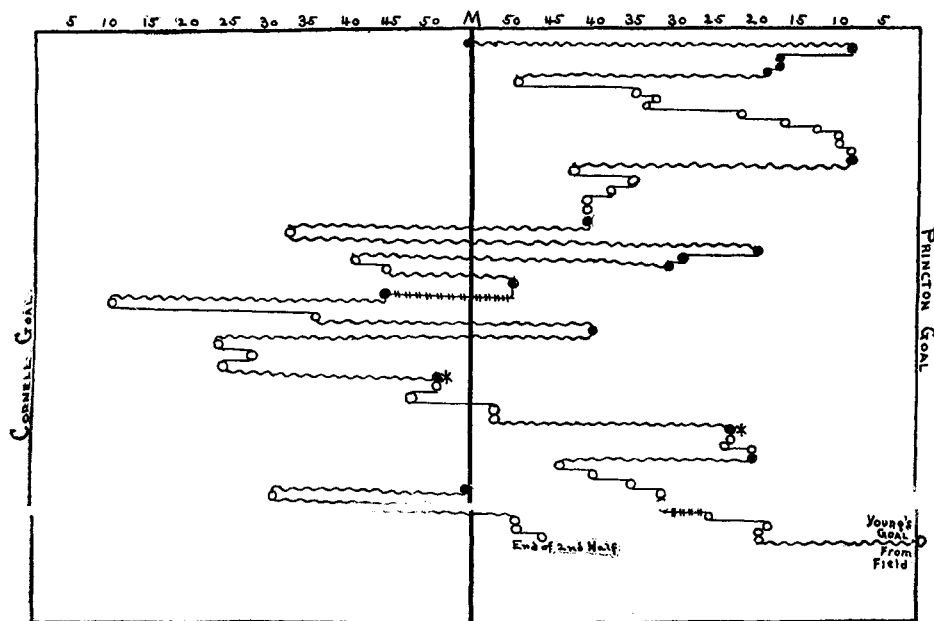


DIAGRAM OF FIRST HALF.



SECOND HALF.

buck again punted to Princeton's 50-yard line. Hutchins attempted a free catch, but on the interference of Cornell, Princeton got the privilege of a free kick. The ball was sent to Cornell's 10-yard line. Starbuck made a brilliant run of 20 yards, tearing through the center of the Princeton eleven. He then punted to Hutchins on Princeton's 40-yard line, and the latter returned it to Cornell's 25-yard line. Walbridge lost six yards in attempting Princeton's left end.

Starbuck started the work again by punting to Cornell's 43-yard line where Caldwell, secured the ball on a fumble and advanced it five yards before being downed. Otis gained one yard around Princeton's left end and Morrison added five more in the opposite direction. After gains of a yard each by Starbuck and Otis, Starbuck punted to his opponents' 20-yard line, where Folger attempted a gain without avail. Mills gave way to Dana at left guard, and after slight gains through Princeton's center, the ball went to Princeton on her 17-yard line. Wheeler kicked to Young on the latter's forty-yard line and Folger skirted the end for six yards. Morrison lost four yards and a play by Otis carried it to Princeton's 33-yard line. After successive attempts at center, and a gain of five yards on offside play, Cornell landed the leather on Princeton's 26-yard line. Starbuck and Otis gained, but on the next play the ball was forced back to the 19-yard line. The

try for the goal immediately followed. Young dropped back to the 28-yard line, and quickly performed the task allotted him. The remainder of the plays were of little interest as time was called within three minutes. The summary:

CORNELL.	PRINCETON.
Davall (Wilson) left end	Palmer
Folger left tackle	Pell
Warner left guard	Mills (Dana)
Pierson center	Losey (Booth) (Mitchell)
Caldwell right guard	Edwards (capt)
Alexander right tackle	Hillebrant
Taussig (Cross) right end	Poe
Young quarterback	Hutchinson
Walbridge (Otis) left halfback	McCord
Morrison right halfback	Kafer (Reiter)
Starbuck (capt) fullback	Wheeler
(Bryant)	Mattis

Goals from the field, Young, 1; referee. G. H. B. md, Syracuse, '94; umpire, E. N. Wrightington, Harvard, '96; linesmen, Mr. Torney, Cornell; Mr. Booth, Princeton; timekeepers, Percy Lange, Yale; Mr. Balliet, Princeton; length of halves, 20 minutes.

A Statement of Facts.

In view of the garbled accounts which have appeared in some of the public press regarding the unfortunate accident, resulting in the death of Edward Fairfax Berkeley III, a student in the freshman class, we publish the minutes of the coroner's inquest held at Waterloo, on October 28, 1899:

THE INQUEST.

Charles A. Genung being duly sworn, deposes and says, I reside at Waterloo, N. Y. I was in my office at 5:30 yesterday afternoon. I received a telephone call from the deputy Sheriff A. Clark

Dixon, telling me that a body had been drowned, to come and bring my grapple hooks. I went. I recovered the body with help of those there. I brought body to our rooms at Waterloo. I have the body now in my possession. I have no knowledge of my own who it was. My business is that of an undertaker. I embalmed the body. I found no marks on the body except one side of face has a slight scratch. The condition of the body when drawn from the water by grappling hooks being caught in shoe. I assisted in getting the body out of the water. The condition of the body was perfectly natural. No evidence of his being blindfolded or his hands tied. His hands were not tied. He was not blindfolded. A note dropped from his hand as I placed hand on his breast. I identified the note. Note read, "All in. Be ready. Three miles this side Gillett's." I gave this note to the coroner. The location of body was ten to fifteen feet from edge of shore when we grappled it from berm bank. The body was found in Seneca county, on berm bank of canal about one and quarter miles east of Seneca county's west line. The water on edge of bank where he apparently entered it was shallow and the bottom descended gradually.

C. A. GENUNG.

Thomas S. Edwards, of Fayette, Seneca county, N. Y., being duly sworn, deposes, and says, I was present last evening when a body was recovered from the canal. I assisted Mr. Genung in doing so. I saw the body when it first appeared above the water. I did not help take the body from the water. I went after team. I saw the man's face. He was not blindfolded. His hands were not tied. He came to the shore feet first. The hook caught in his shoe. He was taken from water in town of Fayette, Seneca county.

T. S. EDWARDS.

Mr. Myra Shepard of town of Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y., being duly sworn, deposes and says, I saw a man yesterday afternoon crossing a field and walk into the canal. It was about 3:45 P. M. It was near where canal joins outlet when I first saw him; he was about half way from Lake Road to canal in the ploughed field. No one was with him. He was running. I saw him from the time I saw him until he went into the canal. He stopped just as he came to edge of water or rather slowed down, and walked into the water. When he first entered water he held his hands up, and when he was in up to about his chest, he began to paddle with his hands, and then went down under. He came up after he went down twice, and then disappeared. I did not see him again. My husband was with me in the railroad tower at the time I saw this man. I don't think he was blindfolded, and his hands were not tied when I saw him running.

MRS. MYRA SHEPARD.

Eugene L. Shepard of the town of Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y., being duly sworn, deposes and says, I was in tower of Lehigh Valley railroad with my wife when we saw a man crossing the ploughed field. When I first saw him he was about center of field; was running. Field runs from canal bank to Lake Road on the south. It is about thirty-five rods from road to canal in the direction he ran. He was about three rods from canal when I first saw him. I was about ten rods from him when I first saw him. I was in tower. He was alone. He was running and when he reached water's edge he reached water's edge he hastened into water on a sort of trot. When he got into water above his knees he looked as if he was paddling to assist himself in crossing. He was not in my opinion blindfolded. His hands were not tied. He was about twenty rods from me when he went into water. I did see a person on the Lake Road and a horse and wagon there. There was a man ploughing in the field. And a man helping him. This man who was drowned went down twice. When I saw him in water, and he waded out deeper I started down from tower and ran towards him. When I was down on track he went down and came up away from his hat. When I got over to bank of canal he went down for the last time. I called to the railroad lamp man, Mr. Welsh, who came immediately to the spot. When I got to spot, I saw another man standing by the horse. I waved my handkerchief to him and called to him. He was in road and near horse when I waved handkerchief. I recognized the man in the room now. (Mr. Dickinson.) When this drowned man entered the canal this Mr. Dickinson was about thirty-five rods from him. From the lay of the ground there, a person standing on Lake Road might think that this partly

ploughed field extended to the railroad, and would not be able to see the canal. The canal at that point is about three rods wide. EUGENE L. SHEPARD.

John Malone, of Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., being duly sworn, deposes and says, I run a 'bus and livery. I was in field at foot of Seneca lake yesterday afternoon. Field in Seneca county, town of Fayette. I saw this man who was drowned cross the field I was in. He was about thirty or forty feet from me, when I first saw him. He was standing with another gentleman on the Lake Road. He got over the fence into ploughed field. He started on a little run across the field and I did not pay any attention to him. I picked his hat out of the water. When tower man signalled me I was near the canal nearly opposite the tower. I did not see him after he got into the water. I saw a man come from road after this man was drowned. My horse and buggy was tied to fence on lake road. The man who crossed the field and was drowned, was alone. I reached the bank first. He was not blindfolded. His hands were not tied. It was about three to five minutes after I reached the canal bank before the man who was on the Lake road arrived. He went over outlet bridge to the east then down south bank and came across outlet in a boat. I did not notice that this man first came across the field and afterwards went over outlet bridge to get the boat. JOHN MALONE.

Philip S. Dickinson, now a student of Cornell University, residence, Denver, Colorado, being duly sworn, deposes and says, I was acquainted with E. Fairfax Berkeley since the middle of September last. I was with him yesterday afternoon. We came from Ithaca to Geneva. Left Ithaca 1:48 p. m. 27th. Arrived at Geneva about 3:28 p. m. From Geneva Lehigh Valley station we followed along double track over the first bridge and then turned on the highway to the right. After leaving railroad tracks went toward the lake. Then went easterly to within a short distance of the outlet bridge. Berkeley left me about a hundred and fifty yards west of outlet bridge. He went across the fields to leave a note at the railroad bridge. I wrote the note. It had no meaning. I waited for him in the road. I did not see him fall into the canal. He disappeared from my sight. I saw a man waving a handkerchief and he shouted something which I could not understand. I asked him what he said. He continued signaling and I started over immediately. When I got within about twenty rods of the place, the man called out "he is a goner." I did not know what he meant, but saw Mr. Berkeley's hat floating on the water. I was present when he was taken from the water. I did not look at his face, but recognized him as Berkeley. I identified the body just shown me as being E. Fairfax Berkeley. We were together from the time we left Ithaca to the time he left me just before he was drowned. He did not visit any hotel or saloon during that time. I came to Geneva as a guest of my Society at Geneva, as our Society House at Ithaca had been destroyed by fire. We were to hold a meeting of our chapter at Geneva. Berkeley was a candidate for initiation that evening. There were other candidates who came with us from Cornell. None of them was with Berkeley and me. I do not know what the others did. Berkeley and I were alone. I endeavored to recover the body, as soon as I could get a boat and irons, and continued by myself and others. The bottom of the canal was deep with mud for three-fourths of the way across, and long eel grass. The water was very muddy; so we could not see the blade of the oars when they were two feet below the water. When Berkeley left me I did not know there was any water between where I was and the railroad bridge. I saw none of the members since I left L. V. station at Geneva. I was to meet the others at about 6 p. m. at the Society Hall where the initiation exercises were to begin. And Berkeley's presence was not wished there until the time the ceremonies commenced. And we were just killing time and it was customary to keep candidates away from the Hall and other members until they were wanted. It has been customary for some member of the Society to accompany a candidate, meeting him at his room or elsewhere and have him where the initiation is to take place at the appointed time for the ceremony. Sometimes they are taken for a drive. We ran part of the way and walked most of the time. I did the same as he, and I was not tired or exhausted. PHILIP S. DICKINSON.

Continued on page 47.

THE ALUMNI.

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

'71 C. E. A Doerflinger is United States assistant engineer, with his office at 39 Whitehall Street, New York.

'76. Concordia for October contains an article entitled "The Anglo-Venezuelian Arbitration Tribunal" with English text and French translation by Theodore Stanton.

'77, A. B. Miss Martha Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr college, and a former trustee of the University, has returned from Europe, where she has been sitting for a portrait by John S. Sargent, which is to be a gift to Bryn Mawr by present and former students. The three-quarters view shows Miss Thomas in academic dress, appropriate and pleasing, and Mr. Sargent is so much pleased with the painting that he wishes to have the picture shown at the Paris exposition.

'78. The Rev. Watson Weed is located in Millbrook, Mass.

'87. Will S. Hebbard is an architect in the firm of Hebbard & Gill. They have offices in the Grant Building at San Diego, Cal.

'87. Francis S. Chrisman some time since purchased the Montclair (N. J.) Herald. Under his management the institution has so grown and prospered that larger quarters have become necessary. The subscription list has been increased one-fifth, and announcement is made that the paper will soon be doubled in size.

'87 C. E. H. G. Dunn is consulting engineer of the Groton bridge works.

'88, C. E. Clark Dillenbeck is assistant engineer for the P. & R. railway, with his office at Philadelphia, Pa.

'88. George J. Tansey has retired from the law firm of Laughlin, Tansey and Laughlin, to become the president and general manager of the St. Louis Transfer Company. Within a week, the company lost both its president and general manager. The post is an important one. Mr. Tansey's new headquarters are at 400 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

'89 C. E. F. S. Dodgson, is engineer for the Standard railroad signal company at Troy, N. Y.

'89 C. E. C. S. Davis is chief engineer of the Massillon bridge company.

'90 C. E. J. H. Dickinson is managing engineer of the Ledgerwood manufacturing company.

'91, A. B. E. W. Phillips, is now First Lieutenant in the Third Regular Cavalry stationed at Fort Ethan Allen.

'92 C. E. W. S. Dole is superintendent of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company at Chicago. Mr. Dole is a son of ex-President Dole of Hawaii.

'92. L. D. Baldwin is practicing law at 100 Broadway, New York.

'92, LL. B. R. J. leBoeuf, is Corporation Counsel of the City of Rensselaer, N. Y.

'92. M. V. O'Shea, now Professor of Pedagogy in the University of Wisconsin, has an article on "Suggestion" in the New Crusade for October.

'92. Robert T. Mickle is a practicing mechanical engineer. His address is 430 Stafford Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

'92, non. grad. The marriage of Lewis M. Weed to Mrs. A. L. R. Lewis was celebrated on Tuesday, September 12, 1899, at Saint George's Church, England.

'92. Francis E. Brewer is instructor in French and Latin at the Fort Richmond High School, New York.

'93. William Young came to Ithaca yesterday to assist the football coaches.

'93. S. A. Freeman is superintendent of the Olin gas engine company, of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Freeman has promised to present Sibley College a set of castings of one of their five horse power engines in such shape that the construction can be completed in the Sibley works.

'93. A. J. Colnon is in the employ of the American Surety Company, of New York.

'93 C. E. W. R. Doores holds a second lieutenantcy in the United States regular army at Porto Rico.

'93, A. B. Charles Perrine who has been teaching in Public School No. 60, New York City, has been appointed instructor in Latin in the Brooklyn Manual Training High School.

'94. Herbert J. Jones has been elected superintendent of schools for five towns in Massachusetts, by a joint committee of those towns. Mr. Jones began his duties October 1.

'94. Elon H. Hooker of the State Department of Public Works gave an instructive lecture on the functions of his department, before the University on Monday.

'94. Edward G. Ashley is superintendent of the Sager Manufacturing Company at Rochester, N. Y. His address is 108 Jones street.

'95. Lieutenant Harold P. Goodnow has been assigned to the 8th United States Infantry, stationed at Havana, Cuba.

'95. Clayton H. Sharp's present address is Brüderstrasse, III Leipzig. He spent the summer wheeling through Holland, Germany, and Switzerland.

'95. W. J. Andrews is president of the electric street railway company of Raleigh, N. C.

'95, M. M. E. James Lyman has recently presented to the electrical engineering department of the University a powerful X-Ray apparatus valued at several hundred dollars.

'96. Miss M. Alinda Lathrop, has returned from spending the past few months at a summer school in Paris, France, and has taken up her duties as Professor of French at the Ithaca High School.

'96, C. E. L. L. Davis is U. S. chief inspector of Buffalo Harbor Works.

'96, B. S. in Arch. Herbert E. Quigley has been appointed inspector of granite for the new mint now being built at Denver, Colo.

'96, M. E. G. K. Woodworth is in the engineering department of the District of Columbia.

'96. Philip B. Hasbrouck is in the employ of the American Steel and Wire Company. His address is 512 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

'96, M. E. H. G. Ogden jr., has taken an LL.B. degree from the Columbian University Law School and is now with the firm of Foster & Freeman, counsellors in patent cases, 931 F. Street, Washington, D. C. He is also taking a post graduate course in the Georgetown University Law School.

'96. Wallace O. Kellogg's present address is 624 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. He is selling motors for the General Electric Co., at 905 Arch Street, in the same city.

'96. F. E. Moyer has entered upon his third year as professor of modern languages in Clarkson School of Technology, at Potsdam, N. Y.

'97, LL.B. F. Otto Affeld, Jr., is in the law office of Richards & Heald, New York City.

'97. William T. Yale has an office in the Potter Building, Nassau Street, New York. He is interested with his father in a section of Brooklyn property known as Yale Park.

'97. Leslie R. Palmer is an attorney at law with offices at 31 Nassau Street, New York city.

Ex-'97. F. J. Pierson is in the firm of Pierson Brothers, proprietors of the Maple Grove Nurseries at Waterloo, N. Y.

'97. C. T. Horne was married on June 7th, to Miss E. B. Terry, of Ithaca. Mr. and Mrs. Horne are living at 9 Chester Street, Watertown, Mass. Mr. Horne has since graduation been in the engineering department of the B. F. Sturdevant Company, Boston.

'97, M. E. H. H. Hill is manager of the Cleveland Branch Office of the Erie City Iron Works.

'97, C. E. '98, M. C. E. Fred Asa Barnes is assisting the engineers in charge of street improvements in Santiago de Cuba.

'98, C. E. Egbert J. Moore entered the employ of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company of E. Berlin, Conn., immediately after graduation. He is now working with an erecting "gang" at Schenectady, N. Y.

Ex-'98. Harry A. Lyon, until recently employed in the superintendent's office of Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad at Watertown, has been promoted to a position on the Engineer's staff.

'98. Floyd W. Mundy spent a few days in town last week. He is at present with the firm of Granger, Farwell & Co., Chicago.

'98, LL. B. Ralph D. Carl has been visiting in Ithaca. He is now doing well in a law office in Herkimer, N. Y.

'98. James Gregg is now practicing law in New York. He is spending a few days with friends in Ithaca and Trumansburg.

'98. F. Y. Parsons is working in the office of Whitney Warren, Architect, 3 East Thirty-third Street, New York City.

'98. Philip Backus is a stock broker, operating in Wall Street, New York City.

'98, LL.B. R. H. Farnham is managing clerk in the law office of W. Purrington, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

'98, Ph.D. Benjamin M. Duggar is studying at Leipzig. He will soon go to Halle for further study.

'98, A. B. Miss M. Winifred Adams is teaching in a private school in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Ex-'99. C. T. Hale has entered Wesleyan.

'99. C. E. Alexander Thompson is assistant city engineer located at Oil City Pennsylvania.

'99. H. Howes is with Cady, Berg & See, architects at East Seventeenth Street, New York City.

'99, B.S. Edwin Sewall Browne is located at 72 Kennard Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

'99. Leslie McHarg has the position of assistant in Civil Engineering at Columbia University, New York City.

'99, Grad. Mrs. C. R. Squire is this year a student at the university of Jena, Germany. Her address is No. 4 Kohlische Strasse.

'99, C. E. Nathan S. Fisher is engaged in mining work at Amador City, Cal.

Ex-'99. Arthur B. Myrick is at 111 Sumner Street, Cambridge, Mass.

'99. Theodore L. Bailey is studying at the New York Law School. His address is San Rena Hotel, 74th Street and 8th Avenue, New York.

'99. Allen N. Drake is with the Hyomei Co. and is located at Ithaca, N. Y.

'99. Charles D. Eckler is in the office of J. W. Morrison, an architect at Jamestown, N. Y.

'99. Francis E. Blake is serving as a special apprentice in railway mechanical engineering at the Montreal shops of the Canadian Pacific railroad.

'99. Wilber H. Dickerson is working in shops of the Lehigh Valley R. R. at South Easton, Pa.

'99. Edwin J. Lewis is doing engineering work on the Chicago Great Western R. R.

'99. Alonzo H. Partridge is located in Iowa in the employ of the Chicago Great Western R. R.

'99. Norman J. Gould is working in the shops of the Gould's Manufacturing Co., at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

'99. John Stuart Hills has entered as a junior at Trinity college. He is at Jarvis Hall, Hartford, Conn.

'99. Calvin S. Barton is in the estimating department of the Rochester Bridge Works, Rochester, N. Y.

'99. Miss Francis H. Hunt of Staten Island, is visiting at the University.

'99, Grad. Frank K. Cameron married Miss Katherine Burke, September 14, 1899 at Washington, D. C. After December 1, Mr. Cameron's address will be 1722 Corcoran Street, Washington, D. C.

'99. Max H. Miner has a position in the Illinois Central shops at Burnside, Illinois.

Obituary.

EDWARD FAIRFAX BERKELEY III, 1903.

Edward Fairfax Berkeley III, whose death by drowning occurred on October 27, 1899, at Fayette, N. Y., was an only son of Edward Fairfax Berkeley, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo. He was prepared for college at Washington university, St. Louis, and on September last, registered in the University for the course in architecture. Although here but a short time, his warm-hearted and manly nature was impressed upon all who knew him.

At the time of his death, he was nineteen years old and was about to become a member of the Kappa Alpha Society. The funeral services were held at Geneva, N. Y., on Sunday, October 29, after which the body was taken to St. Louis, Mo., for burial.

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With this issue Mr. H. C. Howe, '93, succeeds to the position of associate editor of THE ALUMNI NEWS, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. L. Andrews. We are pleased to announce the election of Registrar David F. Hoy, '91, to the executive committee of alumni advisors, in place of E. L. Nichols, '75, resigned.

ALUMNI are urged to contribute more freely to the alumni page of THE ALUMNI NEWS, any facts concerning themselves which should be recorded there. Report, also, about Cornell men you know, and on such matters as are proper concerning which you have definite information. If every one, who reads this, will endeavor to do accordingly, this page will be of the greatest possible value.

THE FOOTBALL VICTORY.

Although late in arriving, we wish to express our gratitude and heartiest congratulations to the men who achieved the Cornell victory over Princeton Saturday. Quietly and with patience, for three long weeks have coaches and men endured the criticism and censure that has come from many—even Cornellians. They have borne all and said nothing, only worked, the result shows how hard. The greater the honor, therefore, that attaches itself to their achievement. Of course, the season is not over. The games immediately before us, may prove far harder than the one just past. Yet, our eyes are opened to a realizing sense of what the eleven can do, and our confidence on that account is strong. Only one fear is apparent—over-training. But again the farsightedness of Coach Haughton showed itself, when at six o'clock on Saturday, he ordered all men to let up in their training and to do about as they pleased until Wednesday afternoon when practice would be resumed. It must be an immense satisfaction and comfort to the team to have a man for coach, whose interest in them and their work is personal, sincere and continual. Whose

connection with the work does not cease when practice ceases, but who seems to enjoy looking after the men at all times. Such interest is unusual in a coach, at least we have found it so at Cornell. May then the good work go on. Certainly, the gloomy outlook of October first has changed, as if by magic, into one of well grounded hopefulness. Let us push forward, with no let up, to the end.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

It is as unwise for universities to cry "Wolf!" unnecessarily, as for small boys who tend sheep. This has been felt by Cornell. When she was in desperate straits for money about 1880, she said nothing, kept her her books out of sight, and met her obligations as best she could. This fact of history lends emphasis to the report of President Schurman and acting President Crane. They state that the wolf is at the door, and no alumnus can doubt it when he reads their description of the situation, quoted elsewhere in this number.

Grave as is the situation portrayed in the report, however, matters have become far more urgent since it was written. It was a growth in numbers from 2151 students of all kinds in 1897-98 to 2543 in 1898-99 that created the difficulties described in the report. We now have to face another increase equal in amount, as it seems probable that our total enrollment this year will approximate 3,000. No University can grow from 2,000 to 3,000 students in two years without building bigger.

Let it be borne in mind, too, that Cornell has come to the end of the money realized on western lands. When a new building is needed the University can no longer go into the woods and get it. Unfortunate as is the situation in Sibley, which has grown at the most uncomfortable rate, there is no possible relief except from gifts. There is no magic by which our trustees can transform a deficit into a surplus out of which to erect another \$100,000 building.

Notice, too, that the report does not mention matters that are merely desirable. It is desirable that the students of Cornell should have halls of residence, that an Alumni Hall should draw the social life of the students to a focus, that the old Observatory should be put in the museum and some substitute for it be erected that will not disgrace the campus. But under the pressure of immediate want the president ceases to urge all these matters. Deeply as he has at heart the broadening and enriching of the Cornell life, he realizes that it is first of all necessary that classes should have rooms to meet in and teachers to instruct them.

Setting aside, as the president has, everything that can be set aside, it is estimated that the needed new

Sibley buildings, additional hall for the academic department, halls of agriculture, forestry, and architecture can be put up for \$700,000. But to equip them with apparatus, and afterwards to keep the equipment up to date and in repair, and to provide for the new professors and instructors who are certainly needed not less than the buildings, calls for at least \$800,000 more.

One and one half millions of dollars therefore, are called for, not to make Cornell more useful to the country or to her sons, but to enable her to continue to do the work she has been doing with the same efficiency with which she has performed it hitherto. What is to be done about it? We have reached the turning point. The generosity and self sacrifice of the friends of Cornell now must decide whether the University continues to advance with the progress of American education, or whether Cornell is to become one of the institutions nominally at a standstill, but really deteriorating in buildings, equipment and men, and gradually ceasing to do the vital work of the country.

Professor Hewett's Work Praised

Professor Max Koch, of the University of Breslau, in his annual review of the Goethe and Schiller Literature of the past year, speaks of Professor Hewett's recent work on "The History of Goethe's Printed Text" as "a splendid illustration of the thoroughness with which the representatives of German philology in the American universities pursue the study of German classical poetry." The results of Professor Hewett's investigation are compared with the brilliant results attained by the late Professor Bernays of Munich.

Professor Brainard G. Smith, who was at one time associate professor of rhetoric and oratory in Cornell, and subsequently Upson Professor of rhetoric and oratory in Hamilton College, has taken the position of editor of the Utica *Evening Dispatch*, a Republican daily recently established. Professor Smith will be remembered as the same man who conducted the class in Journalism in Cornell University in 1887-1889, which was abandoned when he left for Hamilton College. He spent a few days in Ithaca last week visiting his old friends.

THE

Pratt Teachers' Agency.

Recommends college and normal graduates, specialists, and other teachers to colleges, schools, and families. Advise parents about schools.

WM. O. PRATT, Manager.

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If I have ever made your Custom Shirts your measure is on file on my books and I can readily turn it to make you more. Samples of Colored Shirts mailed at request. C. R. SHERWOOD, Ithaca, N. Y. Shirt Maker to every class entered at Cornell Univ. Established 1863. 90,893 measures preserved.

The Average Young Man.

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

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

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

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

Foreign and Domestic Novelties in

Fine Furnishings and Hats.

Goods sent on Memorandum to Alumni any parts the United States.

HENRY H. ANGELL, Ithaca, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Shows University to be in Dire Need of Increased Facilities.

The annual report of the President was handed to the Board of Trustees on Saturday, Oct. 28th, and is now accessible to the public. It is in the form of a joint report, signed by President Crane. 1898-'99 was a dull year for Cornell, and the report will be found to chronicle none of the usual new departures in policy, large gifts, or new colleges. One problem with which the report concerns itself is, however, new to the present day Cornell. This is the problem of rapidly growing classes and stationary endowment. Buildings in all departments are crowded, alike in class rooms, and laboratories. The equipment of the laboratories is rendered insufficient by the same rapid growth. And most serious of all, the teaching staff is overburdened to the limit of endurance.

The following extracts show the seriousness of the situation:

"At present the rooms used for languages and history stretch from Sage College to White Hall, occupying all the intermediate buildings except McGraw Hall. Even with this wide geographical distribution it has been extremely difficult to assign rooms for the coming year. In addition to this most unfortunate separation of related subjects, the rooms now in use are inconvenient and inadequate. Most of them are insufficiently ventilated for occupation by large classes, and, as they are used by various departments in succession and not provided with studies or withdrawing rooms, it is impossible to keep in them illustrative materials for the use of the class.

The ideal solution of the problem would be the erection of a hall of languages with suitable lecture and recitation rooms, the latter provided with studies, adjoining if possible, if not, arranged as in Boardman Hall, which affords an excellent example of proper quarters for students and professors. The gain to the student in the economy of time and increased comfort would be great, while suitable rooms for professors would facilitate consultation with students, and greatly increase the efficiency of instructors. The time now spent between the hours of recitation could be used in preparation for coming work more economically than at present.

Applied agriculture, the experiment station, and the horticultural division of the College, including the Bureau of University Extension, are provided with rooms in Morrill Hall, while entomology, not including the insectary, is in White Hall, a separate building at some distance. These quarters are cramped and, from the surrounding departments, incapable of expansion. Class room facilities are totally inadequate, while much valuable material can not be utilized for exhibition or proper use by students. A suitable building, carefully planned to accommodate the various divisions of the College of Agriculture as well as the College of Forestry, is certainly among the most important needs of the University. Such a building would, as has been shown above, in the section relating to the Academic Department, afford relief to other departments as well, by vacating a number of rooms in Morrill and White Halls, now greatly needed for other purposes.

The great desideratum of the State

Veterinary College today is a sufficiency of funds and experts for entering more fully into the sanitary work of the State. Some of the most valuable work of the College may be done in the investigation on the spot of outbreaks of animal diseases, and a subsequent study in the laboratory of the tissues of the diseased animals.

Such a College [of Fine Arts] as Mr. Dole has designed is most earnestly to be desired, contributing as it would not only to the benefit of the College of Architecture but to the general culture of the whole University. The students of architecture more than others need the inspiration of galleries of painting and sculpture, especially as Ithaca is remote from the art centres of the country. In spite of limited facilities and cramped quarters the instructors and students in architecture have worked with remarkable enthusiasm and achieved results which have won recognition for the College in many parts of the country. There is now urgent need of larger and better draughting and modelling rooms, and more of them.

The total number of students enrolled in the undergraduate courses of Sibley College was 501, of whom 40 were college graduates. The corresponding figures for last year were 467 and 28. A comparison shows that the force of the increase in scope and difficulty of entrance requirements has at last spent itself.

This brings before the Trustees the old question of providing for the expansion which seems to be normal and perpetual with Sibley College. The elevation of entrance standards was undertaken largely to relieve the pressure for space in laboratories, shops, draughting rooms, and lecture rooms. And now in less than a half dozen years the old problem has returned, and a new solution must be found.

Moreover new needs have arisen. The year has seen the inauguration of the graduate school of railway mechanical engineering under Professor Herbert Wade Hibbard. In no other new department in years, probably, have the the profession shown such a keen interest. Twenty-two students took the courses, and upon receiving their degrees at once began work in positions on seven of the great railway systems of the country, and two of the great manufacturing of railway stock. The demand for these specially trained men is very keen, and a large number of freshmen, sophomores, and juniors have spent the summer in railway shops preparatory to taking Professor Hibbard's courses in 1899-1900. The department is one that needs large space for illustrative materials, draughting tables, etc., and even with the small attendance of the first year it was badly hampered by close quarters. The limit to the growth of this department is not in sight and prompt steps must be taken to provide for its necessities.

Meanwhile it is crowding the older departments of Sibley College, which will surely share its growth. As pointed out by Director Thurston in his report, while valuable gifts from manufacturers and friends continue to add to the equipment of Sibley College, they do so unsymmetrically and irregularly, and cannot be depended upon to help always where the need is greatest. The remedy is not to be found in the erection of one new laboratory, nor of two, nor in the expenditure of a lump sum to buy

equipment pressingly needed today. The only effective remedy is an endowment fund which will yield an annual income sufficient to provide, not one year, but year after year, for the ever new and ever increasing needs of Sibley College.

This endowment need not take the form of one large sum given by a single person to endow the whole College. Some one of those railroad men who so keenly appreciate the important services of the graduate school of railway mechanical engineering must surely be willing to return to the department some measure of the benefit conferred by it upon the profession. Some of the great shipbuilding firms who profit by the scientific proficiency of the men trained in our graduate school of marine engineering and naval architecture may well invest here a sum of money calculated further to develop and extend the usefulness of this department. And similarly the departments of experimental engineering, electrical engineering, and mechanic arts have the strongest claims upon the generosity of the profession they serve so faithfully and so brilliantly. Cornell University has never failed to find a friend in time of need; let us hope that this good fortune is once more to be illustrated. It should only be necessary to let it be known that the need and the opportunity are now at hand.

Besides the special provision made by the State, the University has placed at the disposition of the College of Forestry its various departments of instruction, and has also provided quarters for the work done at Ithaca. For reasons mentioned more fully under the section on the Academic Department it has not been possible to provide an adequate and suitable home for the College of Forestry. At present there is no space for museum purposes, or for the storing of illustrative material, while the professors are obliged to share the lecture rooms of other departments, a fact which renders the economical and convenient arrangement of hours difficult if not impossible.

It was estimated that twenty would enter the first year of the Medical Course; as a matter of fact forty were actually registered. In providing for the work of next year it has been estimated that fifty new students will enter the Medical Course at Ithaca and that thirty-five will continue from last year. This number even will severely tax the present resources of the University and provision should at once be made for the natural growth of the College at Ithaca. A building devoted exclusively to the Medical College is a necessity in the near future. It will be impossible to increase the space now devoted to anatomy and dissection in White Hall, and more commodious laboratories for bacteriology and pathology are urgently needed.

The October Sibley Journal.

Number one, volume fourteen of the Sibley Journal came out on Friday. Its leading article on "Pulleys and Back Gears" is by Dexter S. Kimball. There are articles on "Overhead Construction" by J. G. White and the "Repair of Modern Steel Cars." Dr. Thurston's report on the evolution of Sibley College and its work and several pages of department notes conclude an instructive and interesting number.

About the University.

Mr. Hoyle, the University boat-builder is at work upon an eight-oared barge, which will be ready for use by spring.

The Cornell Congress will award three prizes during the college year on the basis of merit in debate, declamation and oratory, one prize to be given each term.

The cross-country team has gone into hard training for the inter-collegiate race on November 18th. Some twelve men are working every afternoon under Coach Moakley's direction.

Mr. Alleyne Ireland, who has been conducting a series of lectures on Tropical colonization before the students of the University, on Tuesday lectured interestingly on "Boer and Briton in South Africa."

The inter-class track meet was won by 1902, by a score of 73 to 70. By winning this, the second of the series, the sophomores have obtained the under-class supremacy. The football game is yet to be played.

An Ithaca Golf Club is being organized by faculty members and townspeople, with an inner circle of students, to be known as the Cornell Golf Club. A temporary course will be laid out at once on the University farm and a permanent course early in the spring.

Professor Hewett has been invited by the French Ministry having charge of the International Congress to promote Instruction in the Modern Languages which is to be held in connection with the Exposition of 1900, to participate in the sessions of that Congress and to contribute a paper upon some subject submitted for discussion.

University Tennis Championship.

G. O. Wagner '99, defeated Roberts on Monday in the finals of the University Tennis Tournament. The score was; 8-6 13-15; 6-3 and 6-1. This makes Mr. Wagner champion of the University.

Trustees' Meeting.

The Fall meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University was held Saturday. The reports of the President, Treasurer, Land Committee, Committee on Appropriations were considered and adopted. There were present from out of town Superintendent Skinner and W. H. Sage, of Albany, Messrs. Ickelheimer, Kerr, Hendrix, Washburn, Sackett and Horace White and Miss Putnam, of New York City, Dr. Wagner, of Binghamton, Judge Wagner, of Auburn, Mr. Francis, of Troy, and Mr. R. B. Adam of Buffalo.

Sophomore Honorary Society.

"The Dunstan Society" is the name of a new Sophomore honorary society which was organized but recently. It is to be non-secret and has professed its object to be the promotion of Cornell spirit and the rewarding by election to its numbers of those in succeeding classes who have shown a loyalty to Cornell. The membership is limited to twenty and any Sophomore who has been in college one year, upon receiving a four-fifths vote of the society shall be elected to membership. Those who were nominated by the seniors as charter members are: R. H. Shreve, M. R. Whinery, M. A. Beltaire, R. S. Kent, R. A. Bole, P. G. Chace, H. L. Chase, Stuart Burchard, John Francis and E. G. Starr.

NEW CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

A Description of the Building and its Equipment by Professor L. M. Dennis.

The new addition to the Chemical Laboratory, which has just been completed at a cost of \$55,000, is for the accommodation of the divisions of Inorganic Chemistry and Physical Chemistry, and was built not merely to furnish more room and better facilities to these two branches, but also to set free in the old laboratory sufficient space for new lines of work and to relieve overcrowding in certain courses. Before planning the building, the writer visited many of the laboratories of this country and Europe, and so far as has been possible their good points have been incorporated, while, it is to be hoped, their mistakes have been avoided. The fullest praise is due to the architects, Messrs. Vivian & Gibb, of Ithaca for the skill and completeness with which they have carried out the ideas of the designers.

The new building is 130 feet long and 65 feet wide. Its inconspicuous position at the rear of the main chemical building prohibited any attempt at exterior display, and it is therefore severely plain and entirely devoid of ornamentation. No money, however, has been spared in making the structure thoroughly substantial, and in supplying it with a permanent equipment of the highest class. The foundation walls rest upon double courses of concrete footing, the upper course being reinforced by imbedding in it two continuous lines of steel rails which follow from one level to another and completely encircle the building. From the footing to the cut stone water-tables, the foundation walls are about three feet six inches thick, with an air space between the stone work and the inside brick lining. Above the water-tables the walls are entirely of brick and are also provided with an air space. The floors of the sub-basement are of Portland cement concrete and are laid directly upon the ground. In the basement, the floors are of the same material, but are carried on steel beams by means of expanded metal lath imbedded in the concrete and forming a floor only three inches thick but capable of carrying 2,000 pounds per square foot without injury. The upper floors of the building are of slow building construction and are deadened with mineral wool and Cabot's sheathing quilt, both of which are now inflammable materials. Alberene stone, a material which has almost superseded slate, has been used for all of the table drains and sinks, and for many of the table tops.

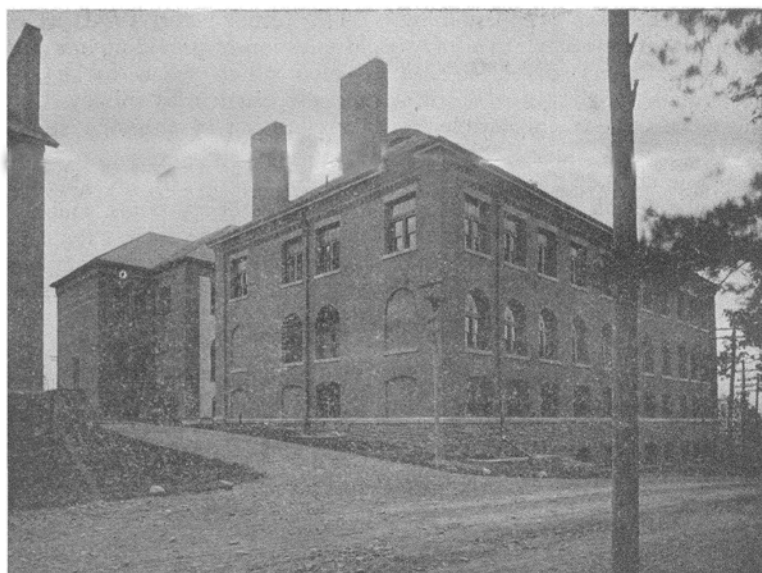
Special attention has been paid to the heating and ventilating of the laboratory. The heating is of two kinds, a direct steam radiation and an indirect or pressure system of hot air. In the latter the outside air is drawn in through screens and tempering coils by means of a large fan, and, after being driven through steam coils, is forced through galvanized iron ducts and perfectly smooth flues to every room in the building. After passing through the rooms the air is discharged above the roof. In most of the rooms the temperature is automatically regulated by thermostats. This pressure system has been so arranged that the required change of air is maintained whether hot or cold air is used, thus insuring constant ventilation. Heating by the other system of direct radiation will be resorted to only if the pressure system

should be temporarily disabled, or in case of very cold weather. In addition to the pressure system of ventilation just mentioned, the hoods for carrying off noxious gases from chemical operations are connected by means of vitrified pipe flues with a powerful exhaust fan located in the attic. Each hood has a flue opening near the top, and another near the bottom, and as both of these openings are provided with plugs, the hood can be exhausted either at the top or bottom and thus insure the rapid removal of either light or heavy gases. In place of hoods in the lecture room, the lecture tables are supplied with down-draught exhaust which takes the gases down through the floor and into the flues and makes it possible to perform any desired experiment directly upon the lecture tables.

The sub-basement, basement and first floor of the laboratory are occupied by the division of Inorganic Chemistry, the second floor by Physical Chemistry. The sub-basement contains the following rooms: a dynamo and power room in which are at present located two dynamos together with a high pressure blower which furnishes air blast for the whole building, a workshop for the repair of instruments and glass ware, an ore storage room containing an ore crusher and bins for gold and silver ores, two constant-temperature rooms, a room completely fire proof for the storage of inflammable material, and a blower room in which the heating and ventilating apparatus is located. Passing to the basement floor above, we come first to the laboratory for gas analysis. In the construction and equipment of this room all practicable precautions have been taken to keep the room, the apparatus and chemical reagents at a uniform temperature. The tables are of alberene stone and are supplied both with water from the University mains and with a separate set of pipes bringing water of the temperature of the room. The smooth cement floor of the room slopes toward the middle and thus renders it easy to recover any mercury which might be spilled and which, if allowed to lie on the floor, might in time cause



LABORATORY FOR GAS ANALYSIS.

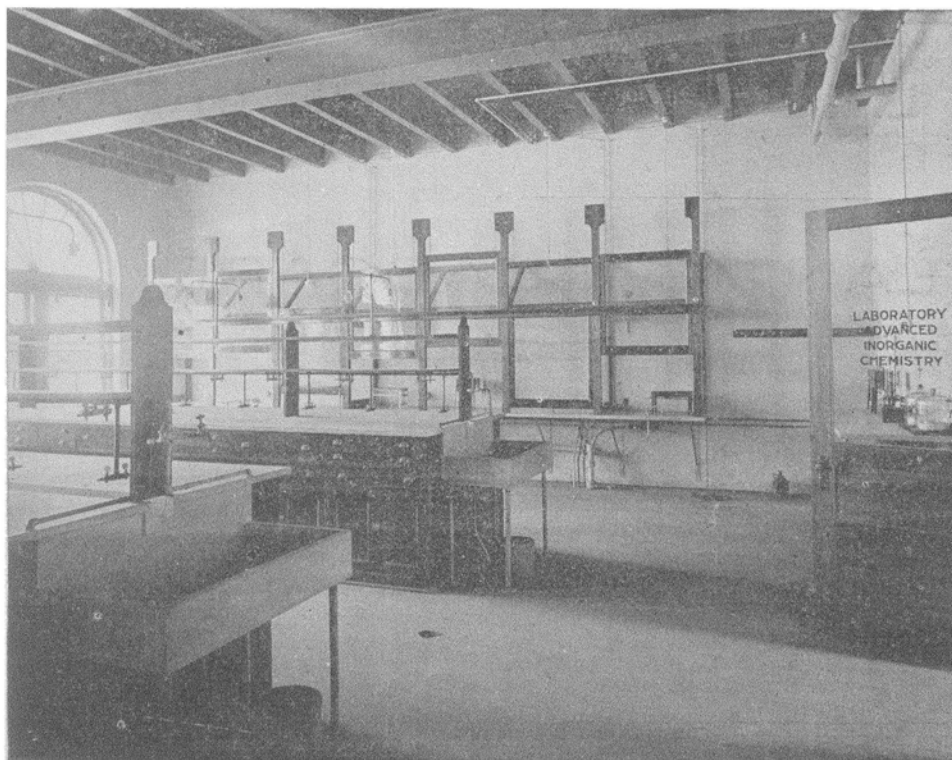


NORTH FACE.

symptoms of mercurial poisoning in those working in the laboratory. The cases in the room contain all the better forms of apparatus that has been devised for the analysis of gases. Adjacent to this laboratory is a smaller room in which the gas mixtures to be analyzed by the students are prepared and where analyses requiring the use of heat are carried out to avoid causing a rise of temperature in the main room. At the end of the building on this floor is the assay laboratory, 58 feet long and 34 feet wide, provided with a battery of seven crucible furnaces, five muffle furnaces, one gas assay furnace, and one powerful gas blast furnace. It is situated directly above the ore-storage room to permit of easy access to the stock of ores. There are places for 32 students. Adjoining this is a small room for the assay of gold and silver bullion. The next room is fire proof throughout, and is provided with tables which are constructed entirely without the use of wood. Any operations, therefore, which might set wood work on fire, or where gas should be left burning

throughout the night, may be carried on without fear of damage to the building. The combustion room follows, containing two tables 22 feet long, provided with gas and air blast, and covered with galvanized iron hoods to carry off the hot air rising from the furnaces. At the end of each table is a balance case and balance to enable the student to weigh his apparatus in the same room where the work has been carried on. The next room on the basement floor is provided with an exceptionally powerful exhaust from the hoods, and a downward exhaust from the tables, and is intended for work with noxious or poisonous gases. The removal of the air from the hoods is so rapid that an accident to the operator from the escape of gas into the room is practically impossible. The last room on the basement floor is an electric furnace room for chemical experiments in which the electric arc is used as a source of heat.

On the first floor are the office and private laboratory of the Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, and two small



ADVANCED ORGANIC CHEMISTRY LABORATORY.

laboratories for investigation in this field. These last two rooms are designed for the use of one student each, and are completely equipped in every detail. Next follows the museum of Inorganic and Industrial Chemistry containing samples of all the known elements and their more important compounds. Across the hall from the museum is the laboratory for spectroscopic chemical analysis. In arrangement and equipment, this room is markedly superior to any other laboratory of chemical spectroscopy with which the writer is acquainted. The room is divided by brick partitions into a large spectroscopic laboratory, a mercury pump room for the preparation of Geissler and Crookes tubes, and a photographic room for developing photographs of spectra. The three rooms are painted a dull black and the first two are provided with black shutters at the windows. The larger room contains places for ten students and each place is supplied with gas, air blast, oxygen and hydrogen. Two tables at the end of the room are supplied with alternating and direct electric currents for the observation of spark spectra. The apparatus with which the room is provided comprises six Kruss spectroscopes, two Browning spectroscopes, a Steinheil grating spectroscope for chemists, and four direct-vision spectroscopes, one of the latter being supplied with the Vogel stands and accessories. In addition to these instruments there is a complete supply of such supplementary apparatus as is needed for emission, absorption, and spark spectra, and a large collection of end-on tubes containing various gases and vapors. The laboratory is also equipped with the various modern forms of colorimeters for the determination of the strength of colored solutions.

Adjoining this spectroscopic laboratory are a lecture room and a preparation room. The lecture room has a seating capacity of sixty-five. It is lighted by electricity and the lights are so controlled by four distinct switches that the entrance, auditorium, lecture table, and blackboard can be lighted or darkened at will from a switch board at the side of the lecturer. The main ventilation of the room is provided for by the air pres-

sure system, but the lecture table itself is connected directly with the exhaust system, so that gases evolved in experiments are drawn down directly through the table and into the flues. The switch board behind the lecture table is further provided with a direct current for the lecture lantern, and with two other currents for experiments involving electrolysis or the use of the electric furnace.

The whole of the second or upper floor of the building is devoted to Physical Chemistry, and Professor Bancroft has kindly supplied the following description of the rooms and equipment.

"On the south side of the main corridor there are three rooms. The first, if we begin at the western end of the building, is the electrochemical laboratory where instruction is to be given in the preparation of organic and inorganic compounds, special

stress being laid on the effect of current density, concentration and temperature upon the percentage yield. The methods of quantitative analysis by electrolysis will not be taken up in this laboratory nor will any electric furnace work be done there, both these branches of the subject being provided for as subdivisions of inorganic chemistry.

"The middle one of the three rooms just referred to is a lecture room identical in almost every respect with the corresponding lecture room on the floor below. The room is intended primarily for the lectures in physical chemistry, but a number of the freshman recitation sections meet there.

"At the southeast corner of the building is the laboratory for quantitative physical chemistry. Here the student will make quantitative measurements covering practically the

whole field of physical chemistry, omitting however the electrical measurements for which a special laboratory is provided. In this room, as in most of the others, there are pipes for gas, water and blast at every desk, while it is proposed to have a dynamo current and a storage battery current readily accessible to every student. The importance of this can hardly be overestimated. For many purposes electricity is far more serviceable than gas, to say nothing of the diminished danger from fire when thermostats are heated electrically.

"On the north side of the corridor there are a number of smaller rooms and laboratories. In the northeast corner is the qualitative laboratory for students taking the most elementary course in physical chemistry. Next to this is an instructor's office and adjoining that a balance room with accommodation for five or six balances. Beyond the room comes a laboratory for conductivity measurements, galvanometer work and all electrical or optical experiments which cannot be carried out satisfactorily in the main quantitative laboratory. A store-room for the large and ever-increasing collection of special instruments, an office and a private laboratory for the professor in charge are also to be found on this floor. The opportunities now offered by Cornell University for the study of physical chemistry are quite unequalled in this country and the equipment will bear comparison with that of the Leipzig laboratory, especially when one takes into account the fact that constant-temperature rooms, spectroscopic laboratories, electric furnaces, etc., are available on the floors of the building assigned to inorganic chemistry."

L. M. DENNIS.

A Statement of Facts.

Continued from page 42.

Charles A. Genung, recalled. I am acquainted with the lay of the land in the vicinity of the place where this accident occurred. Standing in the highway or Lake Road one could not see that there was any water between the place Berkeley left the road and the railroad bridge. And the bank of the canal is so high that a person in the water would not be seen. I think it was six to seven hundred feet from the Lake Road where Berkeley left it to the place of accident.

C. A. GENUNG.

THE VERDICT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF SENECA. }

At an inquest indicted and taken this 28th day of October, 1899, for the people of the State of New in the village of Waterloo, in the said county, before Charles B. Osborne, M. D., one of the coroners of said county, on view of the body of Edward Fairfax Berkeley, then there lying dead, I proceeded to investigate and to take testimony of the witnesses relating to the death of Edward Fairfax Berkeley, and do hereby render the following decision.

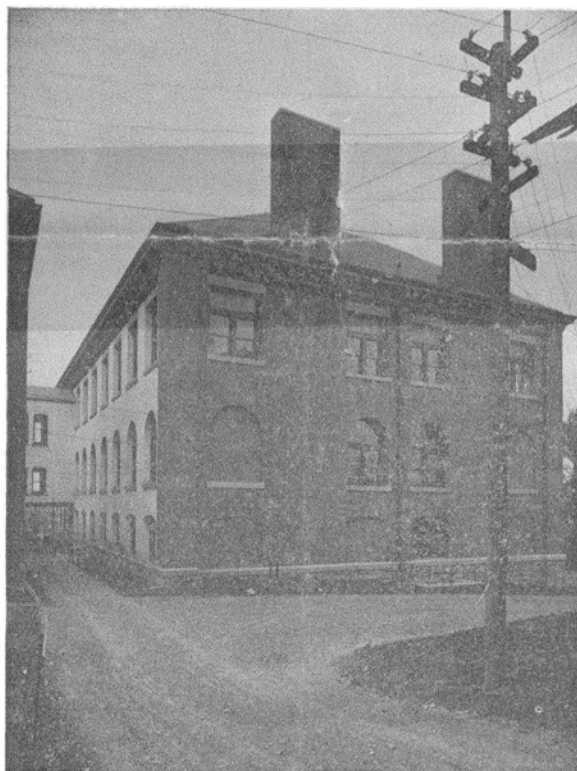
I duly inspected the body of Edward Fairfax Berkeley, and heard the testimony of witnesses, and hold and decide that Edward Fairfax Berkeley is the name of the person here dead, and that he came to his death in the town of Fayette, Seneca county, N. Y., upon the 27th day of October, 1899, by means of drowning in a canal in said town and county and state aforesaid, that said drowning was accidental, and the same was occasioned by the act of no other person, and that no individual or society was in any way liable or responsible for the death of said Edward Fairfax Berkeley.

CHARLES B. OSBORNE, M. D.,
Coroner for Seneca County, N. Y.
Dated October 28th, 1899.

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PLANS FOR THE PARIS TRIP.

An Increased Number of Candidates Trying for the Team.

Track athletics at Cornell have been more in evidence this fall than in any previous one. About one hundred and twenty-five men are training for the University track team, besides a large number for the class teams; and in consequence, the club house and track are somewhat overcrowded. This rise in the popularity of track athletics begins, primarily, with the coming of Coach Moakley, and, secondly with the plan to send a team of from six to ten men to Paris this coming summer to compete in the Olympian games to be held there, and the large number of interesting meets that the management is arranging for. An innovation was the offering of silver loving cups for the different places in the "all around" university championships in the annual fall meet. In consequence of this move, over one hundred and eighty-five entries were received.

There is not an event in the list that has not many new and old men who are making unusually clever performances for this time of the year. The weight events are slighted some, but this is due to the fact, that men in those events are on the football team. Warner, Tappen, Caldwell, Parker, Utz, Boynton and G. Young, Jr., should do particularly well in the shot, hammer and discus throwing.

The cross country men are improving rapidly, and are developing valuable material for the half mile, mile and two mile runs. The distance men are now using a new grass course which runs around the outer edge of Percy Field just inside of the fence. Hedge hurdles, hazards and water jumps are provided there, and this place gives Coach Moakley a much better chance to observe the work of the men, than heretofore on the cross country runs.

Cornell will be especially strong in the 100 and 220 yard dashes, the quarter mile, broad and high jumps and pole vault.

In the 100 yard and 220 yard, the strong old men are Baker, Young and Joseph, while Mathison, a new man, promises to be unusually fast.

In the quarter mile, Hastings and Alexander are doing unusually well. In the pole vault, Captain Deming and Kinsey as usual will be the stars, each having done eleven feet, last year.

Although the fall meet has passed, Coach Moakley is waiting till after the underclass games to give the alumni specific facts in regard to what may be expected of the material on hand for the University track team this year.

A "Fresh Air" Club, composed of candidates for the team and cross country men, has been organized and are regularly taking long Sunday walks.

Coach Moakley is exceedingly thorough in his work, and insists that the program he lays out for each individual man be rigidly carried out. Each candidate for the different events is given a paper stating the time he should rise, go to bed, exercise, including the kind, and amount of food he should eat. This card is changed as the needs of the man require it.

The interest in the trip to Paris seems to be growing rapidly. J. A. Haines, '99, manager of the University track team last year, will accompany the team to Paris. He returned recently from a special trip to New York, where he was looking into the feasibility of the scheme, the rates for crossing, the most suitable lines, and he reports that everything looks most favorable.

The rates over and back made to the team, are quite low and the expenses while abroad would not be large. Instead of staying in Paris the team would be quartered in small "inns" near Paris, where suitable food could be procured, and the team could have access to some race track training grounds. He also reports that in conversation with some of the New York alumni, he found they were heartily in favor of the plan.

The team would leave Ithaca after Commencement and would spend seven or eight days on the water. A boat would be chosen where suitable training table food could be had, and where enough deck room for practice could be had. The team would then proceed directly to Paris, from Liverpool or Southampton, arriving about one week before the games. The French climate is much milder than the English, and, in consequence, there would not be any danger of "break down" or ill effects from the change of climate as would be the case in England.

MANAGEMENT.

At Yale, the academic registration is smaller by three than it was last year. The total is 1232.

153d Anniversary.

Princeton university celebrated the 153d anniversary of the institution's foundation on October 21, and conferred upon Whitelaw Reid the degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Reid made the principal address of the day, discussing at length the situation in the Philippines and the nation's duties and interests therein.

Frank Farrell, '00, is the newly elected captain, and William B. Brendlinger, manager of the Pennsylvania baseball team.

The registration of Columbia University shows an increase of 100 over last year's figures. The entire enrollment is about 2300.

The fall class regatta at Pennsylvania, in which crews from all classes will compete, is scheduled for the first or second week in November.

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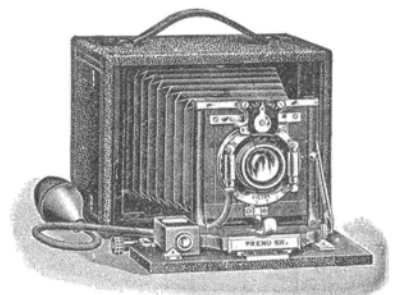
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