As residents of New York City, we know and honor him for his clean and patriotic administration of our municipal affairs when Mayor of the city.

As citizens of the United States, we know and honor him for his work in Congress, and for the substantial assistance rendered by him to the Government during the civil war, when his practical knowledge of iron manufacture enabled him to supply our country with material for the manufacture of guns.

As engineers, we know and honor him for his classical treatises upon iron and steel, and for his foresight in introducing into this country the open-hearth steel process, whose great importance and value he was one of the first to realize.

Finally, as alumni of The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as men interested in the promotion of technical education, we know and honor him for his work in that direction—for that noble memorial, than which there is nothing of which New Yorkers have more reason to be proud.—The Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art, whose inception and management have been so wisely formed and guided by his judgment.

I have the honor to present to you, gentlemen, the statesman, the engineer, the philanthropist, and the pioneer in technical education, Honorable Abram S. Hewitt.

Mr. Hewitt told of his connection with Cooper Union, and paid a tribute to Cooper. Cooper had been a poor boy and worked his way up from the bench. He had struggled all his life to accumulate funds with which to found and endow the Union. The Union was to be a place where the young of both sexes were to be taught practical trades and the young men were to be trained to be intelligent mechanics, so they could carry out the instructions of men who had received a technical education, as given at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He also spoke of an evening that he had passed with Mr. Cooper and President Rogers during which they had discussed and compared their plans for the Union and the Institute.

Toastmaster Gale:—

Last among the distinguished guests who have honored us with their presence, the toastmaster reaches the name of a gentleman who has furnished us this evening with an illustration of his family motto, which, translated is, "He who comes slowly, comes surely." Knowing this motto the toastmaster felt no anxiety on account of his absence during the early part of the evening; knowing, as all the people of New York are learning to know, that, although he may be slow in arriving, he "always gets there."

New Yorkers believe he is a man they can depend upon to accomplish the difficult task they have set before him. We have seen our streets cleaned, we have seen the snow heaped up and spirited away quicker than we supposed it could be done, and we believe that in good time we shall have not only clean streets, but a clean harbor, and that all that is unclean in our city will be gathered and cast into the fire which is never quenched, to come out purified and spotless as the white winged "angles" who now gather it in.

We, as alumni of the Institute, recognize and respect in our distinguished guest the successful practical engineer, to become which was the goal of our ambition when we started in life with our diplomas under our arms. We believe that he, as a successful practical man, recognizes, on his part, the value of the training given by the technical schools as a preparation for the work of engineering. I will, therefore, ask Colonel Waring if he will kindly give us his opinion of "Technical training as a preparation for practical work." I have the honor to introduce to you, gentlemen, Colonel George E. Waring, Jr.

Colonel Waring spoke of the system of sewerage for Memphis, the large intercepting sewer for Buffalo, the plan for the system for Jacksonsontown, Fla., and the Department of Street Cleaning of New York. He showed clearly the advantage of having men with a technical training, men who were not afraid of hard work. His success had been mainly due to the employment of such men, especially on the last work, the Street Cleaning Department of New York, where he had employed six Institute men who were doing most excellent work.

The Secretary read the following letter of regret from President T. M. Drown, of Lehigh, University:—

ALEX. RICE McKIM, Esq.,
Secretary the M. I. T. Society of New York,

Dear Sir: I have delayed answering your letter of the 12th, hoping that I might discover some way by which I might attend your meeting in New York on the eighth of February. But a previous engagement, which will not give way, prevents me, much to my regret, from accepting your kind invitation. I owe so much to the Institute of Technology that I should have had genuine pleasure in expressing, at your meeting, my indebtedness to that grand school which trains not only students, but teachers as well. A teacher would not be worthy of the name who did not derive inspiration from the opportunities offered him at the Institute, with its unrivaled facilities and equipment for instruction, combined with its picked and earnest students, its learned and zealous faculty, and the master who presides over its destinies, General Francis A. Walker.

The ten years I spent at the Institute were the most eventful in my teaching life, and they will always remain a delightful recollection.

With my sincere wishes for the success of your new organization, I am most cordially yours,

T. M. DROWN.

Toastmaster Gale:—

Mr. George L. Heins, '82, Architect, will favor us with a few ideas on the needs of Architecture.

Mr. Heins advocated the establishment in New York of an atelier to be conducted by the alumni in architecture. He felt sure of the need of such an adjunct, to give those who were preparing for the architectural course, and those just graduated, study and practice in the art of design in addition to what could be had in an all too short four years at the Institute, where the larger part of the students' attention was of necessity devoted to the scientific side of professional study. This side could be