

## ABOUT YALE COLLEGE.

ONE OF AMERICA'S LEADING UNIVERSITIES.

History of Its Founding and Founders—Early Struggles for Existence—The College Now Has a Substantial Annuus Income—Student Life, Etc.

YALE is the university of the people. It has been distinctively cosmopolitan from its foundation, when, in 1701, Rev. James Pierpont, of New Haven, and Rev. Abraham Pierpont, of Killingworth—both Harvard graduates—called a meeting of ministers at Branford, to consider the establishment of a Connecticut college.

Tradition relates that, on this occasion, each of these earnest men brought a number of his choicest volumes and gave them "for the foundation of a college in this colony." The Colonial Legislature, in October, 1701, granted a charter for a collegiate school.

Rev. Pierpont was chosen as "Rector," and the school opened in the town of Old Saybrook, in March, 1702, with Jacob Heminway, as its first pupil. The revenues of the college were £80 a year, granted by the Colonial Legislature. This

meager financial provision for the entire expenses of the college would not permit Rev. Pierpont to resign his pastoral charge at Killingworth, and devote his whole time to teaching. He therefore divided his attention between his ministerial and educational labors. Under these conditions the school was nominally located at Hollingworth.

Upon Rev. Pierpont's death, in 1707, Rev. Samuel Andrew, of Milford, was elected rector. He was, however, rector in name only, as the duties of that office were performed by two young teachers, at Saybrook. This arrangement lasted for some seven years, during which the school made little or no progress.

A fresh impetus of interest in the college was given by the donation of a library, of some one thousand volumes, in 1715. They were the gifts of several gentlemen of England, among the most notable of whom were Sir Isaac Newton, Richard Steele, and Elihu Yale, for whom the school was afterward named.

A grant by the Legislature of £500 for the erection of a college building brought the matter of a permanent location to a crisis. The towns in the contest for the site were New Haven, Hartford, and Saybrook. The contest was bitter, but New Haven seemed to be the victor, and commencement was held there Sept. 11, 1717, and a building "raised" October 8. Hartford did not entirely abandon the struggle until two years later, when her rival school was adjourned to New Haven.

In 1718 the famous Cotton Mather wrote an urgent appeal to Elihu Yale, of London, who had become very wealthy out of trade in the Indies, to give the school that liberal assistance which would make his name synonymous with that of the school.

Governor Yale responded with a shipment of merchandise, which sold in Boston for £562 12s. sterling. At the next commencement the name of "Yale College" was formally given the school by the trustees.

Rector Andrew was succeeded in March, 1719, by Rev. Timothy Cutler, who resigned his pastorate of the Congregational Church at Stratford, Conn., and devoted his entire time to his new duties, at New Haven, until 1722, when he was suddenly and peremptorily "excused from all further services" because of a determination to join the Episcopal Church. He secured quite a grant from the Colonial Assembly, raised by a tax on rum.

Rev. Elisha Williams, of Wethersfield, was the next rector. He was an able one, and his administration brought considerable addition to the resources of the college. Impaired health caused him to resign in 1739, and Rev. Thomas Clapp was elected to a long and stormy presidency, which terminated in September, 1766. He secured a new charter, with enlarged powers, from the Legislature in 1745, and also a grant of £1,660, which the State raised from an authorized lottery. With this fund the "South Middle College" was built. In 1761 Rector Clapp raised a fund partly sufficient to pay for the chapel and library building, erected that year. The building is now "The Atheneum."

His extreme religious views and certain arbitrary measures caused severe criticism. The Legislature refused to pass the usual annual grant and proposed sending a committee of investigation to the college. He met this proposition, which was urged and defended by two of the most celebrated lawyers of that day, by a speech before the Legislature that won his case against strong prejudice. The issues involved were very similar to those in the subsequent Dartmouth College case. He died four months after his resignation, in 1766.

Rev. James Lockwood was next elected rector, but declined to serve. This put the duties of that office upon the Rev. Naphthali Daggett, Professor of Theology, as he was the only permanent member of the faculty. He was unpopular as a President, and declined in 1777 to longer act in that capacity. He was succeeded by Rev. Ezra Stiles, for years a tutor in the college. These were revolutionary days, and for a time the practical worth of the college was almost suspended. The law gave the members of a college community exemption from military service, and the year of 1783 found 270 pupils in attendance, or 138 more than in 1777! In 1792 the dining-hall—later used as a chemical laboratory—was erected, and in 1793 the present South College was built. The other most important act of President Stiles' administration was the securing of a grant of \$40,620 from the Legislature, in return for which the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the six senior Senators were constituted ex officio members of the corporation.

President Stiles died May 12, 1795, and Rev. Timothy Dwight, a former tutor in the college, was immediately elected to succeed him.

President Dwight's administration was the most prosperous that the college had enjoyed. He raised it from sectional to national importance and patronage. He was a grandson of Jonathan Edwards, the famous divine, and possessed many of his great ancestor's characteristics and much of his eloquence.

For this reason he filled the divinity chair as well as the Presidency. He added many new departments to the work of the college, notably those of law and medicine. The increase of students resulting from these added attractions necessitated new buildings, and in 1802 the present North Middle College and Lyceum were erected, and also a new residence for the President. President Dwight died in January, 1817.

Professor Jeremiah Day was then elected President. He was conservative, systematic and persistent, and the college made steady and vigorous advancement under his administration, and various important branches of study were added to the course.

The buildings erected during his official career were: In 1819, a large dining-hall, in the center of College Square; in 1820-21, North College, and later a chapel; in 1831-32, the Trumbull Art Gallery, now the Treasury Building; and in 1843 the stately sand-stone Library Building. Dr. Alfred E. Perkins, of New York, a Yale graduate of 1830, donated \$10,000 to the permanent library fund, which still remains the largest individual gift to that department of the college. President Day resigned in 1846, and was succeeded by Prof. Theodore Dwight Woolsey.

President Woolsey, during the twenty-five years of his administration, made his wonderful executive powers felt in every department of the college. The progress of the college in those years

and recitations, the Kent Laboratory, and the Gymnasium.

A suggestion of the extent of the patronage of the university may be had from the fact that its income for the year ending July 31, 1889, from its theological, scientific, law, medicine and art departments was \$366,649.61, while its expenses for a like



COMING FROM PRAYERS.

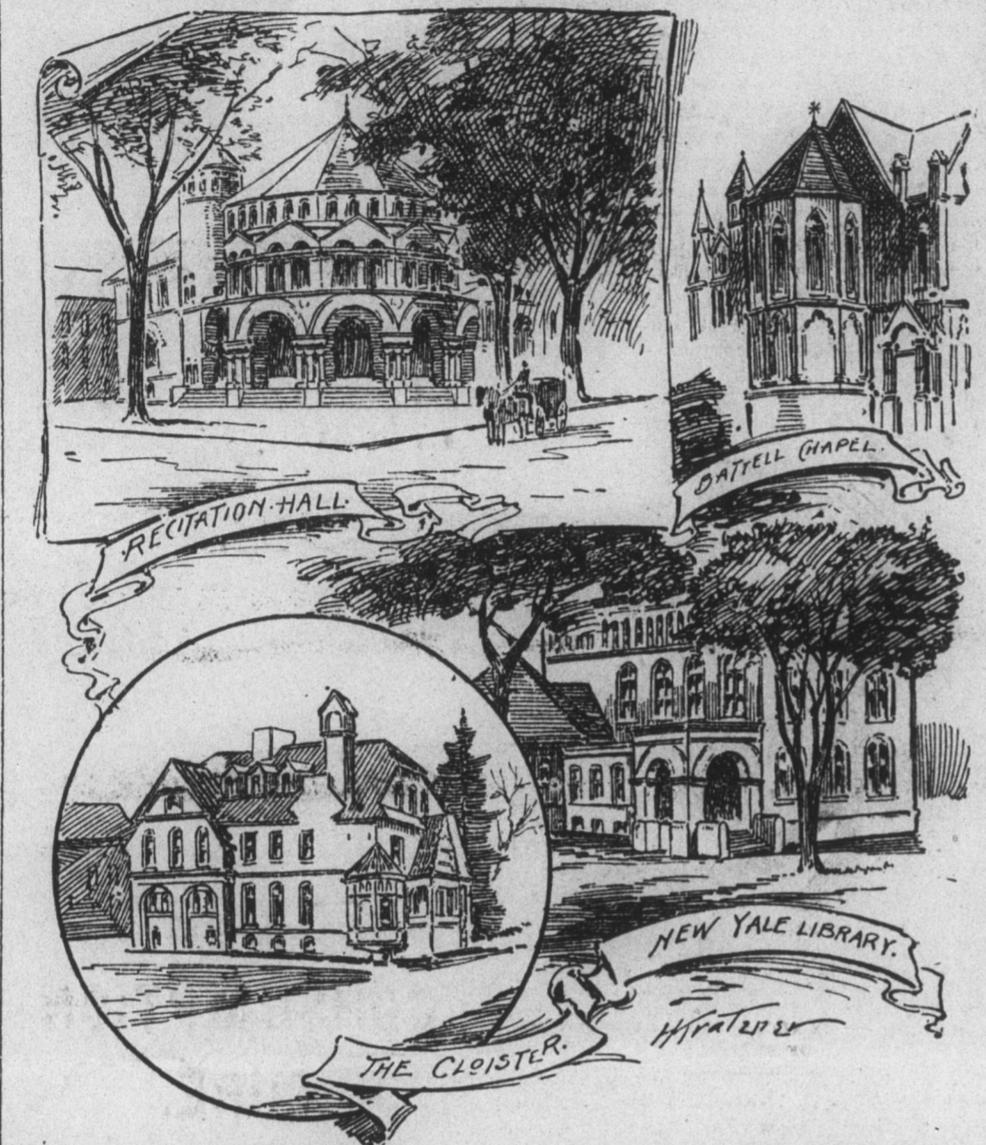
period were \$2,185.53 less than that amount. The number of names in the college directory, for 1890, was 1,800.

In scholarship Yale is excelled by no American college or university. It also leads in athletic sports. America may well be proud of her Yale.

FORREST CRISSEY

Just Like Human Beings.

The remark was made by an old engineer, and referred to the difference between locomotives. There had been some talk of the road, and some wild



was phenomenal and unprecedented, and its forward strides brought to its resources numerous gifts and bequests from wealthy friends of the institution, both in England and America.

The buildings erected as a consequence of these donations were as follows:

In 1852-53, Alumni Hall; in 1869-71, Farnham College and Durfee College; in 1864-66, the School of Fine Arts; in 1859, the Gymnasium; in 1869-70, the East Divinity Hall and the Trowbridge Library Building; in 1871, the Marquand Chapel; in 1859, the New Medical College; in 1869, the North Sheffield Hall.

Mr. Sheffield also purchased the Old Medical School, remodeled it, and presented it to the college.

The Legislature passed an act subsuming six graduate students of the college in the place of the six senior State Senators as members of the Board of Managers.

Professor Noah Porter was elected President on the resignation of Prof. Woolsey, in 1870. The rich gifts which had begun to pour in upon the college under President Woolsey continued in



GOING TO PRAYERS.

increased volume in his successor's administration. Many of the individual gifts ranged high in the thousands, and several were over \$100,000 each. To attempt a list of even the most munificent gifts to the college is outside the limits of this sketch. A marked feature of President Porter's work was the large increase in the number of elective studies.

The architectural additions of the Porter Presidency were: 1874-76, the Battell Chapel; 1882-83, the Sloane Laboratory; 1885-86, Lawrence College and Dwight Hall, also the Peabody Museum of Natural History. During these years the Observatory, the West Divinity Hall, and the Bacon Memorial Library were also erected. In 1886, Professor Timothy Dwight, grandson of the former President, was elected to that position, which he now holds. The name of the institution has been changed, to conform with the growth and scope of the school, from "college" to "university."

The principal buildings completed since President Porter came into office are the magnificent new Chittenden Library, the Osborn Hall, for lectures

and recitations, the Kent Laboratory, and the Gymnasium.

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## Spring Medicine

It is so important that great care should be used to get THE BEST. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven its superior merit by its many remarkable cures, and the fact that

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Has a larger sale than any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier shows the great confidence the people have in it. In fact

### The Standard Spring Medicine

Is now generally admitted to be Hood's Sarsaparilla. It speedily cures all blood diseases and imparts such strength to the whole system that, as one lady puts it, "I seem to be made anew." Be sure to get

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

100 Doses One Dollar

### The Glance Interrogatory.

Talleyrand, like most diplomats, was famous for his attention to the details of etiquette. He prided himself on an ability to adjust his mode of address to the rank and position of the person to whom he was speaking. On one occasion, when a number of distinguished men were dining with him he varred his formula, when inviting them to partake of beef, in such a manner as to suit the rank of respective persons. "May I have the honor of sending your royal highness a little beef?" he asked a prince of the blood. To a duke he said: "Monsieur, permit me to send you a little beef." "Marquis," he continued, "may I send you some beef?" "Viscount, pray have a little beef." "Baron, do you take beef?" ran the next interrogation. "Monsieur," he said to an untitled gentleman, "some beef?" To his secretary he remarked, casually, "Beef?" But there was one gentleman left who deserved, even less consideration than the secretary, and Talleyrand, poising his knife in the air, favored him with a mere look of interrogation.

### A Remedy for the Grippe.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the grippe is Kemp's Balsam, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease, but get a bottle and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. All druggists sell the Balsam.

The first book of any kind published in Philadelphia was Atkin's Almanack for the year 1888. It was an unpaged pamphlet of twenty pages, only two copies of which are now known to exist, each being worth more than its weight in twenty-dollar notes.

THAT bright and lively boy used to be sickly and delicate before, his mother gave him Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer. He calls them "good candles." By mail, 25 cents. John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.

EVERY time you worry your horses you shorten their lives and days of usefulness.

MORNING-WRAPS were the invention of a man who wakes up hotel guests for the early train.

CATGUT is made from the entrails of sheep.

FOR THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

WHAT'S the matter with Parnell? Reply by his friends, "O'Shea's all right."

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

The fashionable collars come high, but the dudes must have them.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 651 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

BEAR THIS MARK.

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPE CLEAN IN A MOMENT.

THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING.

EPPSS'S COCOA BREAKFAST.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES. If you use wall paper do not fail to send for samples of Eppss's Cocoa. It is a great success. Send postal card for sample.

WALL PAPER.

blanks &c to 25¢ per roll. \$1 per roll. Eppss's Cocoa is the best. The finest paper ever made with 18 inch frieze to match paper rolls upward. ALFRED PEARS, Wall Paper Merchant, 147-149 W. Madison St., Chicago.

ELYS CREAM BALM CURES COLD HEAD RELIEVES INSTANTLY.

ELY BROTHERS, Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

CURE FOR CATARRH, GOLD IN HEAD, ETC.

ELYS CREAM BALM.

HAWKEYE GRUB and STUMP MACHINE.

Works on either standing timber or stumps. Will pull an ordinary grub in 1½ minutes. Makes a clean rode to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the machine. Send postal card for Alast's Catalogue, giving price, terms and testimonials. JAMES MILNE & SON, Sole M'trs, Scotch Grove, Iowa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH RED CROSS PENNYROYAL PILLS.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

Ladies, etc. Druggist for Chichester's English Red Cross Pennyroyal Pills.

All pills are made from the best and most approved materials.

100 pills in a box, 25¢. Price 50 cts.

Send 100 in stamp for particular, testimonials, etc.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Chichester, England.

PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS.

Send by all Local Druggists.

## "August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations with beneficial results, I procured a bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEDERICK, Saugerties, New York.

W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.



### Shoot the Spy

A cough or cold is a spy which has stealthily come inside the lines of health and is there to discover some vulnerable point in the fortification of the constitution which is guarding your well-being. That point discovered the spy reports it to the enemy on the outside. The enemy is the changeable winter climate. If the cold gets in, look out for an attack at the weak point. To avoid this, shoot the spy, kill the cold, using SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as the weapon. It is an expert cold slayer, and fortifies the system against Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (specially in Children). Especially helpful for children to prevent their taking cold. Palatable as Milk.

SPECIAL.—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.