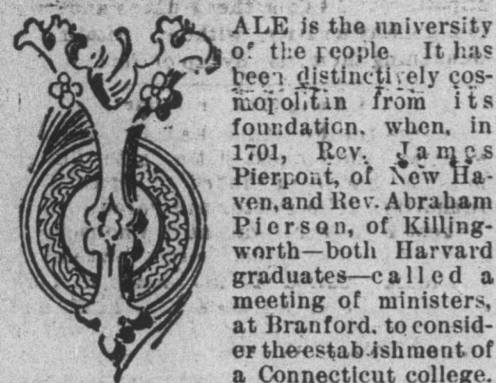


ABOUT YALE COLLEGE.

ONE OF AMERICA'S LEADING UNIVERSITIES.

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



YALE is the university of the people. It has been distinctly recognized from its foundation, when, in 1701, Rev. James Pierpont, of New Haven, and Rev. Abraham Pierson, 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. Pierson was chosen as "Rector," and the school opened in the town of Old Saybrook, in March, 1702, with Jacob Hemmingsway, 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. Pierson 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. Pierson'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 town 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 \$262 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 temporarily "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, 1760. He secured a new charter, with enlarged powers, from the Legislature in 1745, and also a grant of \$1,663, 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 Athenaeum."

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. Nathaniel 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.

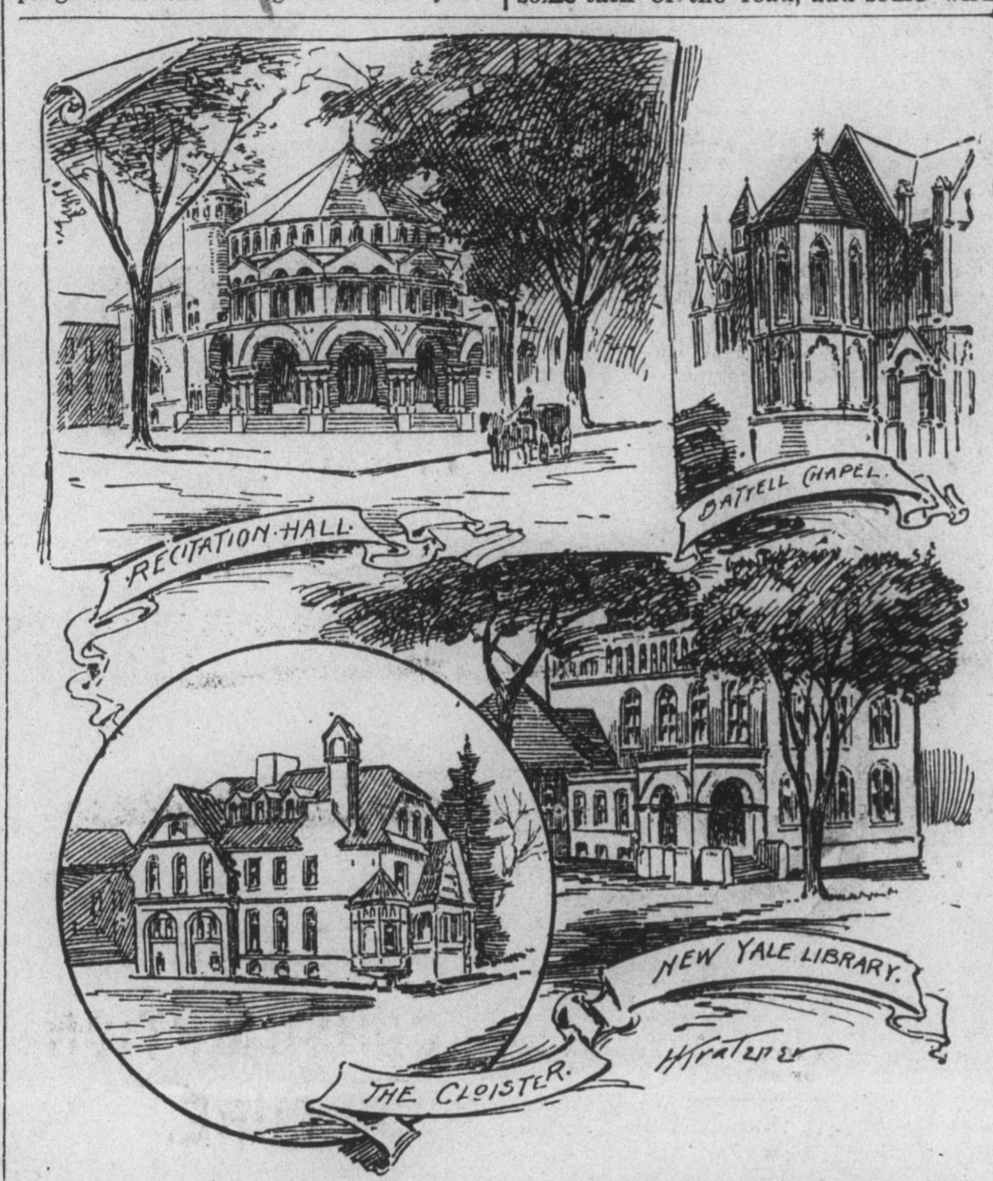
period were \$2,185.53 less than that amount. The number of names in the college directory, for 1890, was 1,800.

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.

"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, Farham 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 substituting six graduates 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 Professor Woolsey, in 1870. The rich gift which he 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 magnificent 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

stories had been told of the bravery of the man who stands beside the throttle. There had been other talk, too, hedging on lurid adventures on the road, dark nights, men on the track, sharp curves, falling bridges, and so forth. The man went on:

"I have no exciting stories to tell; rather I would speak of the eccentricities of the engine. As I said, an engine has its peculiarities, just the same as human beings. No two engines are alike. To know an engine one has to be right on her all the time. It is true that they are all made the same, but there are small mechanical differences that cause them to run very differently. The one from the other. It is hard to explain the idea I have in mind, but I guess you grasp my thought. For instance, some engines will run along all right for a month or so, and then suddenly, apparently for no cause, they will become cranky and begin to act badly. They will start and stop with a jerk, sway violently from side to side, and altogether behave in a strange and mysterious fashion. As I said, there is no explaining it, but any old engineer will vouch for the truth of my story." Free Press.

Learning Social Diplomacy.

One of the secretaries of the Chinese Embassy in Washington has shown himself apt in the art of compliment. He was introduced to a lady who, among other questions, asked him: "What virtue do you most highly prize in your woman?" "The virtue of domesticity," was the reply. "The one you do not like your women to move in society much?" she questioned. "Not at all. Our law even recognizes it as a cause for divorce when a woman—pardon me, madam—is inquisitive and talkative." "Then I should be in danger of being divorced if I lived in China?" smilingly asked the lady. "The very day that my country would have the luck to possess a womanly being like you," replied the gallant son of the heavenly realm, "every cause of divorce would be removed from the world."

TEMPERANCE is a virtue which casts the truest luster upon the person it is lodged in, and has the most general influence upon all other particular virtues of any that the soul of man is capable of; indeed, so general that there is hardly any noble quality or endowment of the mind but must own temperance either for its parent or its nurse; it is the greatest strengthener and clearer of reason, and the best preparer of it for religion, the sister of prudence, and the handmaid of devotion.

The whippings a man receives on the outside never hurt him as much as the whippings he receives on the inside.

Spring Medicine

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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, \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The Glance Interrogatory.

Talleyrand, like most diplomatists, 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 varied 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, and kept it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippa has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. All druggists sell the Balsam.

A Remedy for the Grippa. A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the grippa 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 grippa 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 1686. It was an unpaginated 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 candies." By mail, 25 cents. John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

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

CARGUT is made from the entrails of sheep.

FOR THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Bronch'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!"

BERCHMAN'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. Mucous cure. "Of Brown's Bronchial Troches." Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

St. Jacobs' Oil
The Great Remedy for Pain

BE UP TO THE MARK

THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

Not to Split!

Not to Discolor!

BEARS THIS MARK.

TRADE MARK.

CELLULOID

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

THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Tutt's Hair Dye

Gray hair or whiskers changed to a glossy black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously and contains nothing injurious to the hair. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, New York.

WALL PAPER

At wholesale prices. The best quality of paper for walls, ceilings, and book covers. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, New York.

Elys Cream Balm Cures COLD HEAD

RELIEVES INSTANTLY.

WAT BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

HAWKEYE GRUB and STUMP MACHINE

Works on either standing timber or stumps. Will pull an ordinary Grub in 15 minutes. Makes a clean sweep of Two Acres at a sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. The Grub in a few minutes. Send for a free catalogue, giving prices, terms and testimonials. JAMES MILNE & SON, Sole Mfrs., Scotch Grove, Iowa.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, use Druggist's Pennyroyal Pills. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, New York.

"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

A worn-out 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. DEDRICK, 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.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

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 Anemic and Wasting Diseases (especially 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.

CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

BE UP TO THE MARK

THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

Not to Split!

Not to Discolor!

BEARS THIS MARK.

TRADE MARK.

CELLULOID

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

THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

C. N. U. No. 14-91

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S COMPOUND

"MOTHERS, I WARN YOU!"

Watch carefully your daughter's health. When the appetite fails, or there is a growing nervous irritability, extreme lassitude, emaciation, the voice trembles, the step is irresolute, eyelids droop, and expression languid, then devote one hour to a thorough investigation of the cause.

Vegetable acts promptly in such cases. It is a Positive Cure, and Legitimate Remedy for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women. Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00.

—Mrs. Pinkham's book, "Guide to Health and Happiness," is beautifully illustrated, and on receipt of two St.amps, Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.