

liberal policy. In '47 provision was made for studying chemistry for two years without examination on entrance. In a year or two engineering was added to the School, on the same terms; but scarcely ten years had passed before it was found essential to require an entrance examination and also to provide a year of general foundation studies before the men were really fit to go on with the special science studies. To-day we find even the Scientific School requiring Latin for admission to its courses, and there are rumors that were the students to choose they would make the course four years in length, that they might acquire more of the benefits offered by the full College curriculum.

"Science has its place and it cannot be denied that it has taken the lead in the advance of civilization of this century, and it has well earned title to a department in every fully equipped university along with law, medicine and theology. But in education Science herself being the judge we can take but a secondary place, that of assisting Greek, Latin and Mathematics in laying the foundations of a liberal education.

A PERTINENT STATEMENT.

"A most pertinent expression of this sentiment I read from a recent article in "Nature," in which the author pleads earnestly and effectively for a larger place for science training at Oxford University. The article says: 'It is not easy to fix a common measure of intellectual acquirements of classical and scientific students; but as far as a comparison can be instituted it is vastly to the advantage of the classical scholar. He is a better classic than his scientific confrere is a man of science, and is in addition more widely read and has a greater knowledge of subjects of general interest. The most that can be said is that the science scholar knows a little of classics; a classical scholar as a rule is profoundly ignorant of sciences. But in powers of expression, in ability to handle an unfamiliar theme, and in the range and variety of knowledge, there is no comparison.

'If the classical training insures such results in Oxford, those who wish to attain like ends and aims in America must look for an institution in which like training is given; and if the classical department will see to it that Yale graduates get their due proportion of these elements of a liberal education the rest of us may cordially grant them the honor of guarding the portals of admission to Yale College.'

DR. DOERPFELD INTRODUCED.

Prof. Peck now arose and introduced the next speaker with the following words:—

"By an auspicious coincidence this occasion falls within the visit to Yale of one of the greatest of living classical archaeologists. Most of us have heard some of his lectures and can thankfully testify to their great scholarship and brilliancy. Several of us have been privileged to meet him on the field of his wonderful discoveries and achievements and know something of his consistent kindness and eager helpfulness.

He has not, perhaps, succeeded in making us all archaeologists or even Hellenists, but he has made all who have come within the charm of his personality his admirers and personal friends. With great pleasure I present to you Dr. Wilhelm Doerpfeld, First Secretary of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens."

The introduction of Doctor Doerpfeld, who has been delivering a course of lectures in German on the subject on which he is a world-master, was greeted with a very liberal burst of applause, which was repeated in even stronger form when he had finished his few remarks. Besides congratulating Yale on such an occasion, he eulogized the work of the American School at Athens, and urged Yale and all America to support it most generously, saying that in the support of that school all other schools of classical research were also distinctly aided.

THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER.

In introducing the principal speaker of the evening, Professor Peck said:

"I had intended to say a few words on the fraternity of scholarships, suggested by the most welcome presence of representatives from so many colleges and schools, but I will not thus detain you. Among these guests by whom this occasion is honored and graced is a distinguished classicist, who has done his full share in promoting sympathy and cooperation among American and even European scholars. A native of South Carolina, but a cosmopolitan in his training and culture, an alumnus of Princeton College and the University of Goettingen, a Professor in the University of Virginia, bearing in his body the evidence of his willingness to sacrifice and be sacrificed for the south whose chivalrous son he is; summoned to a leading position in the Johns Hopkins University at its opening; the founder of and consistent contributor to the American Journal of Philology; a high authority on Greece and Latin grammar, but exceptionally sensitive to and appreciative of the literary finish and essential music of the ancient writers; a brilliant professor and the creator of professors; a devoted student of the classic literatures, and a producer of modern literature, he has very exceptional claims on our grateful attention. I have the great honor of introducing to you Basil L. Gildersleeve, Professor of Greek in the Johns Hopkins University, who will speak to us on 'Classical Philology in America.'"

IMPOSSIBLE TO REPRODUCE.

It would be impossible in the limits of this article to attempt to give even the outline or substance of Professor Gildersleeve's scholarly and delightful paper on Classical Philology in America. It was in the nature of personal reminiscences of his own connection with classical study, of the men he had known and the methods he had seen adopted or discarded or amended, and of his own view of the future of classical learning in this country. He said he was proud of what Yale had done for American scholarship. "Yale is to be congratulated," he added, "that she has been true to her ancient faith and has proved her faith by her works." He added that Phelps Hall was a testimony to the loyalty of this University to the principles which cannot with safety be discarded in any educational system." The significance of the opening of the rooms of the Classical Club of Yale in Phelps Hall went far beyond the lines of this University and even of American education; the event had even an international significance. Schools abroad would observe with the greatest interest this indication of the position of American scholarship towards the Classics.

Professor Gildersleeve said that a new era had begun for classical study, that it was on a surer foundation than ever; that the security of its future was indicated by the fact that the study in Greece itself, on the very sites themselves of that civilization, was being given a more and more important place and constantly considered more and more indispensable to the equipment of a classical school. There should be no despairing, he said, from the signs of the day, for the republic of classic letters.

THE RECEPTION.

After Professor Gildersleeve's address, the invited guests to the number of about three hundred—one hundred from out of town, and two hundred from our University circle—gathered in the rooms on the upper floor of Phelps Hall, and were received by representatives of the Club. After this reception an informal reception was given by the Graduate Club to the gentlemen from abroad.

The Classical Club and the University itself were honored by the presence of many distinguished scholars from other universities and cities. Professors Allen, Smith and White, from Harvard, Mrs. President Irving, and Miss Professor Chapin of Wellesley, and Professors Adams, G. D. Lord and Moore from Dartmouth, and others who are mentioned elsewhere. Mc-

Gill University of Montreal, Bowdoin College, the Chicago University, Cornell, and Wells College, were the most remote institutions represented. Several distinguished masters of preparatory schools were present, as Dr. Bancroft of Andover, Dr. Keep of Norwich, and Dr. Mackenzie of Lawrenceville. Classical scholars welcomed also the Yale poet, Mr. Stedman, of '53, and the publishers, Mr. Holt of '62, and Mr. Plimpton of Amherst.

Mr. Sheffield Phelps of '86, represented the family of the giver of Phelps Hall.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GATHERING.

"The gathering of so large a body of scholars," says an authority, who attended the exercises, "testifies clearly to both personal and official goodwill for the classical scholarship and instruction of Yale. Not all of the kindly and generous words of commendation need be pressed to their full meaning, but the Classical Club of Yale could not but be cheered and encouraged by the appreciative thoughts which were expressed. With all honor to the great names of the past—Kingsley, Woolsey, Thacher, Hadley, Packard—the Classical Department of Yale was never before so strong as it is to-day. Never before were so many advanced courses of instruction offered, and taken by so many well equipped students. Never before were the relations between the different officers of the department so close and friendly. Never before was the apparatus of instruction so good."

VISITORS PRESENT.

Among those present at the reception given in the new quarters of the Classical Club were:

Dr. J. M. Early, Bryn Mawr; Prof. A. Harkness, Brown; Dr. C. H. Young, Columbia; F. D. Allen, Harvard; Principal C. F. P. Bancroft, Andover; E. D. Burton, University of Chicago; C. D. Adams, Dartmouth; Principal H. P. Amer, Phillips Exeter; S. G. Ashmore, Union College; Rev. J. W. Backus, of the Yale Corporation; H. W. Baird, University of City of New York; F. F. Beckwith, Trinity; C. A. Buffum, Williston Seminary; Miss A. C. Chapin, Wellesley; O. P. Conant of New York; E. P. Coy, Hotchkiss School; D. A. Kennedy, '84; G. E. Dimock, '74; D. M. Fernald, Williams; H. Gibbons, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Gaskie Harrison of New York; S. Hart, Trinity; H. Hewitt, Williams; H. Holt, New York; H. Houghton, Bowdoin; President Mrs. Irvine of Wellesley; R. P. Keep, Norwich Academy; C. F. Kent, Brown; Charles Knapp, Bernard; G. M. Lane, Boston; W. C. Lawton, Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn; Miss Abbey Leach, Vassar; Miss Lord, Wellesley; G. D. Lord, Dartmouth; F. S. Morrison, Hartford; F. W. Nicholson, Wesleyan; J. C. MacKenzie, Lawrenceville; E. T. Merrill, Wesleyan; F. G. Moore, Dartmouth; E. D. Perry, Columbia; J. M. Paton, Wesleyan; G. A. Plimpton, New York; President Pyncheon of Trinity; W. C. Poland, Brown; Sheffield Phelps, Newark; T. R. Rice, Columbia; R. A. Rice, Williams; Julius Sachs, New York; J. B. Sewall, Boston; W. M. Sloan, Princeton; C. L. Smith, Harvard; J. H. Thayer, Harvard; Thomas Thacher, New York; F. G. Tisdale, University of New York; Rev. J. H. Twichell, Hartford; H. M. Tyler, Smith; J. G. Van Benschoten, Wesleyan; Miss Louise Waite, Farmington; W. R. Ware, Columbia; W. H. Ward, New York; President Warren of Boston University; J. R. Wheeler, Columbia; B. C. Wheeler, Cornell; J. W. White, Harvard and President Waters, Wells College.

ABOUT DR. DOERPFELD.

Dr. Doerpfeld studied at Basle and Berlin, and early evinced great fondness for mathematics and engineering. For many years he was the architect of the excavations of Olympia, which began in 1875. Dr. Schliemann, regretting his own rash statements which he had ventured in his enthusiasm over the discovery of the graves at Mycenae, gladly availed himself of the scientific knowledge of Dr. Doerpfeld, at Tirynis, Troy, and Crete. In 1886, Dr. Doerpfeld completed the diggings

at Tirynis, and described the work with remarkable exactness in Schliemann's book. In the same year, at an important meeting of the Hellenic Society of London, Eng., Drs. Schliemann and Doerpfeld, who had made the trip from Athens, convinced their opponents in open debate, and established the truth of their position.

The work at Troy was continued after Professor Schliemann's death, under the supervision of Dr. Doerpfeld, for the first year, at Mrs. Schliemann's expense, and during the succeeding year by funds furnished by the German Emperor. It is to Dr. Doerpfeld that science is principally indebted for knowledge of the prehistoric house and temple, and of Troy and the civilization of the Homeric period.

It is to Dr. Doerpfeld also, that is owed the most important discovery of the temple on the Acropolis of Athens. For some time he has been contemplating the publication, in book-form, of the results of his studies relating to the construction of the Greek Theatre. This book is eagerly expected as it will contain some very radical ideas regarding the use of the raised stage.

In 1886, Dr. Doerpfeld was made second secretary of the German Archaeological Institute of Athens, and in 1887, first secretary. In all points of classical topography he speaks with authority. Towards his brother archaeologists he has always shown a spirit of generosity. He has kindly included in his parties through the Peloponnesus, the Greek Archipelago and the plain of Troy, members of the American School. In the winter of his lectures at Athens, in the presence of the monuments and temples, studying the remains of Grecian architecture, Americans have been first to reap the fruits of his labors.

A special feature of his addresses here is their illustrations, which have never before been presented. His style is lucid, and his expression and enunciation are measured, distinct and clear, and of all men in the world he is the best qualified to speak authoritatively on the subjects of Troy, the Acropolis, Mycenae and Olympia.

Directors of the American School at Athens Meet.

A formal meeting of the directors of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens was held in the new quarters of the Classical Club in Phelps Hall, on Friday, last. The meeting was called mainly to meet Dr. Doerpfeld who has been here for the last few days. Dr. Doerpfeld was formally presented to the committee, and made a few remarks concerning the American School, its work in relation to and in comparison with the other schools there. Reports were made from the various committees and acted upon. The professorship of art in the school at Athens, held by Professor Waldstein of England, was allowed to lapse next summer. The final publication of all discoveries of the school at Argos was referred to the executive committee. The meeting was one of the largest and most enjoyable of any ever held. Eighteen members were present.

As Reported in Paris.

[Le Temps.]

Mr. Bryan le candidat démocrate argentiniste, s'est mis à dos la jeunesse universitaire des Etats-Unis en qualifiant notamment les étudiants de la célèbre université d'Yale de "fils de ploutocrates, gaspillant les biens mal acquis de leurs parents et consommant la richesse produite par d'autres."

Les étudiants d'Yale et des Etats-Unis en général ont mal pris la chose et vont en bandes porter le désordre et le vacarme dans les meetings bryanistes.

A l'exemple de ceux d'Yale, les élèves du collège de Wabash ont essayé samedi d'interrompre un de ces meetings qui se tenait à Cromfordville (Indiana), mais ils ont été expulsés et ceux qui n'ont pas réussi à s'échapper assez vite ont été fort maltraités. On prétend que des argentinistes dans leur surexcitation auraient piétiné et déchiré un drapeau américain.