

you keep a bee." I count it a high privilege that when it comes to the rich honey of this high and lucrative office, I am the only humble bee to suck it. And I am so far from claiming any gratification or merit for this distinction that I attributed my elevation to it to the same reason given to a Sunday School Superintendent who asked his school this question: "Children, why do you suppose I am a Christian?" And a little boy in the rear of the hall promptly replied, "Because we don't know you, sir."

The responsibility for the prosperity, advancement and maintenance of the high standards of this ancient University, so dear to us all, cannot rest lightly on the heart of anyone charged with it who possesses the proper appreciation of the debt of gratitude and duty he owes to her and her children, who are now limitless in their devotion to her and jealous of her renown. She concentrates in her idealized personality the different degrees of love which a man bears to his mother, his country and his home, and when so much is due and given, the trust of administering it wisely for her welfare may well employ the best thought and judgment of those to whom it is committed.

Business skill and sagacity, however good in their way, are not alone sufficient, for wealth doesn't make a University. Hard and dry learning by itself doesn't fill the measure. Antiquity may add a charm, but without the proper spark of life is but the moss and mold which stifle growth. The charm of social intercourse, the identity of pursuits, the ties of friendship and the generous interchange of youthful comradeship ought to be welcomed and safeguarded, but these are incidents and are not the objects and ideals for which we strive.

The aim of the University and those responsible for her care is the direction of all these talents and gifts and attributes and possessions toward the one supreme object of endowing men with the best gift of God and developing them to the highest standard of which human nature in the Divine scheme is capable.

ANOTHER STORY.

Man is many sided and the elements so mixed in him that they do not always blend into a harmonious whole. I am connected with an insane asylum, not as an inmate. In making an examination of it, the other day, I was reproved by a man in entering one of the main wings for not saluting him as I passed. When I apologized and asked his name, he replied "Sir, I am Moses the law giver." After spending some time at the institution and approaching him on leaving, I saluted him in the same way, whereupon he again reproved me and demanded that he should be addressed as Napoleon the Great. "But I thought you were Moses the Law Giver," I ventured to reply. "So I am, but not by the same mother."

We have seen men develop here in a manner that put to naught all prophecies of their future. Some were like the barrister who rode the circuit with a famous justice, who said of him at a Bar dinner: "He's a dear fellow and the happy possessor of a mind unclouded by a single thought," and yet they later came up to the standard set by Senator Sorghum, who said: "It is harder work for men to be great than it used to be, but I am inclined to think we get better paid for it nowadays."

I don't like to be used as the cork in the bottle. If my speech is thus set before you, I fear that you will feel towards me as did the Judge to the attorney of unlimited and loosely aimed vocabulary. "Do you follow me?" he said to the court, after forty-seven minutes of tortuous and torturing argument. "I have been trying to, for most an hour," was the answer," but if I could find my way back, I would quit right here."

Those of us who have been a long time away from here find our standards much changed and we only realize it when we return. This institution is a great leveler and it is one of the greatest services it has rendered the country. A man must be truly great to be great here and to endure.

We have come here to attend the reunion of the famous Class of Fifty-Three and to investigate the charges of intemperance which have been brought against the University, which we conclude, after a careful examination, are not well founded. If they were I am

not sure the victims are worse than the accusers.

A temperance reformer asked his audience "What did Dives call for when he was sent to Hell? What did he long for to lighten his torment? Was it wine or beer or whiskey? No, he called for water. Now, what does that show?" A sceptical and mellow gentleman in the back said: "That shows where you teetotal fellows go to." But I am sure that there are few of us here who would stand up with the editor of that ingenious paper in New York and say as he did, in big black letters on his front page: "For the evils of intemperance, see our inside."

Judge Howland closed his address with an eloquent tribute to General Stewart Woodford and with a cordial welcome on behalf of the Corporation to all the sons and friends of Yale who were gathered on the University's birthday.

Northfield Student Conference.

In the Summer of 1886, Mr. Moody invited a few college men to visit him at his home at Northfield, Mass., to study the Bible. This student gathering and others in the South and West have taken a most important place in the development of the Christian life of our educated young men. The following statement opens the Northfield pamphlet which was sent to the students of the country early this Spring:

"The Northfield Conference has been the most potent factor of recent years in the promotion of Christian life and work among college men. It has greatly strengthened the intercollegiate tie. It has developed the Christian Associations of the colleges. It has deepened the spiritual life of thousands of students. It has given a marked impetus to college Bible study. It has made possible the modern student missionary uprising, and other great movements. From it have sprung similar gatherings at the West, at the South, in Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland, India, and Japan."

The young women from our colleges hold a conference of their own each year and in August Mr. Moody welcomes to his home all Christian workers for conference and study.

The sessions of the student gathering are held morning and evening, with the afternoon given up to recreation of all kinds. Platform meetings with addresses from well known speakers, association and missionary discussions, informal conversations with the leaders of the student movement and personal interviews fill up the ten days which 500 and more young men from our colleges spend each year at Northfield. Among the speakers this Summer will be Bishop Potter, Mr. Robert E. Speer and Dr. Edward Judson of New York City. Mr. Moody, as usual, will speak from time to time.

The one point emphasized above all others at Northfield is Bible study and the leaders of Bible classes are trained to conduct a course of study on their return to their colleges in the Fall. This system has wonderfully developed regular Bible study among students throughout the country.

Missionary interest among the colleges of the United States and Canada was greatly aroused by the enthusiastic convention at Cleveland in February, and this interest will be given practical direction at Northfield this Summer under the leading of two of the secretaries of the movement. It may be recalled that Yale was represented by thirty men at Cleveland, and no doubt the missionary interest of the University will be greatly deepened through further study of the question at Northfield.

A twilight meeting, on a hill back of Mr. Moody's house, known as "Round Top," marks the most memorable part of the Northfield meetings. At this sunset service the various phases of Christian work which may claim a student's attention for life are impressively presented. After the platform meeting in the auditorium, the day always closes with the meeting of the delegation of each college to review the thoughts and the suggestions which have been given during the day.

This year the Yale delegation will be the largest which has ever represented the University at Northfield, the total reaching nearly seventy-five men.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED.

The Addresses of Presentation by
Prof. Fisher—Pres. McKinley
Among the Candidates.

JAMES WADSWORTH.

I have the honor to present to you, for the degree of Master of Arts, the Honorable James Wadsworth, Member of the National House of Representatives from the State of New York. Mr. Wadsworth inherited the spirit of his noble father, who, at the opening of the Civil War, raised and equipped two regiments, and who fell in one of the battles of the Richmond campaign. The youthful son, in 1894, left the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, to enter the army. On the staff of General Warren, he took part in a number of the battles of the Peninsula, and was brevetted Major for good conduct at Five Forks. In 1865, he resumed his studies, taking a special course, in the Sheffield School, and after two years another special course under private tuition. Returning home to take charge of the landed estate bequeathed to him, he entered into public life. He became a member of the New York Legislature, and Comptroller of the State. Mr. Wadsworth is at present in the sixth term of his service in Congress. He is now the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. His blameless record, stained by no unworthy subservience to the dictates of party, entitles him to a place of honor among the graduates of Yale.

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.

I have the honor to present to you, for the degree of Masters of Arts, George Henry Knight, M.D., Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles. For more than twenty years, Dr. Knight has exerted himself with extraordinary success in that branch of scientific and benevolent work to which his life is devoted. His abilities have been manifest in the practical treatment of the feeble-minded, the fruits of which are not less than marvelous. He has distinguished himself in the discussion of public associations interested in this specialty, at home and abroad. Likewise in monographs he has set forth the results of his researches. It is not too much to say of Dr. Knight, that he stands in this country at the head of those who are specially concerned in the training of the class called "defectives." Surely, at the University where he was for a time a student, services of this kind, rendered at once to science and philanthropy, deserve this testimonial of respect.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

I have the honor to present to you, for the degree of Master of Arts, *in absentia*, Mr. John Hays Hammond. Mr. Hammond was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1876. He then took a course of mining engineering at Freiburg. After his return to this country, his remarkable talents and his sympathy with men, whatever their rank in life, opened for him professional work, not only in the United States, but also beyond their limits, in Canada, Mexico, and the Central and South American Republics. He received an invitation, which he declined, from the government of China to examine the mineral resources of that Empire. In South Africa, after the opening of the extensive gold fields, he engaged in the service of the Gold Fields Company and became its chief engineer. In the political disturbances in the Transvaal, and after the Jamieson raid, his life was for a time in jeopardy. In the spring of the present year, by the invitation of the Czar, he visited Russia to give advice respecting the mineral deposits opened up by the new Siberian Railway. Mr. Hammond has been a contributor to the mining journals and to other periodicals. Let me add, that wherever he is known his courage and generosity are a theme of unstinted praise.

RUSSELL WHEELER DAVENPORT.

I have the honor to present to you, for the degree of Master of Arts, Mr. Russell Wheeler Davenport. Having graduated at the Sheffield Scientific

School in 1871, and remained for a year as an Instructor in Chemistry, Mr. Davenport spent two years in the School of Mines in Berlin, visiting, also, various iron works in different countries abroad. In preparation for the work before him he undertook the severest manual labor, in order to learn by actual contact the difficulties to be overcome and the methods to be improved. While connected with the Midvale Iron Works in Philadelphia, the forgings were made under his superintendence for the first six-inch high-power built-up gun for the U. S. Navy. In connection with the Bethlehem Iron Company, in the organization and management of which he took an active part, he has had for the last five years the general charge of the forging, gun, and armor-plate business. During his association with this company, steel forgings have been produced in America for all the heavier calibres of modern high-power cannon. At the same time, the manufacture of forged steel armor-plate has been introduced at the Bethlehem works. A distinguished army officer, in a letter which I have seen, speaking of the qualities and methods of production of steel for guns and armor, says of Mr. Davenport that "almost unaided, he has brought the method of this manufacture to its present high standard and satisfactory condition." So essentially it is owing to his scientific knowledge and metallurgical skill that the guns and shaftings made of Bethlehem forgings, and armor-plate made at the Bethlehem plant, are now on the United States battle ships Indiana, Oregon, Massachusetts, Iowa, and Texas, and on the Olympia, Brooklyn, and other cruisers. No gun is fired from these ships, no armor plate upon them resists the impact of a cannon ball, which do not owe their strength to the fertile ingenuity and the untiring patience of Mr. Davenport. Several papers from his pen relate to the manufacture of steel forgings. Permit me to remind you that the recipient of this degree is a descendant of John Davenport, the Founder of New Haven.

JACOB LYMAN GREENE.

I have the honor to present to you, for the degree of Master of Arts, Col. Jacob Lyman Greene of Hartford, Conn. By means of his thorough studies in finance and his great ability in the exposition of the subject, Col. Greene has rendered for a number of years a most useful service to the country. His writings, clear and unanswerable, exposing the sophistry of the scheme for debasing the currency, have had a very extensive circulation, especially in the South and West. Col. Greene, with a like thoroughness, made himself the master of the principles involved in life insurance. For this reason, and having an official position as President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, he devoted himself persistently, against great odds, to the refutation of theories tending to degrade the business of life insurance to purposes of speculation and gambling. In this arduous struggle he achieved a triumphant success. It is only possible barely to refer to able, public-spirited addresses of Col. Greene in behalf of the interests of patriotism and of philanthropy. In his youth, Col. Greene had just been admitted to the Bar and commenced practice, in the State of Michigan, when, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Federal army. He rose by force of capacity and gallantry to the rank of Major and Chief of Staff to Major Gen. C. A. Custer,—receiving finally, for a special instance of signal bravery in action, and for "meritorious services during the war," a commission as brevet Lieutenant Colonel of United States Volunteers.

CHARLES FREDERICK JOHNSON.

I have the honor to present to you, for the degree of Doctor of Letters, Mr. Charles Frederick Johnson, Professor of English Literature in Trinity College. Professor Johnson was grad-

Please hurry to this office every scrap of wear news about Yale men which comes your way. Put in every detail you can. Please send this news as fast as it comes to you. It is especially necessary to get it promptly.