

faculties, where as they believe, those matters ought to reside; that the clergymen have given closer and more loyal attention to corporative duties than the lay members; that clerical control draws students to the University from religious families and communities, and has been marked by no sectarian abuses or "sacerdotalism," but, on the contrary, by the utmost liberality; and that, if there has been overmuch of deference to the President, centralization of authority has its advantages. The opponents of the system assert, on the other hand, that Yale, which last year in the two leading departments together graduated more Presbyterians and more Episcopalians than Congregationalists, has grown too big to be fettered by sectarianism, even though such sectarianism is merely formal; that the system has been ultra conservative in too many scholastic and administrative directions; that even abstract sectarianism prejudices the University in the outer world; that the lay members find no encouragement to initiative and action in the face of a clerical majority dominated by the President; and that the presidential prerogative "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

The facts as to the present scope and practice of presidential authority at Yale are subjects of interest. Under the laws of the Corporation, the President is the head of its prudential committee and ex-officio a member of all its committees. In the Academic Faculty by refusing to vote or by his negative vote he has an absolute veto of a majority measure, however large the majority may be. He is President of the departmental faculties and of the Board of Managers of the Yale Observatory, but is not connected officially with Peabody Museum. In the Academic Faculty during the last few years there has been, from time to time, complaint of the presidential prerogative. It is stated, for example, that President Porter adopted, as an irregular form of veto, a refusal to transmit to the Corporation votes of the Faculty, and his controversy with a prominent professor on the use of an alleged heterodox text-book will be remembered. So far as can be ascertained, there is no presidential veto, in the departmental faculties, but departmental professors say that any measure opposed strongly by the President would probably be dropped. During the administration of President Porter he made an attempt in the Scientific School to compel chapel attendance by the students, but was resisted successfully by the Faculty of the department—an episode which suggests the limitation of the positive power of the President, however large his veto power may be.

Bearing contingently on the question of government of the University is a paragraph of the charter of 1745, which provides that the acts of the President and Fellows shall be laid before the State Legislature as often as required, "and may also be repealed or disallowed by this assembly (the State Legislature) when they shall think proper." Under this may arise, in times to come, some interesting questions between the Connecticut Legislature and the University.

The 1828 Class Book.

The last Class Book of the Class of Twenty-Eight is a very unusual production. It is written, compiled and edited by the class secretary, Professor Oliver P. Hubbard, who was eighty-nine years old last March. He has only recently finished his work on the book and published it. It has the usual valuable biographical material and, in addition to that, several pages of reminiscences of the College in the old days, which are very readable. Besides, there are copies of term bills in the old days, when students were charged for the recitation room fire at the rate of about fifteen cents per term, and an "average damage" charge was laid for glass at fourteen cents. Programs are also given of the exhibition of Society of Brothers in Unity.

Following are some of the extracts: "The chapel had square pews along the walls in the galleries for the Faculty, which later gave way to ordinary pews. A distinguished clergyman (Y. C., 1805) preaching in the chapel on original sin, uttered the following sentiment:

"The fond mother does not realize that the infant in her arms may become a viper in her bosom." Dr. Nathan Smith sat in the southwest corner of the gallery, and at once, in protest, took his hat and cane and left the house. The preacher at noon cautiously inquired of his host, "What sort of a man was that, who went out during the service?" and received in answer: "We consider him a man of uncommon good sense."

"Dr. Fitch preached a very timely sermon which was so universally appreciated that a meeting of the college was held and a copy requested for publication. The request was declined, "as, if it were thus regarded, he would use it at another time."

STATUTES.

"The Class of Twenty-Seven having had Johnson's colored band from Philadelphia for Commencement, and at a reported cost of \$800, the trustees limited the cost of music to \$50, and on this meager sum Bartlett got up the music, vocal and instrumental, and from college resources. The class felt much disquieted.

"Each division of the Freshman class, on entering, presented to its tutor a handsome velvet upholstered arm chair with table on the right and at his leaving a gift of valuable books.

"The trustees subsequently ordered that no class should give presents to a tutor. He received it 'all the same' when he demitted his office.

"Another statute that no student should give more than \$1.00 to any college object. This was charged to a reverend trustee who afterward sent three sons through Yale.

SERMON READING.

"At the close of senior examination, the junior class occupied their seats in the chapel and the other classes moved up. Six juniors, according to a custom that came down from a former century, were selected to read printed sermons at prayers on Sunday evening.

"The senior tutor would summon No. 1 to his room after p. m. service and hand him a printed sermon. He would take his place in the square pew north of the pulpit and after the invocation rise up on a candle box and read 'ore rotundo.' Toward the close of senior year, a reader with a voluble tongue and a high-keyed voice raised it to an extraordinary pitch, when a loud whistle was heard pitched on the same note 'that brought down the house.' The custom ceased in 1828 and its memory perished.

"In the early part of the century an English traveler visited Yale cabinet, and noticed among its curios a two-headed snake, but spoke respectfully of the institution. It was discovered that all the specimens of the mineral kingdom could be packed in a candle box and only Adam (as of old) Seybert in Philadelphia could give names to them.

"Chemistry, or 'the black art,' was a nonentity, and a dark underground laboratory, with groined arches to confine the explosions, was built in 1802 under the west end of the Lyceum and the Freshman recitation rooms. A young man of parts, Benjamin Silliman, a representative of East and West Rocks, was sent to Edinburgh to light a torch at Arthur's seat and Salisbury Craig, and he brought back the correct Huttonian theory of their igneous origin. He worked fifteen years in this laboratory, which was in 1822 transferred to the old Commons of 1782, to which 30 feet were added on the south, making the length 90 feet. The College History, V. 1, p. 454 says: 'The same year a wing was added on the west for ladies. Not so. It was added, 33 ft. x 14 ft. in 1835, at the suggestion of Prof. Silliman's assistant. Fifty-one ladies attended the lectures in 1836, and the ticket-fees amounted to \$510, which was equally divided to Prof. Silliman and College, according to custom.

"About 1824, the professor of Rhetoric went abroad to gather a harvest in the foreign field. He returned, like the bee, with acquisitions, one of which was a new pronunciation. The established one of 'natur,' 'futur,' 'creatur,' was vigorously assailed, and substitutes, as 'nat-yer,' 'fut-yer,' 'creat-yer,' urged. The contest waxed warm—the Professor of Ancient Languages was firm, and in his lectures in 1827 ridiculed the innovation, saying he saw no more reason for saying 't-ube' and 'c-ube' than 't-ub' and 'c-ub.' The new won."

GLEE CLUB TRIP.

An Artistic and Financial Success—Entertainments.

Well-filled houses were the rule during the Christmas trip of the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs, which ended on Saturday night, Jan. 7, at Brooklyn, N. Y. The chorus sang well and the solos of Mr. Schneelock, Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Sheehan, and the work of the Sweep Quartet were received with many encores.

The first concert was given in Plainfield, N. J., where a dance was given after the concert at the Country Club Casino. The men stayed at private houses during the night and left for Albany in the morning. In the afternoon a dance was given at the Albany Historical and Art Society and after the dance a smoker was given at the Fort Orange Club.

Cleveland was reached the next noon and after a rather poorly-attended concert the Clubs were entertained at the Tavern Club and at the Cleveland Golf Club hall.

At Toledo, the next stopping place, a tea dance was given at the home of Mrs. A. L. Spitzer, and after the concert there was a smoker at the University Club.

The Clubs arrived at Chicago Christmas afternoon and the day following was one of the pleasantest of the trip. A stag breakfast was given by Mrs. A. E. Clark at the Hotel Metropole at noon and in the afternoon Mrs. Robert S. McCormick gave a tea at her home. After an unusually well-attended concert in the evening at Studebaker Hall, the Clubs attended a dance at the Hotel Metropole, which was given by Mrs. W. E. Kelly.

The Clubs left Chicago early the next morning and arrived at Springfield at 8 A. M. Here the concert was given in the afternoon, and afterwards the men attended a tea given by Mrs. D. O. Hayes. In the evening a large dance was given in their honor at Odd Fellows Hall.

At St. Louis the men were privately entertained at lunch after giving a short introductory concert by request to the Merchant's Exchange. After the regular concert in the evening a smoker was given at the University Club.

Memphis was reached the next afternoon, where the Clubs were royally entertained at a dance given at the Hotel Gayoso after the concert at the Auditorium Theater.

Memphis was left the next day and the Clubs reached New Orleans in the afternoon, when a tea was given by Mrs. Matthews. The concert in the evening was at the French Opera House. The Clubs remained at New Orleans for two days and spent a very enjoyable time.

They left for Nashville on New Year's Day, where a tea and a dance were given for the men before and after the concert.

The next stop was at Cincinnati, which was reached on Tuesday. In the afternoon a reception was given by Mrs. J. W. Warrington, and after the concert in the evening the men attended a very enjoyable smoker given for them at the Grand Hotel by the Cincinnati Yale Alumni Association.

The next concert was given at Pittsburg on Thursday evening at Carnegie Hall. In the morning Mrs. George Oliver entertained the men at breakfast and after the concert a smoker was given at Schenby Hall.

Pittsburg was left the next day and Baltimore was reached the same day at 6 P. M., where a concert was given at Lehmann's Hall.

The last concert of the trip was given at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn on Saturday evening. After the concert a smoker was given at the Brooklyn Club and in the morning the men returned to New Haven.

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There are two stories by **New Haven Women** in this issue:

"Florida Fishing Sketches," by MARY T. TOWNSEND.

"A Fox Hunt on the Pedec," by JANE MARLIN.

Other articles of interest on seasonable topics may be found under the following heads:

SHOOTING.

Those to whom the study of game in its natural haunts is of more importance than the killing of grand animals for the head as a trophy, will follow with pleasure Ed. W. SANDY'S over the snowy trails of his **Xmas in Moose-Land.**

When that New Brunswick sportsman, FRANK RISTEEN, undertakes to tell of an adventure with big game, usually he has something to say worth listening to. In **A Christmas Caribou Hunt** he well describes a fascinating form of sport as it is followed in the provinces down by the sea.

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To outpace the wind and find in mid-winter all the exhilaration of the high seas is left to the owners of the **Ice Yachts of To-Day**, by H. PERCY ASHLEY.

CYCLING.

The glamour of the far Orient touches with poetic instinct the pen that describes **Through Lotus-Land Awheel.**

WINTER SPORTS.

Still holding a vivid place in the imagination, **The Passing of the Ice Carnival** is a memory happily revived.

TRAVEL.

WILLIAM B. CAMERON has found much of interest in the great lone Northwest, but some of his best descriptive matter is embodied in his story of what happened during **A New Year's Day at a Hudson Bay Trading-Post.**

These articles are only a few of the many good things to be found between the white and gold cover of our holiday issue.

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