

of the other pieces. At the close of the speaking there were many who thought that Mr. Klosterman would receive much consideration in the making of the decision.

Charlton Brice Thompson, of Covington, Ky., the winner of the medal, was the second speaker on the subject, "Richelieu." He combined, more than any other of the men, ability as a speaker with an essay of very positive merit. Mr. Thompson's treatment of his subject was as unique as it was forceful. The whole essay was a unit with an effective climax, and it was characterized by dignified language and terse sentences. His delivery was forceful, though it had a tendency to become monotonous. There were places where a longer pause or slower enunciation would have improved the effect.

The last speaker was William Moses Jones of Copeville, Texas; his subject, "Sir Thomas More and William Tynedale." Mr. Jones' piece was distinctly an essay and not an oration. With practically a double subject, he found it difficult to keep a single theme, and as a result there was a slight confusion at times in the minds of the listeners. His treatment of the subject was able, and showed thorough acquaintance with the men and their times. He threw much energy into his speaking, but his voice lacked power, and his stage presence was inclined to be awkward and unweildy.

MR. THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

The closing paragraphs of Mr. Thompson's speech are here quoted:

"Richelieu gave the nation what it craved in the system best adapted to its need. He made a just estimate of the people with whom he had to deal. To him the idea of self-government was repugnant; his reason, the unpolitical nature of the people of France; his vindication, a hundred years of constitutional mockery. For France has never escaped from centralization. The failure of the Fronde only left absolutism the stronger. The Revolution itself did not do away with despotism but strengthened it. It would be difficult to imagine a more perfect tyranny than that of Robespierre, or of the forms of the government that followed, culminating in an absolute one-man power. To-day, Paris lives under the administrative system of Napoleon which embodies the principles of Richelieu. A score of constitutions have failed to transform the traits of character embedded in the race, made firm by centuries. Glorious in language, these written frames of government are full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. France has a parliament, but it is bureaucracy that governs it. Centralized France has been, and centralized she seems destined to remain.

"On the prime elements of French nature, Richelieu seized with the instinct of a statesman. He worked along the lines of natural development and so his system did not perish with his death. It was a permanent mark that he stamped upon his nation. He stands out as the embodiment of the French unity and greatness, the epitome of the political genius of France. Coming at a time of great national disaster, when the monarchy needed one more great man to make it absolute, he supplied that need, and the political system of the nation was settled forever. 'I leave his monarchy exalted, and his enemies destroyed,' wrote Richelieu of Louis Thirteenth. He might have added 'I have stamped on France a system that centuries shall not efface.'"

AN EXPULSION FROM YALE COLLEGE IN 1814.

[By William Root Bliss.]

The persons interested in this event were three in number; of these the first was Jeremiah Day, who was a tutor in the College from 1798 until 1801, Professor of Mathematics and Natural History from 1801 until 1820, and President of the College from 1817 until 1846. The second was James Breckenridge, a planter residing at Fincastle in Virginia, who had been a Brigadier-General during the war of 1812, was a member of Congress from 1809 to 1818, and an associate with Thomas Jefferson in founding the University of Virginia. The third was Cary Breckenridge, a son of General

Breckenridge, who was admitted to Yale College in 1813 when he was seventeen years old. Jeremiah Day was the lad's college guardian, for which service he received a commission of five per cent. on all money paid by him for the lad's account.

The story is told in the following letters, the first of which, postmarked at New Haven, is addressed to Hon. James Breckenridge, Member of Congress, Washington City.

YALE COLLEGE, Mar. 1, 1814.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 22d of February I received yesterday. To-day I called on your son, and found him well. He has perhaps been prevented from writing, for some days past, by the demands upon his time from his collegiate exercises. He labours under some disadvantages, from a partial deficiency in the studies preparatory to his admission into College. He probably thinks it necessary to apply himself with persevering assiduity to the branches of literature and science, to which his class are attending. His conduct, while he has been here, so far as I can learn, has been irreproachable. With much respect,

Sir, yours obedt. servt.,
JEREMIAH DAY.

The second letter has the same address as the first, is postmarked "Free," and encloses an account of Cary Breckenridge's expenses at New Haven from November 13, 1813, to March 11, 1814:

YALE COLLEGE, Mar. 28, 1814.

Dear Sir: I have received yours of the 23d, requesting to be informed what sum of money will be necessary for the expenses of your son till December. I had supposed that five or six hundred dollars a year was sufficient for one in his situation, before these extraordinary times. But since the war and Embargo, the prices of apparel, fuel, and provisions have risen above all former example. Perhaps he may have occasion for four or five hundred dollars, during eight months to come.

I enclose the account of his expenses, for the Winter past. I found that a number of his former bills were unpaid, when he entered College. These, amounting to 136 dollars, I have placed at the end of the account. With respect, Sir,

Yours, etc.,
JEREMIAH DAY.

Cary Breckenridge in account with Jeremiah Day.

1813 Dr.			
Nov. 13	To cash for pantaloons in June last	\$ 5.02	
	" coat in July	8.93	
	" coat, 2 pr. pantaloons,		
	and 2 vests in Oct.	71.22	
24	" washing last summer.	7.58	
	" bill of furniture, etc.		
	" last summer	17.48	
	" room rent	3.34	
	" 9 weeks board at 2.50.	22.50	
		\$136.07	
1814			
Jan. 4	To College Treasurer's bill	12.10	
	" steward's bill	.97	
26	Edinburgh Encyclopedia	16.00	
28	washing bill	4.41	
Feb. 2	cash for bed	5.00	
8	" room rent	11.68	
12	" classical taxes	2.00	
Mar. 11	To board 10 weeks at 2 50 and		
	7 weeks at 3.00	56.00	
	" wood	22.00	
	" sundries	6.38	
	" cash at sundry times	36.00	
		\$208.61	
	To commission of 5 per		
	cent	14.93	
		\$313.54	
1813 Cr.			
Nov. 3	By cash	150.00	
	Balance	\$163.54	

The third letter is addressed to "Fyncastle, Botetourt County, Virginia," and is postmarked "25 cents":

YALE COLLEGE, April 27, 1814.

Dear Sir: I have received yours of the 16th inclosing \$400 dollars for the use of your son in college. Mr. Daggett was so good as to exchange the Georgetown bills, in New York, for such as are current here. The continuation of your son's account, I defer sending, till the close of the term, about two weeks hence, when the collegiate bills are made up. With respect Sir,

Your obedt. servt.,
JEREMIAH DAY.

The fourth letter is addressed like the preceding, and is postmarked "Free":

YALE COLLEGE, Sept. 19, 1814.

Dear Sir: Your son left here this morning, in company with Mr. Daggett,

to spend a week in New York. I proposed to him to delay his journey, till he could hear from you. But he said he knew you would approve of it; and he had made his arrangements to go with Mr. Daggett.

I have heretofore mentioned, that his qualifications, on admission into the College, were such as called for the utmost exertion on his part. During some part of the Winter his health was such as considerably to retard his progress, and to render it doubtful whether he would be able to maintain his standing with his class. Another turn of indisposition, this Summer, has thrown him still farther into the back ground. It is now the opinion of his tutor, and of the Faculty that he cannot continue in his class, with advantage or reputation to himself. His ill health cannot be imputed to him as a crime. It is a misfortune that he has not been able to apply himself, with unremitting assiduity. But it would be a greater calamity to continue him in a class, in which all his exertions would be insufficient to carry him along, without constant embarrassment. The method of instruction is such here, that little or no advantage can be derived from it by one who is not well prepared for the situation in which he is placed.

The Faculty have desired me to express to you their opinion, that it will be for the interest of your son, to remove him the College, at least for the present. Perhaps his constitution will be found better fitted for active scenes, than for sedentary habits. Should you think it advisable, however, to persevere in completing his education, he can return here at a future period, and take any standing for which he is found qualified. In this, there is nothing disreputable. Instances occur, every year, in which persons from ill health, or for other reasons, join a different class from the one to which they originally belonged. With respect, Sir,

Your obedt. servt.,
JEREMIAH DAY.

The fifth letter is addressed to Hon. James Breckenridge, Member of Congress, Washington, and is postmarked "Free":

YALE COLLEGE, Nov. 19, 1814.

Dear Sir: * * * When Mr. Daggett left this place for Washington, your son proposed to accompany him, as far as New York. After some hesitation I consented that he should go, and return speedily. Directly after, I took a journey into Vermont, and was absent several weeks. On my return, I found a letter from him, dated some days previous, in which he requested me to send him money to settle his bill in New York, and bear his expenses back. I forwarded him 40 dollars, and he soon returned. I have not seen him, for some days past, as I have been confined to my

house by ill health. It would be desirable that he should soon know your pleasure with respect to his future arrangements. With respect, Sir,

Your obedt. servt.,
JEREMIAH DAY.

The sixth letter is addressed like the preceding and is postmarked "Free":

YALE COLLEGE, Dec. 15, 1814.

Dear Sir: * * * Your son has been unoccupied since he returned from New York. He appears to have no inclination to prosecute his studies any further. He appears to be directing his views to active life, rather than to the employments of a student. He has been very much dissatisfied with his tutor, and has treated him with such marked and open disrespect, as to call for the interference of the Faculty of the College.

It will be dangerous for him to remain long in this town without employment. He will be exposed to the company of the idle and the vicious, without being controlled by the authority and advice of the officers of the College. It seems important that some arrangement concerning him should soon be made. I believe it is his own wish to leave this place shortly. With great respect, Sir,

Your obedt. servant,
JEREMIAH DAY.

The next letter is also postmarked "Free":

YALE COLLEGE, Dec. 24, 1814.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 18th I received last evening, containing a request that I would give you an account of the affair between your son and his tutor, Mr. Hull. He had, for some time entertained an aversion to Mr. Hull, from a suspicion, which I believe was unfounded, that Mr. Hull was unreasonably prejudiced against him. A few evenings since, an unusual disturbance was made, in that part of the College where Mr. Hull resides. He went out at his door, and supposed he saw your son in the space. Some time after, the disturbance was renewed. Mr. Hull then went into one of the chambers at the head of the stairs, where he found your son in company with other students. Mr. Hull said to him, "Is it you Breckenridge who have been making this disturbance?" He replied, in terms of very pointed contempt and abuse, accompanied with menacing gestures.

In conversation with me afterwards, his apology for his conduct was, in the first place, that he had no previous design of insulting Mr. Hull, but was provoked to it, by being charged with that of which he had not been guilty; and in the second place, that he didn't

.STUDEBAKER.

BROADWAY, COR. PRINCE ST., N. Y.

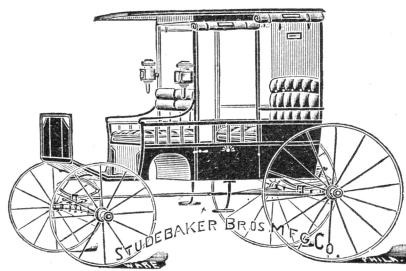
WM. R. INNIS, MANAGER.

Carriage Builders

LARGE VARIETY.

CORRECT APPOINTMENTS.

UNEXCELLED WORKMANSHIP.



No. 1209. Station Wagon.

LIGHT WEIGHT. REASONABLE PRICE.
WELL MADE. FINE FINISH.

A YALE MAN'S INVENTION.

The BLOOMER Combined

BELT and SUSPENDERS

Patented Jan. 9, 1900, by H. J. BLOOMER, 1903.

For ALL LOVERS of outdoor sports. With this article a man is always equipped for Work or Play.

Convertible from belt to suspenders in a few seconds.

Grey or Brown Suede \$1.25
Genuine Pig Skin, 1.50
POSTPAID.

The Wm. H. Wiley & Son Co.
Box 47. HARTFORD, CT.

