

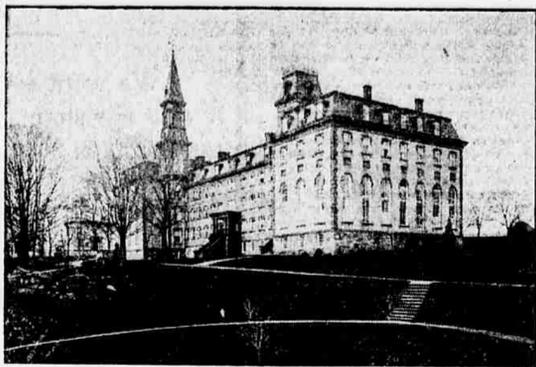
FOUR YEARS AT LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

Within the Reach of Some Young Men in This Vicinity.

IT IS WORTH ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

One of the Great Rewards Offered in The Tribune's Educational Contest. A Full Description of the Advantages and Attractions of Lafayette. Its Many Beautiful Buildings. There Are Eight "Students' Homes"—Fully Equipped Gymnasium, Library, Etc.—Methods of Instruction—The Ideals of Lafayette and Its Elevating Influences. How the Contest Is Progressing. Yesterday's Results and Standing of Contestants.

THIS MORNING The Tribune presents to its readers an illustration of Lafayette College. The purpose of this article is to convey an idea of the magnitude of The Tribune's Educational Contest, as Lafayette College has been selected as one of the institutions of learning for which scholarships are to be secured. There are eight of these special rewards offered as incentives for the youth of North-eastern Pennsylvania to help us while we help them, and although a four-year scholarship in the great college at Easton is certainly a magnificent prize and worth vying for the most energetic work to secure it, still it is but one of the eight special rewards, and although it stands at the head of the list, there are other scholarships that are still worth winning.



SOUTH COLLEGE.

equally easy, so that for ease of access from every part of the country the place is all that can be desired.

Organization and Early Efforts. The legislature granted the charter March 20th, 1826. It vested thirty-five persons, therein named, with the usual powers of a college, and authorized them to fill vacancies in their board by election. A committee was appointed to prepare and publish an exposition of the plan and purposes of the institution, and take measures to secure a president and faculty for the new college.

It was not until January, 1832, that the name of the Rev. George A. Junkin, A. M., came before the committee as a gentleman eminently qualified to take charge of the institution. Mr. Junkin was deeply interested in the education of pious young men of slender means, and for that purpose had established a manual labor school at Germantown, and gathered about him a number of pupils. The trustees invited him to come to Easton and examine the charter of the college, its location and prospects.

On the 6th of February, 1832, they appointed him president. Lafayette rose to commanding eminence among the colleges of the land, enlarging her work in every direction. In 1833, in broken health, he was obliged to seek needed rest and the trustees accepted his resignation, though with great reluctance.

James H. Mason Knox, D. D., LL. D., had been for nearly twenty years a member of the board of trustees. To him the trustees turned with the resignation, and Dr. Knox accepted it. President Knox took his place and did his work with quiet dignity and prudence.

He resigned the presidency in June, 1830. At the commencement, when Dr. Knox's resignation was received, the board of trustees and the alumni united in a movement to raise among themselves an endowment fund of \$150,000. The end of Dr. Knox's administration was further marked by a bequest of \$100,000 from the Fayerweather estate.

President Warfield. After an interval of one year, during which Dr. Traill Green was acting president, the board chose as its successor Dr. Knox, Ethelbert D. Warfield.

After a careful examination of all the locations suggested, they made a purchase of nine acres of land on the brow of the hill, and secured through a part of the present site for \$1,400. All the varied and picturesque scenery which has made the "Forks of the Delaware" celebrated far and wide lies before this little mount, and can be taken in with a single sweep of the eye.

Preparations were at once made for the erection of a suitable building on the new site. It was so far completed as to be ready for occupancy in May of the following year. The student body at that time numbered only twenty-five, and there were only six recitation rooms, a chapel, refectory, hall, steward's rooms, apartments for the president and other officers of the college, and about forty rooms for the students. The building had an old-fashioned appearance, and was situated on a slope and surrounded by a single open dome, fourteen feet in diameter. Although finished in a style of severe plainness, the building was the pride of the town. At its completion it was brilliantly illuminated by the students, who made the day one of great festivity and rejoicing.

Lafayette's First Graduates. On May 1st, 1834, the president and faculty were formally inaugurated. The Hon. N. B. Smithers, of Delaware, was among the first graduates, and such fellow-students there were Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota; Dr. Grier, editor of the Presbyterian; the Hon. James Morrison Harris, of Baltimore; and his distinguished townsman, John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, besides a goodly number who became eminent in the military.

The trustees entered heartily into President Junkin's views with reference to the manual labor system. A thorough trial was made of it, and work, both agricultural and mechanical, was carried on for several years, but the authorities were obliged at last to admit its failure as a part of the college scheme, and it was abandoned in 1839.

Some Early Features. Another feature of the original plan, containing the germ of our present system of State Normal schools, was the preparation of teachers. It was found upon trial that the number of young men who looked forward to teaching as a profession and could devote themselves uninterruptedly to the necessary training was not large

enough to warrant the continuance of this department. A law school was also contemplated, and as early as 1841 and for several years thereafter, the name of the Hon. James M. Porter appears in the catalogues as "Professor of Jurisprudence." In the enumeration of students also, several are set down from year to year as "law students."

The government of the college was administered on the principle of strict and systematic vigilance. Dr. Junkin encouraged the formation of students' courts for the trial of misdemeanors, but there was no oversight, and the strong arm of government.

Dr. Junkin resigned the presidency in 1831 to accept the presidency of Miami University, Ohio. He was, however, recalled in 1834, and remained at the head of the college until 1848, when he again resigned and assumed the presidency of Washington College, Virginia.

Struggles of the Middle Period. Dr. John W. Yeomans was president while Dr. Junkin was at Miami University. The year of 1849 was one of special depression, and the number in attendance in the four college classes fell from eighty-two in 1848 to twenty-five in 1850. Dr. McLean, in 1851, an devoted to raise a permanent endowment of \$100,000 by the sale of scholarships, and the result brought about a new upward movement. In 1856 the

number of students enrolled reached one hundred and six. The financial embarrassment, however, was only temporarily relieved by the new endowment, and in 1857 came the Civil war with its added difficulties. In 1862, after the battle of Antietam, the students enlisted in considerable numbers. In 1863, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, the rush to arms was general, and the college was almost without students; there were not seniors enough left for a commencement.

Rose to Commanding Eminence. At Dr. Cattell's inauguration as president, July 26th, 1864, Lafayette felt a thrill of returning hope. A new vitality was at once infused, and new vigor characterized the work of the college. President Cattell devoted himself for twenty years to the task of building up the college, and with growing opportunities pushed on the important work that lay before him.

Under his administration Lafayette rose to commanding eminence among the colleges of the land, enlarging her work in every direction. In 1883, in broken health, he was obliged to seek needed rest and the trustees accepted his resignation, though with great reluctance.

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departments of study and the large increase of students soon made it necessary to secure a larger corps of instructors. In 1850-56 the number



BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

was sixteen; at the present time it is thirty.

The Grounds and Buildings. The college grounds have been enlarged by successive purchases to include about forty acres. The campus has been greatly improved within the last few years, and presents a picture of rare beauty. The authorities regard it as a matter of importance that the surroundings of young men, while in the process of education, should be such as to engage the mind not only with the most pleasing aspects of nature, but also with the finer forms of beauty into which nature may be brought by the skillful touch of man.

The most noticeable feature of the growth of the college, however, is seen in the buildings. The original structure (now South College) has been so completely transformed as to appear scarcely the same building. The old hip roof has been replaced by a neat Mansard, and east and west wings have been added. The chapel has lately been thoroughly renovated, its walls freshly tinted, an electric chandelier put in by the class of 1900, and a handsome pipe organ installed, a quarter-century gift of the class of 1874, a most important aid in the college worship.

The model school building has also been refitted, the first floor as the offices of the treasurer and registrar, and the second floor as a lecture room for Professor Pardee. South College stands Jenks Hall, built in 1865 and fitted up with laboratories and lecture rooms. The astronomical observatory, north of Jenks Hall, was the gift of Dr. Traill Green.

Lafayette's Finest Building. By far the finest structure on the grounds is Pardee Hall. This magnificent building stands on the central

part of the campus, and is a familiar sight to the thousands of passers who cross the Delaware at Easton. It was erected and equipped for the use of the scientific department by its munificent founder, Mr. Pardee. On Wednesday, May 31st, 1890, the structure was dedicated in the presence of the Washington and Franklin Literary Societies, with rooms for their libraries, the Ward Library, a geological museum, collections in mineralogy and natural history, besides laboratories and class rooms.

Eight "Students' Homes." Provisions have been made in part for the accommodation of students by the erection of "students' homes," six of these occupy the north campus, five of them bearing the names of those by whose liberality the college was enabled to provide them. They are Blair Hall, McKean Hall, McKeen Hall, Marshall Hall, Powell Hall, and East Hall. Extensive additions and improvements have been made within the past year, bringing these dormitories up to not only a high standard of beauty, but of comfort and convenience. Two new halls have been added, one connecting Blair and McKean (Knox Hall), the other Marshall and Powell (Fayerweather Hall), giving this row, including McKean Hall, the outward effect of three instead of seven buildings. The interiors have also been thoroughly remodeled and repapered, and are now heated with steam and lighted with electricity. They are also well supplied with toilet and bath rooms furnished with hot and cold water.

Physical Culture. In 1884 a gymnasium was built adequate to every need. Within the last few years an ample athletic field of seven acres, just west of the gym-



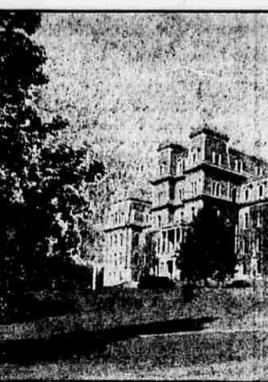
DORMITORIES.

nasiun, has been secured, graded, fenced and furnished with stands. This acquisition has already resulted in a notable advance in the athletic interests of the college, not only for its better training for and better attendance at intercollegiate games, but in producing superior work in general athletics. Physical culture is a regular part of the college curriculum. It is confidently expected that a sound mind in a vigorous body will be the resultant of a college course at Lafayette.

The Library. The library was founded in 1822. The departments in which it is strongest are Anglo-Saxon, early French, early and dialectic English, Christian, Greek and Latin, American History, Natural History, Chemistry and Mining. The Van Winkle Memorial Library stands east of the gymnasium, a modest gem of architecture, consisting of a central structure of two stories flanked by wings of a single story. The Washington and Franklin Literary Societies have in addition well-selected libraries aggregating about 6,000 volumes, making in all a collection of 29,000 volumes. The college has valuable collections in botany, geology and paleontology.

mineralogy and natural history, and an ample apparatus in the different departments of instruction. Especially notable is that in physics and applied mechanics, in chemistry, metallurgy, and engineering. There are also valuable models in machine drawing, stone cutting, crystallography, and architecture. A valuable addition to the Department of Latin has recently been made in a full collection of photographs of Roman remains. They are mounted, framed and displayed in the Latin room.

Methods of Instruction. In the work of the class room there is constant illustration and manipulation. The fields, ore beds, and iron furnaces are near at hand, and every resource of civil engineering in its practical applications is displayed almost within sight of the campus. There are open fields for the botanist and the surveyor, laboratories for the physicist, the mechanic, the chemist, the electrician, the assayer; book tables and working libraries for the linguist, the critic, the historian and the philosopher. All study is accompanied by exercises of practice or research. Some note should also here be made of the influences that promote the culture of individual character. Whether it is the comparative freedom from temptations to idleness, extravagance, and dissipation, or the spirit of the place and the wholesome moral sentiment which prevails among the students, there seems to be in the very



PARDEE HALL.

air of Lafayette a tonic, stimulating not only to scholarly effort, but to manliness and the temper that gives men a serious purpose in study.

Lafayette has a creditable representation in the fields of literature and science, and a goodly list of her alumni have become eminent in professional life. Of her 700 lawyers, 98 are or have been judges, members of congress, and of the legislature; of professors and teachers there are more than 300; editors, 80; physicians, 120; in the technical professions, over 300. Of her 567 ministers, 40 have gone to the foreign field.

Athletic Training. The best educators in our American colleges have for many years encouraged among their pupils an interest in physical development. They have recognized not only that a thoroughly equipped manhood includes a sound body, but that the influence of athletic training is wholesome. In sympathy with this view, Lafayette College has always encouraged its athletic associations in their work, while at the same time it has taken care, by careful regulations and supervision, to prevent excess.

The athletic association is comparatively modern, and intercollegiate athletics, as now known, is in all of our colleges a growth of the last quarter of a century. The first recorded baseball game against another college was one against Lehigh in 1872, which resulted in an easy victory for Lafayette. Football was for a long time played only between classes. In 1882 occurred the first contest with another college, Lafayette winning by a large score in a game with Rutgers.

In 1880 the first track meet was held, and Lafayette's representatives had won several intercollegiate prizes in that department. At present the track event of the year is the annual contest with Lehigh University.

Lafayette's Many Victories. The great growth in the equipment of the college and the number of students since 1880, has been accompanied by an equal growth in the equipment and growth of the athletic associations. The success of the representatives of Lafayette upon diamond, gridiron and track has been so notable as to attract to Lafayette the attention of the whole college world.

In football she has lost but one game of the last five to her near rival, Lehigh University, but one game of the last five to Cornell; and has won two games of the last five played with the University of Pennsylvania, which has been during that time generally considered to be one of the two or three very best colleges in the country. In baseball Lafayette's success has been equally remarkable, including victories over Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania.

The Lafayette College Athletic Association is now managed by a graduate athletic committee, which controls its policy. The Alumni Committee has, since its organization, procured efficient coaches for the athletic teams, established training quarters, and generally systematized the work of the association and placed it upon an equality with that of our largest and richest American colleges.

In the gymnasium, exhibitions are given during the winter, and in 1899, for the first time, basket ball contests were held against the teams representing some of our leading colleges.

The Ideals of Lafayette. Lafayette believes in work; work on the part of the teacher in full consciousness of the duty to impart knowledge; work on the part of the student to master in regular order what is taught him. The responsibility for failures is pretty equally divided between the teacher and the student. The motto of the college is: "The Christian character of the college; there is reverent regard for truth as all alike divine. There is no room for controversial or sectarian teaching. It asks, and does not need to demand, loyalty to the truth, reverent scholarship and Christian fellowship from the teachers. It seeks to inculcate the same ideals in the students. In order to secure the highest re-

NOTICE. It took but 900 points, or subscriptions to the value of \$378.75, to secure a \$1,000 scholarship last year. It took but 537 points, or subscriptions to the value of \$237.75, to secure a \$675 scholarship last year.

sults from the methods thus employed in making educated men, the students are brought together upon the campus in a number of dormitory buildings. The college life is upon the campus. The ideals are therefore those of the college itself and not of the town. And it is held to be one of the greatest duties of the teachers and officers of the college to keep these ideals sound. One of the strongest forces in human development is found in communal life. The dormitory life is very general. The restraints of home and general society are largely withdrawn. It is through college public opinion that the boys learn to be men; to do things because they are right, reasonable, and of good report; and not because they are enforced by hourly oversight and precept. As college boys are not average boys, but a picked body, the best socially, intellectually, and morally of their home communities, the standard is naturally high. The force of college opinion is therefore strong, and it grows stronger each year. The great

speech has greatly grown. Logic has taken the place of rhetoric, indeed; but speech, written statement, plans and specifications are everywhere demanded. So these societies, with their practical, earnest members, are among the great influences of Lafayette life.

Its Students from This Section. Among the students at present at Lafayette are a number from north-eastern Pennsylvania. Divided into the various classes, they are: Senior class, 1901—Charles W. Beers, Wilkes-Barre; Willard J. Budzill, Honesdale; Olin F. Harvey, Jr., Scranton; Edward R. Hughes, Scranton; and Harold S. Keller, Bloomsburg. Junior class, 1902—Charles L. Bryden, Pittston; William P. Fitzgerald, Wilkes-Barre; Bruce E. Loomis, Wilkes-Barre; Thomas Morgan, Wilkes-Barre; Robert M. Salmon, Honesdale; and William J. Williams, Kingston. Sophomore class, 1903—Thomas Burns, Moosic; David D. Curs, Jermyn; Robert B. Hitchcock, Scranton; Harry K. McNeal, Stroudsburg; Joshua L. Miner, Wilkes-Barre; Alfred A. Walter, Wilkes-Barre; and William J. Welsh, Jr., Scranton. Freshman class, 1904—Arthur J. Blewitt, Scranton; Joseph P. Cake, Pittston; John E. Coolidge, Scranton; George L. Edmunds, Jermyn; Frank A. Frear, Lake Umbagog; John A. Heran, Dunmore; Joseph P. Jennings, Forest City; Olin G. Kyte, Pittston; Lewis M. Larned, Wilkes-Barre; Theon Lee, Carbondale; Henry M. Lewis, Tunkhannock; Charles T. McKenna, Honesdale; Charles P. Moore, Jermyn; Leroy D. Swingle, Dunmore; and Charles J. Walker, Mayfield.

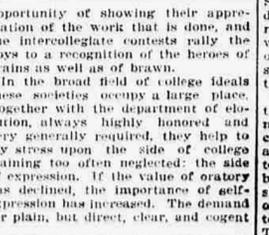
Lewis Gains Again. He Passed the 200 Mark Yesterday. No Changes in Position.

Standing of the Leading Contestants

Table with 2 columns: Name and Points. 1. Meyer Lewis, Scranton 216. 2. Henry Schwenker, South Scranton 172. 3. William Miles, Hyde Park 115. 4. J. Garfield Anderson, Carbondale 102. 5. August Brunner, Jr., Carbondale 64. 6. Miss Norma Meredith, Hyde Park 60. 7. Frank Kemmerer, Factoryville 39. 8. Miss Vida Pedrick, Clark's Summit 38. 9. Miss Wilhelmina Griffin, Providence 36. 10. R. A. Buckingham, Elmhurst 32. 11. W. H. Harris, Hyde Park 23. 12. David O. Emery, Wimmers, Pa. 15. 13. A. C. Griffin, Montrose 6. 14. E. J. Sheridan, Hawley 6. 15. Miss Jennie Ward, Olyphant 5. 16. Robert Campbell, Green Ridge 3.

There is no change in the positions of the sixteen contestants this morning. Meyer Lewis is the only one who shows any decided gain. He has passed the 200 mark and holds first place by a margin of 44 points. Schwenker leads Miles by 67, and Anderson is 12 points behind the third place. Of the four ladles who have won a place in the list, Miss Meredith occupies the highest position. The second month of the contest begins this morning.

Those who are thinking of joining the contest should read the advertisement in this morning's Tribune. It contains much additional information about the contest. If you would like to secure a handsomely illustrated booklet, descriptive of the scholarship or would like to obtain a book of subscription blank, address "Editor Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa."



VAN WICKLE LIBRARY.

WHAT THE CONTESTANTS DID LAST YEAR.

CHARLES RODRIGUEZ, of 428 Webster ave., secured 920 points, equal to 76 subscribers for one year each, and received an order for a four-year scholarship in Wyoming Seminary, valued at \$1,000. ARTHUR KEMMERER, of Factoryville, secured 517 points, equal to 43 subscribers for one year each, and received an order for a three-year scholarship in Bloomsburg State Normal School, valued at \$675. DAVID V. BIRTLEY, of Providence, secured 499 points, equal to 42 subscribers for one year each, and received a piano valued at \$100. MISS MARY YEAGER, of Moscow, secured 255 points, equal to 21 subscribers for one year each, and received a course in Latin instruction at the Scranton Commercial College, valued at \$75. Miss Yeager did not enter the contest until it was within about three weeks of closing. EUGENE BOLAND, of Dunmore, secured 272 points, equal to 23 subscribers for one year each, and received a scholarship in the Scranton Business College, valued at \$75. OLIVER CALAHAN, of 415 Vine street, secured 259 points, equal to 21 subscribers for one year each, and received a scholarship in the Scranton Business College, valued at \$75. MISS JENNIE MEYERS, of Lake Ariel, secured 222 points, equal to 19 subscribers for one year each, and received a scholarship in the Scranton Business College, valued at \$75. Miss Meyers entered the contest just one month before it closed. DAVID C. SPENCER, of Bloomsburg, secured 182 points, equal to 15 subscribers for one year each, and received a Columbia bicycle, value at \$75. MISS GRACE SMIRRELL, of Carbondale, secured 150 points, equal to 13 subscribers for one year each, and secured a camera valued at \$40. HARRY REISE, of Hyde Park, secured 114 points, equal to 10 subscribers for one year each, and secured a camera valued at \$40.

ELMHURST.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Williams Jr. are in Boston. Mrs. Collins and daughter Amette of Green Ridge are spending the week with Mrs. T. N. Thompson. Miss Ruth Handley of Scranton spent Tuesday with Miss Helen Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhrt and children of Scranton are visiting at the home of Mr. N. A. Nagley. Mr. W. W. Adair of the Y. M. C. A. will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening. Mr. E. P. Chamberlin of Green Ridge was the guest of Mr. A. B. William on Tuesday. Mr. Loreu Kizer of Maplewood was the guest of Miss Williams Sunday evening. Mr. O. E. Kizer of Wimmers spent Sunday night with Elmhurst friends. Miss Eva Wheeler will leave for Camp May, July 1, where she will spend the summer with her parents. Mr. B. W. Bevan of Scranton, called on Elmhurst friends last evening. Mr. Dana Eddy, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. A. B. Williams, left for New York on Tuesday last. Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Smith and Miss Lucy Fuller are spending some time at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Cox, are visiting at Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Scudder of Prompton has returned to his home after a few days visit at the home of Mr. H. J. Stanton. Mr. Norton Wagner is moving in his new home on the West Side, the Buckingham House, vacated by him will be occupied by Mr. Wagner's mother and the family of Mr. Israel Bittenbender of Scranton. Children's Day exercises will be held at the Baptist church, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. In the evening Rev. Mr. Evans of Taylor will occupy the pulpit.