

classes, a comparative statement may have something of interest.

The village, as considered in this sketch, is made up of the houses on the college grounds and the houses directly in front of these grounds and distant not more than 250 yards. In December, 1868, the post-village of Agricultural College contained in all sixteen families, of whom twelve lived in houses outside the grounds, three in dwellings on the grounds and one in the college building. Of the thirteen wooden buildings used as dwellings, only three had been painted and nearly all were of the dry-goods-box style of architecture. There was, in addition to the buildings named, a store consisting of a one-story room without cellar. Each house depended on cisterns for its water supply, and on candles or oil for its night light. The mail passed the college three times per week on its way from Bellefonte to Spruce Creek via Pine Grove, and returned on the alternate days. The mail received, though relatively large for a country village, was absolutely very small in amount. The railroad was in operation between Tyrone and Lock Haven, with its nearest station at Bellefonte, eleven miles distant, but the nearest telegraph station was Tyrone; and a telegram forwarded from that point by mail was not likely to reach the college in less than thirty-six hours.

In December, 1888, there are in State College eight different houses, most of them dwellings, at which one may have instant communication with any one of 166 other telephones on the Bellefonte Exchange, and, through that Exchange, with the 1800 'phones, from Altoona, Huntingdon and Clearfield on the West, to Scranton and Wilkesbarre on the East, all comprised within the territory of the Central Pennsylvania Telephone Co. By 'phone he may also receive or send, at any hour when the telegraph office is open, a message between the college and any point in the United States—or in the world—accessible by telegraph. For example, not long ago, a

message from England reached the college before the date of its sending, and doubtless a dispatch from the college to San Francisco might show an equal promptness of delivery. By three new railroads, the nearest stations of which are severally one, three and five miles distant, and on eight different trains per day, passengers may come to the village. The State College post-office, now a money-order office, is third in importance and in volume of matter received, of those in the county; mail is received and is sent out twice per day, and one train was constituted a mail train with authority to carry a sealed mail-bag for the especial advantage of this post-office. In '88, every room in the college is lighted by one or more electric lamps of 16-candle power, while some eight or ten more powerful lamps, placed at prominent points outside, irradiate the campus, over which students of the earlier time groped their way by the dim light of nature. Houses no longer depend for water upon the direct favor of heaven, in the shape of dew and rain, but receive supplies pumped from the bowels of the earth by the college water-works. As an incident connected with the water supply, it may be mentioned that in '68 only one house had a bath-room—a convenience found in many houses of the modern village. Of the houses of '68, seven have been rebuilt, and most of the remainder have been so improved by painting and refitting as scarcely to be recognizable. Fifty additional dwelling houses—eight of them on the college grounds—have been built, many of which are tasteful in architectural design and painted in harmonious colors. In fact, only seven dwellings which have been occupied so long as one year, are unpainted, and three of these are more than twenty years old. During '88, two churches—a Methodist Episcopal and a Presbyterian, each costing over \$4,000—were dedicated in the village, and it seems highly probable that a building, for a graded public school with two teachers, will be erected during the