

of two club houses and the opening of fourth floor clear out, we feel that all who come will be able to find pleasant quarters.

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THE copious rainfalls throughout Pennsylvania during this season, can be accounted for as entirely compatible with the success of the Constitutional Amendment ballot. Mother nature, fearing that her resources would be materially damaged by the great change from the liquid form of hops, barley, corn and rye to her own sparkling products, has exerted her every effort to make the supply equal to the demand. However it has all been for nothing.

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THE following paragraph recently appeared in the columns of the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette*:

"The State College near Bellefonte walked off with \$125,000 more of the State's money yesterday. For years past this has been going on and what has the State at large to show for the heavy expenditure? Almost nothing—only the results of an ordinary good academy. The college located where it is and with its present methods will never give the results the money spent upon it justifies. A distribution of the sums given it with such a lavish hand among the several good colleges of the State, would do much for the cause of higher education in Pennsylvania."

It ought not to be possible for a reputable newspaper to give currency to statements of that kind, without at least some slight knowledge of the facts in the case. But the writer of the above paragraph whether he is malicious or only ignorant could not have shot wider of the mark, and it would be hard to pack into the same number of lines a choicer assortment of misstatements and misapprehensions. "Now mark how plain a tale shall put him down." The one correct statement is that the Legislature has just appropriated \$125,000 for the purpose of increasing the buildings and equipment of the College. As to the other points, stated or implied, it is not true that "this has been going on for years past;" it is not true that the curriculum of the College is only that of a good academy; it is not true that the location of the College

is a hindrance to its work; it is not true that its "present methods" are either unsound or unsuccessful; it is not true that the money expended here would produce better results, if distributed among the "several good colleges of the State."

It is a somewhat formidable task to compress a reply to so many errors into a single brief article, but we will touch upon each in the order stated.

1. The history of the State's action towards the College, falls naturally into two periods, the one preceding and the other following the appropriation to it of the income from the National Land-grant, Act of July 2, 1862. During the former period, the College was founded (1857-59) by the energy of public spirited citizens, who contributed of their time and means to establish an institution in which youth could be trained more directly for industrial pursuits, than was possible in colleges then existing. To this worthy enterprise the State contributed, altogether, the sum of \$99,900. Meanwhile the war had broken out, prices of material and supplies of all kinds had advanced, the cost of the building and equipment was thereby very largely increased, and the Trustees incurred, under authority of the Legislature (in 1866) a bonded debt of \$80,000 which the State subsequently paid, bringing its total contribution up to \$179,000.

In 1866 and 1867, the State Legislature appropriated to the College the income from the proceeds of the sale of National lands, thus beginning the second period of the State's relation to the College. The law of Congress under which the grant was made, provided that no portion of the fund accruing from the sale of lands, "nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings." The State of Pennsylvania accepted this Act, "with all its provis-