

UNIVERSITIES IN LARGE CITIES

Higher Education Moving to Centers of Population—Movement Began in 1875—Large Cities Have Many Advantages for Students, Not Possessed by Smaller Towns.

In the Junior Muncy for July, Stephen G. Williams, Ph.D., contributes an article entitled, "The Center of Education," in which he shows that in the remarkable expansion of our American universities, the great cities have outstripped the smaller towns in the advantages and opportunities they offer to the student.

The writer says that "Down to about 1875, the colleges in the small towns kept pace with those in the larger cities, and, in many places, went ahead of them. The advantages of country air and outdoor life were on the side of the village or suburban college. The young boys were naturally sent to institutions where their parents felt that they would be safeguarded from the perils of the city, and, at the same time, it was believed, would have better opportunities to study. Last, but not least, in the minds of the young students, the country college offered a better chance for outdoor sports."

The small town, too, afforded a college life and atmosphere. Everything revolved around the college, while in the large city the college influence was almost completely overshadowed by the many other interests surrounding it. A significant comparison is made between the recent growth of colleges in or near large cities and those in the smaller towns among the older colleges of the country—Bowdoin, Williams and Mary, Brown, Columbia, Dartmouth, Dickinson, Franklin and Marshall, George University, Princeton, Rutgers, Yale, and Harvard.

Of those, fourteen are in small villages, or in cities which have not increased in population sufficiently to become large; while six of them are situated in or near cities of more than a hundred thousand. The fourteen colleges of the smaller towns have now fewer than ten thousand students, and the ratio of graduate students among them is extremely small. On the other hand, the six colleges established in or near the larger cities have more than thirteen thousand students, with a very large ratio of graduate students. It may be thought, however, that this selection of colleges is an unfair one, because the southern institutions were almost destroyed during the Civil war. The same conclusion, however, is reached by taking all the colleges and universities in the New England states, New York and New Jersey, omitting such as are professional schools only. Of a total of forty-two colleges and universities in those states, twenty-nine are in towns or cities of fewer than a hundred thousand students, while their libraries aggregate about a million volumes. The thirteen colleges in cities of a hundred thousand inhabitants or more, have a total of more than nineteen thousand students, and libraries aggregating more than a million and a half volumes. Of the thirteen, Harvard, Columbia, the University of the City of New York, and the other colleges in New York, and Boston, have more than one-half of the students, and more than one-half of the volumes of the libraries.

Only six of the colleges and universities which have been named have more than a thousand students; namely, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Georgia. The marked characteristic of three of them—Harvard, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania—has been their enormous growth during recent years, not only in financial resources, library, scientific apparatus, and number of students, but more especially in the number of students taking advanced courses in graduate work.

The movement toward the larger cities is illustrated in this way: "Of those founded more recently, we find but few whose benefactors have selected a small country town as a site for a great university. The old theory—still advocated by the governing bodies of some of our larger universities—that the best work can be done in the country town, is fast expiring, and even among its advocates the incorrectness of their theory is in part proven by their own acts. An example of this is found in the medical school of Cornell University, situated in the metropolitan city of the state, while the home of the university is Ithaca. It may be contended that the Cornell Medical school is part and parcel of the university, yet, as a matter of fact, it cannot but escape from the influence of Cornell, and must be influenced rather by the student, art, social and business life of New York."

It is not without interest to note that the University of California, some three-quarters of an hour by rail from San Francisco, had its law and medical school in that city and Harvard, within a few minutes of Boston, had its medical school in Boston.

The author justifies this movement of higher education into the cities by discussing the influence which the life and activity of a great city exert upon the minds of the students. He says: "One cannot doubt that it is of enormous advantage in broadening the mind and widening the sphere of action. It is difficult to overcome the prejudice of many parents against sending their sons to universities situated in or near large cities; although this prejudice seems to be unfounded in the experience of most college men. The student who goes to college with the sole intention of obtaining an education, and of making the very best of everything to interest and entertain. Social gaieties, while perhaps less elaborate in the country town, are not less exacting than those of the larger city. The temptations of the city life seem to be no more likely to win a young undergraduate away from studies than those of the country village; but for the graduate student who temporarily seeks relaxation, what is offered in the country town? He may find himself surrounded by a coterie of intelligent and educated people, but he finds small libraries, few works of art, few opportunities for hearing good music or seeing a living, or listening to the men of the world wide prominence who visit the large cities from time to time."

"Far and away beyond the hearing of good music, lectures, and the like, is the question of actual opportunity for learning. Learning necessarily means research, and without the means of research no student can expect to advance. For this the larger city offers greater advantages, and will offer more and more as our cities increase in wealth. It seems as if it must be true that, given two colleges or universities equally endowed and equally well managed, the one in the large city will eventually offer to graduate students greater advantages than the one situated in a small town can afford. Compare the opportunities which a graduate student would have in institutions equally endowed, each with an able corps of professors, one in a little country village, the other in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York."

"The larger cities attract the artists, the actors, the literary men, the men known in science. As New York has outdistanced its rivals in population, it has become the literary and artistic center of the United States. Its attractions draw to it the great men of the country in all walks of life, just as it continually draws the men of wealth."

Finally the writer maintains that the same change in the location of the best universities is going on in Europe. As a graduate of Columbia, it was with no little pleasure that I read in the London Spectator of February 12, 1898, an article discussing the needs of modern universities, and comparing those of Europe and the United States, the article called attention to the fact that the great seats of learning in Europe, and also in the United States, were to be found in large cities.

The facts given in the article show why it is that the chief institutions are today in or near large cities, and indicate that this is a condition not to be deplored as a loss, but is simply a natural and beneficial result of the growth of modern society and the advancement of the modern large city.

PRETTY CUBANS AT HARVARD.



Eighty-four pretty Cuban school teachers bailing from all parts of Cuba are taking the summer course at Harvard University. They are under the chaperonage of Senora Delores Lopez. When their course is completed they will return to Cuba to give the native children the benefit of their American education.

PLUCKY HILL.

Why the Magnate Once Dismissed His Sole Guide in a Wilderness.

Washington—James J. Hill, the railway magnate, is recognized as a man of nerve. While scarcely more than a boy, and poor as Job's turkey, he was full of pluck and energy. Seeing an unoccupied gap in the field covered by the Hudson Bay company in the Red river country, he formed a partnership with a friend in St. Paul to enter the fur trade there. On one occasion, while thus employed, Mr. Hill was obliged to make a trip of several days' length alone through the wild country and in the dead of winter, in order to reach a certain point ahead of any competitor. He made up a pack of rations, hired a half-breed guide and started off. The pair had got about two days away from civilization and in a region entirely strange, without a beaten track or landmark of any sort, when Mr. Hill grew suspicious from certain signs that his guide was preparing to kill and rob him. He feared that the fellow had been tampered with by some rival fur trader. That night he slept with one eye open and did some rapid thinking. When his resolve was settled he pretended to wake up and ordered the guide to prepare breakfast as usual. While this was in progress he contrived to possess himself of their one gun and all their joint store of ammunition. Then he opened the pack, took out rations enough to keep a man from starving for a day or two, threw them into an empty flour bag and handed this to the Indian.

"Now go!" he commanded, covering his companion with his gun. "Go, I tell you!"

"I don't care—anywhere you please; only don't let me see eyes on you again."

The guide knew that the speaker was in earnest and, shouldered his pack of provisions, slunk away. Hill watched him go down a slight decline in the rolling ground, and up the ascent beyond. At the crest of the rise the fellow looked back reproachfully.

"If I had shown at that moment the slightest sign of the sinking feeling at my heart," Mr. Hill said to a friend years afterward, "I should have been lost. I knew that I must not give in, so I set my teeth, fixed my eyes more steadily on the Indian and raised the muzzle of my gun slightly, as if taking survey aim. He did not pause again, but disappeared over the edge of the hummock—and that is the last I ever saw of him."

"The reaction, when the nervous tension was over, was terrible. I realized that my last hope of intelligent guidance had vanished with that rascal. I was alone in a trackless waste, inhaling only by heasts of prey and roving Indians, and heaven only knew how many miles from civilized mankind, and in what direction. With a shrewd guess at the position of the compass from the position of the sun, I shouldered my pack and plodded ahead. For the rest of my journey I traveled both day and night, with brief intervals for rest, but mighty little sleep. I reached my destination in course of time, more by instinct and good luck than by reason, and it took me some days to get back my normal condition of mind and body after reaching a place of safety. But my tough experience did me a world of good, after all. It was the first time I had been absolutely thrown on my own resources of endurance and courage, and it made a man of me."

"From that day forth I never was faced with a great problem, where my thought must be quick and my resolution immovable, without that picture of my early days rising before my mental vision—the pink streaked dawn, the smoke rising from the embers of the breakfast fire, the snow covered wilderness, the knolls and hollows, the figure of the half-breed Indian as he paused on the crest of the rising ground and looked back at me for the last time, and the sense of utter desolation which came upon me as I slung my burdens over my back and struck out for the north, with no guide but the rising sun."—Kansas City Star.

CENTURY-OLD EGGS FROM LI HUNG CHANG.

Moy Kee, the Chinese restaurateur and chop-suey dispenser on East Washington street, received a royal gift yesterday in the shape of 100 eggs that had reached the remarkable age of 100 years. They were all good, in fact, according to the Chinese view, better than they were the day they were laid. They had been cured by some process known only to cooks in China, who cater to the mandarin and the higher classes exclusively.

The eggs came to Moy Kee from no less a personage than Li Hung Cheng, and the enclosed card, a bit of queer paper half a foot long, expressed to Moy Kee the compliments of the Chinese statesman and wished the son of the flowery empire a long and happy sojourn through life.

The eggs were never cooked, they are still in the shell, the thin covering un-

broken. Some hundred years ago they were laid away by some ancestor, who for this and other sundry acts of thoughtfulness, has a green grave and a worshipful posterity. They are food for the mandarin, therefore Li Hung Chang's preference for the dainties. But they are equally good for anyone else. As Moy Kee argues, the age has given a flavor to the eggs that they could have attained in no other way. The eggs were doled out one by one to Moy Kee's friends until Mrs. Moy Kee put a stop to the indiscriminate liberality.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Notice to Wheelmen.

There's positively no need to endure discomfort by reason of chafing, sunburn, insect stings, sore and perspiring feet or accidental bruises. You forget these troubles in using Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Infallible for Pimples, Blisters, Skin Eruptions and Itches. Sold by Z. C. M. J. Drug Department, 31 cents.

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Electricity for their cure that is certain to cure you of all your ills, aches, pains, and all the ills of men and women. I have studied the weaknesses of men and women, and I have invented a method of applying electricity for their cure that is certain to cure you of all your ills, aches, pains, and all the ills of men and women.

Dr. Bennett's Electric Belt

Is not like the many electric and so-called electric belts now being sold on the public. If you will drop me a line, I will be pleased to write you a personal letter about it. I will show you just what my invention really is and convince you as to what it will accomplish. My Belt has no wires, no electrodes, no sponge electrodes, that do not burn and blister as do the bare metal electrodes used on the body. It is a simple, harmless, and effective method of applying electricity for the cure of all the ills of men and women. It is a simple, harmless, and effective method of applying electricity for the cure of all the ills of men and women.

AS FAIR AS CAN BE.

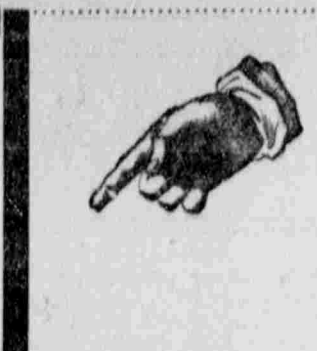
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"Co-op. Wagon & Machine Co.

Dear Sirs:—We have to advise you now of our inability to furnish additional DRAW CUT MOWERS this season. All of our stock is worked up. We congratulate you and ourselves on the extensive sale of DRAW CUTS in Utah and Idaho.

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WARDER, BUSHNELL & GLESSNER CO."

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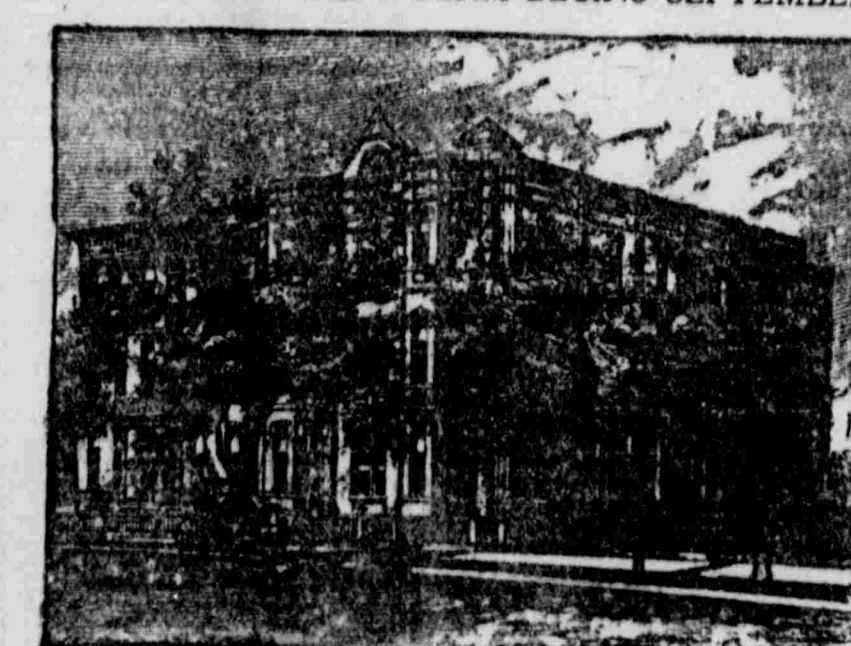
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SEE PAGE 8.

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