

THE NEW ATHLETIC FIELD.  
(University of Pennsylvania.)

THE  
PETERSON MAGAZINE

NEW SERIES—VOL. V.

MARCH, 1895.

No. 3.

THE UNIVERSITY FOUNDED BY FRANKLIN.



MEDALLION OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

THE victories of the University of Pennsylvania football team in the past few years have undoubtedly been worth more to that institution than an endowment fund of \$1,000,000. This may seem at first thought an extravagant statement, but let us stop to consider it. The interest on \$1,000,000 is \$50,000 a year. This is balanced by the various elements set to work by the enthusiasm created by these victories. In the first place on the purely financial side, the increased interest in athletics for the past few years has resulted in the

building of a \$100,000 athletic field. But it has done far more than this: it has paved the way to a more brilliant future for the university; it has attracted the attention and admiration of thousands of growing boys in whose hands to a certain extent is left the choosing of their college for future study. This means that hundreds of boys who might have gone to Harvard, Yale or Princeton, and whose brothers did go, are now seriously debating the question of remaining in Philadelphia to complete their education. It may seem hard lines that a great educational institution must depend on its success in athletic fields for a proportion of its students, but such is the case, and the college authorities have long since wakened to the truth. It is due to the fact that the American student is generally able to persuade his parents to send him to the college of his choice.

Again, the interest of the public is aroused in the institution by these recent successes, and having it in their minds, many persons charitably disposed are far more likely to remember it pecuniarily. Then it has hastened the growth of the "university spirit," as will be spoken of more at length later in this article. Again, the fame of the university has spread to many circles and to many regions where it was hitherto but little known. Its affairs attract as much attention now as do the matters



MEDICAL HALL.

concerning the other great universities, a national interest in its affairs having been established. These various influences, aroused or stimulated recently, are worth far more to the university than \$50,000 a year, for they mean growth and activity for increased efforts. This is encouraging, for this growth in athletics has been no accidental spurt due to the presence of a few first-class athletes, but it has been the outgrowth of a systematized process of development persevered in for many years.

Seldom in the history of education has it been that the conception of a university can be traced to the efforts and ideas of one man as is the case of the University of Pennsylvania and Benjamin Franklin. We are familiar of course to-day with the sight of some multi-millionaire endowing an institution of learning with sufficient funds to make the growth of a university possible, but Franklin did not found his university in this way. It was simply by the force of his own personality that the people of Philadel-

phia took up the project 150 years ago. The story of his efforts is short and clear. In 1743 he drew up a proposal for establishing an academy in Philadelphia, and knowing the Rev. Mr. Peters, who was at that time out of employment, to be a good teacher to superintend such an institution, suggested that he take up the project, but Mr. Peters declined to undertake the scheme and therefore it lay dormant for some time. The next year, however, Franklin succeeded in establishing a modification of his idea in the form of a philosophical society which exists under the name of the American Philosophical Society to the present day. Meanwhile the presence of war in the colonies further delayed his academic scheme during the forties, but Franklin was so active in the public defense that he succeeded in pleasing both the governor and the council. As a result he finally succeeded in bringing together a number of active people to work for his purpose. He then published a pamphlet entitled "Proposals Relating to the Education

of Youth in Pennsylvania." This he distributed among the principal inhabitants of the city freely, and as soon as he felt that their minds had been a little prepared by the perusal of it, he started a subscription for opening and supporting an academy. These subscriptions were to be paid yearly in parts for five years. As a result there was collected no less a sum than £5,000. In a most modest manner Franklin avoided all reference to himself in these efforts, stating that it was the action of some public-spirited gentlemen. Following Franklin's own account, the subscribers carried the project into immediate execution and chose out of their number twenty-four trustees and appointed a Mr. Francis, then attorney-general, and Franklin to draw up the rules for the government of the academy, to obtain a proper house, to engage masters and open the school. This was done in the year 1749.

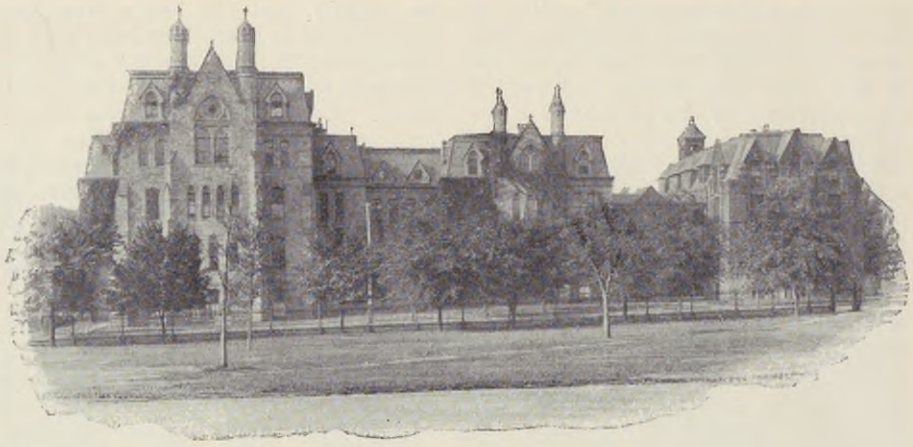
The school became very popular, and the number of scholars increased

so rapidly that the house was soon found to be too small, and the trustees determined to find a piece of ground properly situated on which they could build. Fortunately there was thrown into their hands at this time in a curious way a building which had been erected by the hearers of Mr. Whitefield, the famous evangelist. This building had been erected by contributions made by people of different sects, and the trustees, to whom the building and ground were vested, were appointed from the different religious organizations of the time; in this way there was one Church of England man, one Presbyterian, one Baptist, one Moravian, etc. Among the trustees Franklin was eventually appointed, on the ground simply that he was an honest man and a member of no sect at all.

After the excitement incident to Mr. Whitefield's preaching had subsided, the trustees of this building were not able to pay the various debts it had occasioned, and therefore Franklin succeeded in negotiating both on



DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE.



THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

behalf of the building and the academy by which it was turned over to the uses of the academy on the condition that there would be kept forever a large hall for occasional preachers, and that the school should be free for the instruction of poor children. The academy after a time was incorporated by a charter which was granted by Thomas and Richard Penn to "The Trustees of the Academy and Charitable School in the Province of Pennsylvania" in 1753. In 1755 a confirmatory charter was granted by the same proprietaries, in which the name of the academy was changed to "The College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia." By this new charter the college was limited in power to holding lands to an amount not exceeding £5,000 sterling in yearly value; the charter also gave power to confer degrees and to appoint a provost, vice-provost and professors. Their funds were increased by contributions in Great Britain and grants of land from the proprietaries, and thus was established the College of Philadelphia, which became in 1779 the University of the State of Pennsylvania, and in 1791 the University of Pennsylvania.

As a result, the Rev. Wm. Smith, M.A., was appointed the first provost by the trustees. This gentleman, who

was most active in furthering the interests of this young university, suffered injustice for many years at the hands of his fellow-townsmen. He was a Scotchman in the service of the Church of England, and he had come to Philadelphia the year before; to his energy and activity much of the immediate success of the university was due. He undertook the raising of subscriptions and was successful to a great degree. The Rev. Mr. Smith was a hard worker and an energetic fighter. As a churchman he cordially opposed the Quakers, and he denounced them in political pamphlets for being influenced by interest rather than by conscience. This made him unpopular, and he became so involved in troubles that, in connection with his father-in-law, he was arrested and brought before the Assembly, where they refused to make a defense. In consequence it was ordered that they be confined until they should recant the statements they had made in reference to the Assembly, and the address containing their charges was ordered to be burned by the hangman. They were given into the custody of the sheriff and were kept in jail in Philadelphia for three months, "herding with common thieves and felons," but after the Assembly adjourned they were released upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. Smith subsequently

went to England, where he was successful in petitioning the king to visit his displeasure upon the Assembly. It was a great triumph for Dr. Smith, but he did not have an opportunity to enjoy it long, for the Revolutionary War soon came on, when his opponents grasped the reins of power and the king could no longer come to his assistance.

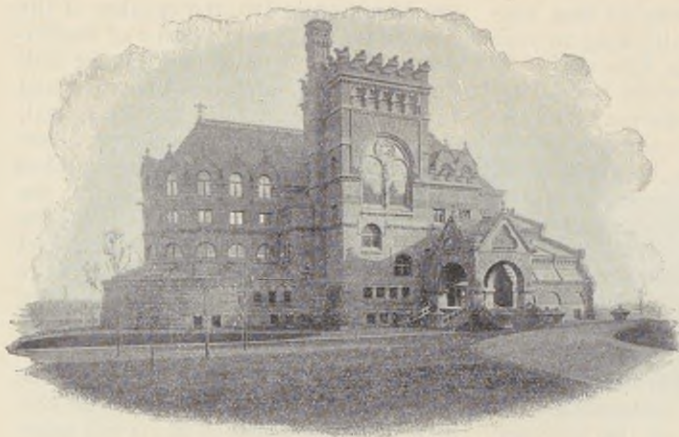
The War of the Revolution brought many troubles to the young university, lack of money, lack of students and a prejudice against it growing in the community because of the well-known royalist sympathies of the provost and many of the trustees. Consequently by an act of the Assembly which was passed in 1779, the various difficulties which had arisen on account of the Revolution were readjusted. This act swept the college out of existence and provided that the estate of the College of Philadelphia should be vested in the power of trustees consisting of the president of

the Commonwealth, the speaker of the Assembly, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, the judge of the Admiralty, the attorney-general and the senior ministers of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran, German Calvinist and Romanist churches in the city under the title of the "Trustees of the University of the State of Pennsylvania." By this act much of the property of the college was taken away from it, while the new university was also left to languish in debt.

In 1789, after the smarts of the Revolution had eased a little, the college was reestablished in its old privileges and franchises, with Dr. Smith as provost. In consequence there were two institutions having in view the same object and seeking the same support. Fortunately they were reunited in 1791 by concessions made upon both sides. By the act of this year the governor of the Commonwealth became by virtue of his office



THE BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL.



THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

not only a member, but the president of the board of trustees, twenty-four in number, twelve of which were elected by each institution.

In the mean time, in 1765, while the College Department was meeting such disastrous storms, the School of Medicine was opened by Dr. John Morgan, and that of Law in 1790 by Justice Thomas Wilson, each being first in their respective branches in America.

The University of Pennsylvania was situated in its early days on Fourth Street near Arch, but as the city grew westward the trustees determined to select a site nearer the center of the city. At this time an excellent opportunity arose, for in 1791 the Legislature of Pennsylvania had authorized the purchase of a plot of ground on the west side of Ninth Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets, to be used as a residence for the President of the United States. The house was built expressly for the use of Washington, but he never occupied it, as it was not finished until 1797, when President Adams, not caring to accept favors from the Legislature, refused to accept it. Thus it was that the buildings not being used for the Executive Mansion were sold at public auction in 1800, and were bought by the University of Pennsylvania for \$41,000, less than one-half of their original cost. After

the necessary alterations were made the various departments of the university were transferred to their new quarters in 1802, where they remained for nearly three-quarters of a century.

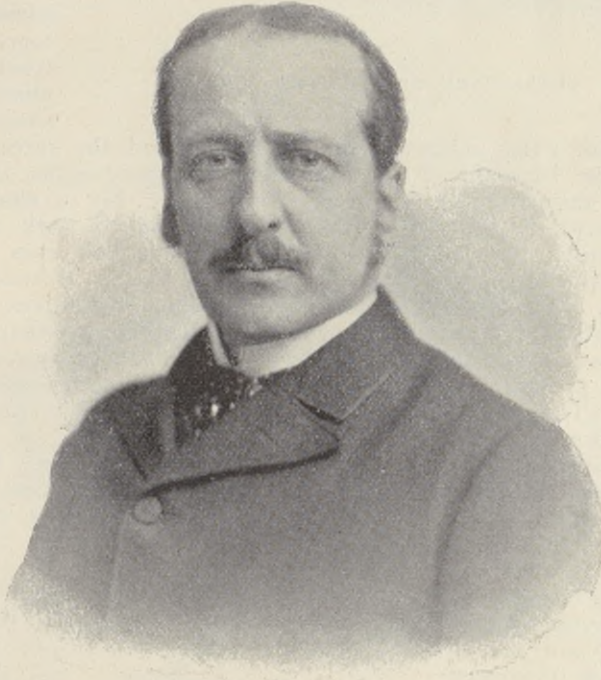
At the time of the consolidation of these two institutions Dr. Smith wisely withdrew from the provostship, which he had held during so many stormy vicissitudes, and in his place was elected Dr. John Ewing. Dr. Ewing lived to see the university happily quartered, but died not long after. His successor was not chosen until 1807, when Dr. John McDowell was made provost. Dr. McDowell, like Dr. Ewing, had been professor of natural philosophy, but he was soon forced to resign through ill health, and Dr. Andrews, who had been vice-provost for nearly twenty years, was elected to the position in 1810. Owing to ill health he too was compelled to resign, and the Rev. Frederick Beaseley was elected provost in 1813. Provost Beaseley undertook the important work of reorganizing the university, of which we speak more in detail elsewhere. Resigning in 1828, he was succeeded by Dr. Wm. H. DeLancey. Dr. DeLancey remained in office but five years, but the spirit of progress still pervaded the university when he was succeeded by Dr. John Ludlow, who held the provostship for twenty years. Dr. Ludlow revived the Law School, this time successfully, and left it firmly established. He was succeeded by Henry Vethake, who remained in this position until 1860, when he in turn was followed by Dr. Daniel R. Goodwin. Dr. Goodwin injected into the institution an air of discipline which was lacking under his predecessor. He was succeeded in

1868 by Dr. Chas. J. Stillé, who began the modern improvements which were fully established by his successor, Dr. Wm. Pepper, who was elected in 1880. Dr. Pepper served for fourteen years, until the appointment of Mr. Chas. C. Harrison as acting provost in the spring of 1894. This in a compressed space is the list of provosts to the present time.

The university, as already stated, was originally situated on Fourth Street, near Arch; from thence it went to Ninth and Market Streets, and subsequently, in the early seventies, it ob-

the Schuylkill River. With these grounds laid out in the form of a handsome park, this region will become even more attractive than it is to-day.

One of the most urgent needs felt at the time of the establishment of the University of Pennsylvania was the necessity for educating and anglicizing the people of Pennsylvania. About 1750 there was a rapid influx of non-English colonists, among them the Germans who have left so marked an impress upon our State. It was considered necessary by the far-seeing leaders of that day to habituate these



DR. WILLIAM PEPPER.  
(Ex-Provost.)

tained from the city a large tract of land beginning at Thirty-third and Walnut Streets which had been preserved by the city for the use of its almshouse. Undoubtedly the buildings of the almshouse which still stand adjacent to the university will some day be removed, and the grounds of the university will then extend down to

people to the idea that they and the English must form one people in mind and heart. This led to the foundation of a society for educating the Germans of Pennsylvania which might be called properly the first scheme for "university extension." This scheme, however, was regarded as only transitory in its nature and simply an aid



VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

to the work done in the college. Thus it was that the Department of Arts was the first department established in the university. A prominent feature of Dr. Smith's scheme lay in the prominence which he gave to the study of languages. The college course, which then embraced a period of only three years, was deemed too short, but circumstances prevented their extension to four. The plan outlined by Dr. Smith formed the basis of the college course down to 1828. His plan was divided into three sections, each one the subject of a daily lecture.

The first section began with a preliminary training in logic and metaphysics and then extended into the ethics, natural and civil law to the principle of government, to trades and commerce. In the second the student was led through mathematics, mechanics, physics, astronomy, the natural history of vegetables and animals, chemistry and agriculture, while in the third section was given the course on ancient languages and composition. The present Wharton School and the School of Biology are the

direct outgrowths of the first two schemes in Dr. Smith's original curriculum.

In 1791 the collegiate course was extended to four years. Unfortunately Dr. Smith's influence at this time waned, and for a number of years the scheme of education at the university became somewhat perfunctory. Finally the trustees determined that they should lower the

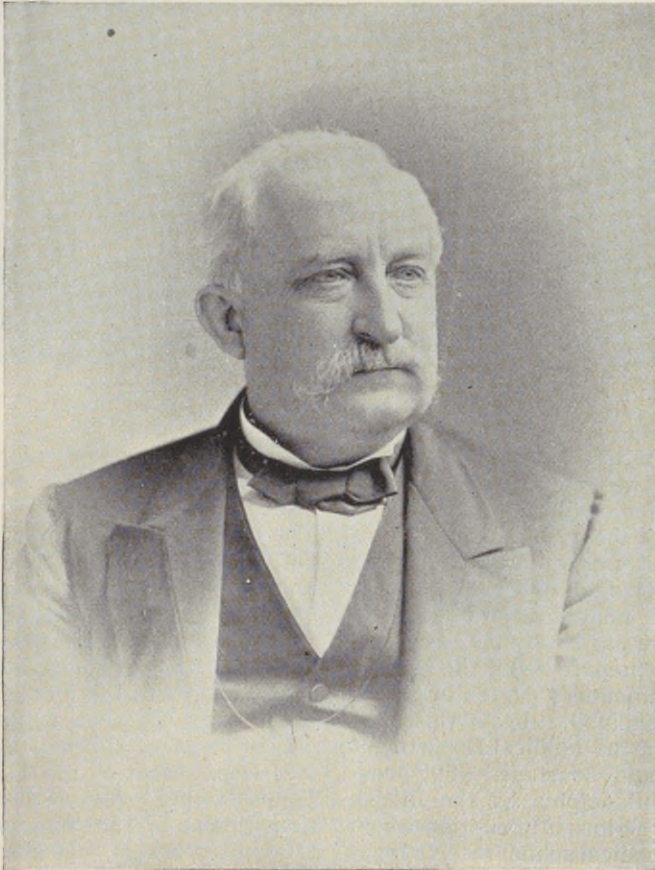
standard and the three-year project took their fancy again; this was in the year 1810. For a short time this plan seemed to work satisfactorily, but within fifteen years they realized the fact that a mistake had been made, and committees of investigation then reported that the reduction of the course to three years had been unfortunate. Other colleges had four-year courses, and it was determined that the University of Pennsylvania should have the same. They then determined that the success of a university largely depended upon the man



THE DOG HOSPITAL.

they chose to lead it, and the Rev. Mr. De Lancey was elected as provost, with the idea of breaking with the unfortunate traditions of the past. From this time this department rose in efficiency and value, until by 1860 the various departments had been firmly established. Within the last twenty years the university has dealt intelligently with the question of elective

The Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania has always been considered the strongest as well as its largest section. It claims justly in the first place the proud boast of being the oldest medical college in the United States, and its second boast is no less strong, that of being the largest American medical college. The Medical Department of



CHAS. J. STILLÉ, LL.D.  
(Ex-Provost.)

courses, a problem which has involved the attention of all the prominent colleges of the country. In the last few years these courses have been enormously increased, until to-day the Department of Arts is one of the most important departments in the university.

the University of Pennsylvania was founded in 1765 as a separate school by Dr. John Morgan, who had just returned from a five years' study abroad. He laid before the board of trustees of the College of Philadelphia a plan for the establishment of a medical school



DENTAL DEPARTMENT AND MEDICAL LABORATORY.

under their auspices. As a result of his work he was elected to the first medical professorship in America, the chair of the theory and practice of physic. This was followed the same year by the election of Dr. Shippen as professor of anatomy and surgery. Several years passed by before a curriculum was prepared and the qualifications for a doctor's degree in physic publicly proclaimed. From this time the growth of the Medical Department was steady and constant. The occupation of Philadelphia by the British was the only serious interruption which this young medical school received, excepting that when the charter of the college was abrogated in 1779 it was difficult to persuade the professors to follow into the new Medical Department which was formed. Finally, however, all difficulties were swept away and the various factions were united into one institution under the name of the University of Pennsylvania.

The degree of Bachelor of Medicine was now abolished altogether,

and ever since 1790 the University of Pennsylvania has given only one degree, that of Doctor of Medicine. The Medical Department has ever been the strongest department in the university, both in numbers and financial strength. The students in the Medical Department now number about 800, although the course has been recently lengthened to four years.

As early as 1790 a professorship of law was established in the College Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilson, at that time Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was elected to this position; he delivered his introductory lecture in December of that year in "the quaint, old-fashioned hall of the academy" in the presence of President Washington and his Cabinet, the Houses of Congress, the executive and legislative departments of the State of Pennsylvania, etc., but these lectures, though begun under such brilliant auspices, did not seem to progress beyond their first year. No

further effort seems to have been made until 1817 to give instruction in law to the students of the university. At this time Mr. Charles W. Hare, of the Philadelphia bar, was elected to the position, but, like Mr. Justice Wilson, he lectured for only one year. Then there was a lapse of thirty-three years, during which time the instruction in law was allowed to pass into total oblivion until 1850, when the Hon. George Sharswood, at that time president-judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, was elected professor

pany at Broad and Chestnut Streets, close to the homes of the students, the offices of their preceptors and the courts. Under the statutes of the university the degree of Bachelor of Laws is granted to the candidates who shall have successfully passed the requirements for the degree, and the graduates of the school are admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the courts of Philadelphia County upon compliance with the rules of the courts as to registration. The course has been length-



MR. C. C. HARRISON.  
(Acting Provost.)

of law. Finally, in 1852, the trustees of the university established a faculty of law, and from that time down to the present the Law School has been in active operation. The Law School was formerly conducted at the university buildings in West Philadelphia, but now the school has obtained commodious quarters in the building of the Girard Trust Com-

ened within the last few years to three years.

The other departments of the university have been too widely developed for us to examine them closely in an article of this nature. Enough to state that they have developed marvelously in the last few years.

The complete list of the departments of the university is as follows:



THE FIREPLACE IN THE LIBRARY.

- The Department of Arts.
- The Medical Department.
- The Law Department.
- The Towne Scientific School.
- The Department of Dentistry.
- The Wharton School of Finance and Economy.
- The School of Biology.
- The University Hospital.
- The Veterinary Department.
- The Department of Physical Education.
- The Department of Philosophy.
- The School of American History and Institutions.
- The Laboratory of Hygiene.
- The Department of Archæology.
- The Graduate Department for Women.
- The University Libraries.
- The School of Architecture.

The organization of the University of Pennsylvania was so wisely done that its government is both vigorous and elastic. Thus, for example, in the management of the University Hospital the charge of this institution was intrusted entirely to a separate board which contained only a minority of trustees, while the majority comprised representatives from the medical faculty, the contributors and the board of

women visitors. In this way the establishment and management of this important branch of work was not added to the already onerous responsibilities of the board of trustees.

The general charge of the routine of work in each department has been placed upon the dean of each respective faculty; in this way the dignity and influence of his office has been largely increased. They are expected to make

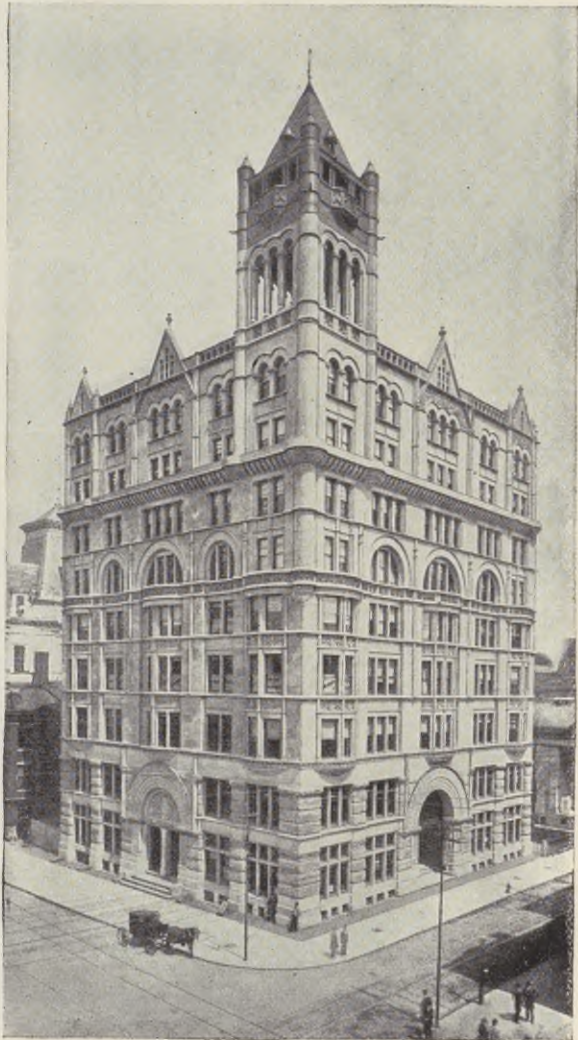
themselves familiar with the efficiency of each professor's work and to report upon it from time to time. Also all questions of discipline come under the direct jurisdiction of the dean.

The duties of the provost of the University of Pennsylvania differ widely from those of the traditional president of an American college. In former times he was simply dean of the College Department, who merely had the added power of presiding at commencements and conferring degrees. He was not even permitted to attend the meetings of the board of trustees. It was not until Dr. Stillé was appointed provost that this officer became a regular attendant at board meetings and was made the presiding officer of the various faculties. In 1880, as it was found impracticable for the governor of the Commonwealth to preside as president of the board of trustees, the provost was made president *pro tem.* with the duty of presiding at all of its meetings and appointing all its committees with one exception. At this time the discussion arose as to the retaining of the title of "provost," but it was decided that on account of its historical value and traditional significance it should not be changed.

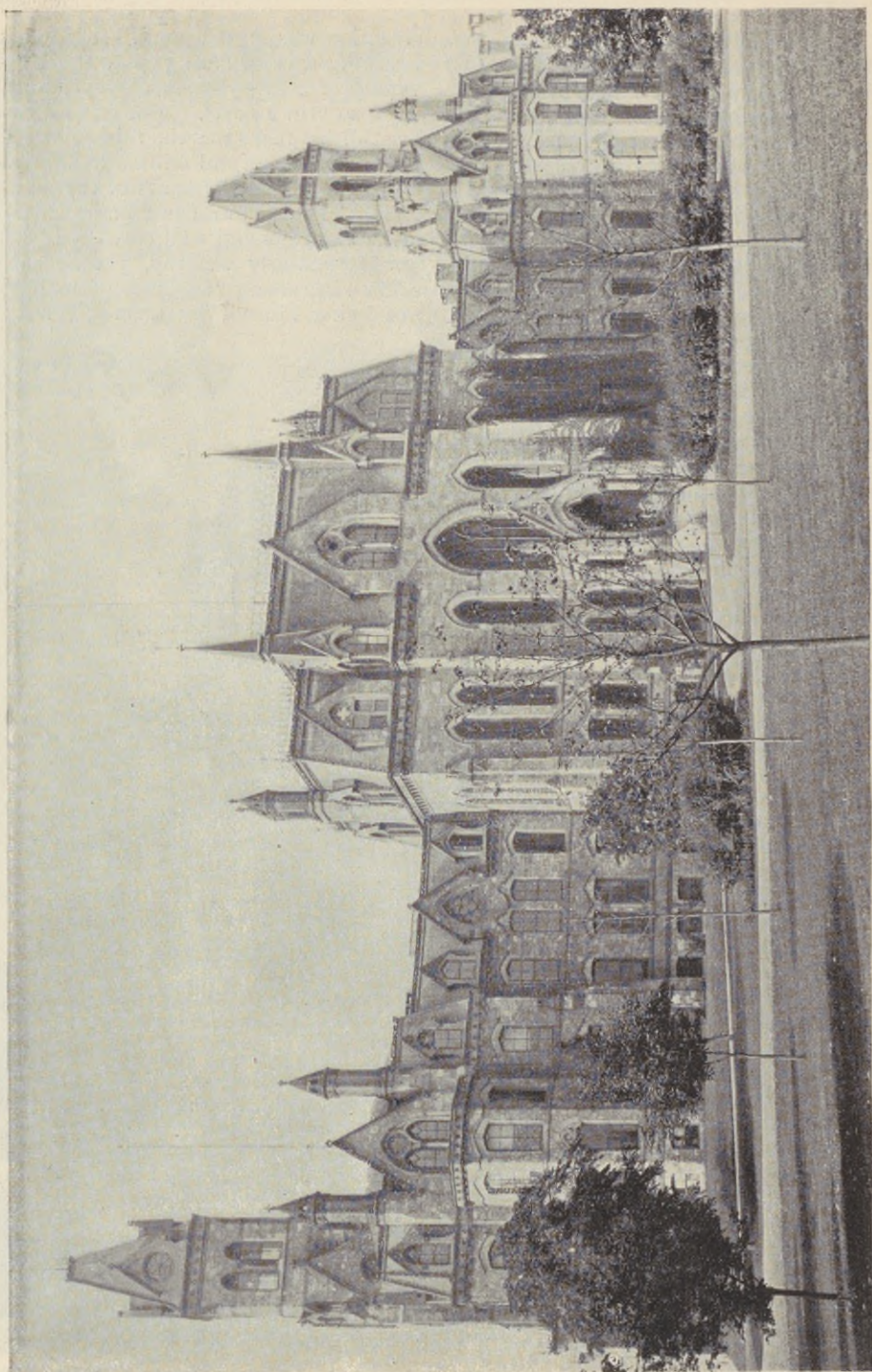
Among other developments in the last few years in college life there has been a growth of the belief that the head of the modern college should be primarily a business man. If he is in addition a scholar, of course so much the better; but he must be essentially a man who is both capable and willing to undertake the management of the institution upon the lines that it is a huge business concern which must live according to the rules of business.

It has always been held down to the last ten or fifteen years that the head of a university should be some great scholar who, living in semi-retirement, should lead his students through the delights of higher education. This was seen in the successive elevation of various professors of philosophy at the university to the provostship. As a result of this theory in the scholastic world, the various colleges of America have always been practically in a bankrupt condition; their expenses have been so terrific and their revenues so slight that they have been constantly in the position of appealing to the public to keep them from succumbing. The University of Pennsylvania, recognizing among the first this vital fact which had been overlooked for so many years by our American institutions, were fortunate enough to secure about fifteen years ago a gentleman to serve as provost who was both a scholar of broad, liberal education and fine pedagogical qualifications, and at the same time a business man with extraordinary foresight, tact and energy. Provost Pepper thus took charge of the affairs of the institution at a time when their recon-

struction was most urgent. It is to his fostering care primarily that the University of Pennsylvania to-day stands upon so firm a basis. Not one of the least of his tasks was the raising of the large sum of several million dollars to complete the endowments of the institution. Placed in a community which, while vigorous and well cared for, was not particularly wealthy, yet he succeeded in raising vast sums of money, not being himself far from the front



HOME OF THE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.  
(Girard Building.)



THE COLLEGE BUILDING.



WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY.

with private subscriptions from his own purse. This policy of the university was so eminently successful that when the provost felt that the institution was on a firm basis and he could retire to his first care and love—that of teaching—the policy of the university was continued and in his place was put Mr. Charles C. Harrison, the well-known financier, who occupies at present this important post. This policy, in which the University of Pennsylvania was among the leaders, has now become an accepted principle of all our larger institutions, and to-day the president of a college is recognized as the strong, aggressive force which binds the various elements within together and keeps them working smoothly.

The recent growth of the university in the field of athletics, especially in her football and baseball teams, has been but one side of her growth in every direction, but on account of the tremendous popularity which is given particularly to football contests, she has become known throughout the

country far more widely than she has from any increase in her scholastic thoroughness. Undoubtedly although much of the wonderful popularity of football to-day is the result of a craze, yet it has been of steady, regular growth and bids fair to remain indefinitely. The game of football has always been a most exciting one. Doubtless there is innate in every human breast a desire to witness such athletic contests, especially where one player comes so directly in contact with another as in football.

Baseball has always been a popular sport to Americans, its quick, snappy action suiting their temperaments exactly, but there has never been seen in this country such widespread enthusiasm as has been exhibited in the last five years over football. At the recent Harvard-University of Pennsylvania match the attendance and enthusiasm reached the high-water mark, for seats were provided on all four sides of the ground, and probably 25,000 people were present. Among

the other features which have made football popular is undoubtedly the shortness of the season in which it is played; in this way the public is unable to see enough matches to satiate its appetite.

In the development of its athletics the University of Pennsylvania has had to encounter many serious obstacles, including indifference on the part of the public and the alumni, while a financial stringency existed at all times. Constant discouragement came from every side. This was intensified by the lack of the dormitory system, for in order to get men to train together properly, or to develop even as athletic-loving students seem to be only able to develop when they live together, it was necessary to engage special training-houses in which the men could live. Then there was

In rowing the success of the university, while very satisfactory, has not been equal to that of its principal competitor, Cornell.

A curious development of this recent growth in athletics has been the consideration of the distinction between a college and a university. As long as its principal competitors could beat the university football teams no criticism was made of the manner in which she selected her candidates, but as soon as the supremacy of the principal teams against which the univer-



PROPOSED DORMITORIES FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

the lack of tradition, which is a great aid to all athletic sports, for if a team goes on the field with the prowess of the victories of many years behind them it is stimulated to better work, while its opponents cannot but feel, even though unconsciously, a similar depressant action.

The university has been particularly strong in a branch of athletics which is practically not considered at all in connection with the institution. This is in cricket. There have been times when, relatively speaking, the cricket team of the University of Pennsylvania was by far the strongest organization of its kind in the country, but on account of the identification of its players with outside clubs and the fact that cricket was not taught in any way at the university has been overlooked.

sity played was jeopardized, then these colleges began to quibble about the men who played on the University of Pennsylvania teams. Princeton, consisting simply of undergraduate departments, then determined that the university should not be allowed to play on her team any students from her professional schools. In this action Princeton was supported by Yale, and as a consequence the University of Pennsylvania was compelled to withdraw from the intercollegiate organization, of which Princeton and Yale formed the other two members. Following this declaration Yale declared her intention on this account of refusing to play football any longer with the university. Unfortunately, however, for the logic of the position of Yale, her professors could not allow the public

to rest under the belief that Yale, like Princeton, was simply a college, and therefore they rescinded the undergraduate rule. Although this was the vital reason why Yale refused to play the university, its removal did not bring the two teams together this year, although it effectually put a stop to Yale's claim of any championship. Still the authorities at Yale preferred to accept the honor of a disputed and doubtful championship rather than run the decided risk of losing still more.

The growth of the "university spirit" has been one of the pleasantest outcomes of the recent success of the University of Pennsylvania in athletic fields. This spirit is most vital for the success of a university, for the proper signification of the university is that it is not an institution belonging to a class or educating only a class; it is intended for all the people, and, consequently, it is necessary for all people to take interest in it in order to use it properly, for undoubtedly a university education depends largely upon the desire of the person who wants it and not upon his financial or social position. I remember hearing an address a year ago upon this subject at a meeting presided over by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, in which one of the speakers told that on the morning of a day the year before he had been in a telegraph office in Philadelphia. It was the day after the University-Princeton football match, and he noticed entering the door a diminutive messenger-boy on the lapel of whose coat was proudly displayed the colors of the university. When some one attracted the boy's attention to them, he looked up proudly and said: "Yes, we won." Mr. Hale seized on the anecdote as thoroughly characteristic of his address, and declared that the boy's identification of himself with the university was the proper expression of the university spirit.

As the university has always realized that college sports must form a part of any educational scheme, she has determined in her recent growth that this department shall be as well equipped as

the others, so that now the new Franklin Field is being rapidly pushed to completion. These grounds when finished will form one of the most complete college grounds in this country.

The field occupies the square extending from South Street east of Thirty-third, to be surrounded by a handsome stone wall. It will be large enough for a running track of three laps to the mile, while the center of the field will be devoted to football, baseball and cricket. Those students who do not wish to enter the various competitive sports will also be provided for in tennis courts. A large and complete athletic house will be erected capable of answering the wants of all the students, including a rowing tank for the crew. The grand-stands will seat 5,000 people, but provision will also be made for the erection of huge temporary stands capable of holding 25,000 additional spectators. In this way the great football contests of the future will be amply provided for.

These grounds are a great advance over the older field, good as it was, being larger and much more conveniently situated, being placed on the edge of the South Street station of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The student life of the university has been seriously hampered for many years by the lack of dormitories. Undoubtedly it has lost many students on this account, for young men prefer usually to live together during their student-hood. The only department in which the majority of the students live in the vicinity of the university has been in the Medical School. The sections of West Philadelphia adjacent to the university are honey-combed by hundreds of boarding-houses in which the medical student lives. Recently, however, the prospects for dormitories have considerably brightened. Through the benefaction of several of Philadelphia's prominent citizens there will be erected speedily a system of dormitories which will do more to advance the undergraduate life than

anything else possible, while a student hall for the development of college life is also under process of erection.

In every department of the university there is the utmost activity. Any one who has not visited the university in the last five years will find that he will scarcely recognize the grounds as they exist to-day. In that time there have been many new buildings put up: the new library, two new wings to the

university hospital, one erected by Provost Pepper to the memory of his father and the other erected largely through the liberality of Mrs. D. Hayes Agnew in memory of her husband, the laboratory of hygiene, the central lighting and heating plant and the Wistar Institute of Anatomy.

The future of the University of Pennsylvania has never been so bright as it is to-day.

*J. Howe Adams, M.D.*

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## POOR JOHN LAWSON.

**W**HY, there wasn't a starchier young feller in the State o' Indiany'n John Lawson when him an' Tildy's married. Tildy's not bad-lookin' herself, an' I rec'lect as well as if it had been day afore yisterday jist how they both looked when they's a-standin' up to be married an' the preacher was a-marryin' 'em.

"Tildy had on a white silk made polinay, an' if ever anythin' fit that polinay fit Tildy. She's allus neat about her clo'es anyway, an' folks thought John Lawson was a-doin' well to git her; but law! one never knows when they're gittin' married jist what they're a-rushin' into; an' we's all that beat in Tildy. 'Pears like gittin' married an' havin' babies will spile some women's temper quicker'n anythin', 'specially if they hain't got none too good a pervider; an' I'm obliged to say John Lawson was shiftless like sometimes an' tryin'; but, laws-a-me! he wouldn't ha' harmed a fishin'-worm. Anyway, he jist worshiped the groun' Tildy walked on, an' he says to me one day, when he stopped to our house to borry Brother John's overcoat: 'Miss Sallie,' says he, 'I think more o' Tildy Blair's little finger'n I do o' Ann Dawson's whole body.' You know Ann Dawson used to tell aroun' that John wanted to go with her, an' she mittened him. Why, land o' rest!

the whole neighborhood knowed she's jist a-dyin' fer him, an' she's that put out when he commenced a-goin' with Tildy she could ha' fit. Ever' one in Punkin Holler used to say, 'Them two young things, John and Tildy, 's jist cut out to be pardners fer life.' An' when they went to housekeepin' it'd ha' done you good to see that man wait on her. Seemed as if he jist couldn't do enough fer her.

"Tildy was an awful good speaker in them days—you know ever' one of her young uns kin speak—an' I like to hear her yit 'bout as well as some of them fellers 'at goes 'round the country makin' folks think they're sich good elocutioners. Tildy could git off 'The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck' with the best of 'em. John Lawson allus did think ther wuz nobody like her an' may think it yit—poor feller. He's dead an' gone now. My! how Tildy did take on at the funeral—but I'm a-gittin' the cart afore the horse; here I started in to tell you 'bout how they got along after they's married an' how we's fooled in Tildy, an' I've got off on to John a-dyin' the fust thing! Well, as I's a-goin' to say, when him an' Tildy's fust married John was a-clerkin' in Blands's store an' a-doin' real well. He told me hisself he's a-gittin' eight dollars an' twenty-five cents a week—no, I b'lieve it's seven dollars an'