

Lincoln University Herald.

VOL. IX.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, JANUARY, 1904.

No. 1.

Notes.

The Rev. Dr. James A. Worden, Sabbath School Superintendent of the Board of Publication, spent a Sabbath in November at Lincoln University, and preached twice and delivered an address, to the great gratification of faculty and students.

Two members of the Synod's Committee of Visitation, the Rev. George W. Pollock, of Buckhannon, West Va., and Mr. W. J. DeVoe, an elder from Lackawanna Presbytery, visited the University during December, and attended some of the recitations and addressed the students.

The Board of Trustees of Lincoln University have decided that the Theological and Collegiate Commencements in 1904 shall occur from May 8th to 11th, and in connection with them the Semi-Centennial Jubilee of the University shall be observed. The programme in full will be given in a succeeding issue.

An intercollegiate debate, between students of Lincoln and Biddle Universities, was held at Richmond, Va., during the Christmas holidays. Mr. S. J. Branch, of the Middle Class, Theological Department, and Messrs. J. W. Thompson and G. L. Jones, Seniors of the Collegiate Department, were the representatives of Lincoln.

Among the lectures given the University during the fall by gentlemen from a distance, may be mentioned one by Mr. Philip E. Howard, of the "Sunday School Times," Philadelphia, on "The Religious Press;" one on "Railroad Transportation," by Prof. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and one on some illustrations from the life of Abraham Lincoln, by a Mr. Taylor, of New York. All were greatly enjoyed.

To the students of theology in Lincoln University was given the opportunity of competing this year for the Mutchmore prize, established by the will of the late Samuel D. Mutchmore, D. D., and to be awarded to the Presbyterian student, whose parents were Presbyterian, passing the best examination in theological studies. The Committee on Examination appointed by the Board of Education recently visited Lincoln and fulfilled its duties. It consisted of the Revs. H. C. Minton, D. D., Charles Wadsworth, Jr., D. D., and Mr. Wm. P. Finney. The announcement of the award has not yet been made.

An Appreciative Testimony.

The Rev. David Wills, D. D., LL.D., now of Washington, D. C., formerly a pastor in Philadelphia, and before the war a pastor in the South, writes us as follows:

"A candid public must admit that Lincoln University is doing a grand work for the cause of Christian education. Its well equipped graduates are filling educational and religious spheres all over Southland, and as such are evidently important factors in our country's civilization. Its professors and tutors are an able and laborious body of men, who deserve all aid and encouragement from the friends of learning, liberty and religion. No man could make a better investment of money than to endow a chair or found a scholarship in this noble institution."

Our Losses.

Lincoln University has been recently called to mourn the loss of two of its warmest friends and most generous contributors. They were Charles W. Henry, of Philadelphia, and Col. Henry M. Boies, of Scranton, Pa. Each of these had for some years supported annually a student in the institution, and each contributed liberally towards the Lavatory and Gymnasium Building recently erected. They were friends upon whom the Institution felt it could rely for the future. Their removal from earth was sudden, and while apparently having before them the prospect of years of life.

Mr. Henry died at his home in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, November 23d, after a brief illness. He had been a useful member of the Park Commission of Philadelphia for a number of years, and was active in many enterprises of the city. He was a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown.

Col. Boies died in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., December 11th, 1903. He had been at Washington, D. C., where he had had a conference with President Roosevelt. He was taken ill on the train on his return and removed thence to a hotel in Wilkes-Barre, where he died. Col. Boies had filled many responsible public and private positions, and was at the time of his death a member of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania. He was the author of a valuable work, entitled, "Prisoners and Paupers." He was a very interested and active member of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Scranton, Pa.

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Subscriptions and communications may be addressed to REV. W. P. WHITE, D. D.,

1328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA., PA.

or PROF. R. L. STEWART, D. D.,

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, PA.

We are anxious that the places made vacant among our friends and supporters by the removal of these two noble, generous-hearted men, be filled by others equally willing and ready to aid in the work of educating and Christianizing the millions of colored people in our land.

Letter from Thomas Chalmers Katiya.

We have recently received from Mr. Katiya, who, it will be remembered, sailed for South Africa last summer, a letter, from which we give some extracts. It is dated, Entabene, Alice, South Africa:

"It is almost six weeks since I arrived at Cape Town. My voyage was very pleasant to the end. I found all at home well and every one was glad to see me. The difficulty I had was to tell who were my brothers and sisters. I only knew father and mother, the rest I did not know. I remained with my parents three weeks, and left them for this place, where I am to labor. I am to teach school and have two churches in charge, besides the school work. There are many people in this neighborhood, and all are ready to hear the Word. The churches which I am to be their minister are quite distant from the school I have in charge; they are from thirty to forty miles away. I will have to leave school Friday and walk all that distance in order to be with one of them one Sunday, and the following Friday will do the same thing and visit the other. This is the way we have to do here in many cases. It would be easy if there were railroads.

"I shall write you as soon as I finish settling everything in connection with my work. At present, I cannot write anything definite about the work, for I have not been here a week yet. One thing I can tell is, that I cannot fulfill all the engagements made for me to preach in different churches. Both morning and evening of the three Sundays I spent at home I preached. When I left the people said they had thought that I was to continue to be with them."

He makes mention of having received a copy of the last General Assembly minutes, and desires to express thanks to the donor.

Visit to Graduates.

The Financial Secretary of Lincoln University, at the request of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, made a tour of visitation, during the month of November, 1903, of graduates of the Institution laboring in the South. He visited important centres in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina. In the first named State these were Morristown, Knoxville and Chattanooga. Rev. Edward B. Clarkson, of the class of '98, is pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Morristown, and is working faithfully in that field. The Rev. Richard Mayers, of the class of '93, has charge of a promising mission in Knoxville, which he carries on in his own "hired house." His wife conducts a parochial school, which is well patronized. Rev. Charles H. Trusty, of the class of '92, continues to zealously minister to the church in Chattanooga, which he has served for the past eight years. During that time he has averaged an annual accession of twenty-five to the membership of his church. A brick edifice to worship in and a manse have been built, at an expense of eight thousand dollars. Only a small debt remains upon them. Mr. Trusty is Stated Clerk of Birmingham Presbytery.

In Birmingham, Alabama, we found as pastor of the Presbyterian church and Principal of a large parochial school, the Rev. L. P. Bascomb, of the college class of '92. In Anniston, Alabama, where is Barber Memorial Seminary for Colored Girls, the pastor of the colored Presbyterian Church, located on a corner of the Seminary grounds, is Rev. Daniel Murray, of the class of '75. It was our privilege to hear Mr. Murray preach an earnest Gospel sermon to his people. For twenty-eight years he has been in the ministry and has made few changes. For eight years he was a pastor in Danville, Ky.; for eleven years in Columbia, Tenn.

Among the points visited in Georgia, the first and principal was Atlanta. There we found a number of Lincoln graduates, some in the ministry and some in the medical profession. The Rev. Lawrence Miller, of the class of '80, is now filling the position of Sabbath School Missionary for Northern Georgia, under the Presbyterian Board, after many years of faithful service in the pastorate. His headquarters are in Atlanta. The Rev. A. R. Wilson, D. D., of the class of '82, is pastor of the only colored Presbyterian church in the city. A fine stone building has been erected, but not yet completely finished. The Rev. M. Ponton, D. D., of the college

class of '88, is connected with the Methodist Church. He was formerly Dean of Morris Brown College, but is at present connected with the John C. Martin Educational Fund as a lecturer on the Bible, the object of the work being, through institutes and conferences at different points, to give instruction to the colored ministry of the South.

The physician graduates in Atlanta are: H. R. Butler, M. D., and T. H. Slater, M. D., of the class of '87, and J. F. McDougall, M. D., of the class of '92. They are each succeeding very well in their professions. Besides practicing medicine, they are proprietors of drug stores. They own their own commodious and comfortable homes, and we were told are highly respected citizens.

Mr. R. J. Henry, of the class of '02, who was debarred from returning to enter the theological department because of the death of his father, is filling at present a business position in Atlanta.

Decatur, a county seat, is connected with Atlanta by trolley. The Rev. Luther Hubbard, of the class of '79, we found ministering to the Presbyterian church in that place.

In Southern Georgia we visited the four important cities of Macon, Columbus, Albany and Cordele.

In Macon, it was a pleasure to visit E. E. Green, M. D., of the class of '72, and for a time after graduation an instructor in the Preparatory Department. Dr. Green is a prominent physician of Macon, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He represented Knox Presbytery in the last General Assembly.

In Columbus, the Rev. W. H. Paden, of the class of '94, is pastor of the Presbyterian church and a teacher in the Graded Public Schools of the city.

In Albany, the Presbyterian pastor is the Rev. H. P. Butler, of the class of '98. He has recently been joined by the Rev. Jos. W. Holley, of the class of 1902, who will seek to establish a parochial and industrial school in that needy field.

At Cordele, the Rev. A. C. Clarke, of the class of '97, is faithfully laboring as pastor of the Presbyterian church, and, with his wife and sister as assistants, carrying on a very successful parochial school.

At Augusta, in south-eastern Georgia, where is the Haines Normal and Industrial School, under the splendid management of the well known Miss Lucy Laney, Mr. George S. Ellison, of the college class of 1900, is one of the teachers. This school sends some of the best prepared students to Lincoln University.

In South Carolina, we visited Abbeville and Aiken. In the former is Harbison College, presided over by the Rev. Thomas H. Amos, D. D., a well known graduate of Lincoln, of the class of '89. Dr. Amos was born in Africa.

His father, a missionary, was the first student to go forth from under the instruction of Lincoln University. Previous to going to Abbeville, Dr. Amos was a pastor in West Chester, Pa., and in Philadelphia. He seems now to be in his right place. If his comprehensive plans and tireless energy are successful, Harbison will one day rival Tuskegee. The institution has at present two fine brick buildings. One is used as a dormitory for boys and young men; the other as a dormitory for girls and as an administration and recitation building. 267 students attend, of whom 195 are boarders. The institution is greatly crowded and lacks for room. Agriculture, dairying and stock raising are carried on extensively. 67 acres of land are connected with the school; 25 acres opposite are possessed, and a plantation of 209 acres, about 130 of which are under cultivation, about a mile away, is owned. From this latter is secured sufficient wood to heat the buildings, and from its cotton and grain and animal productions is derived considerable income for carrying on the school. It is largely worked by the boys, who thus earn sufficient to meet at least part of their school expenses. Some of the students come from the country around, where is a large colored population.

The pastor of the Presbyterian church in Abbeville is the Rev. O. M. Bonfield, of the class of '01. We also met there the Rev. S. D. Leak, of the class of '97, who is pastor of the church at Calhoun Falls, S. C., and superintends also a successful parochial school.

In Aiken, the noted winter resort of the South, the Rev. W. R. Coles, D. D., of the class of '71, has been laboring for many years. Upon a square in the centre of the town he has located, in a row, church, home and school. To the developing of these he has given much prayer, time and labor. A commendable degree of success has attended his efforts. He has in attendance upon his school 206 pupils, from 30 to 40 being boarders. He is aided in his work by a son and daughter, and also by Prof. A. P. Denny, who graduated from Lincoln University in 1873.

A son who entered the ministry, and was secretary of the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A., of New York City, was carried suddenly off by typhoid fever a year or two since, much mourned by friends and acquaintances. Dr. Coles is Stated Clerk of the Synod of Atlanta. He is everywhere esteemed not only for his work's sake, but for his ability, and sterling Christian character.

At Charlotte, N. C., it was our pleasure to meet two of Lincoln's honored graduates in the persons of the Revs. Drs. Hargrave and Jones, of the class of '76 and '80. They are both professors in Biddle University, and highly esteemed for their work's sake. In the same town we met Mr. Wm. H. Vick, of the college class of '94, who is proprietor of a

drug store; and George W. Williams, M. D., practicing physician, who left Lincoln in '92; also the Rev. George Carson, of the class of '78, who owns a farm in the country nearby, and is able, in working it, to support himself while ministering to two country churches.

Two other points visited in North Carolina were Greensboro and Winston-Salem, where were met a number of graduates and former students, whose names we can do little more than mention. The pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Greensboro is the Rev. Jas. J. Wilson, of the class of '93. Rev. S. S. Sevier, of the class of '84, also lives here. He has been making an effort to establish a hospital for colored people. The Rev. Wm. H. Long, of the class of '88, Sabbath School Missionary, makes Greensboro his headquarters. J. R. Nocho, of the college class of '69, for thirty years in the government railway postal service, has his home here, as, also, in the same service. Jos. S. Williams, of the class of '89; and Prof. George W. McAdoo, of the class of '85, and John H. Whitis and Peter Waugh, merchants, of the classes of '81 and '86.

In Winston-Salem, the Rev. James C. Alston, of the class of 1889, has been pastor of a prosperous Presbyterian church for fourteen years; C. G. O'Kelley, of the class of '85, is a professor in Bennet College; Jas. S. L. Leneer, Esq., is a practicing lawyer; Coleman E. Gibson and G. H. Willis have been teachers but are now in business.

With but one or two exceptions, we found all the graduates of Lincoln in the Southland doing successful work and useful in their spheres of labor. They all exhibited great interest in their alma mater, and seemed profoundly grateful for the inspiration which it gave them to useful lives and the necessary training for accomplishing good among their race. Most of them desired to make return for the same, and hoped to be present at the celebration of the Jubilee in May, 1904.

Change in Pastorate.

The Rev. Thomas H. Lackland, of the class of '97, some time since resigned his charge at Shinnecock, Long Island, N. Y., where for some years he had been successfully ministering to a congregation composed of Indians and Negroes. He felt himself moved to return to his native place, Jetersville, Va., where was, to his mind, a more needy, although a less remunerative, field.

The Long Island Presbytery, on the occasion of the dissolution of his pastoral relation, placed on record the following:

"In releasing the Rev. Thomas H. Lackland from the pastorate of the Shinnecock Church and dismissing him to the Presbytery of Southern Virginia, the Long Island Presby-

tery desires to record its high estimate of his character as a minister of Christ, and of his fidelity in a difficult field of labor. He goes from us with the confidence and respect of his brethren in the ministry, and with our earnest prayers for his continued usefulness in the Master's service."

Mr. Lackland, in writing of the change, said, "My services were more needed in Virginia, though the inducements were not so great. The salary paid on Long Island was \$750 a year, the use of a manse and garden, with presents from friends of the work. The church, school and manse were located in close proximity to each other, making it a very convenient and inviting charge for a man of my physical misfortune.

"In the face of these advantages, I resigned to accept my present charge, at a salary of \$300, out of which \$3 per month must be paid for rent. A wife, two children and a horse, besides myself, must be supported out of the remainder or suffer.

"There are two churches on the field, eight and one-half miles apart. I am required to give two Sundays each during the month to these, which gives me a radius of about ten miles for pastoral visitation, etc., which necessitates my keeping a horse, that must, of necessity, consume a goodly portion of that small salary.

"To my family this is a great sacrifice, indeed, but we are trusting in God and keep busy every day ministering to the spiritual needs of our people, and at the same time working to supply many of our temporal needs in the home. We are not discouraged nor dissatisfied, because God's favor seems to be following our efforts on this present field. For instance, when I took charge of the work, Dr. Cowan wrote me 'that the work had been practically dead for five years, with scarcely an addition.' The average attendance on Sabbaths was from ten to fifteen. The average during the past summer was from fifty to sixty. Beginning with September 1st and running through one week, we had twenty-two conversions and eighteen additions to the church. Twenty-one additions have been made to our membership in twelve months, and a general spiritual revival has been experienced among Christians. So if God is for us and with us, who can make us afraid?

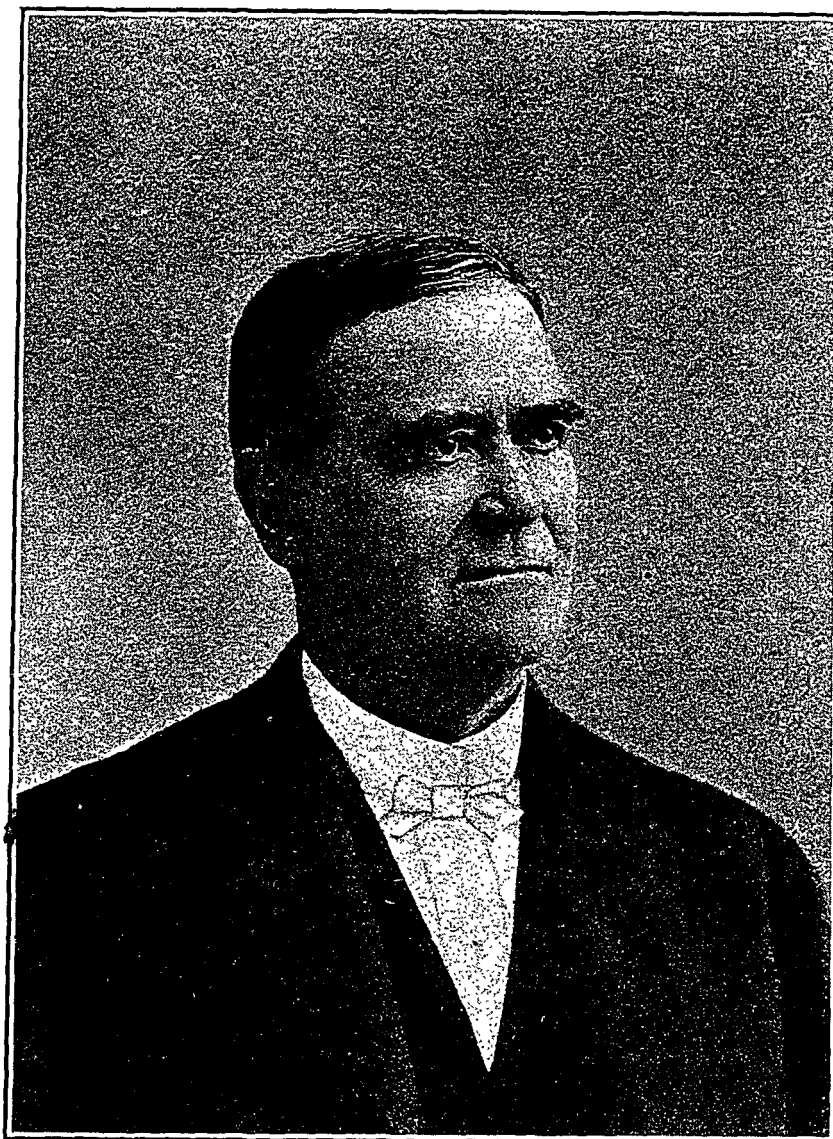
"Mr. Washington recommends industrial training, and his opponents recommend higher education as a panacea for the evils among our people. But I believe the Gospel of Jesus Christ to be the only sure remedy. It is this truth that Lincoln University seeks to emphasize in the entire theological course which her students there enjoy. This is the one grand distinction which marks that grand and glorious institution. May God bless her and all those associated with her."

Lincoln University Herald.

VOL. IX.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, MAY AND JUNE, 1904.

No 4.



REV. ISAAC N. RENDALL, D.D.

PRESIDENT SINCE 1865.

Lincoln University's Semi-Centennial.

The fame of this Institution for the higher education of colored youth is not confined to our own country, nor to the American continent. Students have come to it from three continents and from the isles of the sea. Its graduates are found in far-off lands. Some have laid down their lives in missionary work

in distant Africa, and their sons and grandsons have come back to study within its walls. Over 1500 young men have received instruction from its faculty; nearly 1200 of them obtaining a college diploma. More than 500 have pursued its theological course, and have gone from it to preach an intelligent Gospel to a benighted race. It has at present on the ministerial roll of our own Presbyterian

Church the names of 151 graduates. And yet it is but fifty years since it obtained a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, and scarcely forty since, in the providence of God, there was attracted to it those agencies which inspired the promise of usefulness and success.

For some years its commencements have attracted much attention. They have been gala days for the Negro population of Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania, and many white people have attended to enjoy the evidences of the Negro's capacity for scholarship, for oratory, and for devotion to the true and the good.

It was to be expected that the event this year, it being the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Institution, would be attended with unusual interest. The expectations were fully realized. The alumni returned in large numbers, bringing their wives, and in some cases their sons and daughters, with them. Aged veterans were there, with the record of many years of faithful service to testify to their gratitude for the preparation given them by an honored institution for usefulness. Men of middle life, strong and vigorous, who also have proved their worthiness and efficiency in various spheres and represented large and influential institutions and churches in several denominations, came to express their loyalty to their Alma Mater and their prayers for its increased usefulness and success. One could not look into the faces of these men, feel the grasp of their hands and listen to their earnest words, without being doubly and trebly assured that it paid to educate them and that they must surely be doing noble work for humanity and for God.

The interest of previous commencements centred largely in the immediate work of the University and the addresses of its graduating class; this year greater prominence was given to exhibition of the results of its work in years past. Those from the field were largely the speakers of the occasion.

Tuesday, May 10th, was set apart as Alumni Day. The graduates of past years by the score crowded the platform, and with the audience gave enthusiastic applause to those of their number representing in scholarly addresses the professions of law, medicine, teaching and the ministry. Those who spoke for these were: C. W. M. Williams, Esq., of Boston, who took the place of Major Franklin A. Dennison, of Chicago, providentially prevented from being present, as expected; Dr. Henry F. Gamble, of West Virginia; Prof. Thomas A. Long, of Danville, Virginia, and Rev. Charles H. Trusty, D. D., of Chattanooga, Tenn., who spoke for the Presbyterian ministry; Rev. Maximus F. Duty, D. D., of Charlestown, W. Va., for the Episcopal; Rev. Wesley F. Cottin, D. D., of Germantown, Philadelphia, for the



PRESENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Methodist; and Rev. L. J. Montague, D. D., of Boston, in place of the Rev. William A. Creditt, D. D., of Philadelphia, providentially detained, for the Baptist. These addresses all gave evidence of their authors' ability and strength of character, and justified the bestowal upon most of them, at a later hour, of the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Wednesday, the 11th, was Graduation or Commencement Day. A special train carried nearly two hundred visitors from Philadelphia and vicinity to the exercises. These were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Moffatt, President of Washington and Jefferson College. The addresses of the morning were of a most impressive and interesting character. The Hon. Thomas E. Miller, LL.D., President of the Normal, Industrial and Agricultural College of South Carolina, once a slave and later a Senator of South Carolina and a representative of his State in the Congress of the United States, spoke as a college alumnus. "His address," as has been truthfully said by Mr. Ellis in the secular press, was "full of African fire and of zeal for the race, yet marked by a moderation and consideration which would have made it acceptable to the ears of almost any audience of Southern whites." His eulogy of the University's work for his people, and his plea in their behalf for further efforts to enlighten and lift them up, were most pathetic. The Rev. Dr. William H. Weaver, well known as a pastor for nineteen years in Baltimore, and later as a representative of the Freedmen's Board, followed as a representative of the theological alumni. Dr. Weaver is always forcible as a speaker, and the words in which he set forth the kind of men and ministers Lincoln sent forth, and the debt of gratitude which was owed their Alma Mater, were most enthusiastically received by his audience.

Rev. Dr. Sanders, President of Biddle University, in a very able and acceptable manner extended the cordial greetings of sister institutions, and gave a number of very forcible reasons for his great gratification in being permitted to do so.

Following his address came the conferring, by President Rendall, in his usual impressive manner, of degrees on twenty-one graduates of the seminary, and twenty-seven of the college. All are said to be young men of ability and promise.

In the afternoon, the following members of the graduating classes gave addresses: For the college, George Lake Imes, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Richard A. Foster, of Arkansas; for the seminary, Edwin L. Cunningham, of Jamaica, and Martin Luther Bethel, of Oklahoma.

A sum of money from the alumni was presented the University in an address by the

Rev. Dr. Hargreave, of Biddle University. A historical sketch of Lincoln University, by Dr. J. B. Rendall, was announced as available in printed form, and reading rendered thereby unnecessary. The closing address, most interesting and pleasing to all present, was by Professor Moffatt, of Washington and Jefferson College. It dealt with the American college, and ascribed the success of Lincoln as in large measure due to its faithfulness to the model of such.

There were the usual alumni meetings, concerts and banquets incident to similar occasions in other colleges.

It was fitting that the annual sermon to the students on the preceding Sabbath should have been preached by the Rev. Dr. James M. Crowell, the veteran Secretary of the Sunday School Union. Dr. Crowell was a member of the Presbytery of New Castle fifty years ago, and assisted in the founding of Ashmun Institute, out of which grew Lincoln University. He was one of the first trustees. The able baccalaureate sermon of President Rendall on this same Sabbath was listened to with peculiar interest. For thirty-nine years he has been at the helm, and although his bow still abides in strength, as was fully shown on Commencement Day, yet his nearness to his fourth-score year could not but suggest to his hearers that not many more times could they be privileged to hear from him messages of instruction and counsel. A faithful servant has he been to a needy race. In marked degree does he enjoy the gratitude and love of Lincoln's graduates.

An Educational Jubilee.

[The following appeared as an editorial in the *Philadelphia Press*, the next morning after the Commencement. Its religious editor, Mr. William T. Ellis, was present on the occasion.]

Fifty years of the higher education of the Negro was commemorated by the jubilee celebration at Lincoln University, Chester County, yesterday. That is an event of more than passing interest. There are now so many worthy schools and colleges for Negroes, whose graduates are to be found in all parts of the land, that it is rather difficult to conceive of the organized beginning of this movement as having occurred within the memory of persons now living.

Chester County was true to its traditions in establishing this school, where a black boy could have his brains developed. The first pupil, whose eagerness for knowledge stirred the Rev. John Miller Dickey to the efforts which culminated in Lincoln University, walked twenty-eight miles once a week to be taught by Dr. Dickey. James R. Amos, who later received the education he coveted and

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, PA.

became a missionary to Liberia, deserves to have his name associated with that of the founder of this historic Institution. There is peculiar seemliness in the fact that out of one Negro's dauntless search for learning should grow a school, a college, and later a university, which should be the means of turning nearly two thousand dark faces toward the light of knowledge and character.

This jubilee comes at a time to give pause to the many persons who are making industrial education for the black man something of a fetish. Unquestionably Negroes should be taught to use their hands, and in that knowledge lies the prospect of immediate material betterment for many of the race. But the hand is the servant of the head; "book learning" is the shortest cut to that mental discipline and to those moral ideals which alone can permanently uplift an individual or a people. There is undoubtedly need for Negro carpenters and masons; but there is greater need for Negro teachers and preachers who can lead their fellows into ways of self-control, morality and industrious citizenship. As was well said yesterday by one of the speakers at the Lincoln University celebration—himself a Negro who has been a powerful factor in the progress of his people in the South—colored people follow the leadership of their preachers rather than of their lawyers, politicians or professional agitators. An educated ministry, which will be a force for righteousness and advancement, is one of the greatest needs of the colored race in the South to-day.

The character of the gathering at Lincoln University yesterday vindicated its existence and its purpose. In addition to a great number of white persons, hundreds of Negroes who had felt, directly or indirectly, the touch of the Institution, gathered from far and near to do it honor. Their intelligence, character and refinement were visible to even the most prejudiced. To place that crowd, quiet in dress and manner, alongside of the ordinary crowd of colored people, in the South or in the North, would be to make the most effective argument

for the higher education of the Negro. Lincoln University, led for a generation by her strong President, Dr. I. N. Rendall, and supported by a faculty as able as devoted, has done conspicuous service for patriotism and for religion, and she deserves the honors that are being heaped upon her. Her name will be written large in the future history of the American Negro.

From "A Historical Sketch."

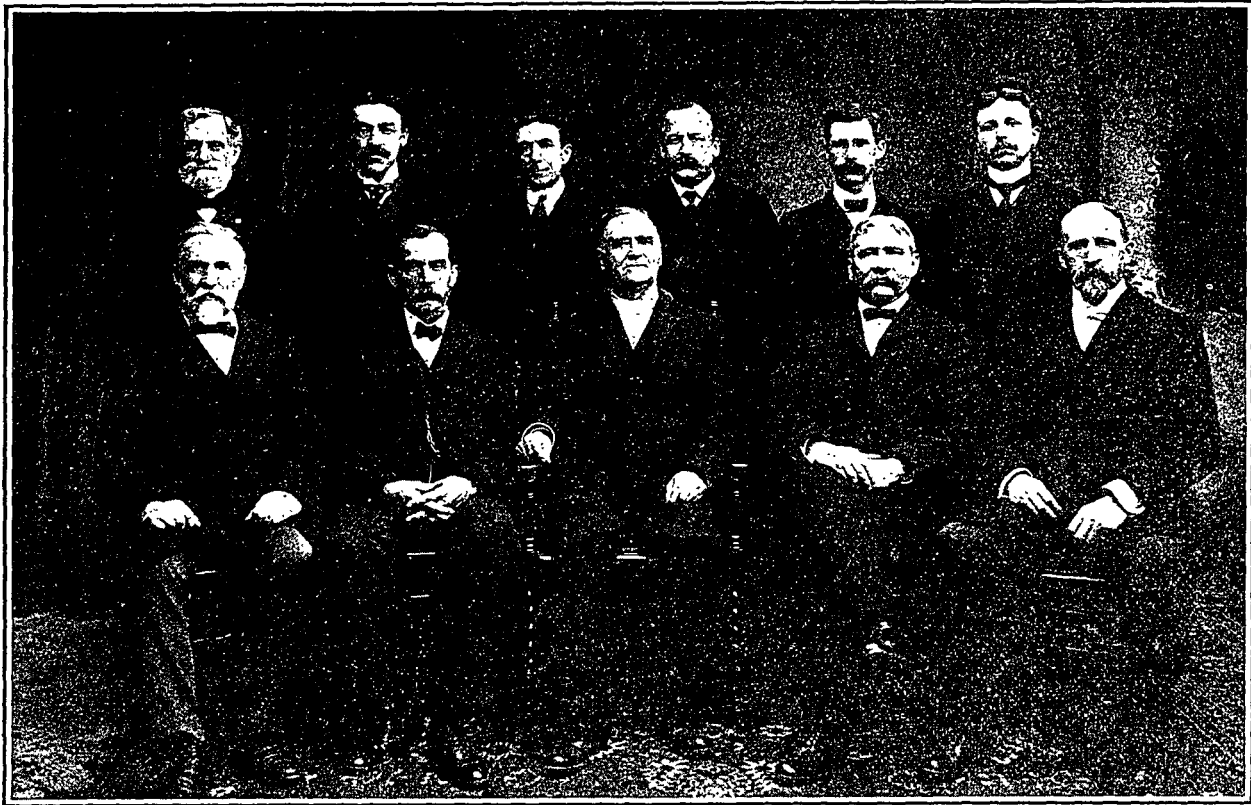
Prof. John B. Rendall, D. D., has published a historical sketch of Lincoln University, which will be sent free to all asking for it. We give from it the following extracts:

EX-SLAVES.

"Almost every man, too, in those years," in allusion to the early years of the University, "had been a slave. Although three out of every four—yes, perhaps, nine out of every ten—had kindly memories of the days of slavery, yet every one gloried in the sweet draughts from the cup of Liberty.

"One or two individual pictures may not be inappropriate. Rhett, South Carolina's famous, eloquent, fire-eating Congressman, went down to his own State (South Carolina) from Washington, to sweep it out of the Union. At one place a great open-air meeting was appointed, and (to use only the first name as a *non de plume*) Tom was taken with his master in the buggy to the great meeting. While the master went up to the platform, Tom stayed with the horse and buggy out on the edge of the crowd. All the eloquence of Rhett could not move the crowd. There was no response and no applause. The South at heart loved the Union, and was slow to break the sacred bonds that bound them to the nation. At last the very eloquence of Rhett seized the imagination of the listening boy, and he responded by clapping his hands. Cheered by this appreciation, the speaker again reached an oratorical climax and looked toward the buggy with the boy, and this time others joined him in the applause, and at last the fiery orator had captured his audience. At the close of the meeting, Rhett went straight from the platform to the buggy, and looking up to the eager and almost white face, he said: "Well, my boy, what are you going to make of yourself?" "A lawyer, sir," he replied. By that time his master appeared, and overhearing the answer, bade him be silent, and Rhett, on being informed the reason, said: "Never you think of such a thing again."

"The war was ended. Tom was free. He came to Lincoln University, graduated with honor, went back to his native State, and such are the startling changes of time! he became the owner of the plantation on which he was



FACULTY, 1904.

a slave, and he honorably represented in Congress the district represented by the man whose eloquence stirred his youthful heart. He is to-day the efficient head of one of the largest and most useful educational institutions in the South.

ANOTHER LIFE PICTURE.

"M. came and knocked at the doors of the University. About thirty years of age, we advised a short course, but he pled for the full course—he thirsted to drink deep of the Pyrian Spring, and we yielded. He was one of the rare exceptions who had memories of hard and bitter treatment. His back was scarred with the lash. Asked one day why he had not come to study when he was younger, he replied—and there was a touching pathos in his voice—'My heart was at first filled with bitterness, and God knew it, and He locked against me every door of opportunity. At last the Saviour's sufferings and His love melted me, and the bitterness was all gone, and only love for God and for man was left behind. And then—and not till then—was the door open for me to get an education. Before it would have been a curse; now, I hope, it will be a blessing.'

"He graduated with first honors. And a more touching or classic valedictory was never spoken on any commencement platform.

"The last vacation he was a student in the Theological Seminary, he spent as the missionary of a benevolent lady, working in the slums of one of our great cities. Never was a man more modest or self-effacing, but the results were so marked and gratifying that he was given by the same generous friend the funds to build a church, and he is to-day the beloved and honored pastor of one of our important churches.

A PAGE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

"Twenty-three have crossed the waters. They have gone to Sierra Leone, Liberia, South Africa and Porto Rico. Some have gone, sent by Church agencies, and some have gone without anything before them but God's call and anything back of them but God's promise. They have labored with their hands for their daily bread—stimulating by their example the idle to industry; and have devoted all their time to preaching and teaching Christ, except just enough for the simplest necessities. Brave, self-reliant, God-dependent men, they have never raised their voice nor stretched out

their hand for any human help. While there is call for some of this kind of service—and such calls are only heard by heroes—we believe the best way is for the Church to be the agent of God in sending them.

"The missionary call is often a call to the death, and Lincoln University has missionary graves that wait the resurrection morning. We will give a single picture, and here no pseudonym or initial is necessary—for their labor is done and their works do follow them: One evening, about seven o'clock, late in the year 1880, Dr. Strieby, of the American Missionary Association, came to the University, and hardly waiting for welcome and greeting before taking off his overcoat, said he had come for a missionary for Sierra Leone, and must have one right away. While breaking bread at the table, he asked for names and qualifications. A number of names were given of those on the ground and within easy reach. Among them was Mr. Kelley M. Kemp, who had graduated from the Seminary in April and had agreed to stay at the University another year as steward of grounds and buildings. He was a good carpenter, and could do better work with fewer tools than most, and was in many ways a general utility man, with energy and tact. After thinking it over, Dr. Strieby said, as he rose from the table: 'Can I see Kelley Kemp?' And in less than an hour from the time the Doctor reached the University, he and Mr. Kemp were face to face. We will never forget that direct, frank, serious talk. After briefly and yet carefully going over the needs of the field, giving its dangers and its hopes, and then expressing his conviction that he had been sent by the Spirit to find him, the following questions and answers were exchanged, and they are burned in memory:

"Is there any one dependent on you whom you must see before reaching a decision?' 'Yes, sir, my wife.' 'Where is she?' 'In Washington.' 'If I pay your railroad fare, will you go on the first train to-morrow morning and see her?' 'Yes, sir.' Four of us knelt in prayer, and Dr. Strieby commended the issues to God.

"The next morning Kemp went to Washington, and in the evening came back with his wife's reply. 'I can teach the women to read the Bible and to sew. The doctor says I cannot live many years. The road to heaven is as near from Africa as it is from here. Yes—I will go with you.' The King's business had need of haste, and before the constitutional number of days in which a Presbytery could be called to ordain him, they were on their way across the ocean.

"They wrote very modestly of their work; but messages came from others. The desert blossomed; the cruel became gentle, the vile

pure and the false true. In many a hitherto bare hut could be seen a chair, a bench, a table and a bed. The women and children wore more clothes and more smiles. They left a track of green in a desert land, and after a few years they fell asleep—first the wife and then the husband, and the road to heaven was very near.

CATHOLICITY.

"Though under Presbyterian auspices, the doors have swung open freely to all. The records this year show eighty-three Presbyterians, forty-three Baptists, thirty-eight Methodists, several Episcopalians and others.

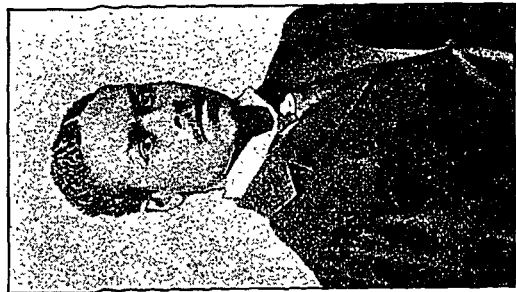
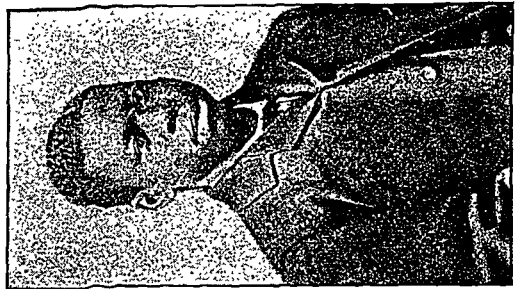
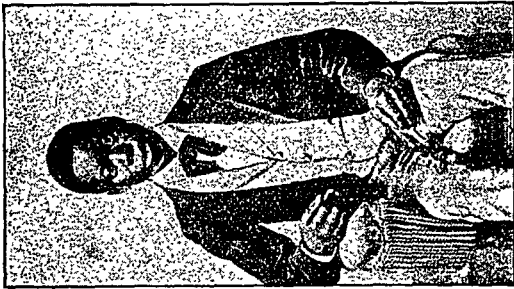
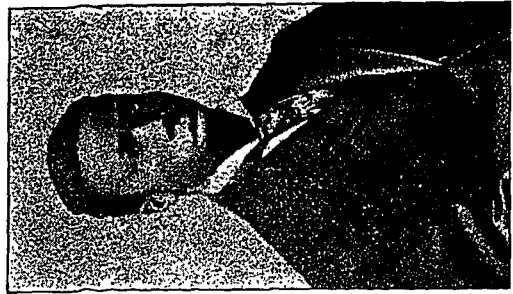
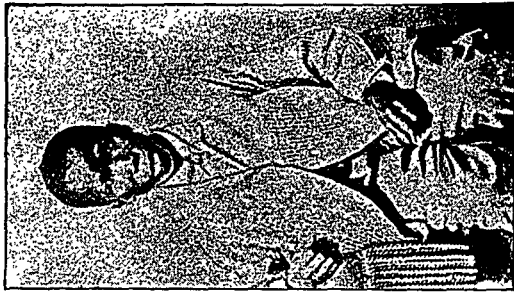
"This year is a fair sample of the relative proportion of other years. Without organic union, no body of students shows a better picture of denominational comity. And they carry the same spirit out into the world. Side by side, like brothers, they work for their common Master. Proselytism is almost unknown, but evangelism is the watchword.

PURPOSE IN LIFE.

"This year the roll shows that, including the sixty-one in the Seminary, there are 121 looking forward to the ministry, twenty-seven to medicine, and nineteen to teaching—besides those undecided and looking forward to other callings. The ministry has and will be mentioned in other connections. In the callings demanding from the Negro training and learning, next to the ministry, there is the greatest need for doctors and higher grade teachers.

"An earnest Christian young man, who announced his purpose as medicine, was asked why he chose this, and he replied that he had lived ten miles back from the railroad and from any town. His father was dead and his mother had a small farm. She was taken sick. The doctor in the town was kind, but he could not come so far very often, and even with the consideration he showed in charges, in a year or two the little farm was gone. For three years the son nursed and ministered to his mother, through great suffering, until she died. That there were a great many colored people living in Georgia, far away from any doctor, and there was a great deal of suffering and sickness, and they were very poor. And he modestly added, 'Professor, I know I could relieve a great deal of suffering.' And so the notion of many has been high—not to gain a good living, but to lengthen and bless other lives.

"In many country districts, as well as in cities and towns, our graduates are registered. They are at the head of hospitals and State asylums for the deaf and dumb and blind. Our teachers are at the head of many large State and denominational schools; trained, not like parrots, but to think and to take responsibility. They have made a proud record."



ENTERING UNIVERSITY FROM AFRICA

SAME GROUP GRADUATING NINE YEARS LATER.

Prizes.

John C. Dickey, Esq., a member of the Board of Trustees, offers two prizes—one of \$20, another of \$10—to the two members of the Senior Class in the Theological Department best acquainted with the senior studies in the English Bible. The first was awarded this year to Edwin L. Cunningham, of Jamaica, W. I. The second to William J. Starks, of Chambersburg, Pa.

President Rendall conducts the Sabbath morning chapel service at eight o'clock, and takes for special study the resurrection of our Lord. He offered this year two prizes of \$10 each for the best written interpretation of the appearance of Christ to the two disciples on the way to Emmaus. These were awarded to Edwin L. Cunningham and Josiah S. Johnstone, both of Jamaica, W. I.

The Junior orator prizes were awarded to Lewis H. Smith, of Macon, Ga., and Walter D. McClane, of Philadelphia.

Degrees Conferred.

The Board of Trustees, at the late Commencement, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the following:

Rev. Henry D. Ward, class of '73, Carthage, N. C.; Rev. Edward F. Eggleston, class of '83, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Alfred G. Davis, class of '78, Lumberton, N. C.; Rev. Charles L. Jefferson, class of '87, Wilmington, Del.; Rev. George C. Shaw, class of '86, Oxford, N. C.; Rev. Matthew Anderson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Eugene A. Johnson, class of '83, Harrisburg, Pa.; Rev. Edward W. Peck; Rev. Wesley F. Cotton, class of '88, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Maximus F. Duty, Charlestown, West Virginia; Rev. Geo. E. Stephens, class of '84, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Jacob F. Brown, class of '88, Texas; Rev. John M. Waldren, class of '86, Florida; Rev. LeRoy J. Montague, class of '86, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Daniel J. Hill, class of '86, Washington, D. C.; Rev. John A. Boyden, class of '84, Camp Nelson, Kentucky; Rev. Charles H. Trusty, class of '89, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rev. P. J. Drayton, Charlotte, N. C.

Of the above, nine are Presbyterians, two Methodists, four Baptists, and one an Episcopalian. They are all graduates of the Institution, with the exception of the Rev. Matthew Anderson, who is a graduate of Oberlin.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The degree of Doctor of Laws, or LL.D., was conferred upon three distinguished colored men, as follows: Rev. Daniel J. Sanders, D. D., of Charlotte, N. C., President of Biddle University; Rev. William H. Goler, D. D., of Salisbury, N. C., President of Livingstone

College; and Rev. W. E. Powell, United States Minister to Hayti.

The Graduates.

The names and addresses of the Theological Class graduating at the late Commencement were as follows:

Wilfred T. Bailey, Lucea, Jamaica, W. I.
 Martin L. Bethel, A. B., Anadarko, Okla.
 Philip A. Boulden, A. B., Wilmington, Del.
 Frank Bradley, Washington, D. C.
 Theodoric T. Branch, A. B., Moulton, N. C.
 John H. Byers, A. B., Greensboro, N. C.
 John T. Colbert, A. B., Monticello, Ark.
 Philip J. A. Coxe, A. B., Washington, D. C.
 Joseph J. Creagh, A. B., St. Croix, W. I.
 E. L. Cunningham, Falmouth, Jamaica, W. I.
 Taylor M. Davis, A. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 John H. Fort, A. B., Eureka, N. C.
 Grant H. Haynes, Washington, D. C.
 Joseph G. James, A. B., Richmond, Va.
 Linwood Kyles, A. B., Lincoln University, Pa.
 Albert B. McCoy, A. B., Cotton Plant, Ark.
 Sherman C. McCrary, A. B., Greenville, S. C.
 James M. Morton, A. B., Oxford, N. C.
 Christopher C. Neilson, Duncan's, Jamaica, W. I.
 Monroe E. Powell, Lenoir, N. C.
 William J. Starks, A. B., Chambersburg, Pa.
 Matthew F. Slaughter, Lincoln University, Pa.
 Joseph P. Washington, A. B., Wilson, La.
 William H. Washington, Wilmington, Del.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Eugene S. Bivins, Philadelphia, Pa.
 William F. Brooks, Charlotte, N. C.
 Alfred F. Coleman, Shelton, S. C.
 Norman T. Cotton, Greensboro, N. C.
 Richard A. Foster, Plantersville, Ark.
 George H. Gates, Cumberland, Md.
 John D. Gill, Wyatt, N. C.
 French M. Hedgman, Bristersburg, Va.
 George L. Imes, Steelton, Pa.
 Edwin T. Jones, Bedford Springs, Va.
 William C. Killingsworth, Chester, S. C.
 Paul R. Lawrence, Elizabeth City, N. C.
 Benjamin F. Lee, Jr., Flemington, N. J.
 James L. McAvoy, Florence, S. C.
 Cornelius W. McDougald, Whiteville, N. C.
 William H. Miller, Charleston, S. C.
 Wesley H. Murphy, Johnson City, Tenn.
 LeGrande M. Onque, Princeton, N. J.
 Monroe E. Powell, North Carolina.
 John H. Picquett, Augusta, Ga.
 W. L. C. Riley, Orangeburg, S. C.
 Samuel M. Russell, Sardis, N. C.
 Henry V. Taylor, Johnson City, Tenn.
 John W. Thompson, Chester, Pa.
 Lewis J. Umstead, Washington, D. C.
 Lewis M. Upperman, Raleigh, N. C.
 William K. Valentine, Chester, Pa.
 Charles B. Watson, Whitakers, N. C.
 John F. Williams, Augusta, Ga.
 William Worthy, Forsythe, Ga.
 Eugene L. Youngue, Rex, Miss.

Lincoln University Herald.

VOL. IX.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, OCTOBER, 1904.

No. 5.

Lincoln University Work.

BY PROF. JOHN B. RENDALL, D. D.

Of the eight to ten million Negroes in this country, six million may be said to belong to the submerged class; the others have felt the breath of our Christian civilization. There is, therefore, a tremendous task still before us as patriots and Christians.

If they are divided denominationally, one and three-fourth millions, nearly, are Baptists; one and one-half millions, nearly, belong to the three Methodist branches; and between one-fourth and one-half million belong to the Episcopalian, Congregational and Presbyterian Churches. This makes only about three and one-half millions who have the form of religion. These nominal Negro Christians have about 27,000 churches. These churches, at least, ought to be manned by a thoroughly trained, consecrated, godly ministry. We omit saying anything of the need of trained and skillful physicians, and we could say much on this point, or of other professions, but restrict ourselves to the ministry alone.

If we appreciate the need of the piety and high scholarship of the Duffs and Scudders in India, of Judson in Burmah, of John G. Paton among the cannibals of the South Seas, of Moffat and Livingstone and Bishop Hannington in Africa, shall we make light of its need at our own doors?

Having had the privilege of being connected with an institution whose crown is the sending of missionaries and ministers across the water and all over our own land, having heard all these years the low, unconscious cry for spiritual help that comes up on the night air, I claim to speak from some observation and experience.

We follow closely those who go from us into the field. Until the millennium comes, there will be no grouping of men without some Judas, no matter what is the spirit and purpose of the group. And so here and there there may have been one who has gone from our walls who has been an idler, or with vaporous ambitions, as Mr. Warner says, but the percentage is remarkably small. They go down and modestly do their work, and are a blessing in the communities in which they live, and there is no blaring of trumpets nor waving of banners.

In their flocks are found the most honest and industrious and faithful artizans, and the most peace-loving and orderly citizens. Fully

one-half who go from our walls go into the ministry in the different denominations. And they are called to the strategic positions and places of responsibility. They become the leaders of moral ideas and religious thought.

I could mention the names of those who have become leaders in different denominations, secretaries of education, and bishops and presidents of denominational schools and colleges.

The Synod of Pennsylvania.

This body holds its annual session this year, beginning October 20th, at Oxford, Pa., within four miles of Lincoln University. We hope to share in the benefits of the meeting. Our relations with the body are very close. It appoints a committee of visitation to the University each year, which makes report to the Synod of what it sees and hears. A number of the churches of the Synod contribute to its work; not as many as is desired and needed, and we trust that their number may be increased in the near future.

It is expected that the members of the Synod will make a visit to the University during its sessions. They will be very cordially welcomed, and their interest in the Institution cannot but be greatly increased by an inspection of its buildings and equipment and work. Their visit will go far towards correcting the very common misapprehension by many at a distance that Lincoln University is located at Oxford. It will be learned, of course, in connection with the historical celebration of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, how intimately the University in its origin and history has been connected with it. To one of its pastors, the Rev. John Miller Dickey, D. D., it owes its existence. Another, the Rev. W. R. Bingham, D. D., was for many years President of its Board of Trustees, and for a time its Professor of Theology. One of its Elders, Mr. J. Everton Ramsey, is its Treasurer, and others of its members serve on its Board of Trustees.

Lincoln University opened for the year 1904-1905, September 22d. The Junior Theological Class numbers twenty-five, which will make the Theological Department number between sixty and seventy. The Freshman Class in the College is about the usual size. About two hundred students, as usual, will be in attendance.

Lincoln University Herald.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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Subscriptions and communications may be addressed to REV. W. P. WHITE, D. D.,

1328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA., PA.

or PROF. R. L. STEWART, D. D.,

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, PA.

Has Lincoln University Received any Help from the Negro Himself?

We are sometimes asked this question, and we are glad to answer it affirmatively. From its very start there have been those among the race of whom it might be written, "Their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality."

A number have left bequests to the Institution. Our attention has been recently called to one such, probably among the first, if not the first, in this country, in which any considerable amount was bequeathed by a colored person to found a scholarship, for the education for the ministry of one of the same race. The facts concerning it are stated in the following extract from a letter recently received from the Rev. John McClellan Holmes, D. D., who is well known, at least by name, to many of our readers:

"For twenty-four years, a saintly colored woman, Ann White by name, served in my family, and greatly endeared herself to us all. Frugal and self-sacrificing, she saved up her money, and just before her death consulted with me as to how she could best bestow it for the education of colored young men for the ministry. I had formerly been settled in Hudson, N. Y., and had been partially instrumental in securing the Joel T. Simpson Scholarship of \$2500 for Lincoln University (Mr. Simpson was a dear friend and valued contributor). In 1891, however, when Ann White died, I was pastor of the State Street Church, of Albany, N. Y., and after conferring with Rev. Edward Webb, I advised Miss White to establish a scholarship in Lincoln University. She instructed me to do this after her death, which I did, sending Mr. Webb, as Financial Secretary of the University, my check for \$1500."

For a few years past, the alumni of the Institution have been contributing at each Commencement a certain amount, and an effort is now being made by the Alumni Association to raise \$3000, to endow a scholarship. We understand that over \$1000 has been pledged

by the members, and they feel confident of securing the entire amount. Many are upon small salaries, and cannot give more than \$5 or \$10.

The Christian's Duty to the Negro.

The duty of Christian people toward the black or Negro race in our land cannot be emphasized too often or too loudly. They must educate and Christianize them, or they will most surely drift into infidelity, vice and social danger to both white and black. It has been well said, "that if it were not for wise men among them, who exercise a restraining influence, while seeking to elevate them, this danger would be so great as to require a standing army to enforce obedience to law."

Forty years of freedom has not done what many expected, but it has done wonders when we consider the preceding two hundred years of ignorance and oppression in which they were held. Citizenship is a vested right that cannot be taken away, and therefore must be treated as a permanent acquisition. The Negro must be made a citizen in fact as well as in name; he must be taught, and his teaching must be by those who desire his elevation. In fact, his education must be a religious education. Nine millions of people cannot be taught by white teachers, for where are these to come from? All Protestant denominations are coming to realize that it is the teachers that must be provided, and so schools are multiplying for the education of colored teachers and ministers, who will go among the Negroes and gather them into schools and churches, and direct civil and religious movements among them. The great need of this is emphasized when we reflect upon the religious inclination of this people. Their traditions and habits for centuries have inclined them to be emotional religionists, without any proper intellectual conception of what religion obligates them to be or do. Well educated and indoctrinated teachers are, therefore, necessary to guide and instruct them in their worship.

The hope of substantial development must lie in the increase of an educated ministry, who will supplant the uneducated ministry. No better equipped or worthier agency for supplying this exists than Lincoln University.

Lincoln University has suffered the loss by death, in the past five years, of two able professors, the Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., and Rev. D. A. McWilliams, and six old and faithful trustees, viz.: W. R. Bingham, D. D., George S. Mott, D. D., H. E. Niles, D. D., George T. Purves, D. D., Thomas McCauley, D. D., and N. G. Parke, D. D.



Death of Professor D. A. McWilliams.

This sad event occurred at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, September 20th. It brought great sorrow to the University and its friends. Its announcement was a great surprise, as well as shock, to the many who knew him but recently as strong and vigorous in physical frame, with the prospect apparently of years of usefulness. His death is a great loss to the University.

He was born forty-five years ago at Elysburg, Pa. He graduated from Dickinson College in 1886, and after studying law and practicing the same for some years in Minneapolis, entered McCormick Theological Seminary, and graduated therefrom in 1895. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Minneapolis in 1894, and ordained by the Presbytery of Chicago in 1895. He was pastor of the South Side Tabernacle, of Chicago, from 1895 to 1898. He was received by the Presbytery of Chester in September, 1900, and the following April was installed pastor of the Second Church, of Chester. On November 17th, 1902, his pastoral relation was dissolved,

in order that he might become an instructor in Lincoln University, and devote his energies also to the securing of an endowment for the Chair of Church History, Sociology and Political Economy. During his pastorate of Chester Second he had been instrumental, not only in securing large accessions to the membership of the church, but in paying off a large indebtedness, which had for some years been a heavy burden upon the church.

In connection with Lincoln University, he was successful in securing pledges to the amount of \$30,000 for the endowment of the chair referred to above, and he was elected by the Board of Trustees its professor. It was felt that he was not only well fitted by culture and grace to fill it, but possessed vigor and strength for the work.

There were, however, the seeds of disease within that massive frame not visible to the outward eye. Early in the present year he was laid aside from duty by a weakness of the heart. He rallied for a time, and there seemed hope of recovery, but the evidence of Bright's disease later became apparent. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital,

where, as stated above, he died, September 20th.

Funeral services were held in the parlors of Oliver H. Bair, 1517 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, the afternoon of September 29th. They were in charge of President I. N. Rendall, D. D., who made a strong and affecting address. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of the Lutheran Church of Chester. There were addresses also by the Rev. Drs. Mowry, of Chester; S. J. McPherson, of Lawrenceville, N. J., with whom Prof. McWilliams was associated in Chicago; and W. H. Oxtoby, of Philadelphia, a seminary classmate. Each of these bore testimony to the truly noble, conscientious, Christian character of Prof. McWilliams. The closing prayer was by Prof. Carr, of Lincoln University. The interment was on the 23d. at Elysburg, Pa. A widow and three boys survive the deceased husband and father.

From a recent issue of *The Interior*, we clip the following notice:

"Rev. David Alexander McWilliams, who died at the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadel-

phia on Tuesday, September 20th, came nine years ago to Chicago as a licentiate from Minneapolis Presbytery, and was ordained and installed the first pastor of the South Side Tabernacle, now the South Park Church, this city. The church had its beginning but a few months previous, having come mainly from the Railroad Mission of the First Church, with which Rev. Charles M. Morton was so long identified. Mr. McWilliams' pastorate covered five full years of its early history, during which the present substantial structure was erected. He left in 1900 on the call of the Second Church of Chester, Pa., from which he was transferred two years later to a professorship in Lincoln University. The church here held him in the highest regard and cherishes his memory as a pastor, wise, faithful and beloved. He was one of God's noblemen, and by his worthiness endeared himself to all with whom he was called in association. A memorial service will be held in the South Park Church next Sunday evening."

New Building

A new building, the twentieth erected, has been in course of construction on the University grounds during the summer, and will soon be completed. It will be used as a Refectory, or Student Boarding House. It has three stories. In the first, or basement, will be the furnaces, ovens and kitchen, and one dining room. In the second will be dining and waiting rooms; and in the third, lodging rooms. It is hoped that it will contain sufficient accommodations for the boarding of all the students, and will prove of much greater convenience and advantage, in every way, over the method heretofore of boarding the students in clubs, with private families, outside the grounds. The farm land owned by the University will be utilized, by means of student labor, for providing the table with vegetables. The cost of the building will be about \$14,000. Eight thousand of this was provided in the bequest of Mrs. Dr. Thomas McCauley.

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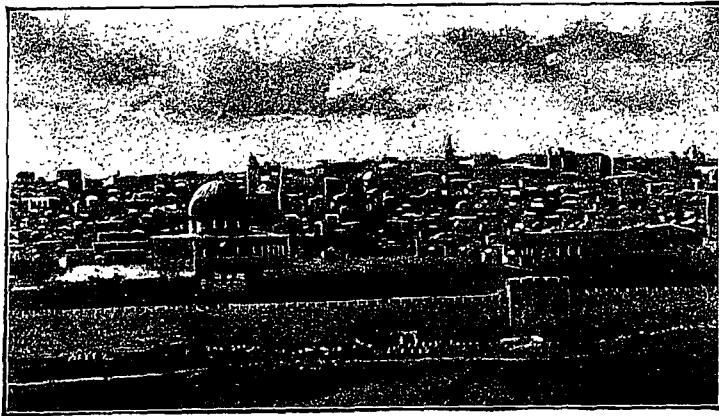
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Lincoln University Herald.

VOL. IX.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, NOVEMBER, 1904.

No. 5.

The Visit of Synod.

The visit of the Synod of Pennsylvania to Lincoln University, Saturday afternoon, October 22d, was much enjoyed on the part of all concerned.

To many of the visitors it was a revelation, and they expressed themselves astonished at beholding the extensive and beautifully located and adorned grounds, and spacious and substantial buildings, so well adapted for their purpose.

They were conveyed thither from Oxford, which is four miles distant, by train.

After visiting the various buildings and seeing the exercise of the students in a game of foot ball on the campus, they assembled in the chapel, where they were welcomed in appropriate remarks by the President, Rev. Isaac N. Rendall, D. D., and the Dean of the College Department, Rev. John B. Rendall, D. D., a nephew of the President. Addresses in reply were made by the Revs. Drs. J. V. Bell, Moderator of Synod; E. S. Wallace, of Greensburg; and J. M. McJamkin, of Oakdale.

Luncheon was afterward provided in the new Refectory, during which President Rendall was congratulated by ex-Moderator Chambers on the completion of thirty-nine years of successful labor in connection with the University. He replied in his usual appropriate manner, stating his convictions as to the duty of the Church to the Negro, and the evidences of his ability to acquire an education. The Rev. William J. Gregory, of Mansfield, followed in some additional remarks.

From the letter of the Rev. W. W. McKinney, D. D., Editor of *The Presbyterian*, to that paper, we quote the following:

"Visit to Lincoln University.

"Saturday afternoon, Synod attended this fine and promising Institution for the higher education of the black man, and had an opportunity to see its spacious grounds, excellent buildings and lovely location, and to visit the professors and students under favorable circumstances. Many of the members had often heard and read about it and its work, but never before had they so adequate a conception of what it is and stands for. All seemed to realize its importance and success in a practical and impressive way, and, as the result, a deeper and more abiding interest in its material and spiritual welfare is likely to be realized. A cordial welcome was extended the visitors, and those of them who spoke expressed much satisfaction and delight in an

institution which has had so marvellous a development, which is doing such great things for the black race at home and abroad, and which, under the blessing of God, is destined to have a growing influence year after year in the training of leaders for the colored people. It deserves a larger and warmer place in the prayers and benefactions of the Church at large than it has yet received."

Report of Synod's Committee.

A Committee of the Synod of Pennsylvania, appointed to visit Lincoln University, reported recently to the Synod meeting at Oxford, through its Chairman, the Rev. George W. Pollock, of Buckhannon, West Virginia, as follows:

MR. MODERATOR AND BRETHREN:—Your Committee would respectfully report that two of their number visited Lincoln University last December, and that they were most cordially received and accorded every opportunity of making a thorough study of the Institution. We found a splendid plant, beautiful for situation, and manned with twelve men of God who are devoting their lives to the uplifting of the Negro race. We were surprised to find such a fine student body—physically, intellectually and morally. We believe they will compare favorably with the students of any other institution. They are not mere boys, but are clean, well-behaved, intelligent and studious young men, knowing well their opportunities and responsibilities. Their work in the class room is not surpassed in any college with which we are familiar.

The higher Christian education of picked men who are to be leaders of the race, and a Christian industrial education for the mass of the people, with the emphasis on the word "Christian" in each case, is the solution of the Negro problem, and no school anywhere is doing more towards the working out of this problem than is Lincoln University.

The colored people, as a rule, need a higher and more Biblical type of religion than prevails among them in most places, and this the University is furnishing. The Bible, as the revealed will of God, is made prominent throughout the entire course as a chief text book. The whole time of one professor is given up to the instruction of the students in the English Bible.

That the University is realizing the purpose of its charter is evidenced by its graduates and its present students. Nineteen graduates have gone as foreign missionaries, and more

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, PA.

than one hundred and fifty have entered the Presbyterian ministry, and it is no secret that a colored Presbyterian minister has not his superior among his race. The same is true of those graduates who have entered the other professions.

Of 184 students enrolled, we found 121 of them having the ministry in view. In fact, the Theological Department ranks third in the number of students for the ministry of all our theological seminaries.

Lincoln University is not an experiment. Its success has established its right to be and its claim upon our prayers and moral support, and also upon the liberality of the Church.

Last May the Institution celebrated its jubilee. Half a century of earnest prayer and unremitting, self-sacrificing toil and consecrated giving, and behold what God hath wrought.

The school was born of prayer. In 1847, Dr. John Miller Dickey assisted at the ordination of a missionary to Africa. During the ordination prayer, it came to him like a revelation from heaven, "Why not have a school where colored men might be trained to preach the Gospel to their own race?"

And for this he prayed. James R. Amos, a young Negro, felt called of God to preach to his people, and he longed for an education and the opportunity, and for these he prayed. In the Providence of God, these two praying men came together, and the one became the teacher of the other. Young Amos walked twenty-eight miles each week to recite to Dr. Dickey, and passing through a field, he was accustomed to kneel beside a certain stone to pray. That was fifty years ago. Where that field was now stand eight splendid buildings, in which are gathered nearly two hundred earnest Negro students, under the instruction of a dozen praying men of God. Again we say: "Behold, what God hath wrought!" The rejoicings and congratulations at the jubilee exercises were justified.

The work of the Institution is just begun. It has a great mission before it, but it needs

help. The General Assembly of 1897 adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the General Assembly hereby expresses its deep interest in Lincoln University, and especially in its Theological Department, and commends this school of learning for young colored men to the churches for the liberal support of its whole work, and for the separate endowment of its Theological Department."

Such endowment would require about \$250,000. The Church can and ought to provide this amount.

We recommend:

1. That the Synod of Pennsylvania extends its hearty congratulations to the University on its fifty years of heroic struggle and achievement, and especially to the venerable Dr. Isaac N. Rendall, who for thirty-nine years has been its honored President, and to whom, under God's blessing, much of its success is due.

2. That the attention of our churches be called to the following financial needs:

A dormitory for the students, estimated minimum cost.....	\$25,000
The more adequate endowment of the existing chairs, each.....	10,000
A Chair of Physics and Chemistry...	25,000
The erection of a laboratory and hall of science	35,000
One hundred additional scholarships, each	2,500
One hundred tuition scholarships, each	500
The endowment of 100 free rooms, each	100
A Christian Association hall.....	15,000
A system of safe and economical lighting and heating.....	7,000
A laundry	3,000
An adequate water supply.....	2,000
An endowment for the enlargement and care of the library.....	10,000
Apparatus for the Department of Science	2,000
Material for the improvement of the roadways	3,000

From "The Presbyterian Banner."

The Rev. James H. Snowden, D. D., Editor of *The Presbyterian Banner*, spent a few days at Lincoln University, preceding the meeting of the Synod of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Synodical Committee of Home Missions and Sustentation. From the letter which he wrote to *The Banner* we extract the following:

"A Beautiful Country.

"If there is anywhere in the State of Pennsylvania a finer stretch of country than that which runs from Philadelphia out through Delaware and Chester Counties, our eyes have not yet seen it. As one rides along on the

Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, he passes through a succession of scenes that are a constant charm. The country is just rolling enough to save it from monotony and give it pleasing variety; the soil is rich and fertile; and the farms are carefully cultivated and abundantly fruitful. No waste land is seen, no jungles and swamps and rocky hills, but all the fields are clean soil, the streams are pure, and the forests are free from underbrush. The towns along the route present good houses, clean streets and an attractive appearance. Everywhere on the farms and in the towns are evidences of industry, thrift and prosperity. There is a subsoil of rich character underneath all this wealth and worth; human virtue has entered into these farms and towns and shaped them into what they are. This country has helped to make these people, and these people have helped to make this country. Environment colors character and character molds environment. This rich country, wedded to these Scotch-Irish Presbyterian people, have made a splendid match. As we rode along, the colors of autumn lay upon the landscape in a blaze of glory. It seemed that the great Artist had aimed at producing a masterpiece as He painted these forests, and in wealth and variety and delicacy and richness and splendor of color, we have never seen them surpassed. Happy the people that have such a heritage, and we think these people are worthy of their lot.

"Lincoln University.

"Our first objective point was Lincoln University, where the Synod's Permanent Committee on Synodical Home Missions and Sustentation met and were entertained. We had heard of this institution before, and had some dim, vague ideas about it, but our eyes were soon opened and we saw wondrous things. The institution lies about a half mile from the railroad station, and as one walks or rides up the road through rows of trees, he little suspects what is coming. Arriving at the institution, he emerges upon the campus, which is a square cut out of the heart of the forest. The buildings of the college and seminary are on this campus, while the professors' houses are around its edges among the trees. A finer campus we have nowhere else seen. It comprises a hundred and forty acres, and the main square, framed in with forest blazing with autumn color, is as beautiful as a picture. The buildings, nine in number, are all solidly constructed of brick, with modern improvements. Notable among them are the Vail Library, which is in every respect equal to the new libraries we find at Lafayette and Washington and Jefferson, and the Mary Brown Chapel, which is something that few colleges can have. The professors' houses are also large and well built, furnished with steam heat and other modern improvements,

and embowered in beauty as they stand surrounded with maple and pine.

"It was our good fortune to be entertained in the home of Professor Galbreath, and if his charming family and delightful home is a specimen of the homes of Lincoln University professors, they are a happy people, indeed. Lincoln University is a college and theological seminary for colored young men. The college is a regular classical and scientific college, without any preparatory department, and offering the usual courses in our colleges. Latin and Greek are required for entrance, though some care is taken of special cases. The students are held up to high-grade work, and if they do not maintain themselves at this level, they are dropped from the roll. The Theological Department comprises the usual three-year course in our theological seminaries. There are now 200 students in the institution, and of these, 61 are in the Theological Department. Of all the students, 121 are looking forward to the ministry, 22 to medicine, and 19 to teaching. The expenses of each student are estimated at \$121 a year, and 'no student of Lincoln University is allowed to solicit pecuniary aid to meet the expenses of his education. The infraction of this rule will be followed by dismissal.' The faculty contains twelve members, and at the head of the whole institution stands President Isaac N. Rendall, D. D., a man of large build and broad mind and lofty character, who for thirty-nine years has been the guiding spirit of the Institution and under whose strong hand and inspiring personality it has grown from very humble beginnings to its present power.

"The purpose of the Institution is to provide higher Christian education for the Negro. It means that the colored young man shall have the same chance at Lincoln that the white young man has at Princeton. Already 1500 young men have been educated in its halls, 1200 have graduated, 500 of them theological students, and 19 are foreign missionaries, and 151 are ministers in the Presbyterian Church. We looked on the two hundred young men now in the Institution as they gathered for evening prayer in the chapel or played foot ball on the campus, and thought them a right manly set. We were surprised at the general good order and quietness of the students, and were told that there is little boisterousness and never any disorder among them. The reason, doubtless, is that every one of these young men is here for a serious purpose, and, having fought his way up through poverty to the doors of this college, he now means to make the most of every moment. Lincoln University is an institution of the Presbyterian Church, and nowhere is our Church doing greater and nobler and more efficient work than in its halls. Here is one solution, and

the main solution, of the race problem in our land."

The New Refectory.

From the *Local News*, of West Chester, we quote the following concerning the recent addition to Lincoln University's equipment:

"Steadily from year to year Lincoln University, the great educational institution for colored youth, located in southern Chester County, makes progress in providing for the necessities of its students. For several years past there have been about two hundred students enrolled each year, and that is about the limit of the accommodations. Until more dormitories are built, and larger endowment furnished, additional applicants must be turned away.

"From time to time means is furnished to supply some necessity that has long been felt, but without the means at hand to supply the need, it was necessary to struggle along as best as could be done without it. One of these needed improvements has been supplied recently. During the summer, a building has been in course of erection in which to board the students. This building, which is now approaching completion, and which is called 'The Refectory,' is already occupied for the purpose. It is of brick, with stone trimmings, two stories and a basement. Three large dining rooms have tables, with seats for about 120 each, or 360 in all. A fourth room of the same size will, for the present, be used as a store room, but when needed can be fitted up for a dining room. There are storage rooms, bakery, kitchen and other apartments, besides rooms on the upper story that will be occupied by the General Steward and his family.

"Over the entrance is a tablet, on which is inscribed: 'The Refectory, McCauley Hall, A. D. MCMIV,' the building being dedicated to Rev. Thomas McCauley, D. D., who was for many years a trustee of the Institution, and who left a large part of the money for the erection of the building.

"The General Steward is William H. Amos. He came to Lincoln University on October 15th last to take charge, and is now getting his work in shape. The capacity of the place was tested to its utmost on October 22d, when the members of the Synod of Pennsylvania which was in session in Oxford, visited Lincoln University in a body. Nearly two hundred in number, they swarmed over the place, viewed the buildings and their equipment. They were shown around by the faculty and others, and finally, from 4.30 to 5.30, they took supper in the new Refectory. It was the first meal that had been served in the place. The building and tables were neatly decorated with the college colors, orange and blue.

Chicken salad, fried oysters and chicken croquettes were on the bill of fare, as were also ice cream, cake and coffee.

"William H. Amos and his family will occupy the rooms provided for them as soon as they are finished. He is a son of Samuel H. Amos and a nephew of the first student who entered the Institution, and whose prayers for its establishment are a matter of record in the early history of the work. He has as his chef Walter Kennard; second chef, Thomas Wilson; baker, Charles Schmitt.

"A man named Stewart is head waiter, and the students of the different classes take turns in assisting. The freshmen had their turn the first week the Refectory was opened, which was last week.

"Prior to the erection of the Refectory, the students boarded in clubs. Women residing in the neighborhood took them in clubs of twenty or more. The amount allowed by the Institution for table board was only eight dollars per month. The complaint was often made that this was not adequate for the purpose, but it was all the trustees felt warranted in allowing. It is believed that, with the building fitted up and all supplies bought in large quantities, the students can be well provided for, and at a cheaper rate than could be done under the old system. It may be said at least that this marks one more advance in the work of the Institution."

Two members of the Faculty of Lincoln University were members of the late Synod of Pennsylvania, viz.: Rev. George B. Carr, D. D., Professor of Rhetoric, English Literature and Homiletics; and Walter L. Wright, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, who is an Elder in the Ashmun Church. Prof. Wright is a son-in-law of Dr. Carr.

The members of the Synod who were entertained during its sessions in the families of the Faculty of Lincoln University, expressed very warmly their sense of appreciation of the delightful hospitality thus enjoyed. They came to know as they had not before the amount of consecrated energy devoted in the institution to the work of colored education.

The Reading Room of the Vail Memorial Library furnished the Synodical Committee of Home Missions and Sustentation of the Synod one of the most pleasant and convenient places for its sessions in which it has ever been its privilege to meet. For two days they gathered, nineteen in number, around the splendid oak table, and bent themselves to the important business which had called them together.