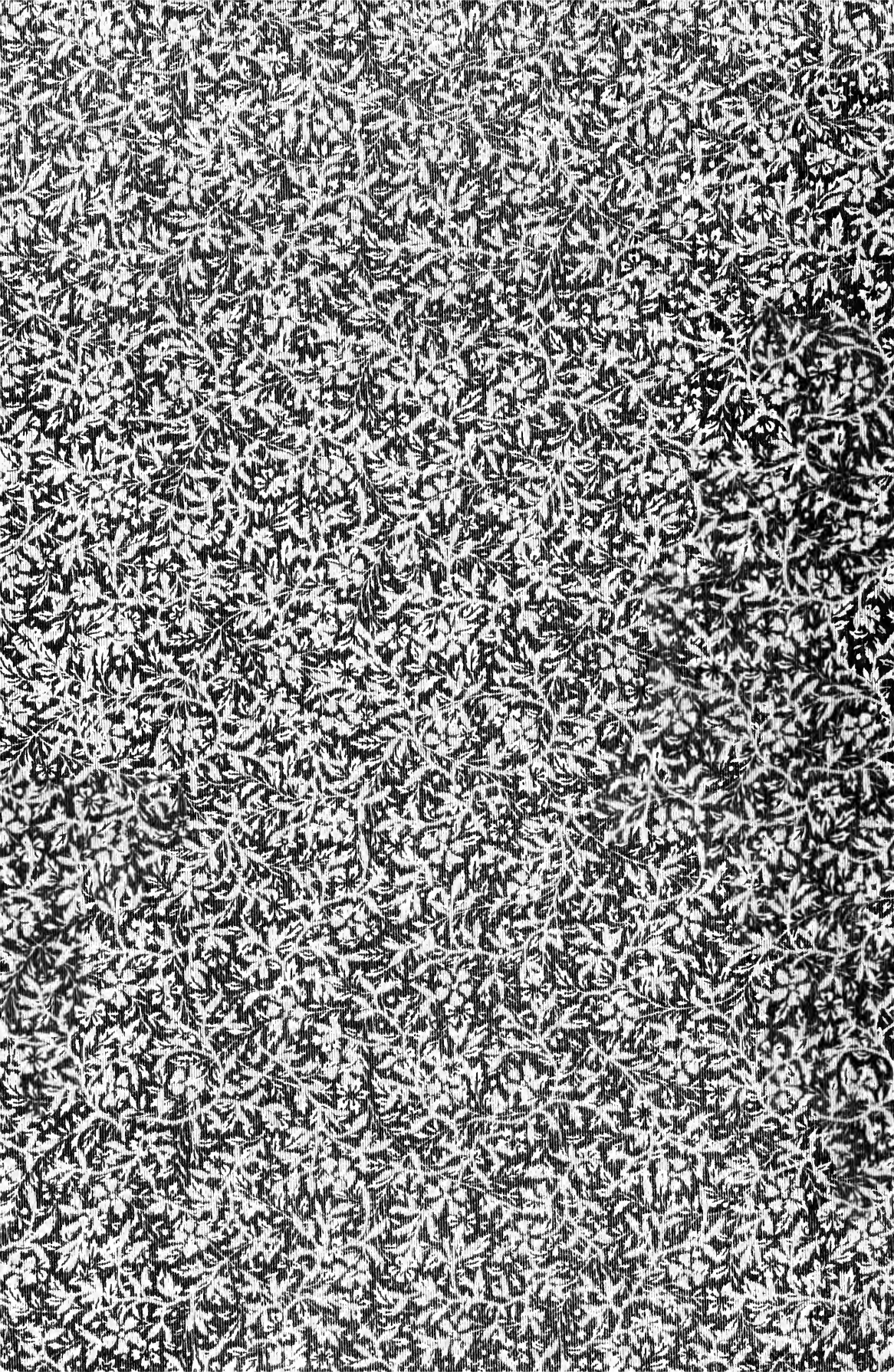
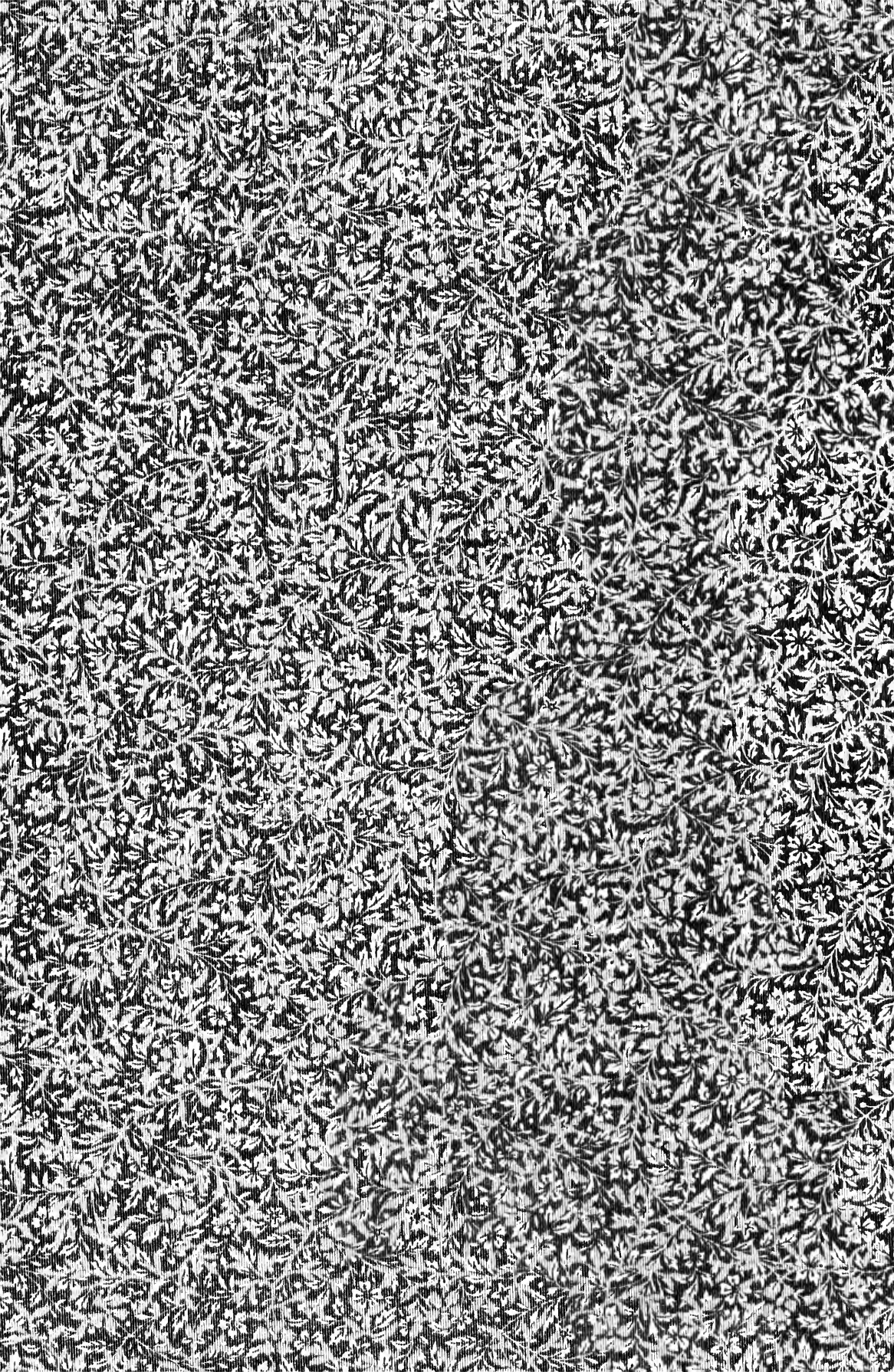


BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

❖ 1901 --- 1902 ❖





THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Volume II



June, 1901 to May, 1902

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
The Brown Alumni Magazine Co.
BROWN UNIVERSITY

1902



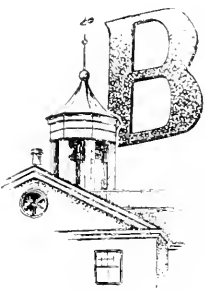
THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



VOL. II

PROVIDENCE, R. I., DECEMBER, 1901

No. 5



BROWN gave ex-President Andrews, who has lately been elected to the board of trustees, a hearty reception on his recent visit to Providence. Dr. Andrews had not been in this city since the summer of 1898, when he resigned the presidency of Brown

for silence. After the address he was escorted to the university campus by President Faunce and Professor Appleton, a throng of students lighting the way with red fire and Roman candles. When the line reached the top of the hill, the heavy iron gates of the new memorial gateway were swung wide open and ex-President Andrews and his escort made their way to Sayles Hall, walking between rows of students, who

University to accept the superintendency of the public schools of Chicago.

He came to Providence primarily to deliver the principal address and to lead in a discussion before the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, which held its annual sessions October 31 to November 2, inclusive. As soon as it was announced that ex-President Andrews would be in Providence, invitations of various kinds were extended to him, and the three days he spent in the city were filled with events that will be pleasantly remembered by all those who participated in them.

His first appearance was in Infantry Hall on Thursday evening, when he delivered an oration before the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction on "Problems of Greater America." As he came upon the platform the great audience which had assembled to hear him rose in a body and the applause ceased only when the speaker raised his hand



EX-PRESIDENT ANDREWS
(Copyright by Gibson Art Galleries, Chicago)

sang songs of greeting and gave cheer upon cheer. Before the party entered Sayles Hall the students called for a speech from Dr. Andrews and he addressed them briefly from the steps of the building. In the upper room of Sayles, where the German and classical departments have their seminary libraries, a reception in honor of the ex-president was given by the faculty. Here the older members of the faculty enjoyed a chat with their former chief and the newer members were presented

to him. At the close of the reception the students (who had in the meantime built a bonfire on Lincoln Field), called for another speech from Dr. Andrews and one from President Faunce.

Friday morning, Dr. Andrews spoke at the chapel exercises in Pembroke Hall, and Saturday morning in Sayles Hall. The recitations of the first period on Saturday morning were necessarily omitted as the students escorted ex-President

Andrews down the hill to Infantry Hall where he was to speak on "Reform in the Teaching of Geography." Saturday evening he delivered an address before the University Club on "The Future of Great Britain" and met many of the alumni who are residents in Providence and vicinity.

The inspiration of Dr. Andrews's visit to the university will long be felt.



President Faunce's Annual Report

The annual report of the president to the corporation will soon be in the hands of every graduate. It is a very interesting document. In it the president narrates the development of the university during the second year in which he has administered its affairs. The items are so many that it would be difficult even to enumerate them here, but two, which heretofore have not been announced, may be selected for special mention. One has relation to the material development of the university, the other to its intellectual constitution: one has to do with grounds and buildings, the other with courses of study.

After commenting on the erection of the Van Wickle memorial gates, the administration building, the new president's house and the addition to the chemical laboratory (now Rogers Hall), he calls attention to the fact that there has been in the past no definite plan for the architectural development of the university. Buildings representing every period in architectural history have been placed on the campus. "This heterogeneousness, which we share with most New England colleges, is certainly picturesque, and the *ensemble*, softened by time, is not displeasing; but it is now time for some definite plan of architectural development. As a preliminary to this Mr. F. L. Olmsted, Jr., has during the past year made a careful survey of Lincoln Field and prepared plans for its grading and the location of future buildings." Dr. Faunce then mentions the buildings most needed, a biological laboratory, a university chapel, a psychological laboratory, a recitation building and a building to serve as a centre for the social and religious life of the students.

Turning to the intellectual develop-

ment of the university, the president calls attention to the adoption of stricter rules as to admission by certificate, the administration of beneficiary funds and the registration of special students, and announces an important change, which will soon be put into operation, in the requirements for admission of candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts. After a certain date entering students may "present, if they choose, only one ancient language, provided they present certain clearly defined substitutes for the other." In lieu of the one ancient language the students may present "certain combinations of modern languages, sciences, and mathematics." It is required that the substitutes for Greek (or Latin) shall be largely in languages, and that such languages shall be continued in the college course.

The president also announces that the requirements for graduation, and the list of required studies, will also be changed. These new requirements will soon be made public.



University Official Publications

The university has adopted a new system with regard to the distribution of its official publications. Return postal cards have recently been sent out to all graduates whose addresses are known, asking them if they wish to have the annual catalogue sent to them. Hereafter only the address book and president's report will be sent without request to all graduates. Catalogues and other official publications will be sent to those who have signified a desire to receive them.



Chapel Speakers

Addresses at chapel exercises by men not directly connected with the university's corps of instruction have for many years been of occasional occurrence. Of late years they have become more and more frequent. This year they are at least temporarily a part of the regularly expected order of events. This is due largely to the efforts of the members of the Cammarian Club, a self-perpetuating organization composed of fifteen representative members of the senior class each year. The members

of this club have secured speakers for Wednesday mornings. On this morning of the week the religious exercises are abbreviated so as to allow as much time as possible for the address. The time is perhaps somewhat too brief, being only ten minutes, but it is not noticeably inadequate for the purpose.

Mr. Rathbone Gardner, '77, of Providence, was the first Wednesday morning speaker. His address on college education was delivered on November 6th. The next week Mr. Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., a friend of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, Brown, '21, spoke of the life and work of the distinguished alumnus, the centennial of whose birth was recently celebrated in Boston. On November 20th Mr. George F. Weston, '78, principal of the manual training high school of Providence, gave the students a talk on the desirability of their becoming useful members of society and the ways by which they may establish themselves in creditable relations among their fellow men.

Dormitory Changes

The appointment of dormitory "heads" has already had some effect. These "heads," it will be remembered, are expected to have a general oversight of the buildings in which they room and suggest improvements from time to time. As a result of their recommendations there has been an inquiry into various sanitary deficiencies and the seating capacity of the lunch-room in the basement of University Hall is to be increased largely. Jumbo, furthermore, intends to keep on hand a greater amount and variety of supplies. This means that the students will receive a service quicker and more satisfactory in every way. Several other improvements of a minor nature have been brought about by the dormitory officials.

Professor Gorham's Interesting Experiments

Professor Gorham of the department of comparative anatomy has for some time been studying the phenomenon of phosphorescence in animal and vegetable organisms and has recently announced some interesting results.

He has been able to isolate and obtain cultures of bacteria from decayed meat, which have shown to a remarkable degree luminous qualities. Some of these cultures have been so luminous that photographs have been taken by means of the light which they themselves produced.

Additional interest attaches to these observations from the fact that the commonly observed phenomenon of phosphorescence in the ocean must be attributed in a large measure to bacteria of this nature, and it is possible that light is produced in this same way in the abysses of the sea, where the sunlight cannot penetrate.



For the Brown Book-Shelf

Professor J. B. E. Jonas, the newly appointed assistant professor of German in the university, has just issued an edition of Wilhelmine von Hillern's *Hoher als die Kirche* with notes and vocabulary. It is published by Allyn and Bacon, Boston. This novel, not ordinarily classified as an elementary text, has been made available as early reading for students in German through the helps which the editor has given in the notes and vocabulary.

In July, 1900, a party made up of members of the New England Botanical Club organized for the exploration of Mt. Katahdin, Maine. In the following June (1901) the club published a special Katahdin number, embodying a general account of the trip, and special records of the plants found and described. The report which specially concerns us is that of Dr. G. G. Kennedy of Readville, Mass., written in conjunction with Mr. J. Franklin Collins, instructor in Brown University, on the bryophytes of the mountain. The list is considered a preliminary one but is very interesting. It comprises, if *Hepaticæ* as well as mosses are included, 77 species and varieties, of which 22 are new to Maine, six new to New England, and one new to North America. Mr. Collins has a special article on the mosses, including precise descriptions of the new or hitherto unrecorded species. This paper is of definite value and is evidence of the erudition and technical skill of the writer.

One of the handsomest books of the holiday season is "Wild Life Near Home" by Dallas Lore Sharp, '95, (The Century Co., New York, publishers.) Mr. Sharp has studied with great sympathy the habits of familiar birds and animals and the publishers have put his narrative into most attractive shape. The volume is beautifully printed and illustrated and may be recommended as a holiday gift for any lover of nature and of the modest inhabitants of the wood and meadow.

The government printing office at Washington has just issued a pamphlet entitled "Submarine Telegraphic Cables in their International Relations," a digest of lectures delivered at the U. S. Naval War College at Newport by Professor George Grafton Wilson of Brown University, '86. The lectures were delivered last August. They constitute a second series given by Professor Wilson before the Naval War College. The first series was given in the summer of 1900 and was subsequently printed by the government.



What last year's Class is Doing

From the reports which the members of last year's graduating class have made to the librarian of the university for publication in the forthcoming address book, it appears that of the 103 men who were graduated last June, twenty-three are engaged in business pursuits, twenty are studying law, sixteen have secured appointments as teachers, fourteen are pursuing graduate studies, six are engineers, five are devoting themselves to theological study and religious work, four are registered

as medical students, four are engaged in journalism, one is engaged in library work, another has secured an appointment in the United States Army, another is studying naval architecture, and one other is studying landscape gardening. Three have no occupation as yet and four have failed to make a report.

Of the twenty-two women who were graduated last June thirteen are teaching, two are pursuing graduate studies and one is engaged in business.



Meteoric Observations at the Ladd Observatory Observations of the Leonids, the meteors which the earth encounters each year about November 15th, have been made at the Ladd Observatory for five consecutive years. The stream is thickest in the portions which the earth passes through every thirty-three or thirty-four years, and great numbers were noted in 1832, 1833, 1866, and 1867. The observations in the last few years showed an unusual number in 1898 but a relatively small number in 1899 and 1900. This year there was a marked increase. Between midnight and daylight, November 15th, the number counted in the region of the sky near the constellation Leo exceeded 350, of which 312 were Leonids. The paths of 88 were carefully charted. The number counted averaged two per minute after 3 A. M., and the rate seemed to be increasing when daylight stopped the observations. On the following morning nearly 100 were counted in the same region, 51 of which were Leonids.

Chronicle of the Campus

Mr. Lamont on Tammany Hall

Mr. Hammond Lamont, managing editor of the *New York Evening Post*, and formerly professor of rhetoric at Brown, held the close attention of a large audience at Sayles Hall, Tuesday evening, November 12, by his entertaining address on Tammany Hall. A feature of the lecture was its illustration by means of a large collection of posters used in the recent New York campaign.

These were placarded over the platform and added to the interest of the address.

Football Rally

A largely-attended football rally was held on Monday evening, November 11, at Manning Hall. Dean Meiklejohn, President C. A. Phillips of the senior class, Manager Briggs, Professor Langdon, Captain Paine of the baseball team, H. A. Coffin, '01, and Dr. Parker made

stirring speeches, some new football songs were practiced, and at the close of the meeting "Alma Mater" was sung.

Reception to Two Professors

Friday, November 8, a very enjoyable reception was tendered to Professors Packard and Barus by the faculty and corporation at the University Club. The rooms of the club were decorated for the occasion and the large number present included many friends of the two professors, some of the guests being distinguished scientists from other cities. The reception was in recognition of the recent scientific honors bestowed upon Messrs. Packard and Barus.

Basketball

Interest is greater in basketball this year than it was last season and there are prospects of a good team, though Captain Benjamin has not returned to college.

Gym. Ball Committee

Those members of last year's gymnasium ball committee who are now in college, E. B. Jackson, C. A. Phillips, and C. V. R. Bumsted, met November 7, and chose nine additional members. The gymnasium ball is given each year by the five following fraternities: Psi Upsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, Zeta Psi, Delta Phi and Delta Kappa Epsilon. The new men chosen were S. W. Mason, A. F. Masury, G. N. Freeman, Thomas Burgess, Robert Aldrich, F. A. Otis, C. A. R. Ray, L. S. Milner and M. T. Barker.

Library Open Late

For the present, the university library is kept open every evening until eleven. This is done as an experiment to learn how general the demand is for such an extension of the library hours. At the close of the term it will be decided whether the benefit justifies the expense involved.

Philosophical Club

At the annual meeting of the Philosophical Club, November 6, the following officers were unanimously chosen: President, H. J. Hall; vice-president, J. B. Littlefield; secretary and treasurer, A. U. Pope; executive committee, Professor Everett, E. T. Paine, H. N. Davis and G. Burdick. Professor Langdon,

the speaker of the evening, was then introduced. His subject was Fiske's "Life Everlasting." At the conclusion of his paper, a short recess ensued, after which a discussion followed with Professor Everett in the chair.

Freshman Measurements

The physical measurements of the members of the freshman class have been completed and show a lack of large men. In this respect 1905 is not equal to last year's class. The records are all held by three or four men, who are without any close competitors. Moreover, the largest measurements are not as high as last year. In chest expansion Matthews leads with a normal measurement of 37.1 inches, and an inflated measurement of 41.3 inches. Webb, the largest man in the class, weighs 195 pounds; he has a lung capacity of 350 cubic inches; the strength of his back is 700 pounds and of his legs 900 pounds; and his shoulders have a breadth of 17.8 inches. Cottrell is the tallest man, 6 feet 2 inches. He also has the strongest grip, having registered 145 pounds. Doughty has the record of 20 push-ups, and Doughty and Brooks are tied for pull-ups, each man having 19 to his credit. Aside from these men the average is rather lower than usual.

Defeat at Checkers

Brown was defeated in checkers by Harvard, November 2, at Cambridge, 8½ points to 3½. The Brown men were not in condition and with the exception of one man showed lack of practice. The Brown team was not badly disappointed, for it had been expected that Harvard would win.

A Brown Calendar

A handsome "Brown Calendar" has just been issued by H. A. Coffin, '01, H. M. Paine, '02, and Richard Montague, '04. It is printed in colors with many half-tone pictures of the campus, faculty and athletic leaders and ought to find a place above the desk of every Brown graduate and undergraduate. The MONTHLY heartily commends it and suggests it as an appropriate Christmas gift to one's self or friends. The price is 50 cents and the College Book Store, Brown University, will mail it postpaid to any address for 60 cents.



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BY THE

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DECEMBER, 1901

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION

Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this issue, is not represented by a portrait in the Sayles Hall collection, although he was one of the most distinguished of all the graduates of Brown. The university would warmly welcome the gift of such a picture and Dr. Howe's fellow-alumni would be glad to see it unveiled at the time of the next commencement dinner.

The career of the famous philanthropist is an inspiration to high purposes and good deeds. By all means let us have from some source a painting that shall be a worthy reminder of his impressive intellectual personality.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Recent experiments by Professor Gorham of Brown in the production of light from decayed animal organisms have called attention to the large amount of original research that progressive instructors in every university are constantly doing. The award of the Rumford medal to Professor Barus for his researches in heat points to another instance and the honors lately paid to Professor Packard illustrate yet another example. The student comes into contact with the instructor in the classroom and thinks the latter's duties are finished when the lecture-hour is over, but for the devoted and ambitious investigator the work-period has just begun.

The function of the modern university is not only to distribute among classes of undergraduates the fruits of the accumulated knowledge of the past but to add by original research to this accumulation. We shall all watch with interest the results of the faculty's laboratory study.

THE COLOR OF THE COVER

One of our readers in New York State objects to the hue of the November cover of the MONTHLY. He writes: "Why in Heaven's name can't one color be chosen and maintained? How is the MONTHLY to be recognized if it changes its cover so often? Get rid of the yellow cover; it's too suggestive. Brown is the university color." Another reader objects to a Brown cover as being "a sort of pun on the word Brown."

The MONTHLY is rejoiced at these expressions of interest and wishes only that it might please everybody in such a trifling regard. That is of course impossible, so it will have to use its own best judgment, welcoming all suggestions and adopting such as seem to it

advisable. Some of the British magazines have kept their covers unchanged for several generations. In America a contrary method is, happily or unhappily, in vogue. Even the sedate *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* has abandoned its familiar brown, and the sober *Atlantic*, while adhering to the main features of its old design, has twice changed its appearance in minor details within a few years. The *Yale Literary Magazine* is true to its ancient cover, but most of the college periodicals alter their external make-up frequently and the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* until recently has been coming to this office with a change of cover every week.

When the MONTHLY was started it chose a brown cover that afterward seemed too dark. Next a lighter shade was selected, but even then the brown ink used upon it had an annoying habit of running light one month and dark the next. For the sake of future uniformity black ink was substituted and owing to the removal of the old gates on Prospect street a drawing of the new gates was put in place of the original picture. It may be that by-and-by we shall hit upon a cover color so satisfactory that we shall have no wish to depart from it. Meanwhile, we are more concerned about the improvement of the inside pages.

Beautifying the Campus

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

Now that the matter of beautifying the campus has been started in earnest by the erection of entrance gates and a fence and by handsome buildings surrounding and facing the grounds, I would suggest (and my suggestion can be used as you see fit), that the bareness of the middle campus is in marked contrast to the beautiful assemblage of shade-trees on the front campus. The value of this shade would be realized in many ways, if judiciously placed on the middle campus, so as not to interfere with its legitimate use in other ways. The trees would temper the heat of the morning sun, now scorching the east side of the dormitories, render the passing between buildings less disagreeable, invite students to study under them, and enlarge the usefulness of the campus for class day and evening exercises. In this connection I would suggest that at some early date the MONTHLY publish in lithograph colors a map of the grounds to be attached to one of its numbers. This map should show distinctly all the buildings, gates, walks, and trees within the yard, and those just outside, each type of building

with its distinctive color, the grass green, the trees darker, etc.; the plan to be to scale and possibly drawn by the engineering department of the college, from their own surveys. I think this plan would help to awaken the interest in the scheme of enlargement, of more buildings, of a new fence, of more trees, etc., among those especially who never see the yard, or have not seen it for years. Plans such as are given in the annual catalogue do not amount to much. New photographs of the grounds and buildings if published would add a good deal to the interest, but the thing in colors, either in plan or perspective, would strike me as very effective. Perhaps the architectural students have already made such a plan which could be reproduced.

Yours, very truly,

H. P. Quick, '87

[Since Mr. Quick wrote this letter, the university authorities have set out a row of trees exactly in the place suggested, greatly improving the appearance of the middle campus. Mr. Quick's suggestion of a map in colors is good and the MONTHLY hopes that in some way it can be carried out at an early date in the future.—*Ed.*]

Presidents' Houses at Brown

THE erection and occupation of the new president's house is an event of unusual historic interest, because ever since the university has had buildings of its own it

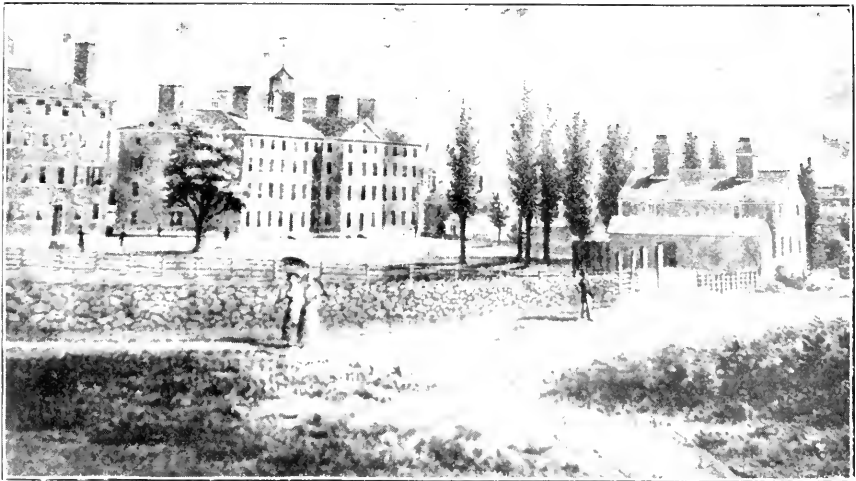
site on the corner of College and Prospect streets, and the remote predecessor, the house erected in 1770, removed from the college yard to a site on College street, opposite the court house



+ MANNING-WAYLAND HOUSE (View taken about 1800)

has had a presidential mansion. The first president's house and the first college building were erected in the same

and near the corner of Benefit street. The first house was occupied by Presidents Manning, Maxcy, Messer and Wayland.



REAR VIEW (Between 1822 and 1836)

year, 1770. The new president's house is only the third in the succession. Both its predecessors are still standing; the immediate predecessor on the original

The second house was built during President Wayland's administration and has been occupied by Presidents Wayland, Sears, Robinson and Andrews.

Two pictures of the first president's house are to be found in the Rhode Island Historical Society's rooms. One, showing the front view of the house, is attributed to about the year 1800, the other showing the rear, dates from somewhere between the years 1822 and 1836. The latter picture shows the Lombardy poplars planted by Ezekiel Robbins in 1803.

In 1840 the grounds in front of the buildings were laid out, graded and adorned with gravel walks, and the Lombardy poplars were removed and

in, the sidewalk at the corner had to be rounded for the accommodation of the tracks. The line was put into operation January 1, 1890. In the following summer the high fence in front of the house was removed and the former terrace was levelled and graded. The accompanying picture of the Wayland-Andrews house was taken in 1879 and shows the fence which was in front of the house during most of the period of its occupancy as the presidential residence.



WAYLAND-ANDREWS HOUSE

(Photographed in 1879)

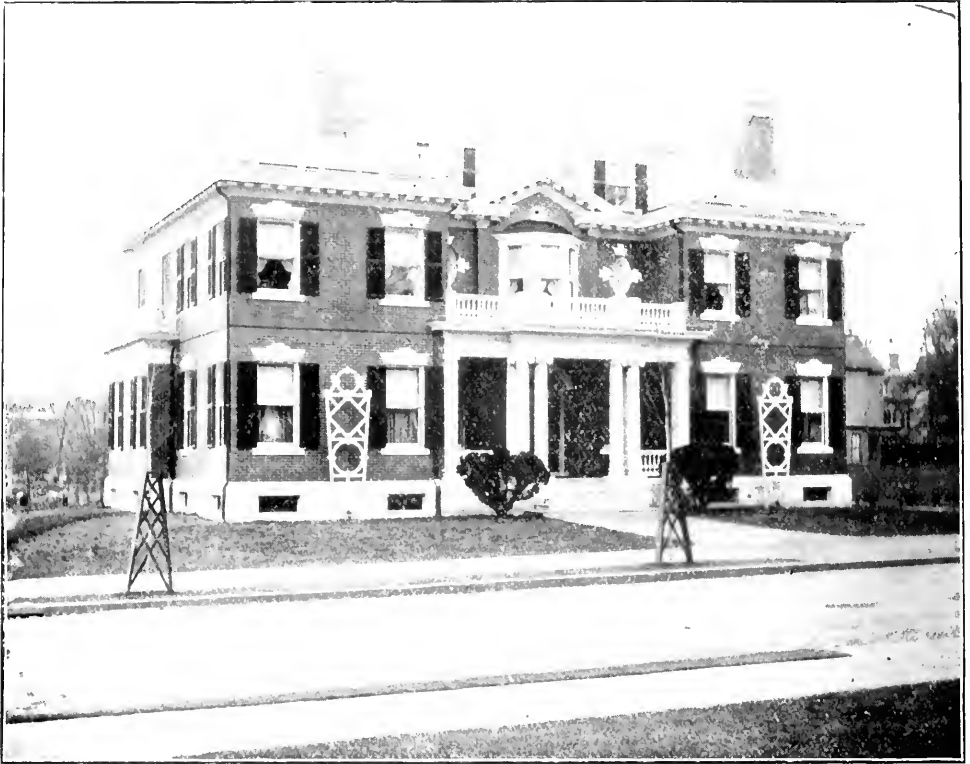
their places supplied by the present hardy and graceful elms. President Wayland occupied the new president's house in this year, and the first president's mansion was removed to its present location opposite the court house. The grounds about the second president's house have undergone some noticeable changes in the last dozen years. When the cable car line was put

Unlike the first and second houses, the third is of brick and stone. It is removed from the campus, being on Hope street, but the university owns practically all the land between it and Lincoln Field, and eventually it will mark the eastern entrance to the new and enlarged campus on which have already been erected Brunonia Hall and the Psi Upsilon chapter house, struc-

tures built by private enterprise, but nevertheless intimately associated with the university.

The new president's house is of Colonial architecture, with its red-brick construction in strong contrast to its white wood and marble trimmings and its green blinds. A marked feature is the elaborate central porch, which leads to a large hall, suitable for receptions and other similar functions. The drawing room occupies the large space to the left of the front door (as seen in the

with this brief history of presidents' houses and attendant campus beautification. Reference has just been made to the setting out of the elms on the front campus in 1840, at the time of the building of the Wayland-Andrews house. Now, contemporaneously with the erection of the new residence on Hope street, comes the Olmstead plan of improvement and the planting of a row of large elms on the middle-campus not far from the asphalt driveway just east of Hope, Manning and



PRESENT PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (Corner Hope and Manning Streets)

picture) and opening from it is President Faunce's private study, a secluded apartment in the rear of the hall. Half-way up the main stairway the university seal is displayed in stained glass. Throughout the house the workmanship and material are of the best and for many years to come this latest presidential mansion should afford a comfortable and satisfactory home for the executive head of Brown University.

The scheme of campus improvement referred to in Dr. Faunce's annual report is of especial interest in connection

University. Shrubs have also been put around the Van Wickle gates and both trees and shrubs have been set out on the university property between Lincoln Field and Hope street. Formerly a small carpenter shop stood on this property, but it has been removed and the university intends to grade and improve the entire strip along Manning street so that it will afford a pleasing approach to Lincoln Field. Where the high board fence now stands a low paling will be built, with the old gates erected in the centre.

The Samuel Gridley Howe Centennial

SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE, one of the most distinguished of Brown graduates, was born one hundred years ago, on the tenth of November, 1801. The centennial of his birth was observed on Monday, Nov. 11, at Boston, with appropriate exercises at which his widow, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, was present, and at Brown University the next day, when his intimate friend and co-worker, Mr. Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., addressed the faculty and undergraduate body by invitation at the chapel exercises in Sayles Hall.

Dr. Howe was born in Boston of New England ancestry and entered Brown at the age of sixteen. "Howe," said Mr. Sanborn in his address, "was rather riotously mirthful," in sharp contrast to Emerson, another Boston boy who at the same time was entering Harvard College. "Dr Caswell, who was three years in college with young Howe, has related since our hero's death an anecdote in which his predecessor, President Messer, figured as distrustful of Howe's nearer presence when the champion of the Greeks called to apologize for some of his Providence pranks, saying, 'Howe, I'm a little afraid there will be a torpedo under my chair before I know it.'"

On graduating from Brown, Dr. Howe entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1825. "No sooner was he out of the medical school, however," says Mr. Sanborn, "than he dispensed with those years of practice so dear to the novice in his art, and hastened away to Greece

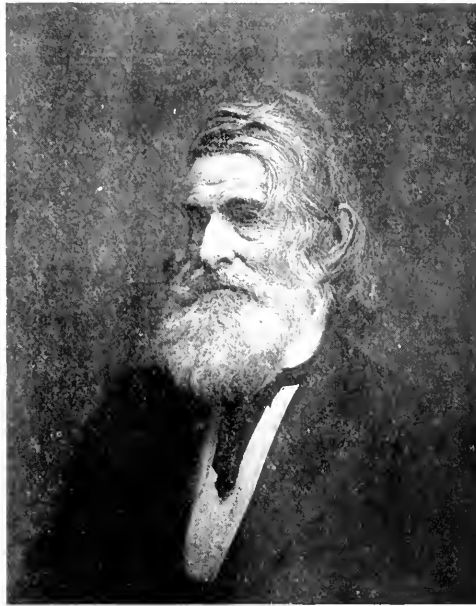
to enlist under the standard of Lord Byron for warfare against the Turk. He early found it unsuitable in him, though he never considered it so in others, to practice medicine and surgery for money; and he could not well have gone to exercise his profession to a place more destitute of money than Greece was for the next three years after he landed on her shores from an Austrian vessel in the autumn of 1824, with a letter of Edward Everett's in his pocket,

addressed to Glarakis, a Greek scholar whom Everett had met in Germany.

He related with a blush in after years that the first phrase of Romaic which he fairly comprehended was the compliment to himself that an aged palikari ejaculated, as they lay beside a camp-fire in Arcadia, — 'Ti ef-morphon paidi!' — 'What a handsome lad!' He deserved it, and his attractive presence served him well in his later adventures. As Virgil says of Euryalus,

—'Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.'"

Dr. Howe remained for some time in the land service of Greece, but eventually entered the navy, where he became surgeon-in-chief. The impression left on his character by the struggles and sufferings of the Greek patriots was deep, and "the gay collegian of Brown became the sober, energetic defender of the oppressed and the wise director of the poor." He returned to the United States and superintended the shipment of supplies to Greece and at the close of the war obtained permission from the Government of Cape D'Istrias to open



DR. S. G. HOWE

a refugee colony at Hexamilia near Corinth, where he taught the peasants American modes of life and industry.

In Paris, in 1830, Dr. Howe participated in the Revolution of July. In 1831-32 he was chairman of an American-Polish committee in that city and carried supplies to the Prussian Poles. Returning to this country he became superintendent of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, an office in which he continued 43 years and became known as the greatest educator of the sightless in the United States. He published, with Mrs. Howe, the *Commonwealth*, an anti-slavery journal, and was identified with more good causes than there is space in this place to enumerate. His life is the record of

unselfish endeavor for others. He knew no race or color lines in the distribution of his charities. He taught the famous Laura Bridgman and the world marvelled at his ingenuity; he worked for Greek and Pole and negro alike. Mr. Sanborn says of him that he was "void of personal ambition and inspired by chivalrous philanthropy," and that he had "a piercing analysis and a well-formed synthesis which delighted men of thought, while it startled and displeased the children of tradition and routine."

Dr. Howe's noble life ended at Boston, January 9, 1876. Mrs. Howe still survives in that city. Her home is on Beacon street and she enjoys fair health, considering her advanced age.

Stephen Greene, '73

STEPHEN GREENE, a trustee of Brown University, died at his home at Newton Centre, November 7th, 1901, in the fifty-first year of his age. He was born at Hope Village, Scituate, R. I., September 27th, 1851. He was the second of five sons of sturdy New England stock, born to Alvin and Maria Arnold Greene. Four of these brothers have been honored graduates of Brown, Rev. Benjamin A. Greene, D. D., '72; Stephen Greene,

'73; Rev. Albert Greene, '82, and Ray W. Greene, M. D., '83. The fifth, of not less sterling character, is to-day the superintendent of a cotton mill. Mr. Greene's father was the son of a farmer, but at ten years of age entered a

manufacturer on his own account. Stephen gave early promise of unusual executive ability and when only a youth of fourteen was serving as overseer in the carding room of the factory under his father's superintendence. Until his dying day the father had unbounded confidence in his son's ability for great achievements. As we look back through this masterful life we find the confidence of the father fully vindicated. Not long since one of the largest contractors in New England remarked (half playfully, of course), "If Stephen Greene should propose to bridge the Atlantic ocean, I would take stock in the enterprise." Young Greene early determined to equip himself as thoroughly as possible for his life's work. After persistent effort in mill and school and in private tasks with his books, he entered Brown University in 1870, matriculating for the degree of bachelor of philosophy. A fine student in all his courses, he was preeminent in mathematics. Members of the class of '73 will recall with what delight Prof. Samuel S. Greene brought this young man to his feet for recitation, and particularly for the elucidation of some difficult problem for the benefit of the whole class. Many a lesson was illuminated through his clear mind.



STEPHEN GREENE

cotton mill and winning promotion by slow degrees at length became a man-

He never served as coach on the athletic field, but many a man has he coached in preparation for a hard examination. Immediately on graduation he entered the firm of N. B. Schubarth & Co. of Providence, civil engineers. In April, 1875, he was employed by the firm of D. M. Thompson & Co., mill architects and engineers. The following year he entered the employ of Thomas J. Hill and superintended the construction of the "Elizabeth Mill" at Hill's Grove. In November, 1879, Mr. Greene was engaged by A. D. Lockwood & Co., Providence, being entrusted with much of the business outside the office, until March 1, 1882, when the firm of Lockwood, Greene & Co. was formed. Mr. Greene always acknowledged with profound gratitude his deep obligations to Mr. Lockwood as his ideal of a Christian business man. After Mr. Lockwood's death in January, 1884, the management of the business was largely entrusted to Mr. Greene, who enjoyed the entire confidence of Mr. Danielson, who yielded the whole business of the company to his junior partner January 1, 1900.

In 1886 Mr. Greene became treasurer and general manager of the Whitefield cotton mills at Newburyport, Mass. Seeing clearly the advantage of manufacturing near the source of supply he advised the removal of the Whitefield Co. to South Carolina, and successfully conducted this daring venture. It was a pronounced success. In 1890 Mr. Greene removed his increasing business to Boston and in June, 1899, opened the commodious offices and drafting rooms of the company occupying the entire sixth floor of the building No. 93 Federal street, Boston. The list of Mr. Greene's directorates in manufacturing and other business corporations is too long to be rehearsed in this brief sketch. His services in philanthropic and distinctively Christian organizations were also wide. In large assemblies he was an ideal presiding officer. For three years he served as president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society with utmost satisfaction to all his associates and to the constituency at large. He was a recognized leader in denominational assemblies. His broad and intelligent service as trustee

of Brown University seems prematurely cut short. His influence has long been felt as a trustee of Worcester Academy. His distinguished services for Newton Theological Seminary not only as trustee, but as chairman of its building committee in the reconstruction and enlargement of its entire plant, and as chairman of its committee for the securing of endowment funds had earned him the unique characterization of our theological Nestor, Dr. Alvah Hovey—"as the man who had a confirmed habit of bringing things to pass." He was chairman also of the Ford Fund committee for selection of site and construction of new building for the Boston Baptist Social Union. Apart from the sacred home circle nowhere will his loss be more deeply felt than as deacon of the Newton Centre church, superintendent of its Sunday school and inspiring helper to his pastor in every good cause. In addition to all his public services he had found time to write several valuable essays and to give informal addresses in connection with his travels and business experiences conveying a vast amount of accurate information. It was his habit to have two or three of the best books in his hand-bag as companions in travel.

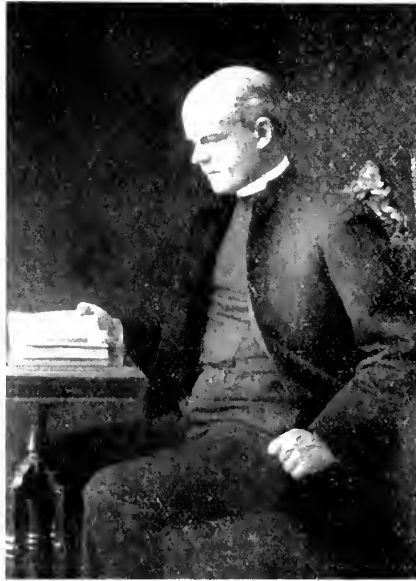
Prof. Benjamin O. True of Rochester, upon receiving notice of Mr. Greene's sudden departure sends this comprehensive despatch: "The noblest layman of his age I ever knew. Loss inestimable. Grief inexpressible. Comfort as great as God's love." A memorial volume will gather up choice tributes to this noble spirit. To those who stood closest to him this sketch will seem utterly inadequate. To no one will it seem less adequate than to him who enjoyed the intimate and generous confidence of this great soul through thirty fruitful years. There was not a false note in Stephen Greene. He was —

"One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward;
Never doubted clouds would break;
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong
would triumph;
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, sleep
to wake."

Edwin P. Farnham, '73

Bishop-Elect Frederick Burgess, '73

THE election of the Rev. Frederick Burgess, D.D., as bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, on the 21st of November, continues the very interesting ecclesiastical history of a family closely associated with Brown University. The new bishop was graduated at Brown in the class of '73. His uncle, Bishop Burgess of the Diocese of Quincy, Ill., who died last month, was a Brown graduate in the class of '38, and the latter's father was a graduate in the class of 1800. Mayor Burgess of Providence, Brown, '22, and Bishop Burgess of Maine, Brown, '26, were brothers of the bishop who has lately died, and his son, the Rev. Thomas Burgess, D.D., of the class of '70, is being followed at Brown by the latter's son, Thomas Burgess, 1902. A nephew of the Bishop Burgess lately deceased, Thomas Burgess, a cousin of his classmate of the same name, was graduated in 1870.



REV. FREDERICK BURGESS

Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess was elected bishop at Garden City, L. I., on the tenth ballot, shortly after midnight at a session that had lasted from an early hour the evening before. The convention adjourned at 12:45 A. M., after making the vote unanimous. Dr. Burgess was born in 1853, at Providence, and was graduated from Brown University in the class of '73. He was graduated at the General Theological Seminary, New York, after a year of study at Oxford, and became successively rector of the following churches: St. Mark's, Mendham, N. J., one year; Grace Church, Amherst, five years; Christ Church, Pomfret, Conn., six years; St. Asoph, Bola, Penn., seven years; Christ Church, Detroit, two years; Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, since Easter, 1898. He received the degree of doctor of divinity from Brown University in 1899 and has the reputation of being a strong and inspiring preacher.

Professor Alfred Dodge Cole, '84

ALFRED DODGE COLE, Brown, '84, has resigned the professorship of physics and chemistry in Denison University at Granville, Ohio, which he has held for the past sixteen years, and has become professor of physics in the Ohio State University at Columbus.

Professor Cole spent the first year after his graduation from Brown as a

graduate student in physics and chemistry at Johns Hopkins University. He then obtained the appointment of instructor in physics and chemistry in Denison University. After two years of service as instructor and one as acting professor, he was appointed, in 1888, Henry Chisholm professor of physics and chemistry, the position which he has recently resigned.

Though teaching both physics and chemistry at Denison, Professor Cole has devoted himself to the study of physics rather than chemistry. During the academic year 1894-95 he received leave of absence and studied in the department of physics at the University of Berlin. He has moreover availed himself of the opportunities for physical study in the summer schools at some of the seats of learning in America, especially at Chicago where he was registered as a graduate student in the university for the summer quarter in 1898, in 1899 and in 1900.

Professor Cole is a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of other scientific bodies. He has published "Reflecting Power and Index of Refraction of Water and Alcohol for Electrical Waves" in Wiedemann's *Annalen* and also in the *Physical Review*, 1896; "Absorption of Electrical Waves in

Water and Alcohol" in the *Physical Review*, 1898; "Electrical Oscillations in Long Parallel Wires" in the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; etc.

In 1889 Professor Cole married Miss Emily Downer of Granville, Ohio. His home before and during his college course was in Beverly, Massachusetts. His birthplace, however, was not in Beverly, but in Rutland, Vermont.



PROFESSOR COLE

Mayor-Elect George Grime, '86

THE Republicans of Fall River, Mass., on November 15, 1901, nominated for mayor the Hon. George Grime, a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1886. The nomination was unanimous, following the most



HON. GEORGE GRIME

exciting caucuses ever held in Fall River. In these caucuses Mr. Grime defeated John H. Abbott, Rep., the present mayor, by over 2000 votes, carried every ward and elected all his delegates to the Republican convention. His election as mayor was regarded as certain from the day of his nomination.

Judge Grime—he is associate justice of the Second Judicial Court of Bristol County—graduated at Brown with the degree of A. B. in 1886, and from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL. B. in 1890. He has practiced law at Fall River since October, 1890, having been a member of the firm of Swift and Grime since April, 1891. He was city solicitor of Fall River from 1893 to 1896, and has been associate justice of the district court since March, 1896.

The election occurred December 3 and resulted in the triumph of Judge Grime over M. B. Jones, Democrat, by a vote of 7458 to 2407. Mayor-elect Grime carried every ward in the city and has reason to be proud of his endorsement at the hands of his fellow-citizens. Fall River stands fifth in the list of New England municipalities, with a population of about 110,000, and has by far the most extensive textile industry of any American city. It has always contributed numerous to the undergraduate body at Brown and contains many loyal alumni.

Old Days in the Faculty

SOME one says that when we reach fifty or thereabouts we have attained our anecdotal age. When the disease bids fair to become chronic, the patient or his friends should call in a physician from Sparta. Mild correctives cease to be efficacious.

With some slight fear that I have myself too often trespassed upon the patience of my brother alumni, I take up my pen to record certain impressions while they still are vivid. It is of such that more permanent history is formed.

When I first joined the faculty, we used to meet in the small southeast room on the ground floor of Manning Hall. This, of course, was a rear room and was afterwards, for quite a number of years, employed as the herbarium room and general office of the botanical department.

This will serve in part to show how much smaller the teaching force was in those days than now. We all gathered around a long table, with a green-baize cover, the president, Dr. Ezekiel G. Robinson, occupying a chair at one end. I think that Professor Alonzo Williams was then secretary. I cannot recall whether he had a fixed seat. I do remember the accuracy with which he kept the record—and his bold, clear hand-writing.

Our meetings, though generally, were not necessarily altogether serious. They were illumined by brilliant flashes of wit from Professor Diman, keen humor from Professor Bancroft, wise experience and advice from that grand trio, Professors Lincoln, Harkness and Greene. Now and then Professor Jenks would

enliven the proceedings with a graphic bit of travel. I was then but an instructor and had no vote. Professor Packard, already known to fame in two hemispheres, was, I think, the youngest professor. Possibly Professor Poland, at that time an assistant in Latin and even then giving promise of his present ripe scholarship, had the precedence. The catalogue will show.

There was much less form in the proceedings than now. They often took a conversational turn. Indeed, just before my time the meetings were always held in the evening at the president's house. I have a vague recollection of having been told that, on occasions, refreshments were served.

As I recall the discussions, they were often rambling, discursive and interminable. Comparison with other institutions leads me to believe that ours were not unique in that particular. Matters of active discipline came before us much oftener than

in these palmy days of deans and absence and other energetic committees. When things got too warm o'night in those times the president himself might lead a foray, and woe to the young men he caught! Any professor, too, was expected to interfere—as I suppose he is still—in any disturbance which came within his immediate ken.

In chapel, where, the writer desires it to be understood, he served a long and faithful apprenticeship, we occupied regularly assigned seats in order of seniority of appointment. The older members sat nearest the pulpit, from whence there were two radiating lines



PROFESSOR W. WHITMAN BAILEY

toward juvenescence. As being particularly fresh, I terminated the line on the south side, and felt fully impressed with my insignificance. In leaving the chapel, Professor Diman first led out the seniors, followed by Professor Bancroft at the head of the juniors. I think I can now see his stately progress. Then came Professor Greene, or perhaps Professor Clarke or Davis with the sophomores and lastly Professor Harkness with the freshmen. Somehow I cannot recall that the genial Lincoln ever headed an exit. Those of us who did not, generally waited for the president to speak to or confer with us. No one ever thought to question the order of precedence. My memory goes back in undergraduate days to a time when Professor Gammell led off, but that is another story.

We used to have a way of talking over matters of one kind or another before the chapel exercises began, till Dr. Robinson intimated in his strenuous way his decided objections to such sacrilegious indifference to the sacred edifice! Many of us, fresh from junior exhibition, failed to be impressed with

the sanctity of Manning Hall, but we all strove to comply with the wishes of our chief.

At times of athletic victories, for we had them even then, the members of the faculty, or some of them, were always visited by a procession of the victors and called on for a speech. It would be a serious matter now to organize a "march past" our eighty or more faculty members. Certainly to listen to them all would surpass the endurance of youth!

One marked difference I recall between those old days and the present. We all knew each other. I am not aware that I am more obtuse, retiring or unapproachable than others, but now-a-days I often hear some one mentioned as a member of the faculty when the name brings neither face nor voice to my mind. The person, too, may be of illuminating value, yet remain to me, as I to him, unknown. We all do our best to correct this state of things but it is necessarily difficult to make acquainted some four score persons of diverse pursuits, situations and interests.

Wm. Whitman Bailey, '64

Close of the Football Season

BROWN'S football season came to an end on Thanksgiving Day, when Dartmouth won the final game of the year on Andrews Field; score, 22 to 0.

The rivalry between Brown and Dartmouth has made the annual football contest between them their chief autumnal athletic event. From 1894 to 1900, inclusive, they have played every season, except in 1897, and every time Brown has won. This year Dartmouth's team was unusually strong and Brown's was unusually weak. Despite the efforts of the coaches and of the players it was found impossible to make a winning eleven at Brown in 1901. The team played some good games, but on the whole was a great disappointment. It scored only 70 points to 212 for its opponents, a showing happily unheard of in previous seasons.

Notwithstanding the feeling that vic-

tory was very improbable in the game with Dartmouth, the undergraduates turned out in large numbers, with a band to witness the contest and cheer the players. Some dissatisfaction had been caused by the postponement of the game from the preceding Saturday, but many out-of-town students forewent their Thanksgiving dinner at home for the sake of loyally supporting the wearers of the brown and white. There were 500 men in the procession that marched behind Stone's Military Band from the campus to Andrews Field, and the way they cheered and sang! Nothing of the sort had ever been heard before at a Brown football game. The ebullition of Brown spirit was most encouraging and the prevailing sentiment was that it was better to have lost and cheered than never to have cheered at all. Loyalty like this means victory in the future.

The attendance at the game was 5000, a Dartmouth contingent of 400, including graduates, undergraduates and their feminine friends, being present. The Brown procession marched by the Dartmouth section of the grand stand and cheered for the Hanover college; and there was the best of feeling throughout.

THE GAME IN DETAIL

In the beginning of the game, Brown was within striking distance of Dartmouth's goal, but failed to score. Again, in the last few minutes of the second half, by plunges through Dartmouth's line, Brown carried the ball to Dartmouth's three-yard line. Here Dartmouth took a brace by a mighty effort, and held for downs. Brown did not have the team work, nor the weight, but put up a plucky game.

In the first half, Knibbs kicked off for Dartmouth. Brown got 25 yards on a trick play. Brown, after making her distance once, was forced to punt. Dartmouth found Brown's line stiff and tried punting, but the wind took the ball back and Brown had the ball on Dartmouth's 25-yard line. She gained her distance and then tried a quarterback kick. It was Dartmouth's ball on her 15-yard line. She lost it by a fumble on her 50-yard line. Upon getting it on downs later, she went by straight line plunging toward Brown's goal and after 25 minutes of the half had gone, made her first touchdown by sending Knibbs over the line. Griffin kicked the goal.

The second half had been going only six minutes when Place, after long gains by Dartmouth, went over the line. Dartmouth came near scoring by a place kick, only missing the goal by a small margin.

After Brown's kickoff from her 25-

yard line, Dartmouth, by terrible pounding of her opponent's line and by pushing and pulling, shoved Knibbs over for a third touchdown. Griffin missed the goal.

Denico kicked off for Brown and Vaughn brought the ball back to his 35-yard line. Dartmouth punted. It was Brown's ball on her 45-yard line, but she lost it on downs. Vaughan made a 45-yard run and a moment later Patterson went over for a fourth touchdown. Griffin failed to kick the goal.

Brown made a great effort and by straight plunging took the ball to Dartmouth's three-yard line. There Dartmouth held for downs. Putting in a wholly fresh backfield, she rushed the ball to Brown's one-yard line. Here Brown made a final effort, and threw Dartmouth back for a loss; then time was up.

DARTMOUTH

DARTMOUTH	BROWN
O'Connor, l.e.	r.e., Otis
Griffin, l.t.	r.t., Savage
J. Brown, l.g.	r.g., Johnson (Hall)
Smith, c.	c., Colter
Pratt, r.g.	l.g., Hatch
Place, r.t.	l.t., Webb
Bullock, r.e.	l.e., Schwinn (Haskell)
Witham (Belknap), q.b.	q.b., Scudder
Paterson (Dillon), l.h.b.	r.h.b., Green
Vaughan (R. Brown), r.h.b. l.h.b.,	Tarbell (Denico)
Knibbs, f.b.	f.b., Cann (Metcalf)

Score—Dartmouth 22, Brown 0.

Following is the record of the Brown team for the year :

Sept. 28, Brown, 12;	Boston College, 0.
Oct. 3, " 16;	Colby, 0.
Oct. 5, " 0;	Syracuse, 20.
Oct. 9, " 6;	Manhattan, 5.
Oct. 12, " 0;	U. of P., 26.
Oct. 19, " 0;	Princeton, 35.
Oct. 26, " 6;	Holy Cross, 6.
Nov. 2, " 0;	Harvard, 48.
Nov. 6, " 0;	Homestead, 34.
Nov. 9, " 5;	Lafayette, 11.
Nov. 16, " 24;	Union, 5.
Nov. 28, " 0;	Dartmouth, 22.

Brunonians Far and Near

1830

News of the death of Rev. Peleg S. Whitman at Toccoa, Georgia, May 22, 1900, has just been received at the university.

1843

Benjamin Gardiner died in Providence November 2, in the eighty-first year of his age.

1850

A memorial tablet to the late Dean Murray was unveiled in Marquand Chapel at Princeton University, Sunday, Nov. 10. It was presented by twenty-six of Dr. Murray's friends and former pupils, shows a medallion portrait by J. Q. A. Ward, and says of the honored officer whose memory it perpetuates that his "power shed 'round him in the com-

mon strife or mild concerns of ordinary life a constant influence—a peculiar grace.”

1855

George S. Collins is a resident of Barrington, R. I.

1858

Of the speech of Secretary of State John Hay at the annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce, last month, the *London Spectator* says: “The speech in every line and word was the speech of a man not only of high character, but possessed of a keen and comprehensive mind, and showed a most powerful grasp of the international situation. It is curious to reflect that a very few years ago observations were commonly made on the disappearance of all great men from the American political stage. But the great men have come with the great tasks, and we venture to say without fear of contradiction that no country in the world can at this moment show two greater or worthier statesmen than Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hay. Yet, strange to say there are a number of good people in the United States who honestly believe that American political life was degraded when America took up her share of the ‘white man’s burden.’”

1861

Stephen A. Cooke was elected alderman from the first ward in Providence, Nov. 5.

1864

Professor W. W. Bailey has an article on parasitic plants in *Mechan’s Monthly* for November.

Of Benjamin C. Dean the *Boston Herald* said editorially, Nov. 2: “The prediction made in certain quarters that the votes of members of the legislature in favor of the subway bill at the late session of that body would bring about their defeat at the polls in the present autumn is not likely to be realized to any considerable extent. There are contrary indications offered. One of them is seen in the instance of Representative Benjamin C. Dean of Brookline. Mr. Dean voted consistently for the subway bill in all its stages, that of its attempted passage over the veto of Governor Crane included, yet this representative has been nominated by both parties for re-election, and is likely to receive a substantially unanimous vote on Tuesday.” Mr. Dean received 1897 votes and, being the candidate of both the Republicans and the Democrats, was of course, re-elected.

1869

Frank W. Freeborn is teacher of Latin in the Boys’ High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Freeborn was teacher of Latin in the Boston public schools from 1875 until 1897, when he was appointed to his present position in Brooklyn.

1874

Mayor Daniel L. D. Granger (Dem.) of Providence was re-elected Nov. 5, by a plurality of more than 6,000 over Walter B. Vincent (Rep.). At the same time the city gave the Republican candidate for governor a plurality of over 2,000.

1875 and 1881

Benjamin Baker, ’75, and ex-Mayor William C. Baker, ’81, have associated themselves for the practice of law at 17 Custom House street, Providence. David S. Baker, ’75, has removed his law offices to the new Union Trust Company building, corner Westminster and Dorrance streets.

1876

State Senator C. F. Parkhurst of Providence was re-elected Nov. 5.

1877

Rev. Thomas E. Bartlett, who for 21 years has been pastor of the South Baptist Church, Providence, has been unanimously called to the pastorate of the Pawtuxet (R. I.) Baptist Church.

1878

A. Chalkley Collins of Great Barrington, Mass., was elected by a large majority to the Massachusetts legislature from the seventh district, Nov. 5. Mr. Collins is a native of North Stonington, Conn., prepared for Brown at the Friends School in Providence, taught for three years after his graduation from college at Peace Dale, R. I., was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1884, has held a number of public and financial offices, and has always taken an active interest in the free library and other community enterprises. In his law practice Mr. Collins has won a wide reputation as a successful attorney and counsellor.

1879

Edward S. Marsh was married to Mrs. Isabel R. Ripley, at Burlington, Vt., Oct. 22.

1880

President Faunce spoke before the Congregation Sons of Israel in Providence, Nov. 15. He said in part: “We don’t need a new world, we need a new version of this world; the realization of God rising over your business, professional or student life. Life is transformed from beginning to end if a man believes in God. Take the question of suicide. Ages ago it was considered justifiable, but if life is divinely given, then to desert my post, my church, my synagogue, then it is to defy God. The worst way of living is to decline to live longer. Another class is that disillusioned by success. Men who have had a reckless round of pleasure or easily attained power find their real wants unsatisfied. The pessimism of our world arises not from poverty, but from plenty; not from ignorance but from knowledge. If we go down to the slums to comfort the poor child according to our superficial ideas we find him dancing to the tunes of a street organ. It is not what you carry in your pocket, but what you carry in your heart that means happiness; not what is in the hand, but what is in the spirit that makes the world better as we walk through it.”

David F. Slade of Fall River has been re-elected a member of the governor’s council in Massachusetts.

1884

William M. P. Bowen was elected to the Rhode Island legislature from Providence, Nov. 5.

Professor Henry B. Gardner spoke on municipal ownership and city franchises at Bell Street Chapel, Providence, Nov. 15.

1886

Professor George G. Wilson has been elected to the school committee in Providence.

1887

Dana C. Munro, assistant professor of history in the University of Pennsylvania, has an article in the November number of the *International Monthly* entitled “Christian and Infidel in the Holy Land.” Professor Munro has made a special study of the Crusades, and has edited a number of mediæval

documents relating to them. He is in charge of the department of translations and reprints in the university. Professor Munro has been a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania since 1893.

1890

Joseph E. Bullen of New York city won the championship of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Nov. 17. Mr. Bullen is a practicing lawyer at 27 William street, New York.

Edwin Collins Frost and Miss Ethel Marie Jobbins were married in New York, July 20.

At high noon, Nov. 14, 1901, before a large congregation, at the Church of the Ascension, Wakefield, R. I., Miss Jane Hull Hazard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hazard, was united in marriage to Rev. Frederick Washburn Sanford of Athol, Mass. Miss Anna Hazard, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and the bridegroom had for best man R. E. Armstrong of Fitchburg, Mass.

1890 (Honorary)

Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., of New York was unanimously elected bishop of the new Episcopal diocese of Western Massachusetts, Nov. 19, but has declined the election.

1891

William J. Green, who for some years was a teacher in New York, is now a member of the bar.

Rev. John B. Barbour has recently accepted a pastorate at Mumfords, Monroe county, New York.

1892

Frank T. Easton was re-elected to the Rhode Island legislature from Providence, Nov. 5.

Royal H. Gladding spoke on "Municipal Ownership of Electric Plants," at Bell Street Chapel, Providence, Nov. 22.

1893

Mayor John J. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket was chosen, Nov. 5, for a third term.

Walter E. Smith, instructor in chemistry in the university from 1893 to 1901, is now employed as chemist for the T. P. Shepard Co., manufacturers of sulphuric acid.

Mary Owen, wife of Edward H. Weeks, '93, of Providence, died Oct. 24.

1895

J. E. Elliott, a former member of '95, has entered Bucknell University.

Arthur J. Hull has begun the practice of law in Bridgeport, Conn. He was graduated at the Yale Law School last June, having completed the three years course in law in two years. He took the Connecticut examinations and was admitted to the bar immediately after his graduation at the law school. His office is in the Franklin building.

1896

Rev. Gasherie DeWitt Dowling has resigned as curate of Epiphany Chapel, Philadelphia, to become rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Rev. Clarence Mason Gallup began work in September as assistant pastor of the Emanuel Baptist Church of Albany, N. Y., the largest church of the denomination in the city or, indeed, in that part of

the state. Mr. Gallup was formerly pastor of the Baptist church at Southington, Conn.

G. K. Hudson, who was graduated at the Harvard Law School last June, will practice law in Worcester, Mass., at 314 Main street.

Rev. Jesse F. Smith is now connected with the Baptist College at Rangoon, Burma.

1898

Charles Carroll has opened a law office at 505 Union Trust building, Providence.

Walter Amer Guile, Brown, '98, and Miss Lucy Anna Bates, Brown, '98, were married in Providence, November 20. They will live at 122 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City.

1899

William E. Farnham, who graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the electrical engineering department last June, is now an assistant engineer with the New York Telephone Co. His address is 318 W. 57th Street, New York City.

1900

George Giles Bass is with the United Fruit Co., 60 State Street, Boston.

Ernest Harriman Boynton was married on Wednesday, Oct. 16, to Miss Bertha Hinsdale of Woodbridge, N. J.

Austin H. Fittz, principal of the First Grammar School, Keene, N. H., has been elected president of the Cheshire County Teachers Association. At the annual meeting held October 25, 1901, Mr. Fittz addressed the association on the subject, "The Study of Civics in the Grammar School."

The engagement of Clinton C. White, '00, and Miss Musetta F. Budlong, both of Providence, has been announced.

1901

H. M. Fenner is with the Fall River *Daily News*.

Frank Allen Page is the teacher of the commercial branches in the high school at Newburyport, Mass.

In an article on the late James G. Batterson of Hartford, Conn., a trustee of Brown for several years, the Waterbury, Conn., *American* describes Mr. Batterson's long poem on the Creation and says: "He wrote this poem, at first with inspiration, but afterwards going over and over it with laboring criticism. Even at the end it was not polished to perfection, and proofs marked 'For Correction' lay on his table when he died. It is not a poem for popular reading, exactly, but its form is strong and clear, like its writer, and every sentence has a meaning and every word a justification. One short quotation will show its style and its doctrine:

"If science shows
By microscopic lens how plasmic cells
Unite, and thus begins a finite life,
Which reproduces to its highest forms,—
And evolution from the simplest cells is traced,
By law and followed to a finite end,—
Whence came the cells? Who made the law?"

This will comfort those who want to reconcile science and religion. From a man like Mr. Batterson, disinclined to self-deception or to compromise, it will count for something."



