BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

1901 --- 1902

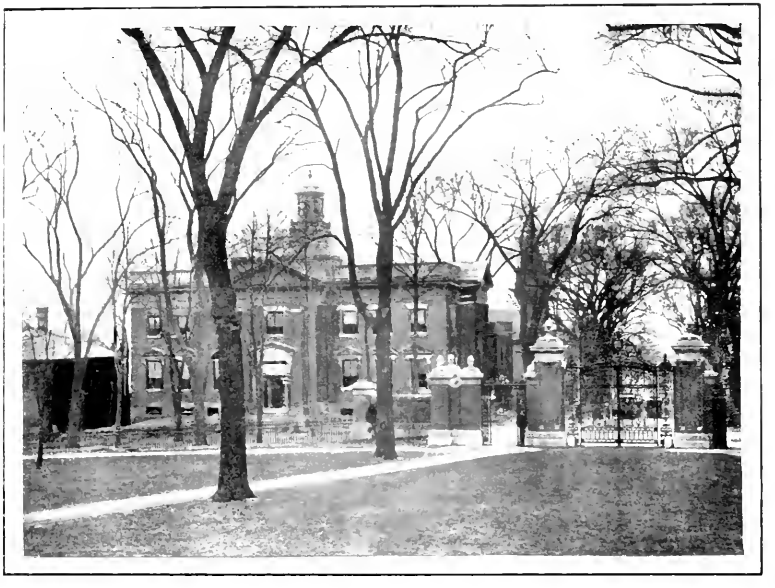
THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Vol. II Providence, R. I., April, 1902 No. 9

By commencement time the new Van Wickle administration building at the corner of Prospect and College streets will be completed, though it will not be occupied by the administrative officers of the university until some time afterward. It is built of red brick with sandstone trimmings and a metal cornice. The cupola and the railing around the roof are of wood.

On the first floor will be offices for the president, dean and registrar. These open upon an interior hallway but are also independently connected with each other. On the second floor is a large assembly room for faculty and other meetings. The building will fill a "long-felt want" and somewhat relieve the pressure for space on University Hall, where for so many years the administrative offices have been situated.

In the accompanying picture, the new building is shown at a rather later stage of construction than is warranted by the facts. The builders' scaffolding has not yet been entirely removed, but, in order to exhibit the building as it will appear when completed, this scaffolding has been painted out. The photograph shows how near to one another the two Van Wickle memorials



THE VAN WICKLE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

are — the administration building and the gates. To complete the architectural symmetry of the neighborhood a new building should be erected directly opposite Van Wickle Hall, on the site of the refectory (the former presidential residence). It need not follow the Van Wickle building and gates very closely in design, but it should be within architectural hailing distance of these two memorials.

President Faunce at Chicago

President Faunce left Providence on Friday, March 7th, for a trip through the West. He lectured four times at the University of Chicago and preached on two successive Sundays in Kent Theatre at the university, the second time delivering the convocation sermon, which corresponds to our baccalaureate. Dr. Faunce attended the annual reunion of the Brown Alumni Association of Chicago, which was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday evening, March 13th. Twenty-four sons of Brown were present, and the occasion was very enjoyable. Noble B. Judah, Esq., '72, president of the association, presided at the dinner, at which addresses were made by President Faunce; A. H. Nelson, Esq., '58; E. O. Brown, Esq., '67; Rev. J. B. Thomas, '76, and J. A. Johnson, '82. For the ensuing year Donald L. Morrill, '80, was elected president of the association, George A. Bacon, '67, vice-president, and Frank L. Morse, '86, secretary and treasurer.

Brown Alumni of Central New York

A new alumni organization has been formed at Syracuse, to be known as the Brown University Alumni Association of Central New York. On his return trip from Chicago, President Faunce stopped over in Syracuse at the invitation of Frederick R. Hazard, '81, at whose home he was a guest during his visit in the city. Mr. Hazard was personally the host of the company of Brown men who assembled at the Century Club, Tuesday evening, March 11th, to meet the president of the university and form a permanent organization. Besides Dr. Faunce there were present: Professor Robert H. Thurston, '59, of Cornell University; Rev. C. S. Savage, '78, of Oswego; F. R. Hazard, '81, of Syracuse; Rev. R. R. Martin, '89, of Utica; Professor W. G. Bullard, '92, of Syracuse University; J. S. Fox, '94, of Phœnix; George B. Van Doren, '96; Rev. Joseph C. Van Doren, '96; A. O. Foster, '97, of Utica, and C. B. Dakin, 1900, of Syracuse. Professor Thurston travelled five hours (each way) to be present.

The dinner was one of the most sumptuous ever seen at a Brown reunion. The menus were daintily printed in white ink on a brown background, and on the cover was the familiar invitation: "Here's to good old Brown, Drink her down!" Officers of the new association were elected as follows: President, F. R. Hazard, '81; vice-president, J. S. Fox, '94; secretary and treasurer, Professor W. G. Bullard, '92. These three officers constitute the executive committee of the association. Annual meetings are to be held, probably in Syracuse, with the object of promoting the interests of Brown.

Graduates Organize at Sioux City

A Brown Alumni Association has been formed in Sioux City, Iowa. An informal lunch was served at the home of Rev. J. F. Watts, '95, in that city, the other day, and an organization was formed with the following officers: President, E. H. Bucknam, '65; vice-president, Rev. J. F. Watts, '95; secretary, H. W. N. Bennett, '97; treasurer, F. W. Mears, '95. Mr. Bennett writes: "We are in hopes of forming an association of the Northwest with at least fifty members. We have also one or two men in view for the university. Would it not be possible for some of our graduates to come out here this year? There is a chance for two or three men in business if they are true Brown men; also a place or two in the schools. The more men we have out here the more men we can send back to Providence."

Professor Poland at Boston

Professor Poland began, March 21st, a second series of lectures on art at Boston University. Two lectures a week are given, and they will be continued through the term. Last year Professor Poland conducted a similar course at Boston University, with a regular class of 120 students. Examinations are held on the work covered and the course counts toward a degree. The lectures are made possible by an alumni fund.

Fine Photographs in Manning Hall The university corporation has purchased from A. W. Elson & Co. of Boston a large number of permanent carbon photographs, handsomely framed, illustrative of Greek, Roman and Egyptian architecture. With one exception these photographs were taken by an artist sent specially from Boston to the old world; the exception is a picture purchased in Rome.

Under the direction of Professor Poland of the department of the fine arts these photographs, which are on the average about 3 x 2 feet in size, have been hung upon the walls of Manning Hall, which is now used by Professor Poland as a recitation and lecture room. They add greatly to the appearance of the hall, which students of a dozen years or more ago will remember as a chill and barren place, with its rows of uncomfortable benches and its pulpit at the east end, covered with faded green cloth and adorned with decrepit green fringe.

The photographs illustrate: the Temple of Poseidon at Paestum, Southern Italy, the only place where Greek antiquities are found in the Italian peninsula; the Acropolis at Athens, from the southwest; the Propylaea at Athens; the Parthenon at Athens; the Erechtheum at Athens (three views); the Temple of the Wingless Victory at Athens, so-called, though there is no trace or record of a wingless figure anywhere about; the Theseum at Athens; the pyramids and sphinx at Gizeh; the rock-cut tombs of Abu Simbel, where the names of Greek mercenaries, scratched on some of the monuments, may still be seen; the temple at Edfou, which shows Greek influence; the Temple at Karnak; the Colosseum and Arch of Constantine at Rome; the Roman Forum; and the "Maison Carrèe" at Nimes, the most complete specimen of Roman architecture.

In addition to these photographs are five more, for which a permanent place has not yet been found. They are copies of Trumbull's Alexander Hamilton and Stuart's George and Martha Washington, (the latter the Athenaeum portraits); the Hermes and Dionysius of Praxiteles, and the Victory of Samothrace.

On the lower floor of Manning Hall is the large painting of "Moses Smiting the Rock" by Domenico Tintoretto, which hung in the university library for some years. It was originally loaned by the late Hon. C. S. Bradley, '38, and recently has been given to the university by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Bradley of Providence and his son, Mr. George Bradley of New York.

Brown Graduates Recently Deceased The address book lately issued records the death of the following thirty-seven graduates of Brown together with the dates of their death:

1820. John A. Faverweather, Jan. 27, 1901.
1838. Alexander Burgess, Oct. 8, 1901.
1839. Ebenezer L. L. Sheppard, June 12, 1901.
1839. Peleg Spencer Whitman, May 22, 1900.
1840. John Eddy, Oct. 2, 1901.
1843. Benjamin Gardiner, Nov. 2, 1901.
1843. Charles Sexton James, June 8, 1901.
1843. Daniel F. Morrill, Sept. 10, 1900.
1844. Thomas Sproat Peirce, Sept. 10, 1901.
1844. Jonathan Edwin Whitaker.
1846. Thomas Durfee, June 6, 1901.
1846. James Cooley Fletcher, April 23, 1901.
1846. Augustine Shurtleff, Jan. 27, 1901.
1847. Frederic Denison, Aug. 10, 1901.
1848. Jonathan Mabbett, March 8, 1901.
1848. Thomas Jones Montague.
1850. Francis Wayland White, Sept. 13, 1901.
1858. Merrick Goldthwait, May 26, 1901.
1858. Samuel Turner Harris.
1862. Atwood Bond Meservey, Feb. 22, 1901.
1865. Mark Dee Shea, September, 1900.
1865. William H. Williams, March 11, 1901.
1866. George Allen Buffum, Oct. 11, 1901.
1870. John Coggeshall Macy, July 23, 1901.
1870. Alonzo Williams, March 16, 1901.
1873. Stephen Greene, Nov. 7, 1901.
1874. Daniel Richardson Blood, June 28, 1900.
1877. Edwin D. McGuinness, April 21, 1901.
1877. Walter Asa Peck, May 31, 1901.
1883. Clifford A. Harrington, June 8, 1901.
1885. Frank Locke Titcomb, Jan. 12, 1901.
1888. John Powell Hunter, March 27, 1901.
1890. Joseph Mary Killelea, Dec. 25, 1900.
1894. Foster Williams Taft, May 7, 1901.
1895. Lewis George Janes, Sept. 4, 1901.
1898. Ida Evelyn Waite, Jan. 7, 1901.
1901. William F. Koopman, April 25, 1901.

Junior Week The junior class has arranged for a series of social festivities similar to that conducted last spring by the class of 1902 and named by them "Junior Week." The celebration is set for the twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third of April. The program will follow the general plan of last year's celebration. Instead of a theatre party at Keith's, however, a play will be presented by the students at the Providence Opera House. It is to be given Tuesday afternoon, the twenty-second. This change will impart to the program of Junior week a more distinctly collegiate character.

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Published for the graduates of Brown University
BY THE
Brown Alumni Magazine Co.
ROBERT P. BROWN, Treasurer, Providence, R. I.

Subscription price, $1.00 a year. Single copies, Ten Cents.
Address all communications to the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
There is no issue during August and September.
Entered at the Providence post office as second-class matter.

ADVISORY BOARD

WILLIAM W. KEEN, '50, Philadelphia, Pa.
HENRY K. PORTER, '60, Pittsburg, Pa.
FRANCIS LAWTON, '69, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT P. BROWN, '71, Providence.
WILLIAM V. KELLEN, '72, Boston, Mass.
WINSLOW UPTON, '75, Providence.
ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, '80, Providence.
SAM WALTER FOSS, '82, Somerville, Mass.
GARDNER COLBY, '87, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM R. DORMAN, '92, New York, N. Y.
ARCHIBALD C. MATTESON, '93, Providence.

HENRY R. PALMER, '90, Editor

JOSEPH N. ASHTON, '91, Associate Editor

THERON CLARK, '95, Business Manager

APRIL, 1902

LET US HAVE A PRESS DINNER

The annual dinner of the Yale Daily *News*, held at New Haven a few evenings ago, suggests the desirability of establishing a similar function here at Brown. The Yale dinner brought together 120 men, most of them editors, past or present, of the *News*. There were several helpful after-dinner speeches, including toasts by members of the editorial boards of the Harvard *Crimson* and the Daily *Princetonian*. The retiring chairman of the board of editors of the *News* told what he and his associates had tried to accomplish, and the chairman-elect outlined his own plans and ideals. The gathering brought the younger men and their predecessors into sympathetic touch with each other, and furnished one more opportunity for good fellowship and the demonstration of college loyalty.

Perhaps the best plan for such a dinner at Brown would be to invite to it all editors, past and present, of the *Brunonian*, *Brown Magazine* and Daily *Herald*. Of these three publications, the *Brunonian* has the longest list of ex-editors, for it has been published continuously for the last thirty-four years. It would be a task of some magnitude to collect the names of all its former editors and send them invitations, but the work could be done by a committee without excessive trouble, and the results, we feel sure, would be worth while. Invitations should be sent sufficiently in advance to enable men from out of town to arrange to be present on the date set, though there are enough ex-editors in Providence or its immediate vicinity to guarantee a large attendance.

A committee to arrange the dinner might voluntarily assume the task, on the understanding that, if its success warranted another next year, a more formal invitation would then be issued by a regularly appointed committee, composed in part of alumni and in part of undergraduates. At Yale the custom of an annual *News* dinner is so popular that it has been maintained for twenty-five years, and the Alumni *Weekly* refers to the reunion as the most representative of all such events at the college.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the possible benefits from a press dinner here. The editor of the MONTHLY remembers with pleasure the dinner twelve years ago at the Narragansett Hotel, at which representatives of the New England Intercollegiate Press Association were present in large numbers. The dinner was arranged by the editorial boards of the *Brunonian* and the *Brown Magazine* and was successful and felicitous in every way. One of the features was the good speaking. If a press dinner should be arranged now, it would be highly desirable that a group of capable speakers should be invited to address the company. There might be representatives from other colleges but one cannot study

the list of former Brown editors without the conviction that we ourselves have many alumni to whom it would be a pleasure to listen. If we were to single out a name from the long list of *Brunonian* editors, we might mention that of President Faunce.

If the suggestion is well thought of, let the MONTHLY hear from it. There is time for a press dinner before the close of the present academic year.

COLLEGE VANDALISM

College "spirit" sometimes degenerates into college vandalism, as is shown by two recent events at New England universities. At one of these — happily neither offence occurred at Brown — some heedless student, presumably, unfastened the metal gnomon of a handsome sun-dial presented to the university by an alumnus of many years' standing, and carried it away. Stealing is a harsh word for the act, but what milder phrase is justified? The perpetrator of the theft thought only of the brilliant "haul" he had made; the donor of the sun-dial thought of many other things and was not slow to express his opinion in the public prints. No wonder he had some sarcastic things to say about the undergraduate of the present day and generation, though it may be that only one individual participated in the offence for which the entire student body suffered.

At the other university a party of students cut the portrait of the dean of the women's college from its frame and strung the mutilated picture high in air between two college buildings. The act was essentially like that committed in the first instance, though it was even more serious in character. Expulsion is none too severe a punishment for young men who perpetrate outrages like this. If a third instance of undergraduate "spirit" run wild were needed, it might be found in the raid of a party of middle states underclassmen upon a nearby city and the daubing of their class numerals in bright-hued paint wherever a blank wall presented itself. To consign the sophomore class to a warmer region is a favorite freshman device, but when the consignment is made in brilliant paint and private property is used for the purpose there is something more serious than mere undergraduate frivolity to be taken into consideration.

By all means let us have college spirit, but not of this ridiculous and offensive kind. It is neither manly nor funny to destroy private property and commit acts that are punishable by fine or imprisonment in courts of law. A certain liberty is granted college students. A large degree of freedom has been allowed to them from time immemorial. But their liberty must not become license, or if it does they must not expect to be treated otherwise than non-collegiate offenders are.

MR. LITTLEFIELD'S BENEFACTION

One of the most important bequests ever made to a New England college is that of the late Hon. George L. Littlefield of Pawtucket to Brown. The gift will not be available for the purposes of the university during Mrs. Littlefield's lifetime, but, as the will directs, nearly the entire estate will eventually come to it. No definite statement has been printed regarding the amount of the property, but it is estimated at from $400,000 upward. One hundred thousand dollars is to go to the endowment of a chair of American history, and the remainder to a general university fund.

Coming so soon after the transference of the John Carter Brown Library to the university, and the generous gifts of many Rhode Islanders in connection with the two-million-dollar endowment and otherwise, Mr. Littlefield's gift reveals a growing spirit in this state of loyalty to Rhode Island's chief educational institution. May the city and the state be inspired with the desire to develop on College Hill as sterling and beautiful a university as there is in any American commonwealth!

The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Johns Hopkins University

Professor Francis G. Allinson,
Delegate from Brown University

IN February occurred the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Johns Hopkins University. At its foundation the 22nd of February was selected as commemoration day and even since the inevitable addition of a June "commencement," when the candidates for the bachelor's and the other degrees are generally presented, Washington's birthday has been celebrated as the chief day in the university calendar.

The celebration this year was emphasized both as marking the completion of a quarter of a century and as the occasion of the formal inauguration of the second president, Dr. Remsen, who has been professor of chemistry in the university from the beginning and who enters upon his executive duties with the confidence, affection and hearty support of the community, the alumni and the student body. Dr. Gilman, who hands over the administration to his former colleague, retains at least a nominal connection with the university as "president emeritus" while assuming the new burden of president of the Carnegie Institution.

PROFESSOR ALLINSON

The importance of this occasion to scholars other than the graduates of the John Hopkins may be briefly pointed out by way of explanation of this article. Naturally it is not respect to years. A quarter of a century is the life of a minor compared, for example, with the 266 years of Harvard or the 138 of Brown. But many eminent men, presidents of universities from Canada, New England, the West and the South, united in ascribing to the young institution unique merit for naturalizing in American universities true graduate work and original research. From none came more cordial or more unqualified endorsement than from President Angell and President Eliot. To their addresses we shall recur later.

Another fact that raises this occasion above the level of merely local interest has not been so often pointed out. All other older colleges and universities have long been surrounded by a loyal body of alumni ever ready, when comparisons are made, to cry out: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians"! And it is well, within reasonable limits, that this should be the case. The Johns Hopkins University, on the other hand, in its initial stages at least, was the product of many other institutions — a composite photograph, so to speak — president, professors, fellows and other graduate students bringing from the North, the South, the middle states and the far West their contributions to the policy and conduct or to the spirit of the new university. This circumstance, while precluding any excuse for provincial self-laudation, has also secured an unusual amount of hearty sympathy and coöperation in the experiment begun in Baltimore

in 1876. This does not diminish but rather enhances the praise due Mr. Gilman for his conception and realization of a true graduate school in the face of much local clamoring for the conventional college of the old type.

The celebration was notable for a pervasive optimism. This was due in part to the re-union of hundreds of alumni and in part to the recent gift by several Baltimore gentlemen of a beautiful tract of land some 180 acres in extent, within the northern limits of the city and bounded on one side by North Charles street. This will secure in the near future a permanent home for the university hardly equalled elsewhere in our eastern states for extent, natural beauty and close proximity to the heart of a great city. The feeling of optimism was not even to be dampened by the rather depressing hint of President Harper that in the not distant future a university with five million dollars annual income might perhaps set the pace for the rest. At the thought of "high living" and "high thinking" thus unequally yoked together men, young twenty-five years ago, rubbed their eyes. Would this be better, they wondered, than the simple but stimulating poverty of their student days?

The celebration lasted in reality from Thursday evening, the 20th, till Saturday night.

On Thursday evening there were special meetings of the students of history and economics and of the students of oriental and classical languages. The latter took the form of a dinner to Professor Gildersleeve as an occasion to present to him a volume of monographs written by his former or present pupils and colleagues in honor of his seventieth birthday and to commemorate his great services to sound linguistic scholarship. For the smaller number of men who participated in this gathering there was struck clearly the same note of eager interest in constructive scholarship that sounded through the whole celebration.

On Friday was held the first of the two public meetings. A great throng of spectators was present each day. In the procession of invited guests were about 140 official delegates, the presidents and professors of some 90 other universities and institutions of learning. These were arranged according to the chronological order of the founding of the respective institutions: Harvard; Yale; Pennsylvania; Princeton; Washington and Lee; Columbia; Brown; Rutgers, and so on through the list.

Dr. Gilman occupied the main place on this day with his able résumé of the inception, projection and administration of the university. The history of this is too well known to educators generally to need a mere synopsis. For anything more it is better to refer to his printed speech.

An address, signed by more than one thousand alumni, rehearsing their debts to Dr. Gilman, was presented and read by one of their number, Dr. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton. That this address should be couched in strong terms seemed to those who signed it to be demanded by the facts, and it is worth mentioning here, perhaps, as embodying in general the spirit of the working creed of the many students who have been influenced by Mr. Gilman and sent out to scores of other educational institutions.

On Saturday morning, the 22nd, took place the formal inauguration of President Remsen. The opening address by the governor of Maryland was remarkable at once for its manner and its matter. In really eloquent words he urged that a community should support its crowning educational institution, whether a state or a private foundation, no less than its public schools, by definite subsidies, independent of all political interference.

President Remsen in his address mapped out his policy. In brief it is to uphold the established policy of the university, in promoting the same spirit of free inquiry and research, while developing, on the new site offered, the undergraduate work to still larger proportions and to an extent hitherto impossible.

Dr. Remsen's definition of research and the emphasis laid upon it were entirely in accord with the former history of the university. Investigation, he said in effect, of great problems yielding startling results, — like discoveries, for example, in electricity — naturally appeals to all, but university research may also be justly concerned with some minute point that may, or may not, be used by subsequent investigators. It is the pursuit of truth without immediate reference to its practical application. Many years ago, on a much less public occasion, in a talk on his own specialty, he intimated that chemistry to the scholar

is not a search for new baking-powders.

Next followed the conferring of honorary degrees. First on the list came three men who, twenty-six years ago, stood sponsors to the infant university — Presidents Angell and Eliot and Hon. Andrew D. White, then president of Cornell. Other distinguished men were honored and among them none more appropriately, as it seemed to their fellow alumni, than four of the early "doctors" of the John Hopkins. Among these four was Professor Jameson, recently of Brown. Contrary to the custom usual in the United States, President Remsen simply conferred the degrees, the address both of presentation and of characterization of the candidates being made by Dr. Gilman on behalf of the board of trustees.

The congratulatory address by President Eliot was short but very welcome to the audience. His praise of the work of the university was sweeping and generous. Although Harvard had begun her graduate school several years before the Johns Hopkins opened, yet she was unable, Dr. Eliot affirmed, to make much headway until the stimulus and reaction came from Baltimore. The Johns Hopkins, in short, led and inspired the great movement for graduate work of the last quarter of a century.

When appreciative words like these are spoken it will not be supposed that there is a disposition to ignore the previous work of great scholars and investigators, — like W. D. Whitney,* for instance, at Yale to take but a single name in a single subject. But the Johns Hopkins was from the first free to address itself to this task of making graduate work with research the primary object. Other older institutions were for a time hampered in their efforts by the traditions and mechanism of their great collegiate equipment.

The concluding event was the alumni banquet in the evening. The galleries were crowded with attentive listeners until long after midnight. Some 700 of the alumni and their guests sat down to dinner and listened to speeches by Dr. Royce the toastmaster, Presidents Remsen, Gilman, Eliot, Angell, Patton, Alderman and Hadley. None of them could have been spared.

President Angell was impressive both in his manner and in his words. He emphasized with vigor the great contributions of the Johns Hopkins in the line of original research, and, in reinforcing the words of the governor of Maryland, contrasted the worth of men as compared with bricks and mortar. The collection of unsightly buildings in which the university has been housed does the greatest honor, he declared, to Mr. Gilman and to the management of the university, standing, as these buildings do, for the forced choice between material show and the successful realization of a university of a type then understood by only a few.

President Hadley's witty but earnest words cannot be repeated here nor even the substance of the forceful and eloquent address of President Alderman.

Dr. Gilman's reference to the administering of the Carnegie fund, was of great interest to the audience as confirming officially the general policy of using this great foundation strictly for original research.

What, then, in conclusion, are the net results claimed for these twenty-five years of this university with its comparatively few students and teachers? Scholars already great received a chance to grow greater; young men of promise were discovered; many other patient workers were stimulated to hard and persistent effort in pushing forward, if even by a very little, the boundaries of the known into the unknown. In its laboratories new things, great and small, were discovered. In its Journals, launched in one department after another, were published the monographs, now brilliant, now dry as dust, but always honest, written by teachers and scholars working side by side.

One minor note of sadness was inevitable in this celebration. The university has already lost by death, abnormally early in more than one instance, some of her most distinguished or most promising teachers. They had "scorned delights and lived laborious days," but no one shall dare to add that they did not "win the fair guerdon" of enriching their fellow-men, before the "accursed shears" came and "slit the thin-spun life."

Schiller's oft-quoted lines on "Science" may have come to the minds of many in those great audiences while reflecting upon the ideal of pure research — of the scientific, as contrasted with the utilitarian spirit — this ideal that the university has

* Two of Whitney's pupils, previously inspired by the great philologian, went to the Johns Hopkins in those early days to become, one after the other, professors of Sanskrit there and to win the highest fame for the institution by their brilliant work.

ever striven, and not without success, to give to every man, young or old, who has crossed her threshold:

"Einem ist sie die hohe, die himmlische Göttin, dem Andern
Eine tüchtige Kuh, die ihm mit Butter versorgt."

May Dame Fortune send that in those pastures new — the five-million-dollar-a-year universities of the future — the practical butter-givers may be tethered tenderly in some succulent paddock — some university extension — and not be set up in the inner sanctuary usurping, like a molten calf, the throne of the heavenly goddess!

The Holley Memorial Again

LAST fall attention was called in these pages to the neglected condition of the monument to Alexander Lyman Holley of the class of '53 in Washington Square, New York, and the suggestion was made that the beautiful memorial erected by members of the engineering profession in this country and Great Britain might be placed on the campus of the university. This, it appears, cannot be done, but it is understood that steps have been taken to care adequately for the memorial in the future.

There has been sent to us a copy of the address delivered just twenty years ago at a Holley memorial meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Philadelphia by another eminent Brown graduate, Professor Robert H. Thurston, '59, of Cornell University, from which we quote. Professor Thurston said:

"Intellectually great, with a noble soul, and possessing the next essential, a powerful and vigorous yet graceful body, Mr. Holley was in all the days of his middle working life one of the finest illustrations of the type of man that Agassiz is said to have been. It was the soul of a sage in the body of an athlete.

* * * The time must come, and that we hope very soon, when a pressing want of this great country shall be supplied by the establishment of a complete system of thoroughly scientific practical education of the people for their work, a congeries of trade schools and of technical colleges, united into a thoroughly organized and well-administered whole. Such a system it seems now certain must be the work of private hands, and must be built up by the intelligent liberality of comparatively few wealthy and patriotic citizens. We have not yet statesmen in numbers, intelligence and influence equal to the task of securing a governmental system of education such as has done so much for Germany and France. But the work is begun, and when it has so far progressed that the grand central, crowning and directing member of the organization, a great university of the arts and sciences, shall have been founded and endowed by some noble modern Vaucanson, or Worcester, or citizen more kingly than Ptolemy of Alexandria,—some one, perhaps of the beneficiaries of the comrade whom we mourn,—let us hope that its most important department may be known as the Holley Memorial School of the Arts and Sciences of Engineering."

MEMORIAL TO A. L. HOLLEY, '53

Why should there not be some such memorial to Holley at Brown? His name is one of the most eminent in the annals of American engineering; his memory is cherished most deeply by those who are best acquainted with his life and work.

Mr. Littlefield's Munificent Bequest

HON. George L. Littlefield of Pawtucket, who died in that city, March 19th, made munificent provision in his will for Brown University. In that document he directed that after the decease of his widow, to whom he gave a life interest in his estate, and the payment of several legacies amounting to about $25,000 and the provision for an annuity of $500 to his sister, his entire estate, estimated variously at between $400,000 and $600,000, shall go to Brown University; $100,000 for the establishment of a professorship of American history and the residue for a general fund.

In the original will, dated October 18, 1893, he bequeathed "all the residue of said trust estate, real and personal for my said trustees upon the death of my said wife, to stand seized of the same however then invested, to the use of the corporation known as Brown University, in said Providence, the same to be known as 'The George L. Littlefield Fund,' and to be held and applied by said university for the promotion of its objects and purposes as an educational institution, as its government for the time being shall deem best."

In a codicil, added May 24, 1900, he made the following stipulation: "I direct that of the sum which shall, under the provisions of my said will in that behalf, be eventually paid over to Brown University, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if the sum so paid over shall amount to that sum, otherwise, such less sum as shall be so paid over, shall be invested and kept invested by said university as a perpetual trust fund for the establishment and maintenance of a professorship in said university to be called 'The George L. Littlefield Professorship of History,' and the income derived from such trust fund shall be devoted to the payment of the salary of the professor holding such professorship, or to the other special uses of the department of history, in said university, as its managing officers for any time being shall deem best; and the residue of said sum so paid over in excess of one hundred thousand dollars, if any, to be called 'The George L. Littlefield General Fund,' shall be held and applied as in my said will provided."

In a second codicil, made June 19, 1901, he directed "that the professorship provided for in the first codicil to my said will bearing date on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1900, be changed so as to be called 'The George L. Littlefield Professorship of American History.'"

Hon. George Leander Littlefield was one of the best known citizens of Pawtucket and Rhode Island. He was a brother of the late Alfred H. Littlefield, Governor of Rhode Island from 1880 to 1883, and of the late Daniel G. Littlefield, Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1889. He was born in North Kingstown, R. I., December 20, 1824, and was for fifty years prominent in the business and financial life of Pawtucket.

In 1852 he formed a copartnership with David Ryder, under the firm name of David Ryder & Co., manufacturers of threads and yarns, in which he continued until 1857, when Mr. Ryder sold his interest to Mr. Littlefield's brother, Alfred H., and the business was continued under the name of Littlefield Brothers until 1889, when he sold his interest to A. H. Littlefield.

Upon the organization of the Cumberland Mills Company in 1866, George L. Littlefield was elected president and manager, which posts he held for twenty-one years. He was also for years one of the guiding spirits in the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company.

As a banker his interest began January 11, 1881, upon his election to a seat in the board of directors of the First National Bank of Providence. On August 25, 1885, he was chosen vice-president, and in 1891 he succeeded to the office of president, which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Littlefield was also a director in the Industrial Trust Company, and a stockholder in many of the leading manufacturing industries of Rhode Island.

In August, 1846, Mr. Littlefield married Miss Ann Frances Cobb, now deceased. Of this union was born Mary Frances, also deceased. He married July 24, 1859, Harriet Messenger, who survives him. Mr. Littlefield was a member of the First Baptist Church of Pawtucket and a generous contributor to many good works.

In Favor of the Athletic Rules

THE recent editorials in this magazine dealing with the rules governing athletics at Brown should claim the attention of every alumnus and invite the most open and frank expression of opinion. So vital do I consider the question, and of such moment to the welfare and reputation of the college, that I wish to enter my individual protest, as well as that of the great majority of the New York alumni, against any movement which would tend to lower the present high standard at Brown and make possible a revival of the humiliating conditions of years ago. The rule of the athletic committee which seems to meet with the opposition of Alumni '71 and '95 is found in Article 9, which says that "no student shall be allowed to represent the university in any public contest, either individually or as a member of any team . . . . . who shall at any time have received for taking part in any athletic sport or contest any pecuniary gain or emolument whatever, direct or indirect. . . . . The qualification worked by this rule shall be held to include those students who receive or have received any emolument direct or indirect by reason of their connection with so-called summer nines."

This rule is undoubtedly severe and strict, working an occasional hardship, but it was not framed in haste, but after the most careful consideration and thought It was in accord with the general sentiment prevailing in other colleges at the time, although Brown I believe was the first to put it into effect, and it seemed the only way to crush professionalism altogether out of college life. With a few exceptions, the actual working of the rule has been to a very large degree successful, and in the long run has done more for the reputation of Brown than any other move in the last ten years, and it would be suicidal for us to take any step backward, without the co-operation of all the colleges.

The argument advanced by Alumni '71 and '95 in support of their contention is that the present rule, being impossible of enforcement, leads to deceptions with a consequent lowering of the moral tone of the college. Alumnus '95 writes: "Is it not subversive of the respect due to a college as an upholder of manly ideals to pretend to enforce a rule which is *well known* to those on the inside of college athletics to be everywhere evaded?" Would this statement, if true, not indicate that it is not the rule which is creating a bad moral tone, but rather a very feeble moral tone that would allow the rule to be thus infringed? Is it possible that it is "well known" that men are "everywhere" breaking their pledges and living a lie? I cannot believe it, but if it is so, then surely the rule is not incapable of enforcement, because of the difficulties in ascertaining a man's amateur standing, for what is "well known" to those on the inside can be known to a committee appointed for the purpose of investigating, and while there may be an occasional mistake the general result will be far better than if we relax the rules and open the way to the abuses which have existed for so many years in almost every college in the country.

Although many students may feel that at times the severe rule works hardships, all must admit that up to the present time it has proved the only way to prevent "professionalism" in its various phases from destroying college spirit. So long as men can receive pay in any form for their abilities as athletes, it is impossible to prevent the management from securing their services in college by means of some subtle inducement, impossible to detect, and we throw the whole field open again for questionable operations. Semi professionals will not come to college if they must give up emoluments, and that class of men we wish to keep out of college athletics.

The argument that a man can be a gentleman and yet receive pay for summer ball playing has nothing to do with the case. It is not the man the rule attacks, but his standing; not his character, or the fact that he has received money, but the resulting condition which makes possible evils which have been proved to be absolutely incompatible with the best interests of college and university life.

Everett Colby, '97

New York City.

Where Brown Graduates Live

A COMPILATION of the residences of Brown alumni shows that there are, naturally, more graduates of the university in Providence than in any other city. The total number in Providence is 691. Next to this city come: New York city, (Manhattan borough), 168; Boston, 138; Pawtucket, 63; Cambridge, 52; Philadelphia, 43; Chicago, 42, and Fall River, 42. These figures do not, however, give an adequate idea of the extent of the Brown influence at the several points mentioned, because there are many graduates in the immediate suburbs. To get a proper conception of Brown's numerical forces in New York, we must add the 18 alumni in Brooklyn, and many of the 62 in New Jersey. The annual Brown dinners in New York draw from the farther banks of the Hudson and East rivers, and many of the Brown men in Brooklyn and New Jersey have their business headquarters in New York.

The following list is only approximate, but some interesting facts may be gathered from it. It shows all the states and countries in which any Brown alumni are resident, and also the cities and towns in which they number seven or more. It is surprising to find so few in northern New England, especially Vermont. The explanation probably is that on graduating from college comparatively few young men return permanently to their homes in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Yet there are only nine students registered at Brown from Vermont at the present time. Maine is better represented, with 24, and New Hampshire with 28. Brown has, by the way, only 107 graduates in the three states of northern New England, while in the three states of southern New England she has 1697. Turning to the undergraduate body we find that against 61 students from the three northern states of New England there are 722 from the three southern.

The figures that follow suggest the possibility of forming alumni associations, if only for an annual reunion and dinner, in many localities where such organizations do not now exist. In the Connecticut valley, it will be noticed, there are nine graduates at Springfield and 12 at Hartford. In the towns nearby these cities there are many more, while at New Haven there are nine and at Bridgeport eight. Eastern Connecticut Brown men should "get together" at Norwich or New London at least once a year, and why should not the seven hundred alumni of Providence have an annual dinner? The organization of a Central New York association is a step in the right direction.

The list is worth a little study:

37 Maine
  8 Portland
50 New Hampshire
20 Vermont
638 Massachusetts
  138 Boston
  52 Cambridge
  42 Fall River
  34 Worcester
  16 Newton Centre
  14 Taunton
  13 Attleboro
  12 New Bedford
  9 Springfield
  8 Brockton
  8 Fitchburg
  8 Lawrence
  7 Brookline
  7 Hyde Park
  7 Lowell
  7 North Attleboro
  7 Salem
942 Rhode Island
  691 Providence
  63 Pawtucket
  23 Newport
  14 Central Falls
  14 Woonsocket
  13 Bristol
  10 East Greenwich
  10 East Providence
  7 Valley Falls
97 Connecticut
  12 Hartford
  9 New Haven
  8 Bridgeport
  7 Norwich
293 New York
  168 New York City
  18 Brooklyn
  7 Ithaca
62 New Jersey
87 Pennsylvania
  43 Philadelphia
13 Maryland
  11 Baltimore
35 Washington, D. C.
8 Virginia
1 West Virginia
3 North Carolina
3 South Carolina
8 Georgia
6 Florida
4 Alabama
7 Mississippi
3 Louisiana
5 Texas
6 Arkansas
6 Tennessee
9 Kentucky
18 Missouri
40 Ohio
  11 Cleveland
  6 Cincinnati
4 Indiana
74 Illinois
  42 Chicago
26 Michigan
  8 Detroit
16 Wisconsin
19 Minnesota
  7 Minneapolis
13 Iowa
1 North Dakota
3 South Dakota
11 Kansas
10 Nebraska
1 Oklahoma
2 Montana
1 Idaho
17 Colorado
  7 Denver
  7 Colorado Springs
2 Utah
1 Nevada
34 California
  7 San Francisco
  7 Los Angeles
3 Oregon
5 Washington
1 Porto Rico
7 Philippine Islands
9 Canada
1 West Indies
1 Argentina
1 Peru
10 England
  8 London
2 France
1 Germany
1 Holland
1 Italy
1 Persia
3 China
6 Japan
11 India
  6 Burma
1 Zanzibar

A Delightful College Class Dinner

(Rev Dr. James B. Simmons, '51, of New York, sends the MONTHLY the subjoined account of the half century reunion of his class last June, and adds: "Possibly if you print my half-serious, half-humorous account of our dinner and send a copy to each survivor of 1852 it may help to call *them* together. Of course, they and we are well acquainted I only suggest. Already one of the class of 1852 has written me about our class meeting and of the interest he had in hearing of it, and of his purpose to be at Brown next June." The dinner referred to in Dr. Simmons' account was tendered to the class by Hon. John S. Brayton of Fall River.—*Ed.*)

MY class in Brown University celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in June, 1901. Only eight of us survive out of a class of thirty-two. Not once had we met since we graduated in 1851, as we were widely scattered in this and other lands, and all too busy with life's great duties.

Of the eight survivors, one is an able business man in Colorado; one a skillful doctor of medicine in Rhode Island; one a distinguished judge and ex-college president of Iowa; one a learned clergyman in Brooklyn; one a celebrated Egyptian archæologist recently removed from New York to Boston; one is state historian of Pennsylvania and the author of huge volumes; one a wealthy manufacturer and legislator of Massachusetts, and one, viz.: this scribe, has lived in New York thirty-four years and escaped the almshouse!

Among the eight there are two doctors of divinity, one doctor of medicine and two doctors of law. Two are members of the corporation of Brown University and help to manage its great affairs. How can it otherwise be accounted for, that in two recent years the funds of the university have been increased full two millions of dollars?!

All of the eight were invited to address the assembled alumni. Several responded wisely and eloquently. Others were absent; but all of the eight were present at the delightful class dinner given at the Narragansett Hotel by one of our number, viz.: the Massachusetts man aforesaid. That occasion was just royal. It was the crown jewel of that commencement day. The bill of fare was sumptuous; the printed menu was ornate, each man's name appearing in elegant type; and our popular host presided gracefully and genially. We took our seats at table about 5 P. M. and rose at 11 P. M. College stories, and life's wondrous story since we graduated, occupied the time. It was a golden six hours to us all. The names of our twenty-four beloved classmates who had died were all reverently and lovingly mentioned and their virtues rehearsed. Taking the occasion all in all no feast of reason or flow of soul ever surpassed that in the experience of any of us. No wine was served, for we are all temperance men, and there was not a whiff of tobacco that I remember.

Now, it is well known that college students, like young horses at breaking time, are high steppers. They are endowed with a surplus of will, are strong on the bit, brim full of ambition, and every one "feels his oats" keenly. Growing wiser and wiser every day very fast, they soon seem to themselves to be in power. If they choose as a class to set up for themselves and rebel, the faculty tremble and they know it. If they choose to behave, it is a condescending favor to the college authorities.

Well, the class of 1851 behaved! It was during our four years' undergraduate administration of the college and its affairs that we gave our distinguished president, Dr. Francis Wayland, not only our consent, but ample leisure as well, to devise his famous elective system and we also helped him to inaugurate it.

By means of that system dull students can choose their own branches of study and so graduate with credit. Dr. Wayland discovered that the classes which had *preceded* ours had stood in need of such an arrangement to help the dullards along, and he foresaw that all the classes *after* ours would be likely to require the same aid. By means of the elective system, the college faculty at Brown has increased in fifty years from six to seventy-six, and the student body has had a corresponding increase. Whether both faculty and students are as distinguished for sound learning and scholarship as were the men of fifty years ago, the class of 1851 are too modest to decide. At any rate all colleges now employ Dr. Wayland's plan. But what in the world could the great man have done with his discovery had it not been for such a class as ours to help him inaugurate the system?!

I have neglected to say that one of the eight survivors of this famous class has a wife who is the mother of a member of congress. And I suppose that one of our number would have been wanted for president of the United States, had not such men as Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley monopolized that niche of fame so successfully. *James B. Simmons, '51*

New York City.

New Books by Brown Authors

An attractive volume with the title, "Our Risen King's Forty Days" has been published by the Lippincotts. The author is the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., LL. D., of the class of 1852. His subject is the life of Christ between His resurrection and His ascension, a period concerning which the details are scanty and often apparently contradictory. Yet, as Dr. Boardman points out, it is possible to obtain a tolerably intelligent account of what really happened, despite the intense excitement among the Disciples; and he adds with equal truth that the very diversity of the narratives is a sign of their authenticity. In this book he gives a running commentary upon each event in its probable order. His spirit is thoroughly reverent and devotional, and he does not leave the solid ground of fact for the bogs which have engulfed some higher critics. He holds that the body of the risen Lord was at once real and supernatural. Upon any other theory, indeed, the belief of the Primitive Church would be inexplicable. Dr. Boardman's book is not controversial in tone, but he believes thoroughly in the ancient creeds and he states his reasons for belief with conviction. It is a book well worth attention both for its manner and for its matter.

"Briers of Wild-Rose" is a little book of verses by Rev. Preston Gurney of the class of 1866, published by Charles E. Goodspeed, Boston, 1902. Mr. Gurney has the poetic temperament and a lively and artistic imagination. He sees an infinite variety of beautiful objects in the world about him and describes them with much delicacy and sentiment. His natural facility of expression, however, leads him into occasional hastiness and sometimes in what seems to be impatience of his theme he mars an attractive poem with a line or a couplet of commonplace. The following is a dainty bit:

HALF PAST THREE

I see a little maid at play far on the hill.
'Tis Tuesday, — half past three, — about thy age, I ween.
Pretty little maid afar on the hill, on the grasses green,
Playing in the sunbeams, bright and blithe as they,
Would thy life might be gladsome as thy play,
When 'tis *half past three in life's afternoon.*
(Little maid, little maid, 't will come full soon.)
Do not be afraid. Play, little maid;
Time will play with thee; play with time alway;
As now, at half past three.

In some of his poems Mr. Gurney describes historic places he has seen in his travels. In some he praises his literary favorites. Thus he analyzes the subtle qualities of Charles Lamb:

"Quince-like flavor, all thine own;
Caprice and sense together sown.
Mind whose whimsies curl like smoke." . . .

It is in his nature-pictures, however, that Mr. Gurney appears to us to be at his best. The last four lines of the following poem are true and lovely:

SHADOWS

Shadows of trees on the grass;
Shadows of rustling green,
Cool in the noontide glare,
Spangles of light between;
Cool to the eye that beholds
As ices to tongue.
Shadows, what are you so fair,
Rustling in grasses there,
Clovers and daisies among?

Nothing they tell me you are —
Than something more rare.
One tree up in the air
Where the bird sings;
One below on the lawn
Where the bird's shadow has wings.

Colonel Dike Appointed Sheriff

COLONEL Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn, N. Y., (Brown, '85), was appointed sheriff of Kings County early in March by Governor Odell, to take the place of Charles Guden, removed. Colonel Dike did not assume complete control of his office for several days, as Mr. Guden declined to abdicate and his successor wished to avoid all legal difficulties. Finally, on the advice of the governor to take the deposed officer by the scruff of the neck and fling him forth, the new sheriff advanced on the apartment occupied by Guden and ordered him out. The strenuous incident is thus reported in the *Evening Post:*

"At 9.05 o'clock Colonel Dike, with about twenty deputies, came from the equity department, of which he has been in undisturbed possession since his appointment, and marched ten feet up the corridor to the main sheriff's office, and walked in. Except at the wire screen enclosing the inner office, no 'smashing' was done. Guden, who was behind the screen in his shirt-sleeves, watched the proceedings in a calm but interested way, yet would not open the gate. When one of his friends made a move as though to hold the gate tight shut, Guden shouted, 'Don't do that, don't do that.' Colonel Dike finally kicked the door open, which was not hard to do. The deputies were ordered to clear Guden, his friends and his personal effects out of the office. Guden said that he could not find his coat, and one of the deputies had to find it for him. The contents of the private wardrobe were made into bundles, wrapped in newspapers, and carried away. Acting under the advice of his lawyers, Mr. Guden notified Colonel Dike that he relinquished the office under protest, and that he would hold his successor responsible for everything that happened in the office. The new sheriff, as was to be expected, was perfectly willing to assume this responsibility."

COLONEL NORMAN S. DIKE, '85

Colonel Norman S. Dike is a son of the late Camden C. Dike. He is a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Brown University and has been practising law for the past fourteen years. In college he was a member of Psi Upsilon. He served two terms in the board of supervisors in Brooklyn while it was under Republican control, during Mayor Schieren's administration, and was president of the board in his second term. He served as assistant judge advocate general on the staff of Governor Morton, for seven years was president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, and a few months ago was appointed by Governor Odell a member of the board of managers of the state tuberculosis hospital.

Although active in politics and for some time a member of the Republican county committee, he has kept free from factional entanglements. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, the Crescent Club, the University Club, the New England Society and several other social organizations. He is prominent in social circles and is an enthusiast for golf and other outdoor sports.

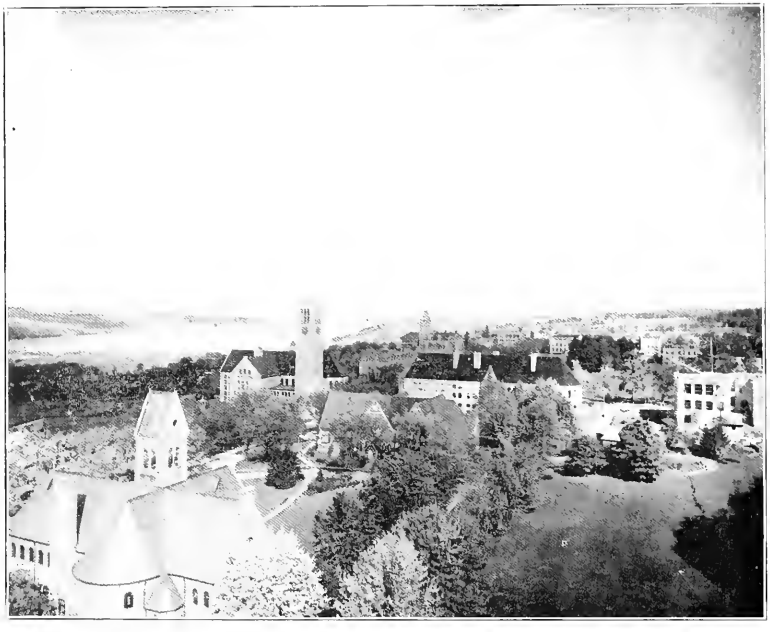
Sheriff Dike and ex sheriff Guden will settle in the courts the controversy that exists between them. Justice Gaynor of New York declares that Mr. Guden was illegally removed by the governor and that Colonel Dike is not sheriff *de jure*. From this decision an appeal will be taken to the highest courts if necessary.

American College Campuses

SECOND ARTICLE.

FEW American universities have so stately a site as Cornell, which is built on a lofty hill, overlooking Cayuga Lake. The University of California indeed is the only one that occurs to mind at the moment, at least among the larger universities, with a more impressive location. Cornell has almost limitless possibilities in the way of growth, and if any criticism should be passed upon its general aspect by the graduate of a New England college it is likely to concern its appearance of extreme youth. For its "newness," however, Cornell is hardly to blame, and there are certainly some advantages in new buildings over those that bear the marks and illustrate the discomforts of age.

Cornell is only thirty-four years old and in its third of a century of existence has made great progress. It has 366 instructors and 2,980 students. Among the Brown graduates who have been connected with it are Dr. Andrews, Professor Thurston and President Wheeler, not to mention other instructors and many students who have gone from Brown to Cornell for post-graduate work.



CORNELL CAMPUS, LOOKING NORTH

Ithaca is a city of thirteen or fourteen thousand people. The town lies largely in a valley, on the eastern slope of which the university is built. One feature of Cornell that interests all visitors is the large number of handsome fraternity chapter houses. These add greatly to the beauty of the broad campus, which comprises 270 acres at a height above Cayuga Lake of about 450 feet.

PRINCETON CAMPUS
NASSAU HALL, "OLD NORTH," IN THE BACKGROUND

Princeton University is situated on level ground in the midst of an ideal "college town." The town is so small that it is dominated by the university, though its growth has recently been rapid and it has drawn to itself many people of culture and means who are directly or indirectly affiliated with the university and add to instead of detracting from the atmosphere of refinement and academic dignity so desirable in a college community.

As the visitor leaves his train at the Princeton station, the handsome white stone gateway of Blair Hall rises before him. On either side stretch new dormitories of the same material, with other buildings in course of construction near at hand. Beyond the gateway are the older buildings, including Nassau Hall, the original "college," from which our own University Hall was designed. Princeton unites the dignity of age with the progress of youth. Its broad acres are shaded by noble elms (many of which were badly damaged by ice a few weeks ago) and its sons have given most generously to its architectural beautification.

The newer buildings are the most imposing structures on the campus, but "Old North" transcends its neighbors in historical interest and holds chief place in the affections of the graduate body. On its front steps, flanked by its ancient lions, the senior class assembles for the final picture of the four years' course. It is a typical college building of the earlier style, adorned with ivy and venerable with age.

Whig and Clio Halls are two white marble buildings of pure design. Their snowy architecture fits most agreeably into the frame of nature's greenery. They are the homes of the two debating societies which are supposed to take the place of Greek letter fraternities at Princeton. At the right of the picture in which these buildings are shown may be dimly seen the old cannon, planted in the centre of a circle of earth, around which innumerable class festivities have been held and many bonfires lighted in honor of athletic victories.

PRINCETON CAMPUS
WITH WHIG AND CLIO HALLS AT THE LEFT

Brunonians Far and Near

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly,

DEAR SIR: Your editorial in the January number of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY on class secretaries informed me of a duty of which I had previously been ignorant. The suggestions you offer are well worth careful thought, and if the alumni are to get the most good from the MONTHLY it will be necessary for the class secretaries to lend their hearty cooperation to the success of the enterprise. But this evident disregard of such a duty does not rest entirely with the class secretary. If the members of each class will inform their secretary of any change in their residence, or business, or their social life, of any promotions, or other successes that come into their lives, they would enable him to make reports to the MONTHLY and lend their assistance to its success. Let the class secretary be a source of information as to the whereabouts of his classmates, let him keep posted so that he may give information in regard to his class when it is needed, and then the responsibility for the success of the ALUMNI MONTHLY will rest largely with him. I suggest that it might be a good plan for the editor of the ALUMNI MONTHLY to publish a list of the class secretaries with their addresses. This will enable all readers of the MONTHLY to put themselves in touch with their secretary.

Very sincerely yours,
Ernest P. Carr,
Secretary Class 1901.
33 Fairview street, Fitchburg, Mass.

1856

The Philadelphia *Record* says: "The country is in debt to ex-Secretary Olney for a clear and timely statement of an important fact. In his brief speech at the Boston banquet to Prince Henry he exposed the fallacy of the popular belief that America has captured the markets of the world. Mr. Olney was exact when he explained that what we have done and all we have done is to challenge other countries to the conflict—an announcement that we have entered into what Professor Huxley and Mr. Olney justly describe as the most immense and arduous struggle the world has ever seen. 'Fortunate, indeed,' exclaimed Mr. Olney, 'if this contest does not, like so many others, degenerate into "grim visaged" war, with all its unutterable brutalities and horrors.' It will be a struggle for existence, and it is absurd to suppose that our competitors will succumb at the mere appearance of America in the list."

1858

"Jim Bludsoe," a melodrama founded on Secretary Hay's poem of that name and some other of his "Pike County Ballads," has been put on the stage in Chicago.

The March number of the *Educational Review*, (Dr. N. B. Butler, editor), contained an article "The Little Red School House," by A. H. Nelson, '58.

1862

Rev. Henry E. Colby, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Dayton, O., which he has held since 1868. His resignation is to take effect January 19, 1903, at which time he will have been pastor of the church for thirty-five years.

President Chase of Bates College writes as follows in the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*:

"The retirement of Professor Thomas L. Angell from service at Bates College, after a connection with that institution of thirty-three years, is an event of no slight interest to our community. The period of Professor Angell's service is nearly coeval with the life of the college. Bates was founded in 1863, but did not receive its charter till March, 1864. Professor Angell entered upon his work in the college in January, 1866. He brought to it the reputation of an experienced and successful teacher. Graduating from Brown in the class of '62, he began his work as an educator the same year—four decades ago. During the four years immediately preceding his coming to Bates, he was the efficient principal of Lapham Institute at North Scituate, Rhode Island. . . .

"After a short term of service at Bates, Professor Angell was granted leave of absence for one year. He spent this time abroad, dividing it about equally between France and Germany, while he devoted himself to a study of the languages and literature of those countries. On his return he became the professor of modern languages, succeeding Professor Hayes in the care of this department. Bates was then in her infancy, and her meagre resources did not permit her to make that desirable sub-division of work which has become possible during more recent years. Professor Angell shared with his associates the difficulties inevitable in pioneer work; and the list of studies taught by him at various times included mathematics and Latin as well as German and French. For many years also he had the care of work properly belonging to the department of rhetoric and English literature. . . .

"The increase in the membership of the faculty at length permitted Professor Angell to devote himself entirely to his own department, and during the last few years he had taught only the German. . . .

"Professor Angell long ago formed the purpose of retiring from his college work on the attainment of a certain age. He had tendered his resignation to take effect at the last commencement. But as his wife's serious illness made it impossible for him to leave Lewiston, he was employed by the committee upon instruction to teach classes in French

during the first term of the present year. The death of his wife on the 23d of December last has deprived him of the sad privilege of personally ministering to her needs, and he now closes his connection with the college to seek the rest and change so imperative after years of confinement and solicitude. . . .

"Whether he shall hereafter make his residence in Washington with his daughter, Mrs C. H. Lincoln, or shall remain in Lewiston, he will have the best wishes and the affectionate regard not only of his associates in the college and his former students, but of hundreds of our citizens."

1864

Seth Jones Axtell, professor of Greek at Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., died in that city, March 23d, aged 60 years. Professor Axtell was graduated at Brown in 1864, and at Newton Theological Institution in 1867. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1868, and filled pastorates at Monroe, Mich., 1868-70, and West Medway, Mass., 1870-78. He was president of Leland University, New Orleans, 1878-81, a pastor at Weymouth, Mass., 1883-88; president of Central University, Pella, Iowa, 1888-90, and professor of Greek at Kalamazoo College from 1890 to the time of his death. A few years ago Brown bestowed the degree of A. M upon him. When in college he was a member of Alpha Delta Phi.

1865

Rev. William Dennis Upham Shearman died at Los Angeles, Cal., February 9th, after an illness of several weeks. He had not been in good health for some time and was therefore prevented from performing any large amount of work. He went to the Pacific Coast about ten years ago. He was in charge of the Church of the Ascension, Sierra Madre, and of the missions of Monrovia and Duarte for several years. For a time he was in charge of the Church of the Advent, Prescott, Arizona. Before going West Mr. Shearman served in several parishes in New England and New York. He was the first rector of St. James' Church of Providence, over which parish he was settled from 1868 to 1879. He was then rector of Christ Church, Pittsford, N. Y., for four years from 1880 to 1884, and of St. John's Church, Champlain, and Christ Church, Rouse's Point, N. Y., from 1884 to 1891.

Mr. Shearman was born in Wickford, R. I., February 6, 1843, the son of Sylvester Gardner and Mary E. Upham Shearman. His father was an associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island from 1855 to 1867. In the year of his appointment to the bench Brown conferred the honorary degree of master of arts upon him. The late Mr. Shearman's only brother was Rev. Sumner Upham Shearman, D. D., of Jamaica Plain, Brown, '61, the observance of whose twenty-fifth anniversary as rector of St. John's Church was related in the January number of the MONTHLY. The late Mr. Shearman was a man of fine education and ability, a pleasing speaker and of an exceedingly amiable disposition. He leaves a widow, one son and a daughter. The funeral service was held at St. John's Church, Los Angeles, February 13th, and was attended by a large number of the clergy. His remains will be brought to Rhode Island and be interred in the family lot at Wickford.

1870

A large collection of newspaper clippings given to Columbia University by W. C. Hamm of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Press* is now ready for consultation. It includes more than 200,000 articles, covering particularly the political events of the past twenty years. This gift, coupled with the Townsend collection, puts Columbia in an exceptional position in respect to newspaper material.

1874

John M. Potter died at his home on Lafayette street, Salem, Mass., Thursday, February 14th. He had been in poor health for some time, but had been confined to the house but a few weeks. He was born in Rowley, Mass., and was in his 52d year. After graduating at Brown he taught and later turned his attention to journalism. He was teacher in the high school at Warren, R. I., 1874-75, and in the Friends' School, Providence, 1875-85.

With his brother, Isaac J. Potter, he founded the Ipswich [Mass.] *Chronicle*, and subsequently was one of the publishers of the *True Flag*, the *Yankee Blade* and the *Lynn Bee*. In 1893, in company with Abel G. Coutts, he purchased the *Salem Gazette*, and he continued its publication until about three years ago. He was also proprietor at the same time of the *Amesbury Daily News*, and continued to publish that paper until the time of his death. He leaves a widow, a son, Myron P. Potter, and a young daughter, Catherine Potter.

1880

The wife of Benjamin F. Thurston of Newport died in New York, January 23. Mrs. Thurston before her marriage was Miss Mary Banning.

Arthur W. Howe has withdrawn from the firm of Howe & Johnson, iron brokers, Philadelphia, and has joined the firm of Henderson, Hindley & Co., 310 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and 100 Broadway, New York City, bankers and stock brokers.

1883

At the exercises held in the state capitol at Trenton, N. J., March 24th, in memory of the late United States Senator Sewall, the address of the occasion was delivered by Hon. E. C. Stokes of Millville, ex-state senator, and recently a prominent candidate for the succession to the national senate. Both houses of the legislature attended the memorial exercises.

1886

William Henry Frost, a member of the *New York Tribune* staff, died at his home, No. 121 Fifth avenue, Friday afternoon, March 21st, after an acute illness of less than three days. Mr. Frost had been in impaired health for some time, but no fears were entertained for him by his friends or himself till Tuesday evening, when he suddenly collapsed, and reached home only with difficulty. Continued failure of the heart, with other complications, was the cause of his death.

Mr. Frost had occupied the position of dramatic news reporter for the *Tribune* since August, 1886, a position that had brought him into close relations with a wide circle of theatrical people, actors and managers. He joined the *Tribune's* staff in June, 1887, as a general reporter, and a year later was made assistant night city editor. He was born on March 18, 1863, in North Providence, R. I., a part of the town that has since been incorporated with the city of Providence. His father was John Dudley Frost. Mr. Frost, the son, was educated in the public schools of Providence and in Brown University, from which he was graduated in the class of '86.

Mr. Frost had a peculiarly rich and charming vein of humor that his friends enjoyed in personal intercourse no less than his readers. He delighted to treat in a playful or humorous vein matters of daily news that struck his sense of the ludicrous or the incongruous, or to pierce sham and pretence with the kindly shafts of his wit; and in writing thus the scope of his work on the *Tribune* extended far beyond that of the theatrical reporting that was properly his. The same genial and human qualities were in evidence in various articles and sketches that he wrote for other publications, and in the four books of which he was the author: "The Wagner Story Book" (1894); "The Court of King Arthur" (1896); "The Knights of the Round Table" (1897), and "Fairies and Folk of Ireland." These were books for young people, a retelling of the stories that showed knowledge of their sources as well as unusual sympathy with and appreciation of the youthful point of view. Gentleness and kindliness of spirit chiefly marked his character, and were never failing in his intercourse with friends and strangers alike. A wide circle of friends, including many in the theatrical and newspaper professions, will feel a deep sense of loss in Mr. Frost's death. He was a member of the Lotos Club.

Mr. Frost's father died about a year ago. His nearest surviving relative is a brother, Edwin C. Frost (Brown, '90), of Providence. The funeral services were held in All Souls' Church (Unitarian) March 24th, and conducted by Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, formerly of Providence.

1890

H. R. Palmer, editor of the MONTHLY, sails for England, April 5, and expects to be absent a month.

1891

Edwin A. Barrows has been appointed United States bank examiner for the state of Rhode Island. Mr. Barrows has been for several years in the employ of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. His new appointment is an unusual honor for so young a man.

1894

George W. Gardner, M. D., has begun the practice of medicine in Providence with an office at 138 North Main street. He received his degree in medicine from the Harvard Medical School in 1900, since which time he has been serving as intern in Boston hospitals. He has the diplomas of the Carney Hospital and the Boston Lying-in Hospital.

1895

Arthur L. Eno is spending his second year as student of English at the Harvard Graduate School.

1896

Frank E. Smith has been admitted to the bar of the state of New York and has entered practice as counsellor and attorney in New York city.

Ambrose A. Mulligan is general superintendent of the Central Accident Insurance Company of Pittsburg. His duties carry him on periodical journeys through most of the middle and New England states.

1898

Earl C. Pierce, second lieutenant Artillery Corps, is quartermaster at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Luke I. Kavanaugh is now a news editor on the *Philadelphia Press*. Since graduation he ha had extensive experience in newspaper work. Previous to going to Philadelphia he was connected with the *Springfield Republican* and the *Worcester Telegram*.

1899

Nathaniel L. Niles is teaching at Wakefield, R. I.

1900

M. S. Brennan is at Laclede, Ill., in the office of the engineer of bridges and buildings of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Horace Mason Hovey has recently become a member of the staff of instruction of the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, Conn.

1901

Clarence Albert Coates died Saturday evening, March 8th, at the home of his parents, Albert O. and Martha R. Coates, in this city, after an exhausting illness of eight weeks, the result of overwork. Mr. Coates was a young man of much promise and had won for himself a large circle of devoted friends. He was born in East Providence, September 12, 1877, but spent most of his early years in Manton, removing three years ago to Mount Pleasant. He graduated from the Manton Grammar School in 1893, from the Providence High School in 1897 and from Brown University in 1901. After completing the course at Brown he became a law student with Van Slyck & Mumford, and also pursued some special studies at the university. He was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity of Brown and had been elected a member of Roger Williams Lodge, A. F. and A. M., shortly before his illness. He was also a vestryman in St. Andrew's Church, and president of its parish club of young men. While a resident of Manton he was senior warden of St. Peter's Church.

William Larcher, ex-1901, has during the past winter acted as leader of the Trinity College Banjo Club.

1902

Arthur H. Whittemore, ex-1902, is assistant baseball coach at Georgetown University.

Professor Kent on Hazing

Professor Charles Foster Kent, until recently a member of the faculty at Brown and now head of the department of Biblical literature in the Yale Divinity School, is reported as having defended, in a lecture before the senior class, the practice of hazing. The story of Joseph and his brothers had engaged the professor's attention, and, according to the report, he took occasion to say that Joseph was a "fresh" young man, and that his brothers had hazed him effectually. He said Joseph's hazing was a good thing for the youth, who needed taking down. He added: "We all look back on the hazing incidents of our college days as a pleasant memory. Hazing has done many a young man good and has brought out his best qualities. I believe in it when practiced moderately, as it usually is in this country. It rarely does a boy harm, and in most instances does him good."