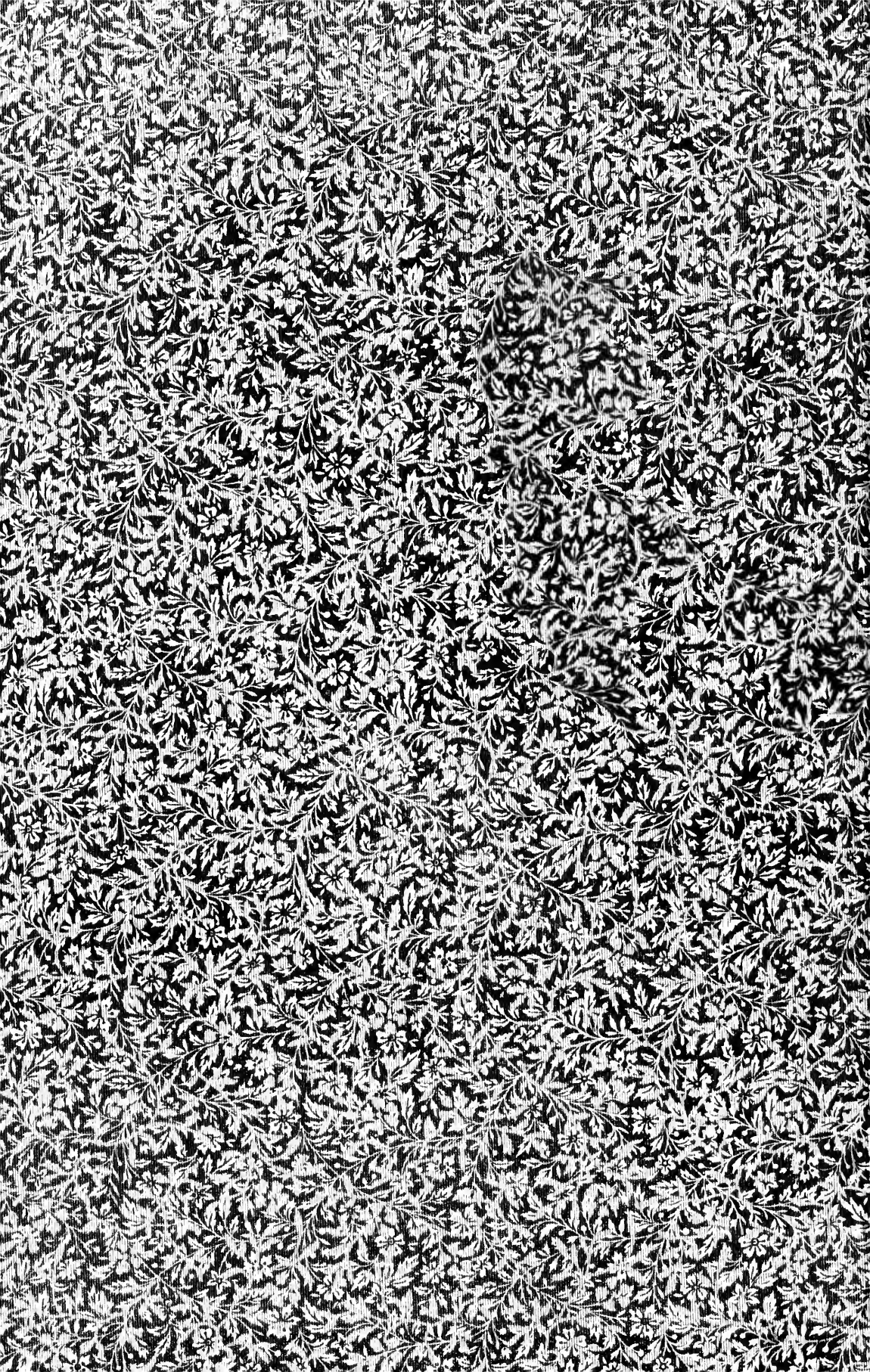
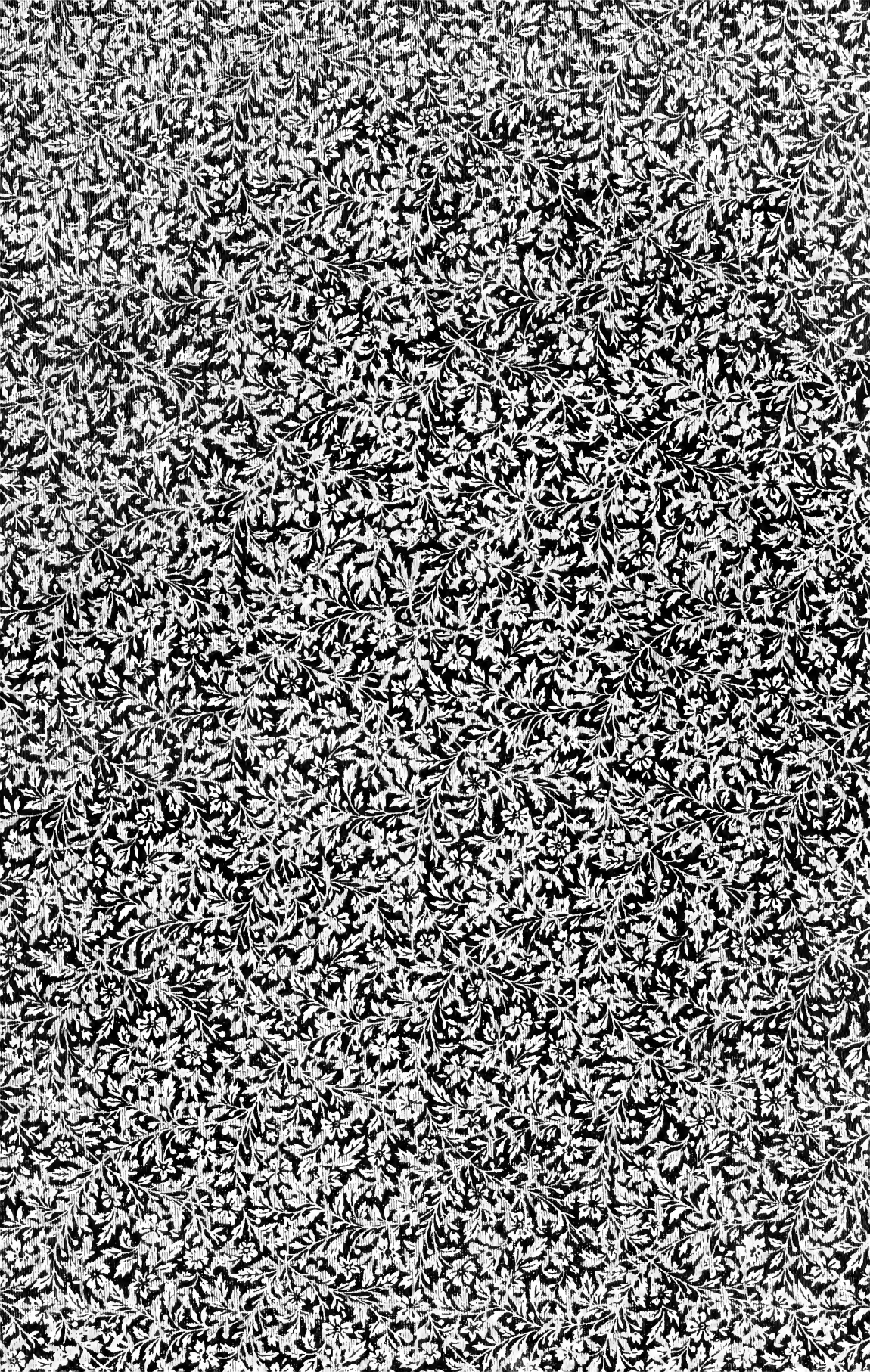


BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

◀ 1902 -- 1903 ▶





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Proposed Commencement Changes

FOR several years it has been apparent that the present arrangement of events connected with the celebration of commencement is not wholly satisfactory. At the annual meeting of the associated alumni last June the subject was brought up and the following vote was passed: "That the matter of consideration of change in the order of commencement week exercises be referred to the executive committee of the association or to such committee as they might appoint for the purpose." This committee has recently referred the matter to a board of class secretaries who will shortly send out requests for the opinions of the alumni on the subject.

A program embodying the proposed changes in the commencement season has as yet not been worked out in detail, but an arrangement somewhat like the following is what is contemplated: Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday; class day exercises, Monday; ivy day exercises, alumni meetings, class reunions, Tuesday; commencement exercises, Wednesday. It is intended to confine all the events connected with the great college festival to the days of one week and avoid spreading them over an unnecessarily long period. This conjunction of events will enable alumni residing at a distance from the university to attend more generally than heretofore both the fraternity reunions at the spreads on class day and the class reunions on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning. It will furthermore do away with the long wait between class day and commencement day which has formerly discouraged students not members of the senior class from remaining in Providence to witness the scenes of commencement day.

Not only is the period between class day and commencement inconveniently long for many, but it is also only partially utilized.

Saturday, as a day of commencement week, has no characteristic program whatever. The teachers' conference, which for the past two years has been held on this day, will hereafter be held at an earlier time in the year. On Monday morning there is no college function, social or official. In the afternoon the ivy day exercises are held at Pembroke Hall. In the evening, however, there is no event of general interest. The meetings now scheduled for Tuesday, the business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa society in the morning and the annual meeting of the associated alumni in the afternoon, by no means occupy all the available time of this day. None of the days between class day and commencement day are used to the full, as they should be. There are too many of them, except for the senior about to say good-bye to his undergraduate life.

An investigation into the observance of class day reveals the fact that Friday has not always been the senior's class day at Brown, and is not at the present time the day generally selected for this function in colleges throughout the country. Friday was first used as class day at Brown in 1868. From 1858, when class day was inaugurated here, to 1867 it was placed on a Thursday in June. During these years, however, and until 1870, commencement was held in the fall, on the time-honored "first Wednesday in September," so that there was no co-ordination of the two events. In 1870 the present time for holding commencement, "the third Wednesday in June," was adopted and class day was placed on the Friday immediately preceding it. The present order does not, therefore, extend back "beyond the memory of living man."

Few other colleges have class day on Friday. Harvard and Tufts are about the only other colleges using this day. The

majority of colleges hold class day on Monday and commencement on Wednesday. The following is a list of colleges using these days :

Vale,	Trinity,
Wesleyan,	Dartmouth,
Vermont,	Columbia,
Middlebury,	Rochester,
Syracuse,	Lafayette,
Princeton,	Lehigh,
Ohio State,	Iowa,
Illinois,	California,
	Stanford.

A considerable number of colleges have

Tuesday and Thursday. Among such colleges are :

Bowdoin,	Minnesota,
Cornell,	Michigan,
Wisconsin,	Nebraska.

Amherst and Williams celebrate class day and commencement on successive days of the week,—Tuesday and Wednesday. From this partial but representative list it appears that most other colleges plan for a shorter commencement period than Brown and that the program adopted at different institutions varies according to circumstances.

The Man and His Work

Edward Judson, D. D., '65, in the New York Observer

ONE strand in our disquiet is the apprehension that what we have achieved will not endure. We sympathize with the Psalmist's petition, "Establish thou the work of our hands upon us." We want the finished product of the loom to have an indestructible character. One does not like to have his task through the world as evanescent as the flight of Maeterlinck's bees, "the print of their laborious footsteps graven in the sky." Man looks for a permanent residuum, commensurate with the strenuousness of his efforts. He seeks to freeze his thought into some hard, enduring form—a picture, a statue, a poem, a machine, a beneficial social organism. Even the coral builder leaves behind an outgrown shell, his meagre but ineffaceable contribution to the beauty of the ocean. It seems hard that we should disappear from this scene of mortal strife, as a face sinks beneath the surface of the sea, without making any impress. We aspire to leave the city a little better and cleaner through our having lived in it, like Colonel Waring, to lower the death rate. When painfully aware of the trivialty and imperfection of our handiwork, we sometimes find relief in the truth that the thing we do is less important than the effect upon our life and character. God thinks more of the man than He does of the work. The building

toilsomely constructed of combustible material—wood, hay, stubble—may be burned up, but the man shall be saved so as by fire. Not what we do to our work, but what it does to us is the main point. A man's work has enduring quality just as far as it promotes in him a strong and beautiful character. Though he make a failure of his work, let a man see to it that he does not make a failure of himself. Have you not known those who, though they have made a poor fist of getting on in the world, have kept sweet and brave and true? The truest success we achieve, not by eager striving and direct approach, but, as it were, around a corner, by the slow and tortuous process of the symmetrical development of the whole man, body, mind and spirit. What we are counts for more in the long run than what we do. Let a man say his prayers, keep up his habits of reading and study, take plenty of good exercise, and he need not concern himself about the impression which his work makes upon the surface of society. The question is not what great thing we can achieve, but are we filling up each separate day with methodical, disinterested effort, like those choice spirits described by Lowell :

"Steadfast and still, nor paid with mortal praise,
But finding amplest recompense
For life's ungarnished expense
In work done squarely, and unwasted days."

Cicero, an Appreciation^{*}

By Professor Albert Harkness, Ph. D., LL. D.

CICERO was preëminently an orator rather than a statesman. The scenes of his great achievements were all laid in the courts of justice, the senate and the forum. With Demosthenes he divides the palm for the highest excellence in forensic oratory known to the ancient world; in Rome he was absolutely without a peer.

Ancient oratory had two distinct objects in view—to persuade and to please. As exhibited in the person of Demosthenes at Athens and of Cicero at Rome, it was one of the fine arts. A model oration from either of these consummate artists was not only an embodiment of noble, grand and inspiring thoughts, but also a stirring piece of musical composition, while the delivery was expected to conform to the best rules of the histrionic art. The oration of Demosthenes on the crown, or Cicero's defence of Murena, is as truly a work of art as the Athena of Phidias or the Helen of Zeuxis.

Demosthenes and Cicero, the heads of the two great schools of ancient oratory, have often been compared. I think we may safely concur in the judgment of Quintilian that "they were alike in most of the great qualities which they possessed," yet each had his distinctive and characteristic excellence. Each was without a peer in his special sphere, Demosthenes in strength and the convincing power of argument, Cicero in grace and felicity of diction. The Roman orator cheerfully acknowledges his indebtedness to his Athenian master. "What I have attempted," he writes, "Demosthenes achieved," and yet he tells us that he was constantly striving after an ideal excellence which he had never been able to reach and that enshrined in his inmost soul was an ideal of eloquence, never attained by mortal man, not even by Demosthenes himself.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the influence which these two men have exerted upon the history of oratory for twenty-three centuries. They have had many

brilliant representatives in the English parliament and in the American congress. I recognize in William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and in Daniel Webster, true disciples of the Athenian orator, and in Gladstone, Edward Everett and Rufus Choate, orators of the Ciceronian type.

But Cicero was not only an accomplished orator, but also a learned scholar and author. One of the earliest and perhaps one of the most interesting of his works is the *De Oratore*, which is regarded by many critics as the most finished example of our author's best style. It belongs to a field of study and investigation in which Cicero was a perfect master. He believed that none but a great and good man could be a truly great orator, and that even he must renounce all pleasures, avoid all amusements and bid farewell to all games and entertainments. In his judgment the candidate for oratorical fame must ever be of those

"Who scorn delights and live laborious days."

The other principal works of Cicero treat the three kindred subjects of Philosophy, Ethics and Religion, and perhaps it is to these that we must look for our author's most valuable contribution to letters and to human thought. In philosophy he lays no claim to originality, and yet it has been justly said in his behalf that "no man ever approached the subject more richly laden with philosophic lore." Socrates, Plato and Aristotle were his teachers and models. He was a great admirer of Greek philosophy. He regarded it as the knowledge of things human and divine, the guide of life and the mother of all good deeds. It was his laudable ambition to bring within the reach of his fellow citizens the rich treasures of Greek learning and Greek thought, which had been to him a source alike of joy and of strength. He tells us that all he hoped to do was to clothe Plato in a Latin dress and to present this stranger from over the seas with the freedom of his own cherished city. All this he has accomplished and more. He has left a popular treatise on philosophy for the students of all time.

The treatise, *De Officiis*, on the common

^{*}An extract from an address delivered before the Classical Society of the University, December 6, 1902.

duties of life, was addressed to his son, then a student of philosophy at Athens. A recent English writer declares it to be "the noblest present ever made by a father to his son." It discusses subjects of scarcely less interest to the modern scholar than to the ancient philosopher. The moral tone of the entire discussion is surprisingly high. The author tells us that there is no condition in life without its duties and obligations, and that the faithful discharge of these duties gives the highest nobility and that the neglect of them is at once a crime and a disgrace; that we are born not for ourselves only, but for our friends, neighbors and country; that we owe duties not only to those who have done us favors, but even to those who have wronged us. "The noblest inheritance," he tells us, "that a father can ever leave to his son, infinitely more valuable than that of houses and lands, is the fame of his virtues and glorious deeds, and no sadder fate can befall a noble house than to be disgraced by a degenerate son."

In the dialogue, entitled *De natura Deorum*, on the nature of the gods, is discussed a subject upon which Cicero and his associates were not able to throw much light. The scene is laid at the house of Aurelius Cotta, the Pontifex Maximus. The speakers are Velleius, the Epicurean; Balbus, the Stoic; Cotta, the Pontifex Maximus, and Cicero. Velleius first sets forth with the utmost confidence the Epicurean view, that the popular mythology is a mere collection of fables, that there are gods indeed, but that they do not trouble themselves about the welfare of mankind, that exempt from labor and free from care they spend a blissful eternity. "Why," he asks, "should the Deity concern himself with the affairs of mankind, why assume the duties of a Roman Aedile and light up and decorate the world?"

In reply Cotta says that his friend the Epicurean speaks with such confidence that one might almost infer that he had just returned from Heaven, where he had been in converse with the gods themselves, but that such idle and careless beings as he described would be no gods at all.

Balbus next proceeds to set forth the grounds for the Stoic's belief in the existence of a Divine being. He attaches special importance to the argument from design, instancing the dial or water-clock, intended to mark the hour, which some

authors regard as the original of Paley's well-known illustration of the watch, cited in his *Evidences of Christianity*. He finally ventures the opinion that the Deity is the animating Spirit of the Universe.

Cotta, though a priest by profession, sees no evidence of an overruling Providence. The good suffer and the wicked often prosper; crimes are committed and the thunders of Jupiter are silent. He frankly admits that the existence of evil in a world created and ruled by a beneficent Power is an insoluble mystery. Thus are grave questions discussed, but left undecided, and the learned philosophers find themselves very much in the situation of the poet Simonides at the court of Hiero of Syracuse, when asked by his royal patron *who and what God was*. At first he is said to have requested to have a day's time for deliberation, but on the following day he asked that the time might be extended two days and at the termination of each subsequent period, he doubled the time for deliberation, assigning as a reason for this strange course that the longer he studied the subject the more difficult did it appear.

In this treatise, Cicero appears in the character of an interested listener, rather than as a disputant. His views therefore in regard to the questions here discussed must be gathered from his other works. Some of the beautiful sentiments which he puts into the mouth of Cato the Censor in his treatise on Old Age are of special interests in this connection:

"I am persuaded that Publius and Gaius, my old and dearly loved friends, long dead, are living still and living that life which alone deserves to be called life; for this prison house of the body is not the true home of the heaven-born soul. . . Therefore I depart from this life as from a temporary lodging. O glorious day! when I shall join that blessed company, that assembly of disembodied spirits, for I shall see not only those great men of whom I have spoken, but also my own son Cato, whose body I placed on the funeral pile, an office he should have performed for me."

In this connection should also be mentioned the testimony of an important fragment, called the Dream of Scipio, which has come down to us from Cicero's lost work on the Republic. This has been justly accepted, in the language of a recent

writer, as the final and most hopeful pagan word in favor of the soul's immortality.

But one of the most interesting parts of the literary inheritance which we have received from Cicero still remains to be mentioned, that remarkable collection of private letters, almost a thousand in number, which reveals to us so much of the inner life of the Roman republic during the last quarter of a century of its existence. It is especially rich in trustworthy materials for the history of one of the most critical periods in all the annals of antiquity.

Cicero in all the frankness of his nature once put this remarkable question to his friend Atticus: "What will history say of me six hundred years hence?" This or some similar question was doubtless often in his mind, for he never for a moment doubted that he was working for posterity, but could he have anticipated all that has been said of him during these two thousand years, what varied and conflicting emotions would have filled his soul? Few of the public men of ancient Rome have been more extravagantly praised or more severely censured. It is not my purpose to attempt to reconcile these conflicting views. I may add, however, that I have no sympathy with the unfeeling strictures of the German critics, Mommsen and Drumann. In their estimation Cicero ought to have been a second Cæsar. They seem to regard vanity, weakness and indecision as unpardonable sins: they forget that to err is human and that to forgive is Christian. That Cicero was often vain is frankly admitted, but his vanity harmed no one but himself: he was at times weak, he is then entitled to our sympathy; he is at times undecided, but it is often because he is so anxious to decide aright: had he been less conscientious, he might have been more decided.

The admiration which Erasmus had for Cicero is well known; he could hardly find

language sufficiently emphatic to express his high appreciation of the *Tusculan Disputations*. "I cannot doubt," he says, "that the mind from which such teachings flowed was in some sense inspired by divinity. . . . I always feel a better man for reading Cicero." In another connection he expresses the opinion that the author of these learned discussions and of the treatise on the Nature of the Gods was worthy to be canonized as a saint, but for the single drawback that he was not a Christian. The language of Petrarch is scarcely less emphatic. He says you would sometimes fancy in listening to Cicero that it was not a Pagan philosopher but a Christian apostle who was speaking.

Whatever we may think of the extravagant encomiums bestowed upon our author by his chief admirers and of the equally extravagant abuse to which he has been subjected by his unreasonable detractors, we must all, I think, recognize in him the sincere patriot, the upright magistrate and the true man. No more eloquent or earnest advocate ever pleaded the cause of right and liberty at the bar or in the forum. His contributions to letters and to human thought excite our admiration and wonder, alike by their extent and their excellence. He not only created a language which for centuries continued to be the language of scholars throughout the civilized world, but he also enriched it with those treasures of literature which have furnished models to all succeeding generations. Conceive if you can what a void would have been created in the best literature of the world, if all the works of Cicero had perished in the general destruction which overtook so many of them. Well then may we endeavor to estimate at its true value and with due appreciation the priceless heritage which has come down to us through the centuries from the quiet study of Marcus Cicero.



College Customs Wise and Foolish

By Robert P. Brown, '71

COLLEGE customs are like the virgins waiting for the bridegroom's coming, some are wise and some are foolish. It is perfectly safe to assume that the lamps of the foolish will soon run out of oil and as their flickering, flaring light expires the unwise will be cast into outer darkness. Wise and approved customs, however, do add much to the romance of college life; they are the seasoning and stimulants at the feast of knowledge and give a relish when monotonous drudging might pall and paralyze the faculties. They make a much stronger impression on the youthful mind than their importance would seem to warrant, principally because they emphasize the passing from home and school oversight to a life of more or less discretion and freedom of choice. Many of the customs teach a new sense of deference and courtesy, and the boy is brought at once to see that these qualities inhere in academic life and no republic of letters is possible without them.

The lifting of the hat by every student when a member of the faculty passes is a token of respect and a recognition of superior learning and expresses the semi-filial relation which should subsist between the professor and those under his care.

The cap and gown of the seniors, the juniors' placid air of superiority, the arrogance of the sophomores all tend to fill the freshman's mind with awe and to impress him with his own insignificance and to lead him to greater care of his manners and his appearance.

The old custom of hazing was not without its merits as a disciplinary ordeal. Rough though it appeared, it was in most cases an attempt to correct the manners of presumptuous freshmen and was generally directed to such as made themselves obnoxious to their fellow students. Coming from homes where they were pampered and allowed to dominate, or plainly evidencing their insolent disregard of the rights and feelings of others, perhaps taking advantage of the freedom of college life and ways, what surer way was there to make plain to them the views of their

superiors and the comparative insignificance of their sacred persons!

In college life there are many customs resulting from the inter-play of class with class, student with professor, and the college man with the Philistine world outside his gates: some are general, significant of the life together; some are peculiar to the fraternities, where they play their part behind the veil of secrecy.

If you should ask for the origin of these customs, fully recognized as they are in so many universities, so different in detail and local coloring, yet as a whole so very much alike, it can only be said that they are here, hallowed by age and kept bright by continuous usage. No mass meeting ordained them and no select group imposed them on the student body. They grew up with the development of the American college and are a manifestation of our native sense of humor and of the proprieties of academic life.

At a mass meeting of Brown students held not long ago certain rules were passed and labeled college customs. The record does not say how many students were present and charity forbids our thinking that anything but a small minority participated in the meeting. The account of the meeting reads like the pages of a preparatory school sheet and possibly we have been taken in by some "Pickwickian Society" at Brown. "No freshman shall wear a straw hat until Decoration day," was soberly voted by these humorists. Without this rule no freshman would think of wearing a straw hat before Memorial day except to make fires in, and no self-respecting hatter would sell him one, but the rule must now be enforced and domiciliary visits made and bonfires of last year's straw hats may light the campus. "No freshman shall smoke on the campus." Why allow him to smoke at all? Take a freshman's big pipe away and what is there left? Let the freshmen smoke on the steps leading to the campus, for then they are smoking "on the building," but don't let them smoke on the campus. Make them buy their own tobacco.

"No freshman shall be allowed on the south side of College street." The mass meeting must have been in touch with the police commissioners to be able to regulate who should use the public streets of Providence: as well say that every freshman, upon reaching Market square, shall jump across.

There were other manifestations of humor on the part of the meeting which must remain unrecorded. If the meeting was not

a joke, it would be well for the participants to bear in mind that college customs are not the result of statute enactments. They are the unwritten law handed down from generation to generation and defended *vi et armis* by class after class. It savors of presumption for any hand or band to attempt to reduce them to a lifeless code, for the letter killeth and only the spirit keepeth alive.

Dr. Keen on Vivisection

DR. WILLIAM W. KEEN, '59, of Philadelphia, one of the foremost surgeons of the United States, professor of surgery at Jefferson Medical College, and, incidentally, the senior member of the advisory board of this magazine, has written an open letter to Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, chairman of the senate committee on



DR. WILLIAM W. KEEN

the District of Columbia, protesting against legislation that is hostile to vivisection. Dr. Keen was called in November to attend Midshipman Aiken of the United States Military Academy at Annapolis, who had been badly injured in a football game. In the letter to Senator Gallinger, himself a physician, Dr. Keen describes the case and his remarkable treatment of it:

"Had I seen this case before 1885, I should have been unable to explain why the spasms were chiefly manifested in the right arm, and from the evidence of the slow pulse, the headache, the stupor, the bruise in the left temple, etc., I should have been justified in inferring that prob-

ably the front part of his brain was injured at the site of the bruise. Had I opened his skull at that point, I should have found a perfectly normal brain and have missed the clot. The young man, therefore, would have died whether his skull had been opened or not.

"In 1902 observe the difference: As a result of knowledge derived from experiments upon animals, which have located precisely the center for motion of the right arm on the left side of the brain near the top and a little in front of a vertical line drawn through the ear, and disregarding entirely the site of the headache and of the bruise, I reached the conclusion that there had been a rupture of a blood vessel within the head, which had poured out a quantity of blood, and that the situation of the clot should correspond to the 'arm centre.'

* * * *

"As soon as the skull was opened at this point, the clot was found, its thickest point being exactly over the arm centre, and nine tablespoonfuls of blood were removed, with the result that the patient's life has been saved.

* * * *

"The anti-vivisectionists have frequently denied that surgeons have learned anything from such experiments. I presume that I may be considered a competent witness as to the source at least of my own knowledge, and I state with the greatest positiveness that without the knowledge derived from experiments upon animals, which

have demonstrated the facts of cerebral localization, I should never have been able to locate the clot in Mr. Aiken's head and to remove it, nor would I have been able

in the last fifteen years to locate numerous tumors and other brain troubles and relieve many of them. What is true of myself is equally true of other surgeons."

A Chinese University

Western Learning in Shansi Province in Charge of an Honorary Brown Graduate

By President Timothy Richard, Litt. D., Brown, 1901

THE first idea of Shansi University arose from the settlement of the Protestant troubles after the terrible massacres of 1900, when about 200 missionaries and 6,000 native converts, Roman Catholic and Protestant, perished. Instead of Shylock-like exacting the pound of flesh, demanding life for life, or a large money indemnity, some of the Protestant Missions thought it best to remove ignorance, one of the chief causes of the massacres, by asking the Chinese Government to devote Tls. 50,000 (about £6,000) annually to establish a college of western learning in Taiyuenfu, the capital of the province. The Chinese plenipotentiaries readily agreed to this in June, 1901. The idea seemed to the court, then in refuge in Hsianfu, so reasonable and advantageous that within two months an edict was issued that a university for the teaching of western learning should be established in each of the 18 provinces. Yuan Shihk'ai, now the energetic and progressive viceroy of Chihli, at once opened a university for western learning in Shantung and this year another in Chihli province.

In the autumn of last year an agreement was entered into with the Governor of Shansi whereby I should have the sole control of the sum of Tls. 50,000 annually for ten years to establish such an institution in Shansi. Then it was that I invited six professors from Europe and America to teach in it and translate for it, with the Rev. Moir Duncan, M. A., as principal. On April 3 we started for Shansi with some of these and six native professors of western learning. Meanwhile the governor of Shansi had been told by ignorant and prejudiced men that our institution was only to be a proselytising one to destroy Confucianism and to force the students of Shansi

to become Christians, give up their most sacred customs of China and learn the evil ways of the West. He therefore was perplexed: some advised him to open a rival one on a Confucian basis.

It took forty days of conference to remove this suspicion. At the very first interview with the Governor we strongly deprecated having two rival institutions, as it would be a great waste of money and it would also perpetuate the strife which our new institution was intended to end. Why not rather amalgamate the two under one general name of Shansi University, and let one devote itself entirely to the study of Chinese learning (for Chinese education is rather backward in Shansi), and the other devote itself entirely to western learning? This the enlightened taotai, Shen Tun-ho, at once supported, suggesting a name for each which was subsequently adopted. The Governor seemed inclined to the same view also, provided he should have a share in the control. This was arranged afterwards to the entire satisfaction of both parties.

It has been the rule almost universally in China to have half the day devoted to Chinese studies and the other half to western studies. But I pointed out to the Governor that the times were serious and China might have trouble with foreigners soon again. If they did not prepare men quickly they were exposing themselves to great perils. I therefore proposed that none should be admitted to the western department who had not the Suitsai (Chinese B. A.) degree and had not finished their course in Chinese learning. In this way at the end of six years they would have better men turned out than those who had spent twelve years according to the old system. This he was a little afraid of at first, but finally acquiesced in most heartily.

The question of religious liberty which is now occupying much of the attention of all engaged in Christian missions also came up. We arrived at the conclusion, after a very long day's conference, that the framers of regulations for the conduct of any university had no power to abrogate solemn treaties made with foreign powers forty years ago. It was a matter for Peking and not for the provincial authorities to decide on. Consequently this matter was left; we rely on the toleration which the treaties secured. I find intelligent Chinamen most reasonable on this point. The grand viceroy Tso told me, "if you do not force our people to become Christians we will not force them not to become Christians if they wish to."

As new buildings for the university are not yet put up, the governor kindly lent for our present use the *hwang hwa kuan*, the residence of the imperial examiner for the Chinese M. A. degree, which was put up by H. E. Chang Chih-tung when governor there over 20 years ago. It is the best building for our purpose in the city. This was handed over to us on the 9th of June, when the governor invited Principal Duncan, Professor Nystrom and myself to meet the leading officials and gentry of the city to dinner in our new quarters. This was the happy conclusion of our negotiations. On the following day I left.

On the 26th of June, when the necessary alterations had been made in the buildings, the foreign department was formally opened with the governor, leading officials and gentry in attendance, when 98 students enrolled themselves. Two more foreign professors, Messrs. Peck and Swallow, have gone to Shansi since, thus making the Shansi University stronger in its foreign staff than any other as yet.

The next important question, as to how to provide the best text-books for the university, is too wide a subject to enter on here, though intimately connected with the well-being of the university. Meanwhile we have a translation department in Shanghai where Professor Lyman and Mr. Darrock, with a staff of Chinese assistants, are hard at work preparing text-books.

So much in regard to the new agreement by which the two institutions in Shansi work harmoniously instead of as rivals. May they both prove fruitful of much good to that sorely afflicted province. The ability, energy and devotion of the principal, and the high qualifications of the professors, together with the good-will of the officials and gentry give us every reason to hope that it will be so. Mrs. Duncan, who is an L. L. A., and who at present is the only foreign lady in Taiyuenfu, hopes by and bye to open a school for higher-class ladies.

Shanghai, China, July 20, 1902

Brown Graduates in Asia

EVER since 1813, when Adoniram Judson, the first American missionary to Asia, began his great work among the Burmese in India, graduates of Brown University have been engaged in religious and educational efforts in the Orient. At the present time there are no less than thirty-two Brown alumni in Asia. All but two of these are engaged in religious and educational work, some as missionaries, others as professors in theological seminaries, religious colleges and Eastern universities, and still others, in the Philippines, as teachers in the public schools. Rev. Edward W. Clark, D. D., of the class of 1857, Rev. Edward O. Stevens, D. D., of the class of 1861, and

Revs. Josiah N. Cushing, D. D., and Josiah Goddard, D. D., both of the class of 1862, are the four senior alumni in Asia. They have been in the East for more than a generation: Dr. Stevens since 1864, Drs. Cushing and Goddard since 1867, and Dr. Clark since 1868. The complete list of Brown alumni in Asia is as follows:

1857, Rev. Edward W. Clark, D. D., missionary, Impur, Assam, India.

1861, Rev. Edward O. Stevens, D. D., missionary, Rangoon, Burma.

1862, Rev. Josiah N. Cushing, D. D., Ph. D., president Baptist College, Rangoon, Burma.

Rev. Josiah Goddard, D. D., missionary, Ningpo, China.

- 1864, William J. Russell, chief of Asiatic division of the Standard Oil Company, Yokohama, Japan,
- 1867, Rev. Edwin Bullard, missionary, Kavali. Nellore District, India.
- 1869, Rev. David Downie, D. D., missionary, Nellore, Madras Presidency, South India.
- 1870, Rev. William Ashmore, Jr., missionary, Swatow, China.
- 1872, Rev. Albert A. Bennett, D. D., missionary and professor in the Baptist Theological Seminary, Yokohama, Japan.—(In America on furlough).
- 1877, Rev. Willis F. Thomas, missionary, Insein, Burma.
- 1878, Professor Augustus Wood, Ph. D., professor of English, Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- 1879, Rev. Truman Johnson, M. D., missionary, Loikaw, Southern Shan States.
- 1880, Rev. Charles E. Burdette, missionary, Gauhati, Assam, India.
Rev. Sydney W. Rivenburg, M. D., missionary, Kohima, Assam, India.
- 1886, Rev. Samuel W. Hamblen, missionary, Yokohama, Japan.
Rev. Wilbur B. Parshley, missionary, Yokohama, Japan.
- 1894, (A. M.) Julius K. Matumoto, The Greater Japan office, Tokyo, Japan.
- 1895, William H. Millington, teacher, department of public instruction, Panay, Philippine Islands.
- 1896, Rev. Jesse F. Smith, professor in Rangoon College, Rangoon, Burma.
Rev. Sumner R. Vinton, missionary, Rangoon, Burma.
- 1897, Rev. J. H. Randall, professor Rangoon College, Rangoon, Burma.
Rev. Joseph C. Robbins, missionary, Bakold, P. I.
- 1898, Rev. Stacy R. Warburton, missionary, Kayin, province of Kwangtung, South China.
Mrs. Edith A. (Thompson) Warburton, missionary, Kayin, South China.
- 1899, Rev. Jacob David, preacher, Seir Urmia, Persia.
Harrison T. Swain, teacher, department of public instruction, Manila, P. I.
- 1900, Philip C. Jack, teacher, department of instruction, Manila, P. I.
Jesse F. Stinard, teacher, department of instruction, Manila, P. I.
- 1901, Reuben F. Friedel, teacher, department of public instruction, Manila, P. I.
Thomas H. Kenworthy, teacher, department of public instruction, Manila, P. I.
Berton L. Maxfield, teacher, department of public instruction, Iloilo, P. I.
(Hon. Litt. D.) Rev. Timothy Richard, president Shansi University.

Worcester County Alumni Organize

AN association of the sons of Brown in Worcester county, was formed in the city of Worcester, Mass., Friday evening, November 21. The success of the meeting was far beyond the hopes of those who planned it. Invitations had been sent out to all Brown men known to reside in Worcester county and as a result thirty-three of these sat down together for dinner at the Worcester Club on the Friday evening before Thanksgiving.

A little after 6 o'clock an informal reception was held in the club library. At 7 o'clock Colonel Elijah B. Stoddard called the meeting to order, and on motion of Judge Francis A. Gaskill Colonel Stoddard was appointed temporary chairman. A committee was then appointed to bring in a list of officers. This committee was: Judge Gaskill, George S. Taft, Gardner K. Hudson, John A. Clough, Dr. Charles A. Nichols, Richard Olney, 2d, Dr. Ray W. Greene. They reported a list of names

and the following officers were elected: President, Colonel Elijah B. Stoddard, '47; secretary, John A. Clough, '99; executive committee, Joseph Jackson, '68; George S. Taft, '82; Gardner K. Hudson, '96; George A. Gaskill, '98; N. A. Tufts, '00.



COLONEL E. B. STODDARD

A number of speeches followed the dinner. President Faunce and Professor Wilson represented the faculty and Colonel Stoddard, '47; Dr. Holbrook, '59; Judge Gaskill, '66; Dr. Nichols, '72; Richard Olney, 2d, '92; A. H. Sheffield, '99; and ex-Congressman Walker spoke as members of the association. President Faunce was received with the heartiest applause. He brought the greetings of the faculty and undergraduates to the latest organization of Brown alumni, and he spoke of the work being done at Brown.

He dwelt on the fact that the work is intensive rather than extensive. Ex-Congressman Joseph H. Walker made a witty, brilliant speech, into which he introduced several reminiscences that were much appreciated. Dr. Holbrook was introduced as a Brown man who had attended more alumni banquets than any one else present. In the course of his remarks he said that he had attended college commencement almost every year since he graduated in 1859.

The party broke up a little before 11 o'clock after giving the Brown cheer. President Faunce was the guest of the Worcester Club, and Professor Wilson was entertained by Mr. Clough. Those present were: J. C. Bullock, '02; Hon. Joseph H. Walker, Colonel Elijah B. Stoddard, '47; Dr. Ray W. Greene, '83; Thomas De Coudres, '99; of Southbridge; Irving Southworth, '02; Charles W. Goodwin, '97, of West Brookfield; Dennes F. Carey, '02; Lewis H. Torrey, '78; Charles A. Harris, '97, of Oxford; George A. Goulding, '99; Winfred H. Whiting, '01; Fred D. Aldrich, '95; Dr. Charles L. Nichols, '72; Richard Olney, 2d, '92, of Cherry Valley; George S. Taft, '82; Dr. Silas P. Holbrook, '59, of East Douglas; Gardner K. Hudson, '96, O. P. Durkee, '93; Albert W. Hindes, '87, of West Boylston; M. T. Thompson, '98; John T. O'Gara, '00, of Spencer; George E. Marble, '00; Albert H. Sheffield, '99; Joseph Jackson, '68; Albert E. Pierce, '02, of Fitchburg; J. Fred Humes, Judge F. A. Gaskill, '66; George A. Gaskill, '98; J. F. Malmstead, '02; Dr. C. H. Perry, '59; W. W. Clark, '99; and John A. Clough, '99. Rev. George M. Bartol, D. D., '42, of Lancaster was unable to be present but sent his "fraternal greetings and good wishes to the assembled company of his brethren of Brown."

Alumni Meet At Albany

On Thursday evening, December 18, a number of the Brown alumni of Albany and vicinity met on the invitation of Charles S. Stedman, '96, at his home to consider the foundation of a local alumni association. President Faunce and Professor Wilson, secretary of the associated alumni,

were present from the university, and the evening was spent in an informal discussion of matters of interest to Brown, every man present participating. It was the unanimous sentiment of those in attendance that the alumni in the vicinity should come together at least once in each year.

Among those present were Dr. Samuel Morrow, '70; Dr. Erastus E. Maryott, '70, of Coxsackie; Rev. Eugene E. Thomas, '70, of Castleton-on-Hudson; Rev. Edward W. Babcock, '74, of Troy; the Rev. James H. Spencer, '82, of North Adams; William G. Ely, Jr., '90, of Schenectady; Charles S. Aldrich, Esq., '94, of Troy; George L. Rifenburg, '94, of Oakhill; Rev. Clarence M. Gallup, '96; Walter E. Newcomb, '02, and Earl N. Manchester, '02. Regrets were presented from Osgood H. Shepard, Esq., '69; James W. Darrow, '80, of Troy; Abel

C. Collins, '78, Arthur J. Bentley, '88, and others, including William W. Whitman, Esq., of Troy, whose sudden death was announced at the reception. Mr. Whitman was a member of the class of 1843, and would have been the oldest alumnus present.

The executive committee, consisting of Dr. Anderson and Messrs. Aldrich and Stedman, will secure the names and addresses of all Brown men of the vicinity and arrange details for subsequent meetings. A good start has thus been made toward an influential alumni organization.

The Brunonian Bookshelf

SHADES AND SHADOWS

THE book just published by Professor Otis E. Randall on *Shades and Shadows and Perspective*, (Ginn & Co., 1902),* presents familiar problems in the applications of descriptive geometry in a new light. This little book of sixty-four printed pages and eleven folded plates is the result of fifteen years experience in the class room and is therefore admirably adapted to students' use.

Within the limits chosen by the author the book presents the elements of both subjects in well arranged order and with mathematical accuracy of statement.

The definitions, problems and solutions are remarkably concise and clear and the notation is excellent. The references to projections on different planes are clearly indicated by a very convenient system of large and small letters. By a very simple arrangement of numbers the required points for the various problems are definitely located. While this system of absolute problems and measurements encourages accuracy in the student, and greatly assists the instructor, such uniform results are dangerous to a certain degree, in that they may tend to discourage individual work.

A large number of special problems would also make the book more helpful to the architectural or engineering draughtsman, and would explain variations in the

application of first principles. Doubtless many such special problems are given in the class room.

The assumption has been made by the author that fundamental principles must be concisely given. A somewhat more extended discussion of these principles, however, particularly in the introductory chapters on Perspective, might be of real assistance to other classes of students than those for whose use the book is especially intended.

E. B. Homer

THE GOVERNMENT OF MAINE

THIS book* was begun by Professor MacDonald while he was at Bowdoin College. In it the historical development of the Commonwealth of Maine is briefly and clearly presented. There is also a section on the physical characteristics of the state. The shifting territorial jurisdiction and the conflicting claims under the various patents and charters are shown in the early chapters, in the chronological tables and in the documents inserted in the appendices. These chapters also show the survival of English institutions, some of which still remain in Maine though they have for the most part disappeared from the other states of the United States. The influence of Massachusetts upon the history and the course

**Shades and Shadows and Perspective*. By Otis E. Randall, Ph. D. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1902.

**The Government of Maine. Its History and Administration*. By William MacDonald, LL. D. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

of governmental development is, of course, marked.

The struggle of Maine for statehood and its admission in 1820 is important for the history of the United States. The peculiar method of revision of the constitution deserves a word. The amendments in force after the election in September, 1875, were "by direction of the legislature, incorporated by Chief Justice Appleton in the text of the constitution, and the amended draft became the supreme law of the state." By the constitution rather more power than usual is left in the hands of the governor and council, which is still preserved "to advise the governor in the executive part of government." There is also somewhat more centralization of power than in many states.

The description of the functions of the state and local officers is as clear as is consistent with the limits of the book. The chapter on Local Government is one of particular excellence as is also the chapter on Nominations and Elections. This last chapter shows how Maine in common with the other states is experimenting with the hope of finding a satisfactory caucus law. The working of the judiciary system is explained. There is a detailed statement of the educational work of the state.

There are brief references to the state pension system of Maine, to the conservative position of the "Maine Law" in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to interesting reminders of early days as shown in the control of public lands and the relations of the Indian tribes.

The final chapter is upon the subject of Revenue and Expenditure. Maine is finding the same difficulties as other states in evolving a plan of taxation that shall be generally acceptable.

The text of the book contains 188 pages. This is followed by 68 pages of appendices which explain the various chapters of the text and add greatly to the value of the book as well as give to the student in the elementary school an idea of the advanced method of study of politico-scientific facts. A good index follows.

The book is not overburdened with footnotes, has convenient bibliographies at the head of each chapter and is a great improvement over the books which have only a few pages upon the local state government inserted at the end of a book on the general subject of civil government. Within

the limits of a brief text book it is not possible to do all that might be wished, but within these limits Professor MacDonald has furnished an excellent introductory treatise.

George Grafton Wilson

THE GENTLEMAN FROM EVERYWHERE

JAMES HENRY FOSS, '63, has issued a book called "The Gentleman from Everywhere*" which describes in a spirited and unconventional way many incidents in his interesting and adventurous life. Mr. Foss is a man of decided opinions and he does not hesitate to take the public into his confidence regarding them. He calls a spade a spade and has no patience with hypocrisy and deceit. A chapter of his book is devoted to his experience at Brown, though the name of the college is not mentioned. He says he expected to find a delightful religious atmosphere here and was much disappointed at the ecclesiastical frigidity he encountered. This so weighed upon his spirits that he sought refuge in the "liberal sanctuary," where he found the light and warmth he had been looking for.

College pranks in Mr. Foss's day were much the same as they are now. There were jokes on the faculty, nocturnal maraudings, and once a little down town difficulty that landed some of the participants in the stationhouse. Mr. Foss is not one of those who think the old days were the best—at least at Brown, for in casual conversation he speaks in high terms of the college under the administration of Dr. Andrews and President Faunce.

Mr. Foss has had many picturesque adventures and of these he tells in an equally picturesque way. He says his book is a strange one, unlike any other he ever heard of, and most of his readers will probably be willing to abide by his judgment. But they will follow the narrative from cover to cover, because first of all it is readable. It is deficient in dull pages and the facility with which the author rushes on from experience to experience, here with pathos and there with bubbling humor, keeps the reader alert. The first edition was exhausted in two weeks and the second is selling well.

*The Gentleman from Everywhere. By James Henry Foss. Illustrated. Boston: Published by the Author at 18 Claremont Park, 1902.



THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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JANUARY, 1903

VIVISECTION

On page 117 of this issue a portion of Dr. Keen's letter to Senator Gallinger on the subject of vivisection is printed. Senator Gallinger replied a few days later to Dr. Keen, and the New England Anti-Vivisection Society was so stirred up by the Philadelphia surgeon's letter that the secretary of that organization sent to the press a long circular in criticism of his conclusions. The MONTHLY does not propose to take sides on a question so far outside its province, but it cannot leave the subject without recalling the fact that Dr. Keen is one of the best-known surgeons in the United States and that nobody who has the pleasure of his acquaintance can

think of him as an advocate of unnecessarily painful animal experimentation. On the other hand, Dr. Gallinger has given more time to politics in the last few years than to keeping abreast of the progress of medical science.

SOUTHERN BASEBALL TRIP

The gratifying announcement is made that the baseball nine is to take a southern trip in the spring, playing teams as far south as the Carolinas and gaining in this way much valuable practice earlier than usual. The schedule for the year, which is printed on another page, in the "Chronicle of the Campus" department, is excellent, containing as it does not only three games with Yale, three with Pennsylvania, two with Harvard and two with Princeton, but matches with other colleges that will prove scarcely less interesting and important. A large proportion of all the games are scheduled for Andrews Field, and if the fine college spirit that was manifest during the football season of 1902 is continued through the baseball season of 1903 we shall see a large crowd at every game and witness on every occasion a manifestation of loyalty to Brown that in itself will help the nine to win. There is good sense in the football song sung with such fervor during the last two seasons:

"And when we're up, we're up,
And when we're down, we're down,
But whether we are down or up,
We're always true to Brown."

The baseball management evidently likes the idea of a game with a graduate team on commencement afternoon; otherwise it would not have planned for it, but the MONTHLY does not like the idea at all. It would much prefer to have a game with some other college nine, for the sake of the hearty though friendly rivalry that cannot be aroused by the playing of one Brown team against another. We may be alone in this feeling, but we do not think we are.

HONORING THE ELEVEN

Sixty guests gathered at the Squantum club on Saturday afternoon, December 13, in spite of a gale of snow, to attend a dinner given in honor of the football eleven by Mr. W. O. Blanding and Colonel H. J. Gross of Providence. The tables were decorated with brown ribbons stretched across at regular intervals to represent the lines of a football field, and a delicious dinner was served by the chef of the club. There were speeches and songs, cheers and friendly talk, and a great outpouring of the Brown spirit that has been so noticeable in the last few weeks at the college.

To the generous citizens of Providence who planned this event and invited so large a company to be in attendance, the thanks not only of the football players but of all the alumni are due. For it showed a growing interest in Brown athletics in this city and gave another opportunity for the team and some of its closest friends, including the president and dean of the college, to display their fellowship and enthusiasm.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES

Brown has had many graduates on the supreme court bench of the state of Rhode Island and at the present time is represented there by no fewer than four of her sons, including the chief justice. Now the announcement is made that Judge Horatio Rogers of the class of 1855 intends to retire from the bench this month, having reached the age at which, under the Rhode Island law, he can withdraw without sacrifice of his income from the court. Judge Rogers has been a conspicuous public servant and by the successful filling of many important posts has earned the right to an honorable rest.

As is inevitable in such a case, rumors of his successor are already heard, and while at the time of writing it cannot be said with certainty who will be chosen for the place, it is significant that all those who are "prominently mentioned" are

sons of Brown. So far as noted by the daily papers they are: Ex-State-Senator C. Frank Parkhurst, '76, of Providence; Judge Clarke H. Johnson, '77, of the eighth district court; Judge William H. Sweetland, '78, of the sixth district court; ex Attorney General Willard B. Tanner, '79 of Providence; and Charles C. Mumford, Esq., '81, a member-elect of the legislature from Warwick. Judge Rogers's successor will probably be chosen by the legislature this month.

THE NEW CATALOGUE

The new Brown catalogue shows a larger enrollment at the university than ever before. Last year the total figures were 920; this year they are 940. This number includes all those who registered at the beginning of the year, a few of whom, as usual, have dropped out. If it were not for the fact that the senior class is unusually small—as classes go, nowadays—the total enrollment would be close to the one thousand line.

In the college we find the undergraduates enumerated as follows: seniors, 113; juniors, 119; sophomores, 160; freshmen, 210. In the Women's College there are 175 undergraduates, and in the graduate department there are 105. Those in authority at the university, it is safe to say, are pleased to see the regular classes gain and the special students decrease in number, not because special study is not worthy of encouragement but because the phrase "special student" is too frequently a device for registering a candidate for a degree who is delinquent in one or more branches. The special students this year number 58, against 67 last year.

There are thirty states, territories and foreign countries represented in the freshman class, a fact that indicates that Brown is by no means a "provincial" college nowadays, whatever it may have been in the past.

Topics of the Month

A MIDWINTER concert at which college songs will be sung by collegians past and present and the proceeds of which will go to the athletic association for a cinder track on Andrews Field has been planned as a novel and attractive college event for the new year. All members of former glee clubs are to be invited to participate in the concert, and the singing of old familiar Brown songs by a chorus of alumni and undergraduates is to be made the characteristic feature of the program. It is hoped that a large number of alumni will respond to the invitation and make the occasion a ringing success. The date will be sometime in February, and will be duly announced in these pages.

1902-1903 Catalogue The 1902-1903 catalogue has made its appearance and is in size and style very much like its predecessor. The use of a larger variety of type for captions and a slightly larger sized body type makes a noticeable improvement in its typography. Although this year's catalogue has but two pages more than last year's, its contents are by no means identical. The History of Brown University which has appeared in several recent catalogues, including last year's, has been omitted this year, as it was printed separately, in pamphlet form, soon after last year's catalogue was issued. Certain sections have been extended this year, while others have been contracted. The list of officers of the various local alumni associations, formerly printed on the cover of the address book, has been included in the catalogue, as there is to be no address book issued this year. The principal change in the arrangement of material occurs in the section giving the courses arranged according to departments. Here the alphabetical order has been adopted in the place of a subject classification.

The catalogue is edited by a committee of the faculty consisting of Mr. Koopman (chairman), Professors Ashton and Greene, and Mr. Guild. Professor Lamont was formerly a member of this committee, and served as its chairman for two years.

For Students from St. Louis Mr. Edgar L. Marston of the board of trustees, has established a scholarship of five thousand dollars in Brown University for students from the St. Louis High School. The founder of the scholarship, now a banker in New York city, was formerly a resident of St. Louis.

Brown Coach Declines to be Paid From Martin S. Fanning, '91, treasurer of the university coaching fund, comes the following self-explanatory note regarding the sending of cheques to the Brown alumni who helped Mr. Gammons coach the football team last fall:

"When Allen H. Chase was notified of this action, he acknowledged the letter, but in a very kind and firm manner refused to receive any money for his service and desired that the amount should be turned back into the treasury. This certainly shows a good Brown spirit."

This is printed not to reflect on those coaches whose efficient work was recompensed from the coaching fund, for which specific purpose it was established; but in justice to Mr. Chase.

Books on Milton for the Library The university library has received from the family of the late Elbridge Smith, Sc. D., of the class of 1841, a Milton collection of 65 volumes, representing the best of the later editions, biographies and commentaries. This gift supplements in a very satisfactory way the important earlier Milton collection already in the library.

Vesper Services The third annual series of mid-week vesper services will begin Wednesday, January 7. The services will be held in Sayles Hall at five o'clock on successive Wednesdays in January and February. This year's list of preachers is as distinguished as its predecessors, and includes several who have been heard at these services in former years. The following is the list of preachers and their dates:

Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., January 7.
 Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., January 14.
 Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., January 21.
 Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., January 28.
 Prof. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., LL. D., February 4.
 Rev. George H. Ferris, A. M., February 11.
 Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., LL. D., February 18.
 Pres. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., February 25.

The music at all the services will be by the university chapel choir under the direction of Professor Joseph N. Ashton.

Important Biological Investigations

The last number of the *American Journal of Physiology* contains a significant paper by Professors Gorham and Tower. It is a reply to the interesting and much discussed proposition of Loeb and Lewis in their paper on the "Prolongation of the Life of the Sea-Urchin Egg by Potassium Cyanide." Loeb and Lewis maintain that "there are two kinds of processes going on in the egg: one which leads to the death and disintegration of the egg—a mortal process: and a second, which leads to cell division and further development. The latter process inhibits and modifies the mortal process. . . .

According to this idea, death and disintegration are due to specific processes which take place in the egg, and possibly in other cell living matter. These processes must be checked in order to render life possible." "Among all the agencies which act in their way, potassium cyanide seems to meet this condition most perfectly."

In a carefully planned series of experiments conducted in the anatomical laboratory of Brown University and in the laboratory of the United States Fish Commission at Woods' Hole, Professors Gorham and Tower have proved that "sterile sea-water prolongs" the life of the egg of the sea-urchin much longer than Loeb's most favorable potassium cyanide solutions." They conclude that "the action of potassium cyanide is only an indirect one, *i. e.*, killing or inhibiting the bacteria, and thus giving the eggs a more favorable environment; that the potassium cyanide is a poison for all living matter, but acts more quickly on bacteria than on sea-urchin eggs, and that it is in no sense a prolonger of life."

Engineering Trip to New York Not very long ago, a party of three from Brown University joined the Providence Association of

Mechanical Engineers in its excursion to New York. The common hobby of each one being essentially mechanical, they soon became acquainted, and gave the Joy line steamer the most severe inspection, without the slightest doubt, that she had ever experienced. After breakfasting on the boat, the party landed and went immediately to the Hoffman house, which was thus at the same time the headquarters of the New York "machine" and of the Providence machinists.

The first excursion was to the Brooklyn navy yard, and upon the way the Brooklyn bridge, in spite of its magnitude, was criticised, redesigned and improved. At the navy yard the party was met by Commander J. A. B. Smith, and received the keys with all the privileges of American citizens, *i. e.*, to ask questions, criticise and find out all about it. Professor Kenerson, who had formerly made a special trip to this yard, and had delivered a lecture about it before the association on the Tuesday previous, had made the party familiar with what was to be seen. The new steam engineering department shops attracted most attention. The buildings are of fire proof design, only steel, cement and glass being used in the construction. So much glass has been used that the interior is literally as light as day. There are about 227 independent machines in this shop, and Providence is very well represented by the Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Beaman & Smith Co., and Builders Iron Foundry. After visiting the pattern shop, power house and dry docks, the party was entertained on board the Kearsarge, and was taken down through small doors and tortuous passages to the boiler and engine rooms. So crowded together were the engines to economize space that one could see with difficulty across the engine room through the lattice work of rods, etc.

In the afternoon a visit was made to the 96th street power station of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. The magnitude of the plant and the engines and the small amount of noise attendant are beyond conception. There are eleven engines with an aggregate maximum capacity of 72,600 horse power, and the whole makes scarcely more noise than the Brown University machine shop! This would represent the power developed by 18,200 oldsmobiles. There are 87 boilers with a total heating surface nearly as large as the area of Andrews Field.

The third and crowning part of the trip was a visit to the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., where every courtesy was shown the party. Admiration was apparently divided between the powerful engines and the \$1,500.00 per passage bridal suite. The engines of this

liner were doubly interesting in comparison with those of the Kearsarge. This concluded the arrangements as planned by the committee of the association. The trip was of exceptional value in an educational way, as too much was not undertaken.

Chronicle of the Campus

Baseball Schedule

March 27, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.; March 28, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, N. C.; March 30, University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; March 31, Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va.; April 1, Georgetown University at Washington, D. C.; April 2, open; April 3, Philadelphia American League at Philadelphia, Pa.; April 4, Fordham College at Fordham; April 8, Trinity; April 11, Providence League; April 15, Amherst; April 18, Providence League; April 20, Holy Cross at Worcester; April 22, Wesleyan; April 25, Princeton; April 29, Yale at New Haven; May 2, Holy Cross; May 6, Harvard at Cambridge; May 9, Yale; May 12, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; May 13, Princeton at Princeton; May 16, Dartmouth; May 20, Andover; May 23, Yale; May 27, Dartmouth at Hanover; May 30, Georgetown; June 3, Harvard; June 6, Williams; June 10, University of Pennsylvania; June 12, University of Pennsylvania; June 15, Amherst at Amherst; June 17, graduates.

All games will be played in Providence unless otherwise specified. Of these all will be at Andrews Field, except one with the Providence league team at Adelaide Park.

Football Officials

John A. Gammons, '98, has been re-elected head football coach for 1903 and Archie Roy Webb, '05, has been chosen captain of the team. Mr. Webb comes from Wayland Academy, Wisconsin, and is a strong and enthusiastic player. The new football manager is Harold Vincent Joslin, '04, son of William C. Joslin, '76, principal of the high school at Scranton, Penn.



ARCHIE R. WEBB, '05.

Captain of the Football Team

Basketball Dates

Thursday, January 8, Boston University at Providence; Saturday, January 10, Lafayette at Providence; Wednesday, January 14, Williams at Providence; Saturday, January 17, Trinity at Providence; Wednesday, January 21, Wesleyan at Providence; Thursday, January 22, Bristol Y. M. C. A. at Bristol; Saturday, January 24, Massachusetts State College at Providence; Wednesday, January 28, open at Providence; Saturday, January 31, Holy Cross at Providence; Wednesday, February 4, Harvard at Providence; Saturday, February 7, Dartmouth at Hanover; Wednesday, February 11, Amherst at Providence; Saturday, February 14, University of Pennsylvania at Providence; Monday, February 16, Holy Cross at Worcester; Saturday, February 21, Dartmouth

at Providence: Wednesday, February 25. Williams at Williamstown: Thursday, February 26. Amherst at Amherst: Friday, February 27. Williston at Easthampton: Wednesday, March 4. Columbia at Providence: Saturday, March 7. Fall River Y. M. C. A. at Fall River.

Hockey Team in Maine

The Brown hockey squad left December 26 for Bridgton, Me., where it will spend ten days or more, training in preparation for the league games which will begin this month. The guests at the Bridgton Hotel, where the Brown team now are, are enjoying the best of winter weather. There is about a foot and a half of snow on the ground, which is affording them fine sleighing, tobogganing and snowshoeing.

The out-door hockey rink, where the games are played, and where the Brown team practices, was completed on December 24, so that everything was in readiness for the team when it arrived. A number of other college men accompanied the team, and it was expected that some of the Harvard hockey squad would be there for practice.

Paine, Cooke and Day, all former Brown players, went with the team to act as coaches, and to line up against the 'varsity in the practice games.

There were 15 men taken on the trip, thus affording enough players for two full teams in the practice games. The following men constitute the squad: Ostby, Otis, Clarke, Mackinney (captain), Judah, Walworth, Hunt, Marble, Carpenter, Scudder, Matteson, Farnum and the three coaches.

The regular team has not been picked as yet, as it is too early in the season to have had the benefit of good ice, but it is expected that this trip will do much in the way of development, and there seems to be

little doubt that a first class team will be rounded together before the league games commence. Brown's first game is with Princeton, in the St. Nicholas Rink, New York, January 10.

The hotel at Bridgton is under the management of C. E. Cobb, a brother of Cobb of the Brown football eleven.

Various Items

The right to wear a "B" has been awarded to the following members of the football squad: Capt. Barry, Cobb, Crowell, Hascall, Sheehan, Savage, Colton, Scudder, Schwinn, Webb, Baker, Chase, Hamilton, Lynch, Russ, Shaw.

The Dartmouth-Brown debate will be held the last week in February. Dartmouth has chosen the negative of the question: "*Resolved*, That trades unions should be compelled to incorporate."

A. F. Westcott, '03, represented the local chapter of Kappa Sigma at the general conclave in New Orleans.

January 20 is the date set for the gymnasium ball, which for nearly a dozen years has been one of the pleasantest social events of the year at Brown.

A French play, "La Grammaire, une comedie-vaudeville en un acte de Labiche Martin," was well presented at Pembroke Hall, Saturday evening, December 13, by the members of the class in French 13.

The Sock and Buskin society will give two plays at an early date in the Lyman Gymnasium for the benefit of the Debating Union. The plays are "The Collegians" and "Prexy's Proxy."

The Political Economy club was addressed, December 15, by Professor Carl C. Plehn, '89, of the University of California. William Jones was elected president, at this meeting, for the ensuing year.

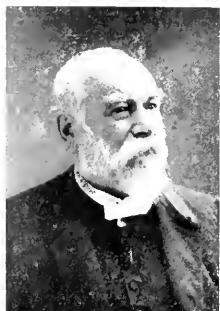


Brunonians Far and Near

1851

Rev. Dr. Lysander Dickerman, who died suddenly in a car on the elevated road near the Beach street station of the Atlantic avenue circuit in Boston Saturday evening, December 20, was well known as a clergyman and lecturer on Egyptology. He was one of Brown's best-known graduates in the ranks of the Congregational ministry, and was present in June, 1901, at the 50th anniversary of the class of '51, in Providence, at which time all the living members of the class, eight in number, were in attendance. Dr. Dickerman is the second of this little company to pass away, having been preceded by Dr. Samuel Penniman Bates of Meadville, Penn.

Rev. Lysander Dickerman was born in North Bridgewater, (now Brockton) Mass., June 8, 1825,



DR. DICKERMAN

attended for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, graduated at Brown in 1851 and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1856, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Gloucester, Mass., in 1855 and was installed at Weymouth Landing, Mass., in 1861. He visited Egypt in 1869; matriculated at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1870; was called to the Congregational church at Quincy, Ill., in 1873 and in 1877 to the First Congregational church, San Francisco, Cal. (associate pastor with Rev. Dr. Andrew L. Stone). In 1880 he returned to Boston to resume the study of Egyptian archaeology begun in Berlin under Dr. Lepsius. Since then he has lectured on Ancient Egypt before literary societies and colleges. In the winter of 1892 he gave a course of lectures before Brown University, still remembered as interesting and authoritative. At the following commencement his Alma Mater gave him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity.

In June, 1858, Dr. Dickerman was married to Miss Louisa Thayer of Boston, who survives him. He has published sermons on: "*The Right of Private Judgment in Questions of Theology*," "*Patriotism and its Proper Expression*," July 4, 1874. "*Pelling with Stones*," John viii., 7. "*A Revival of the Common School*," Thanksgiving, 1877. "*Society Responsible for the Faults of Public Men*," Boston, 1883. "*The Pharaoh that knew Joseph and the Pharaoh that knew him not*," preached in Old South church, Boston, September, 1899. Also an address before the American Missionary Association on "*The Chinese in California*," Worcester, Mass., 1881.

In the Andover Review, April, 1885: "*The Deities of the Ancient Egyptians*." In the Old Testament Student, 1888: "*The Names of Jacob and Joseph on the Egyptian Monuments*." In the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society:

"*The Discovery of a Forgotten Nation, the Hittites*," 1889; "*The Fayoum*," 1892; "*The Condition of Woman in Ancient Egypt*." In the Journal of the American Oriental Society: "*The Etymology and Synonyms of the Egyptian Word for Pyramid*," 1888; "*Petrie's Explorations in Harvard, Biama and Arsinoe*," 1889. Articles on *The Coptic and The Coptic Church* in Appleton's Cyclopaedia.

Dr. Dickerman removed to Boston from New York city about two years ago, and some months since made his home at Newton.

1855

Announcement is made of the contemplated retirement of Hon. Horatio Rogers from the bench of the supreme court of Rhode Island. At the last session of the general assembly a law was passed which provides that a justice of the supreme court after twenty-five years of continuous service or after ten years of continuous service if he has reached the age of sixty-five may retire on a salary of \$5,000. Formerly the statute put the age limit at seventy. Judge Rogers has been on the bench since May 27, 1861, so that he is eligible to withdraw under the new law.

He is the son of Horatio and Susan (Curtis) Rogers, and was born in this city May 18, 1830. His father was a cotton manufacturer, and his mother was a daughter of David Curtis of Worcester, Mass., and an aunt of George William Curtis, the well-known author and orator. His earliest American ancestor was James Rogers, who was made a freeman of Newport in September, 1640, and held the office of general-sergeant of the colony for many years.

Horatio Rogers was graduated at Brown University in 1855. He studied law in the office of the late Thomas A. Jenckes '38, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1858. Beginning practice in Providence, he soon achieved success and reputation, and in June, 1861, was elected a justice of the city police court. He was active in advocating the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and soon after the outbreak of the civil war he joined the army, and was successively commissioned first lieutenant, captain and major in the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colonel of the Eleventh and colonel of the Second Rhode Island Infantry regiments, and at the close of the war was brevetted brigadier general of United States volunteers.

In the spring of 1864 he was elected attorney general of Rhode Island, an office which he held for three successive terms, declining finally a re-election. He was a member of the common council of Providence (1866-68, 1873-74), and its president in 1874, and was a member of the state house of representatives (1868-69, 1874-76). During 12 years (1873-85) he was engaged extensively in cotton manufacturing with his father-in-law, the late Gov. James Y. Smith, and his brother-in-law, Charles A. Nichols, after which he returned to his practice. He was again elected attorney general in 1888, and on May 27, 1891 he was chosen an associate justice of the supreme court.

A number of his addresses have been printed, and he is the author of "*Private Libraries of Prov-*

idence" (1878); "Mary Dyer of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr" (1896), and "Hadden's Journal and Orderly Books" (1884), which consists of the journal of Lieut. (afterward Maj. Gen.) James M. Hadden of Burgoyne's army, with which Judge Rogers has combined copious and exhaustive notes and essays of a biographical and personal character.

He is chairman of the record commission of Providence; is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and was its president from 1880 until 1895; is a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of many other societies, and has held many positions of honor and trust. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1896.

He has been twice married; first, Jan. 29, 1861, to Lucia, daughter of Resolved Waterman, of Providence; second, Oct. 6, 1869, to Emily Priscilla, daughter of James Y. Smith, of Providence, at one time governor of Rhode Island. By his first wife he had two sons, both Episcopal clergymen (one of them Rev. Arthur Rogers, '86), and by his second wife one daughter.

1856

Hon. Richard Olney is referred to by Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, leader of the Democratic minority in the house of representatives at Washington, as one of the principal presidential "possibilities" for 1904. The others mentioned by Mr. Richardson are Senator Gorman of Maryland and Chief Justice Alton B. Parker of New York.

Rev. Sherman G. Smith, for two years a member of the class of 1856, died at Perryville, R. I., Tuesday, November 25. Previous to 1900 he was for eight years pastor of the Norwood Baptist Church, Norwood, R. I. For the past two years he has been the regular supply of the Perryville Baptist Church. He had formerly had pastorates in East Greenwich, R. I., Palmer, N. Y., and Lockport, N. Y.

1858

Colonel William L. Stone of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., delivered his well-known lecture on "Captain Kidd, the Pirate," at Bayonne, N. J., December 9.

1868

Rev. Ebenezer Thompson has recently become a resident of Woburn, Mass., having removed there from Biloxi, Mississippi.

1876

Dr. C. V. Chapin of this city read a paper at the annual session of the American Public Health Association in New Orleans, December 9.

1877

Isaac H. Southwick, Jr., son of Isaac H. and Clarissa Anna Keith Southwick, died in Providence of typhoid pneumonia, December 23, 1902. He was born in this city, January 28, 1854, and was graduated at Brown in 1877. His college course was followed by studies at the Boston Law School, preparing him for admittance to the Rhode Island bar in 1879.

He was always an earnest student, and few men were better informed as to the details and classification of the laws. This ability was recognized when he was appointed secretary of the commission appointed by the legislature to revise the statutes.

Along the same line was his work as commissioner in revising the ordinances of the city of Providence. He was also appointed by the legislature on a commission to revise the charter and special laws of this city. In all of this work Judge Southwick showed a marked ability and liking for detail that made the results of his labors invaluable to the city and state.

In the service of the city he held several public offices, serving as school committeeman from 1880 to 1889, and as a member of the common council from 1887 to 1898. He was justice of the police court for a little more than a year, resigning in order to accept the position as a member of the board of canvassers. He was elected by the city council July 9, 1900, qualifying for the office August 1 of the same year. He was soon after elected chairman of the board, which office he held at the time of his death.

In addition to this work he practiced law, having an office in connection with Judge Sweetland, '78, at 4 Weybosset street. For some time during his early career as a lawyer he was assistant attorney for the American Surety Company.

Besides the busy affairs of everyday life Judge Southwick had much of a social nature to occupy his time. He was a member of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Beneficent Congregational Church. In 1885 he joined the Rhode Island Historical Society and he had ever since been a prominent member of that organization.

1879

Hon. Elon R. Brown, Republican, has been re-elected state senator from the Watertown district, New York.

1881

Owing to the ill health of his wife, John Murray Marshall, Esq., has removed to California. He will reside in Pasadena and will practice law in Los Angeles. Mr. Marshall has been engaged in legal practice in Massachusetts for the past seventeen years, and from 1890 to 1894 he was assistant United States attorney for that state. He left Boston for the West December 15.

1883

At the assembly ball at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, December 11, the cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Astor.

1886

Mayor George Grime, Republican, of Fall River, was re-elected early last month for a two-year term. His plurality was 847.

1888

A. J. Bentley has changed his address from Schenectady to Scotia, N. Y.

1890

Rev. Alexander P. Bourne has resigned the pastorate of the Phillips Congregational Church of Exeter, N. H.

1891

Gerald B. Smith was ordained to the ministry, November 23, 1902, in Chicago. The sermon was preached by Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D., '70, and the charge to the candidate was

given by Rev. Edward Judson, D. D., '65. Mr. Smith has been teaching in the department of systematic theology at the University of Chicago since 1900.

Rev. W. W. Gushee is pastor of the Baptist church in Egremont, Berkshire county, Mass.

1893

Alexander Meiklejohn, dean of the college, has been elected captain of the Pawtucket Cricket Club.

1894

James M. Barry, formerly with the *Providence Telegram*, is now with the *Providence Journal*.

Salem, Mass., and Miss Rose Loring Lee of Dorchester, was announced on Thanksgiving Day.

Leslie F. Paull is an assistant in the botanical department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Rev. Charles Ernest White is the pastor of the First Congregational Church at Friendship, N. Y.

1898

Rev. Oren N. Bean is pastor of the Baptist churches in Jericho and West Bolton, Vermont.

Arthur M. Greenwood, M. D., has been appointed an assistant physician in the Massachusetts Gen-



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A BROWN ALUMNUS LEADS THE COTILLION

ELISHA DYER, JR., '83, AT THE THE WALDORF-ASTORIA ASSEMBLY BALL, DECEMBER 11

1895

The engagement of Herbert M. Adams, '95, and Miss Annie Lee Steele, both of Pawtucket, has been announced.

1896

Mason M. Swan, Esq., was elected president of the Lincoln League, the Republican club of Watertown, N. Y., at its annual meeting, December 13.

Edwin A. Locke, M. D., has recently issued in pamphlet form an article on ten cases of severe burns of the skin, which appeared originally in the October number of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. Dr. Locke is assistant visiting physician at the Long Island Hospital, Boston, Mass.

1897

The engagement of Ralph B. Harris, '97, of

eral Hospital, Boston. He will be the assistant of Dr. Maurice Richardson and Dr. Mixer, the well-known surgeons.

Rev. and Mrs. Stacy R. Warburton have taken up their residence in Kayin, China.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley, at Pittsburg, Pa., December 13, and has been named Charles. He is the fifth of that name in direct line.

1899

Dwight H. Hall, '99, and Miss Christine Dimond were married in Bridgeport, Conn., Thursday, December 4.

[A page of news items concerning the classes of 1900, 1901 and 1902 is crowded out at the last moment till February.—Ed.]

