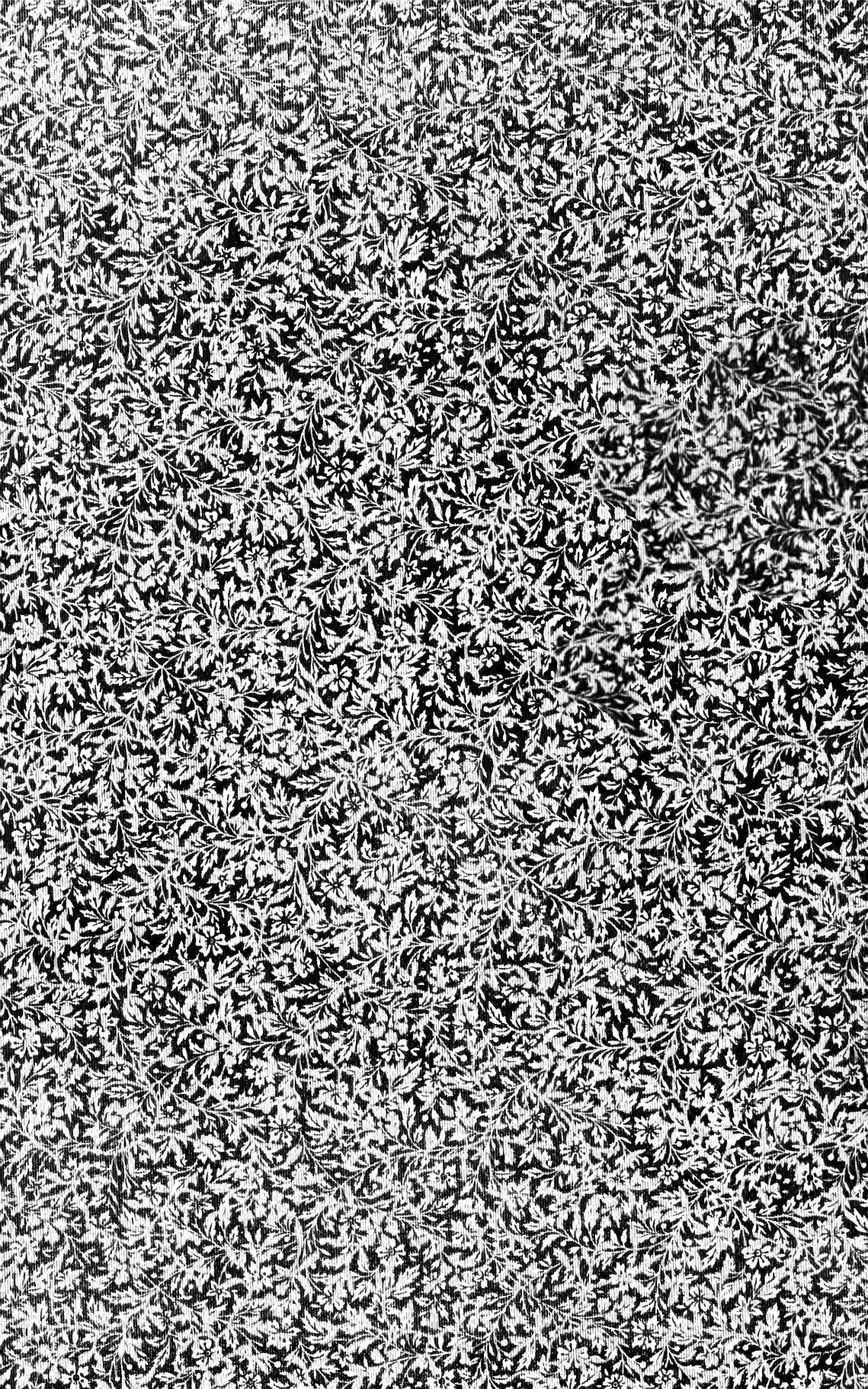
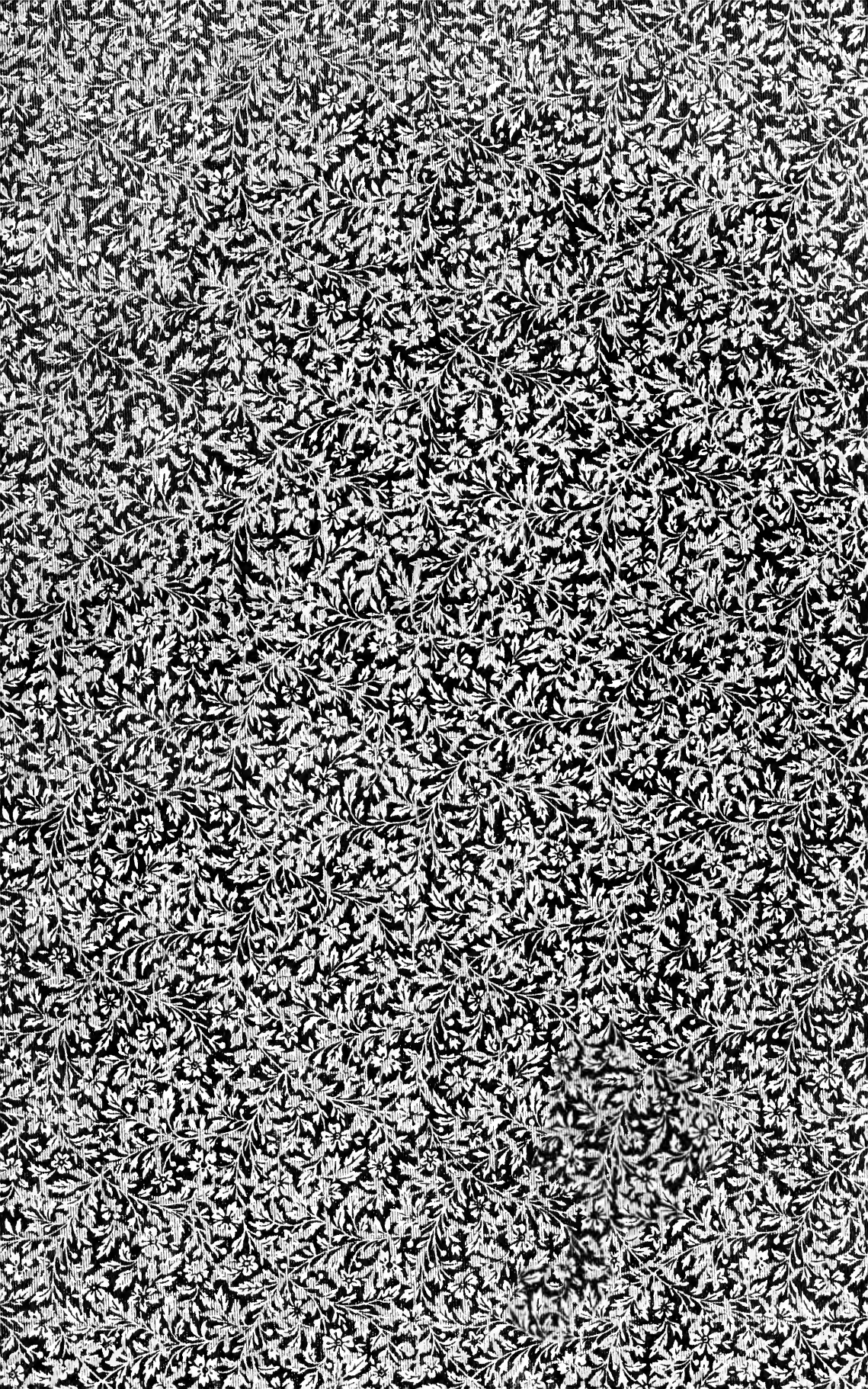


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John M. Thayer, '41, Soldier and Civilian

By J. Irving Manatt

Professor of Greek Literature and History in Brown University

THE historian of Brown University, when he comes, will have no more fascinating chapter to write than that which shall deal with the contribution of the college to the public life of the country. Some of this public service has been of world-wide importance and is already a matter of world-history: Henry Wheaton and William L. Marcy, Horace Mann and Samuel G. Howe, Richard Olney and John Hay are names that suggest the Brunonian sphere of influence in national and international affairs. But no less real service, often without observation, has signalized the sons of Brown wherever fortune has led them—notably in the shaping of great commonwealths in the new West. If the West enjoys to-day the largest and most enlightened public education ever secured to any people, it has James Burrill

Angell to thank for the fact; and yet even Angell might not have made Michigan the model school of the country had not two older Brunonians—Boise and Frieze—been laying solid foundations there for twenty years before he came. With Angell and Andrews and Wheeler at the head of three of the strongest state universities in the land, Brown's sphere of influence in American education is something unique.

When the Brown man began to go West to grow up with the country, we do not know; but more than seventy years ago George D. Prentice, of '23, made his way to Louisville—West enough for that day—and the sanctum of the Louisville Journal, whence he radiated all the rest of his life. James R. Boise, of '40, began his work at Ann Arbor in 1852 and continued it there and at Chicago until his death in 1896. These, however, were



individual skirmishers; but when we turn to the record of '41 we find its three most conspicuous names identified with the up-building of the West. Kendall Brooks was President of Kalamazoo College for twenty years; Henry S. Frieze a professor in Michigan University for thirty-five years; and John M. Thayer is now approaching the jubilee of his public service in Nebraska. Governor Thayer had richly earned the recognition accorded him last summer, when the University of Nebraska, always chary of such honors, made him a Doctor of Laws; and few living alumni are better entitled to an 'appreciation' in these pages.

John Milton Thayer was born at Bellingham, Massachusetts, January 24, 1820, of good old colonial stock—both his grandfathers having held commissions in Washington's army. He was the youngest son of Captain Elias and Ruth (Staples) Thayer; and, with eight older brothers and sisters, was farm-bred. He fitted for college under Rev. Calvin Newton, of Waterville, Maine, and Rev. J. T. Massey, of Bellingham, and entered Brown in September, 1837. He was not a hard student, according to his own story; but he took a real interest in history and literature and the classics, as then taught by Gammell and Elton, and he must have maintained a creditable standing as he came out with the honors of Phi Beta Kappa. On graduating in 1841, he entered the law office of the Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester, of the class of 1822, and for forty years a member of the corporation; and on finishing his law studies he spent some years in Washington as a practitioner in land claims, pensions and the like.

Meantime he had formed the partnership of his life. During his second year in college he had taken three months off to teach a rural school in what was then Seekonk, and thus met his fate in the person of Miss Mary Torrey Allen, whose father, Rev. John Allen, was pastor of a church in the neighborhood. They were married two years after young Thayer's graduation—to walk together happily through his whole public life, until he brought her back in broken health to look once more on the dear familiar elms and breathe her last breath in the old home at Bellingham, ten years ago. "She was a faithful wife and mother and one of the most patriotic of women," is his simple tribute to her. [Of

six children born to them, two sons, John M. Thayer, Jr., and Dana Thayer, alone survive.]

He removed to Nebraska in 1854—the same year that saw his classmate, Frieze, take up his life-work in Michigan; and, though at once admitted to the Nebraska bar, it was with no intent to practice. Rather, his heart was set on the calling to which he was born, and with a world of virgin soil about him where to choose he promptly set his stakes and went to farming.

But the sword was more in demand than the plowshare just then and there; and the first territorial legislature (1854-55) made young Thayer brigadier general in command of the forces levied against the redskins, who were as usual on the war-path. For the following six years he had enough to do in protecting the scattered pioneers and keeping the Indians within bounds—a task that required all his courage and diplomacy. Twice at least he had to deal with a general outbreak, and once with less than 200 men he rounded up the whole Pawnee nation—5,000 strong, including 1,500 fighting men—when they had raided the Elkhorn valley and left behind them 'one wide swath of destruction.' It was on this expedition that young Thayer first found use for that decision of character that has marked his career. At the end of two days' march he was overtaken by the governor with a demijohn of whiskey in his traveling ambulance—a class of baggage much affected by the gentlemen whom Pierce and Buchanan used to send out to govern the territories. Now, Governor———was already mellow and getting more so, and Thayer foresaw trouble if in that state he should assert his authority as *ex-officio* commander-in-chief. Accordingly, he emptied the demijohn and put the governor under guard till he should sober off. But, watching his chance, the governor got the ear of Thayer's second in command and gave his first military order: "Colonel," quoth the gallant governor, "you will take seventy-five men and proceed to Columbus [a new town sixty miles distant] and bring four bags of flour and twenty barrels of whiskey!" When this order was reported to the young brigadier, that officer simply said: "Colonel, you will take no orders from any one but myself." Then he placed the governor in his ambulance between two trusty soldiers and resumed his midnight march upon

the enemy's trail. So the redskins were rounded up and 'reconcentrated' for good and all—it was the last Pawnee outbreak; and the general was never court-martialled for putting the commander-in-chief under arrest.

At this juncture the Civil War came on, and the young Indian fighter found a larger field for his talents and experience. Under Abraham Lincoln's first call for 300,000 men, he raised a full regiment, 1,000 strong, in the new territory whose total population was barely 28,000; and of this First Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers he was commissioned colonel. Reporting with his regiment to General Fremont, then commanding at St. Louis, he was at once sent to re-enforce Grant who, with three regiments, was holding Pilot Knob, then threatened by Hardee at the head of 7,000 Confederates. From his first meeting with Grant, whom he found simply clad and smoking a clay pipe in his farm-house headquarters, they were warm friends. For two years Thayer served under Grant's immediate command and he was among the first to recognize the real greatness of the man. Their close relations were renewed when the one was in the White House and the other in the Senate, and were broken only by the great commander's death.

For gallant services at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, Thayer was made a brigadier general, and later brevetted major general: he led a storming column against the Vicksburg Bluffs at Chickasaw Bayou, in Sherman's expedition up the Yazoo; had his horse shot under him at the taking of Arkansas Post; and served through the siege of Vicksburg under Grant. After Vicksburg, he was transferred to the Department of Arkansas and presently assigned to the command of the District and Army of the Frontier; successfully defended Fort Smith; and commanded a division in the battle of Jenkins Ferry.

General Thayer was a good soldier, and he knew well enough what the war meant; indeed, he anticipated the Emancipation Proclamation. "In the winter of 1861, while still a colonel, I received an order from a general officer to have my camp searched for a runaway slave and to return him if found to his master who brought the order. There was an issue for me. . . I said to the slave-hunter: 'You shall not take this man back to bondage, and I give you five minutes to get outside my lines.' He did not hesitate about going. I kept

the slave at my headquarters that night, and next morning I loaded him with supplies and sent him rejoicing on his way to freedom." And that was not the first nor the last time he took the bull by the horns.

At the close of the war he returned to Nebraska and became a member of its first constitutional convention in 1866. He took a leading part in securing the admission of the new State, and was chosen one of its first senators in Congress. In this high office he served four years (1867-71), including the stormy season of Andrew Johnson's impeachment and the earlier part of Grant's first term. After leaving the Senate, he was appointed by his old commander to be governor of Wyoming Territory and held that office some four years (1875-9). In 1886 he was elected governor of Nebraska, and in 1888 was re-elected; and, although not a candidate at the following election, he became, in fact, the first and only third-term governor in the history of the State. It came about on this wise: James E. Boyd, who carried the State in 1890, was not only a Democrat but a born Irishman. He had come to Nebraska as a minor with his father, and neither of them had ever taken out naturalization papers, though the son had always been an active politician, and was at the time mayor of Omaha. Governor Thayer declined to turn over the office to him, and claimed to be governor *de facto* and *de jure* until a successor should be elected and duly qualified. The issue was tried on a writ of ouster before the state supreme court, and the governor's contention was sustained; but, on appeal to the federal supreme court, that tribunal by a majority of one reversed the decision and seated Mr. Boyd—some of the justices claiming that the enabling act made all residents citizens of the new state, while Chief Justice Fuller held that Boyd was *de facto* a citizen, inasmuch as he had been voting and occasionally holding office ever since the admission of the State into the union. In accordance with this decision, Governor Thayer turned the office over to Mr. Boyd shortly before the expiration of his unsought third term in 1892.

This last public act of his in holding up a duly elected governor whom he conscientiously believed to be ineligible—and that against the outspoken protest of the leaders of his own party—was of a piece with his summary treatment of the other governor on the Pawnee trail and of the

slave-hunter in his camp. Decision of character and tenacity of purpose were his strong points always: he could make up his mind and once made up it was immovable. Withal, he had a commanding dignity that was not to be trifled with. The writer once sat in a great delegate convention (not political), which under its temporary chairman (the governor of the state in which it was held), seemed an uncontrollable mob: but, from the moment Governor Thayer took the chair as permanent presiding officer to the end of its three days' sessions, that convention was as orderly as a gentlemen's club. Thayer's presence was enough.

Men of this stamp are rarely distinguished by a sense of humor, and Thayer is no exception: but unconscious humor he does possess, if we are to take William J. Bryan's word for it. Young Bryan (this is his own story) signalized his advent in Nebraska by taking the stump against the governor in his second campaign and saying all the mean things he could think of about him. After the election the young orator went about with a dreadful feeling that the governor "had it in for him." In this uncomfortable state of mind he kept religiously out of the governor's way, until he found himself on the program of a public meeting with the governor in the chair. It was a mixed program—music mixed with eloquence: and, when Bryan's name was called and he came forward with that mean feeling that the governor must be just boiling over with resentment of his

stump speeches, his Excellency grasped his hand warmly and whispered in his ear: "Do you speak or sing?" Then it dawned upon the young man that the old governor had never heard of him before.

For ten years now Governor Thayer has lived at Lincoln in dignified retirement—on any fair count of years and services, the first citizen of Nebraska. No one who has not shared the life of one of these new states can realize the reach and influence of a career like his. He was on the ground before Nebraska had even a territorial existence: he held the savage in check while civilization in the person of the hardy pioneer was making her first push into the Great American Desert: he led out a regiment of those pioneers at the first call of the imperilled nation and with them on many a hard-fought field he vindicated Nebraska's title to a place in the sisterhood of reunited states: he represented the new commonwealth with weight and dignity in the senate, and as governor served her long and well. A twelvemonth more and he will round out fifty years of service in a community which has grown meantime from a pioneer camp to a powerful commonwealth; and he, if any man in that community, has a right to say:

"Si monumentum requiris, circumspecte."

The year 1904 ought to be observed in Nebraska as a Thayer jubilee; and meantime every Brunonian may well offer his fraternal congratulations to the distinguished soldier and civilian of '41.

The Brown Cadets of '61

By William Whitman Bailey, '64

AFTER the fall of Fort Sumter in the spring of '61, the war spirit which had been fostered by the stirring events of the previous year was very strong at Brown. No one escaped the martial infection. We saw our classmates, fraternity brothers, friends, give their services either as officers or in the ranks. We who, for the present, at least, remained behind, felt we must do something. It was under these conditions that the University Cadets were organized.

The facts here embodied are derived, in the main, from William D. Martin, '62, of this city, now of the Manville Company, our primary first lieutenant, but I have drawn upon my own memory for details concerning the uniform and some other items.

Our first captain was Charles F. Mason of the class of '61, who with Burrage, Douglas, DeWolf, Hoppin, Sackett and others of the class, afterwards saw important service in the field. The second lieu-

tenant was George M. Newton, who died in 1881.

There was a full compliment of non-commissioned officers, but their names are not at this writing available. There were from 80 to 90 men on the roll.

Our uniform, as I recall it, consisted of a blue shirt, tucked into lighter blue trousers, and we wore a scarlet zouave cap. It was a very natty uniform and used to recall to me the old West Point song—

"When I go out to dress-parade,
I look so neat and gay,
I have to carry my gun along
To keep the girls away."

I remember, in the summer of '61, during vacation, and when all my confrats were out of town, a notice came that the Psi U convention would meet at Yale. I held a conclave of the Sigma chapter, I alone being present, elected myself delegate, and attended that meeting in my scarlet cap. This was covered by a water-proof affair, which in moments of hilarity, which were frequent, would fly off and reveal my colors.

Our out-of-door drills and daily formations were held on the present middle campus; the in-door exercises in Infantry Armory. This was at that time in the upper story of the wooden building at the corner of Weybosset and Dorrance streets,

a room which figured largely in the enlistment and preparation of men.

Captain Martin writes me that we paraded on the fourth of July and on class day, 1861, with Gilmore's Band of Pawtucket. There turned 84 muskets and three officers. Every one remarked that these were two of the finest parades made by any company up to that time. The Light Infantry loaned us all their muskets and equipments for both occasions. Professor B. F. Clarke was fifth sergeant and led the parade a long ways ahead of the guard.

Captain Martin says nothing of the final disbandment of the organization. The probability is that the vacation of the summer of 1861 saw its end by natural disintegration. The captain himself, as well as many others, then graduated, while a number of others left college or entered the service. Affairs had become earnest and tragic. In the next summer, indeed, that of 1862, when, upon a sudden alarm, the Ninth and Tenth regiments were formed, college was decimated. Some societies were represented by but one remaining man; others gave up entirely, not to be revived till years after.

It would be interesting to take that old company roll and note how many persons subsequently served as officers in the field. Any one may well be proud who belonged to the University Cadets!

Honoring Secretary Hay

A NOTABLE gathering of diplomats, statesmen and men prominent in the affairs of New York and of the nation did honor to Secretary of State John Hay, Brown, '58, at the seventh annual dinner of the Ohio Society of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria, Saturday evening, January 17.

From Washington came the official representatives of the foreign legations, and from New York city were present many of the men most prominent in commerce and finance, and officials from the city government and from the federal departments. All united to welcome and honor the statesman who was the guest of the evening.

Secretary Hay, as he himself explained, is not an Ohioan by birth, but he lived in Ohio a while, and that gives him a title to be an honorary member of the Ohio Society. Mr. Hay sat at the right of Colgate Hoyt, the president of the society and a recent generous benefactor of Brown. On Mr. Hoyt's left was Count Cassini, Russian ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Hay was introduced by President Hoyt and spoke in part as follows:

"When I look back on the shifting scenes of my life, if I am not that altogether deplorable creature, a man without a country, I am, when it comes to pull and pres-

tige, almost equally bereft, as I am a man without a state. I was born in Indiana, I grew up in Illinois, I was educated in Rhode Island, and it is no blame to that scholarly community that I know so little. I learned my law in Springfield and my politics in Washington, my diplomacy in Europe, Asia and Africa. I have a farm in New Hampshire and desk room in the District of Columbia. When I look to the springs from which my blood descends, the first ancestors I ever heard of were a Scotchman who was half English and a German woman who was half French. Of my immediate progenitors my mother was from New England and my father was from the South. In this bewilderment of origin and experience I can only put on an aspect of deep humility in any gathering of favorite sons, and confess that I am nothing but an American."

After a lofty tribute to President Roosevelt, Mr. Hay concluded:

"And, finally, I, whose memories are of a generation of which few survivors remain, feel like congratulating you who are young, in the words of the dying Voltaire, on the eve of the splendors and the marvels of the French Revolution, which he was not to witness, "You young men are going to see fine things." In the six years which remain of President Roosevelt's term—if my arithmetic is wrong I am open to correction—you will see what a stout heart, an active mind, a vital intelligence, a wide range of experience, a passion for justice and truth, and a devoted patriotism can accomplish at the head of a nation which unites the strength of a mighty youth to the political sense which is the inheritance of centuries of free government.

James H. Hoyt, Esq., Brown, '74, said in part:

"While John Hay remains secretary of state we Americans can sleep nights. We know that while he administers our foreign affairs no encroachment upon the dignity and no impairment of the rights of the great republic will be tolerated, but we know also that no unwarranted or unjust claims on behalf of the republic will be put forward. We feel sure that he will hold aloft the Stars and Stripes with a firm and steady hand, with a courage unflinching and with a patience indomitable. * * *

"Under Secretary Hay's wise, conservative and yet courageous administration of the state department the prestige of the United States has been largely, but not

unduly, increased, while at the same time the prestige of no other nation on earth has been unfairly or unduly diminished. When his diplomatic key unlocked the Chinese closed door and made it forever an open door, those portals were not so opened for the purpose of admitting American capital and American products alone. China became no less a land of promise for the other nations of the earth, and all were and are permitted on fair and equal terms to enter there. Since the Boxer outbreak the United States, under his leadership, has always stood on the side of a merciful forbearance and a large magnanimity.

"The treaty with Great Britain, superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, has made possible, without either controversy or breach of faith, the isthmian canal, which, while at the same time promoting American interests, will also enlarge the opportunities of the whole world."

Count Cassini toasted Mr. Hay, prefacing the toast with a cordial tribute. Among other things, he said:

"The eagerness with which my colleagues and I have come to this banquet in honor of Secretary of State Hay evidences better than all I might be able to say the high esteem in which we hold the eminent statesman who directs with an enlightened patriotism, tact, and a remarkable ability, and with that exquisite courtesy which never offends, the diplomatic relations between this grand country and the Powers of the entire world."

Senator Depew spoke in the same vein: "In all the history of our ministers in charge of our foreign affairs none has achieved more conspicuous triumphs for our country and shed greater lustre on its diplomacy than Secretary Hay. Among those eminent men who have been his predecessors he will take high rank in history for what he has done for arbitration."

Of the rehabilitation of the authority of the Hague tribunal, Mr. Depew said: "No diplomatic work was ever more skilfully, more happily or more successfully suggested or carried to completion than this by Secretary Hay. The abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the removal of the obstacles which cause antagonism between Great Britain and the United States, the disappearance of friction in the Western Hemisphere, and treaties which made possible the building of the interoceanic canal will be among the legends which will be inscribed upon his shield."

Dr. Colby's Thirty-five Year Pastorate

By Rev. Ulysses S. Davis, Ph. D.

Pastor of the Linden Avenue Baptist Church, Dayton, Ohio

IT is not often that a clergyman continues thirty-five years in his first pastorate: yet that is the record of Rev. Henry F. Colby, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, who was graduated at Brown in 1862. Dr. Colby entered upon his pastorate at the First Baptist Church in Dayton in 1868, the year of his ordination, and he remained at that post until the 19th of last month, when his resignation took effect.

Dr. Colby was born at Boston Highlands, Mass., November 25, 1842, the son of Gardner and Mary L. Colby. His father was widely known as a business man in Boston and specially for his connection with educational matters in the Baptist denomination. He was for a number of years president of the board of trustees of the Newton Theological Institution, and he also served on the board of trustees of Brown and Colby Universities. This latter institution was named for him in recognition of his generous gifts to it.

Mr. Gardner Colby moved to Newton Centre, Mass., when the subject of this sketch was a child. The son Henry attended the public schools and Silver Lake Seminary. He entered Brown University and graduated with the class of 1862, before he was twenty years of age, second in his class. Besides delivering the salutatory oration, he was the class poet on class day, and a Phi Beta Kappa man. In the same class was Hon. Joshua Addeman, Hon. T. B. Stockwell, Rev. Josiah N. Cushing, D. D., president of Rangoon College, and Rev. Josiah Goddard, D. D., of Ningpo, China. He graduated in the midst of the civil war, and the class was depleted by many of the men enlisting in the army.

After his graduation he spent some months in the business office of his brother, the late Charles L. Colby of the class of 1858, well known as the president of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. He then decided to study law and entered the office of Henry W. Paine, a prominent lawyer of Boston. He remained here about a year and then made an extensive journey in Europe, visiting its principal points of

interest as well as Egypt and the Holy Land. On his return to this country he was led to alter his plans and became convinced that it was his duty to prepare for the Christian ministry, and accordingly entered the Newton Theological Institution, graduating with the class of 1867. In the spring of that year he attended the Baptist anniversaries at Chicago, Ill., and then met a representative of the pulpit committee of the First Baptist Church of Day-



REV. HENRY F. COLBY, D. D.

ton, Ohio, who invited him to preach there, with the result that on his graduation he was invited to come to Dayton and supply the pulpit for an indefinite time. This service was so satisfactory that he received a regular call from the church and was publicly installed as its pastor on January 16, 1868.

When Dr. Colby came to Dayton thirty-five years ago there was the First Baptist Church, with its present house of worship, one of the best in the state, and the Wayne Avenue Church. To-day there are eight

white and two colored Baptist churches. Dr. Colby not only gave his encouragement, but wisely counseled as to the location of the majority of these churches, four of them being direct growths of his own work. There is no city in Ohio where the Baptists have a stronger hold upon the general life of the city than Dayton, while the First church is well known throughout the entire denomination for its generous gifts to missions.

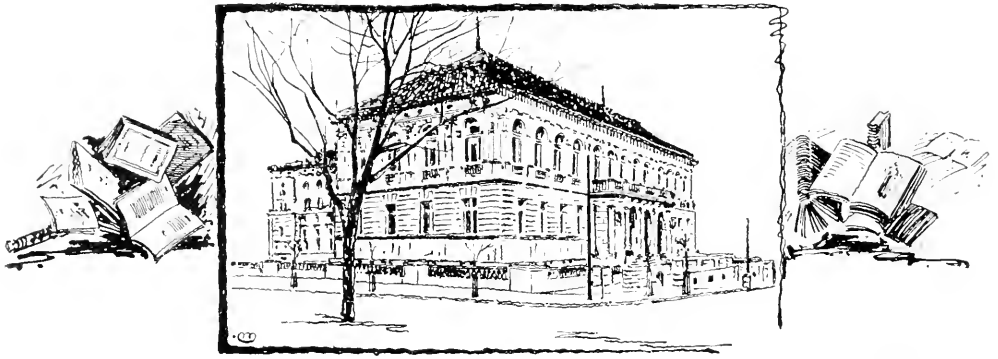
Dr. Colby has been widely known throughout the state. He has for many years been president of the board of trustees of Denison University, and he has had a large share in building up its various departments. He has been identified with the denominational work of the state, having been at times president of the State Convention and the Educational Society.

He was for three years president of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and he is the author of the memoirs of his father, of E. E. Barney and of Ebenezer Thresher. He has also contributed a great number of articles both prose and poetry to various denominational journals.

He received the degree of doctor of divinity from his Alma Mater in 1882.

During the thirty-five years of Dr. Colby's ministry life in Dayton he has been closely connected with all the philanthropic movements of the city, and he is today the most widely known minister in the place. He is held in the highest regard by his fellow townsmen, while his relation to his own people is that of a father to a son, tender and loving. Among his more salient qualities that of the "organizer" is preëminent.

Dr. Colby was married in 1870 to Miss Mary L. Chamberlain, daughter of Edward Chamberlain, Esq., of Boston. He is still a comparatively young man and gives up the duties of the pastorate only on the urgent advice of his physicians. Dr. Colby succeeded Dr. Talbot as pastor when the latter was called to the presidency of Denison University. The church has recently called Dr. Trotter, president of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, and thus it comes to pass that Dr. Colby followed a college president and now a college president follows him.



A Quarter Century of Library Work

William E. Foster's Distinguished Labors in Providence

By Samuel Swett Green, Librarian of the Free Public Library, Worcester, Massachusetts

ON the fourth day of this month the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Providence Public Library, of which William E. Foster, Brown, '73, has been from the beginning the librarian, will occur. This anniversary is a fitting time to put on record a few words of appreciation of Mr. Foster's important work.

My acquaintance with Mr. Foster has been of long standing. I first came to know about him when we both attended the conference of American librarians and others interested in libraries, held in Philadelphia in 1876. It was at that conference that the American Library Association was formed, and the establishment of that association marks the beginning of

the great library movement which has been so conspicuous, and the results of which have been so widespread and useful during the last quarter of a century.

Mr. Foster represented at the conference, I believe, the Turner Free Library of Randolph, Massachusetts, which he was then cataloguing.

Almost immediately he went to Providence to start the new public library. It was then that I came to know Mr. Foster, and our acquaintanceship soon ripened into intimate friendship. Since, we have met frequently: both of us have been to library meetings, and we have had the added interest of being at once students in American history and members of some of the same historical societies. It has been exceedingly profitable to listen to his ideas and the description of his plans and methods. They have always been of the best.

We have always been peculiarly sympathetic, because we agreed about the spirit which should guide library management. I began work in Worcester, Massachusetts, a few years before he went to Providence. I found him studying my methods as he went to work there. He liked my ideas and purposes. Thus we were brought close to one another. Mr. Foster has not been a blind imitator, however, but catching the spirit inspiring plans adapted them to the needs of his immediate constituency. Thus he made much of the system introduced in Worcester of giving aid to schools, but in his own way. He has been one of the librarians of the country to do the most and best work of this kind.

The work which Mr. Foster made at once especially his own was popular bibliography on matters of present public interest. He has continued to be very exceptionally successful in this department and has been well known for his aid to college students and to advanced investigators.

When, as now, every stone is turned to increase the size of a library's circulation, it is refreshing to dwell upon methods which have for their object the cultivation of taste and the formation of judicious

habits of reading. Mr. Foster has never ceased to remember that to induce men to read a few books thoroughly, and to see to it that only good books are used, are cardinal principles in true library economy. His interest in good literature is shown in the feature of the standard library room which has attracted so much commendatory notice in descriptions of the building.

The children's room in the public library of Providence is a model of its kind. Is there a better one anywhere? The bureau of information in that library is famous. Mr. Foster's methods are generally of a very high order of excellence. He has happily combined the open shelf and the stack system. He has paid especial reference to the needs of the industrial classes by making readily available works on the applications of sciences to the arts and of books showing practical adaptations of the fine arts to the manufacture of articles in daily use.

Mr. Foster has always shown great modesty. Agreeable in intercourse he is candid and desirous of learning, never obtrusive. It is a remarkable characteristic that when he is to do anything in his own library, before he acts he finds out, by putting questions, how other libraries do the same thing and avails himself of the experience of many experts. It was interesting to his correspondents to witness the great carefulness with which he collected data in deciding upon all the features of the magnificent building in which the public Library is now housed.

Mr. Foster learns wherever he can: he always goes to library meetings and meetings of historical societies, and nobody carries any more away from them. He reads attentively all literature relating to library matters, and I should think he must read much in history.

It must not be supposed from what I say that Mr. Foster does not give out much. He is continually writing on library and historical subjects, and nobody interested in such matters can afford not to read what he writes.



“Everyman” at Brown

By Lindsay Todd Damon, Associate Professor of Rhetoric

ON January 19 two performances of the fifteenth-century Morality *Everyman* were given in Sayles Hall, by an English company, sanctioned by the Elizabethan Stage Society, and directed by Mr. Ben. Greet. The play was presented at the invitation of the English department. Special credit is, however, due to Professor A. K. Potter, on whom most of the labor fell, and who first suggested to the President the appropriateness of having such a performance at Brown.

The play, notable and surprising in many ways, to playgoers and students of the drama alike, was, perhaps, most surprising in its direct ethical force. Curiously enough, the directness of this appeal was not lessened by the highly allegorical nature of the piece. The key-note is struck at once in a prologue, the burden of which is,

“Man, in the begynnyng,
Loke well, and take good heed to the endyng,
Be you never so gay :”

* * * * *

“For ye shall here show our heven kynge
Calleth *Every-man* to a general rekenyng.”

Immediately God,—a voice from the wings—laments the wickedness of the world, and directs Death to go to Everyman and summon him at once to his reckoning. Everyman, accosted by Death in the midst of a song, prepares himself with difficulty to obey the summons. His reckoning is all unready, and he pleads for delay, but Death is obdurate. A brief respite he grants, that Everyman may gain what aid he can for the long pilgrimage. Everyman applies in turn to Fellowship, Kindred, Cousin, and Goods to accompany him to the grave, which, with truly mediæval directness of symbolism, is present all the time at the back of the stage. But one and all, though at first lavish of promises, refuse when he reveals his destination. In despair, he bethinks him of his Good-Deeds, who lies faint with weakness, almost unable to speak and quite unable to walk. Good-Deeds directs him to her sister, Knowledge—a character who symbolizes not so much learning as understanding of the true faith. Knowledge in

turn shows sympathy, and advises him to have recourse to Confession. Confession, garbed as a monk, puts into his hands the coat of contrition and the scourge of penance, and under the guidance of Knowledge, Everyman inflicts on himself the lash. With every stroke, the strength of Good-deeds increases, until she steps forth, completely restored, and ready to accompany Everyman on the dire journey. Now, again at the suggestion of Knowledge, Everyman summons to his side Beauty, Strength, Discretion, and Five-Wits. Then, still guided by Knowledge, he goes to Priesthood for the holy sacrament and the ointment. He returns, the hair coat of contrition which had taken the place of his former gay attire having given way to a dress of symbolic white, and the company start on the gloomy journey. But, at the side of the grave, all four of the newly summoned comforters desert Everyman, and he takes his last steps accompanied only by Knowledge and Good-deeds. As Everyman sinks into the grave, an angel appears to summon Good-deeds to take her place by Everyman in Heaven, and to announce the salvation of the penitent soul.

Now the soule is taken the body fro,
Thy rekenyng is crystall clere;
Now shalte thou into the heavenly spere,
Unto the whiche all ye shall come
That lyveth well before the daye of dome.

An epilogue, given in the text to a Doctor, and in this representation spoken by the Messenger of the Prologue, reinforces the caution given in the prologue—all shall apply the moral—and ends a play which one would, a priori, expect to be gruesome, even repulsively charnel-like, but which, in reality, is only sad and serious,—even gentle.

The gentleness however, is not that of the sentimentalist but of the moralist. With a curious insistence the application of the homily must have kept recurring throughout the performance to every spectator. Plays with a purpose we have in plenty. But the sober-minded spectator of most of the numerous “problem pieces” the names of which are now familiar must often have an uneasy sense that his atten-

tion has been caught by stage-craft and pruriency. Into the larger world of utter genuineness, it is perhaps not too much to say that only Ibsen among all the guild has penetrated; the rest, French, German, English, show but very few pieces to be compared in honesty and largeness of spirit with this simple, old-world Morality. To be sure, an absence of pose was but natural on the part of the author of a fifteenth-century Morality, dealing with the tremendous problem of human responsibility to the Deity—an absence of pose and a direct intensity of instruction. Students of the drama did not need this production to remind them that the playwright was once a moral force hardly second to the priest—

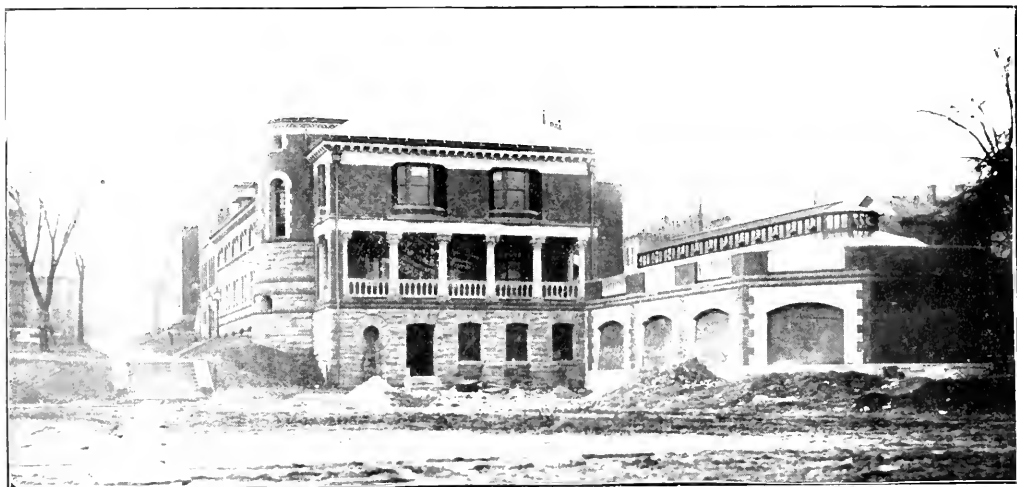
Sowninge in moral vertu was his speche.

But few, even of such students could have held the theory so literally and completely as they can after seeing *Everyman*. It is not extravagant to say that the ordinarily intelligent spectator of this play must have carried away a new and more vital belief in the worth of "Good-deeds," and a new and more vital sense of personal responsibility—to God or the universe, as one's own theology dictates. No matter what one's literary theory may teach as to the appropriateness of adorning a tale with a moral, the bare intensity with which the point was here conveyed made its mark.

In the completeness of this effect the aims and methods of the company which Mr. Greet has gathered play no small part. To an age of play-goers wearied by a long succession of plays written for "stars" who insist on the exclusive attention of both playwright and audience, and whose real "support" is not the company, but the gorgeous "drops" and "flies," the performance was refreshing. For once we have seen a play taken seriously by those who present it. The dignified simplicity of the scenery—a bare, three-sided wall, remotely church-like in suggestion—was matched by the whole-hearted endeavor of the company to speak their lines with sole reference to the purpose of those lines. And yet it may be said that *Everyman* showed two chief actors—the Messenger who delivers the prologue and the epilogue, and *Everyman* himself. The former appears but a few minutes, yet the quiet earnestness with which he delivered both speeches plays a very important part in reinforcing the uncommon unity of tone

which marked the performance. Miss Edith Wynne Mathison, who played *Everyman* was, with the exception of the moment of absolution, on the stage throughout the hour and forty minutes of the performance, and the other characters were to be noted merely as they centred about her. Yet never once did she give even a hint of the declamatory or the insincere. If one had to pick out bits of her work for special praise he would probably choose the slow dawning in *Everyman's* mind of the reality of Death's message and the fervor of his appeal to God before he applies the scourge. But Miss Mathison's acting was so consistently intelligent and effective that one hesitates to praise special passages. And while one need not go to the lengths of the critic who asserted that she is the sole English actor who could safely be entrusted with the part, one may say that there are few who could have approached her delicacy and tenderness and strength.

The effect of the play on the community has not ceased with the evening of the performance; if one may judge from casual conversations, it has stimulated a latent craving for other plays which shall do more than satisfy one's eye. Yet, if we must trust to the regular theatrical channels for the slaking of that thirst, we shall go dry. Providence, a university city, nearing the two hundred thousand mark, has but one so-called "first-class" theatre, and so often do the absurdities of the melodrama and the vaudeville intrude upon that stage that it is a rich year that gives us more than a dozen plays which will stand the test of intelligent analysis. The ill effect of a succession of inane plays on the thousand odd students whose literary tastes are just forming is incalculable. Is it not possible that the university, by extending its courtesies to *Everyman* has opened for itself a door of useful opportunity? Why not see Mr. Greet's own company next June in one of the pastorals they are said to present so well? Why not invite Mr. Conried's German company over from New York once a year? Finally, why not now and then follow the example set by Vassar, Chicago and Harvard, and ourselves produce plays from the rich and unused store of the English "literary drama?" That such plays would be welcome to both townfolk and students no one can doubt who saw the hushed and crowded hall in which *Everyman* was presented.



LYMAN GYMNASIUM AND HOYT SWIMMING POOL

The Transformation of Lincoln Field

BEFORE the next issue of the MONTHLY reaches its readers the Colgate Hoyt Swimming Pool should be ready for use. Already the exterior is completed, as is shown in the accompanying picture, and workmen are busily engaged in putting the finishing touches to the interior.

A glance at the interior of this fine addition to the material equipment of the university is almost enough to make an alumnus wish that he might revert to his undergraduate days and live them over. In the old time, before the gymnasium was built, the only bathing facilities on the campus were those afforded by the restricted baths in the basement of University Hall, to which an entrance could be effected on payment of fifteen cents. Many students joined the gymnasium on Aborn street and thus obtained the right to take shower baths ad lib. Then the gymnasium increased the bathing facilities of the college, and now the undergraduate world is to have one of the finest swimming pools of its size in the country, though of course it is not proper to speak without reservation of this pool as providing new "bathing" facilities, because an individual bath will be a prerequisite to admission to the pool.

The new pool is lined with white tiling, and the walls are of fine white marble. There is plenty of light from overhead and a tiled corridor extends around the pool, which is about seventy-five feet in length by about twenty-five in width. At the east

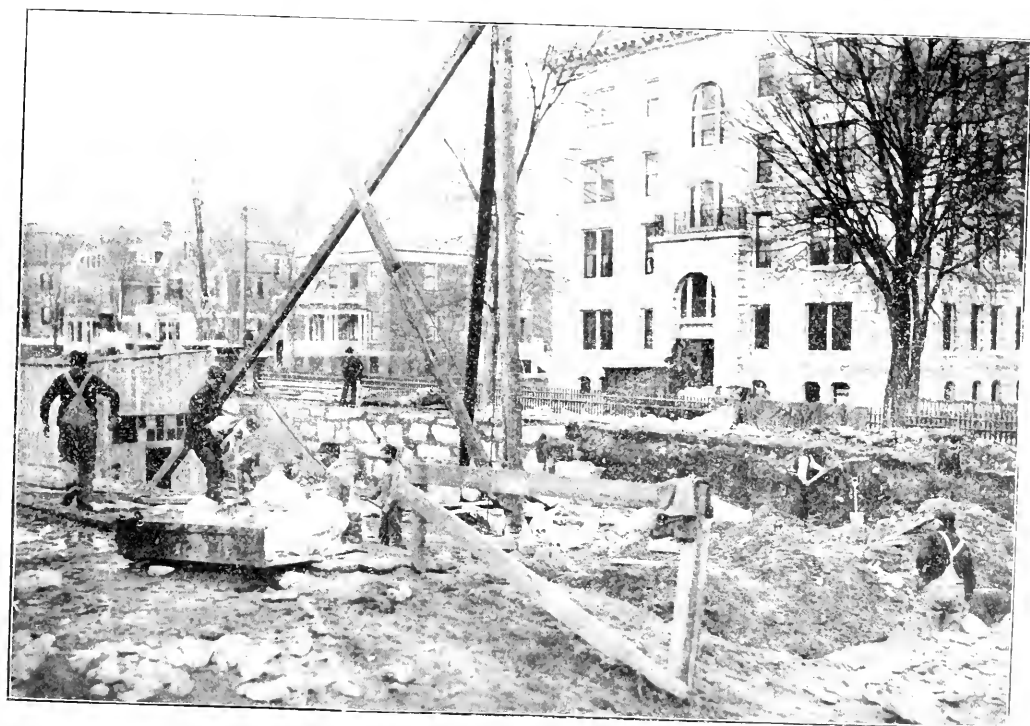
end of the floor the pool is level and the water will be shallow, but the floor soon begins to shelve until at the west end the water will be considerably over a man's head. The original proposition of Mr. Hoyt in presenting the pool was to give ten thousand dollars to build it, but its total cost will be twice that amount.

Lincoln Field, formerly the scene of exciting baseball and football games, now looks as if it had been struck by lightning. It bears no resemblance to an athletic campus, even the familiar grandstands having been taken down. Where there used to be a fine green turf, the workmen are now completing the foundations for the new dormitory and the proposed mechanical engineering building, the former of which is to stand at the east end of the field, abutting on Thayer street, while the latter will be erected near at hand on the west. It is planned to extend the engineering building at some future time to double the size at present provided for.

On the north side of the field — these two buildings are to be on the south side — will rise in time other college buildings, while between the two rows will be an imposing central thoroughfare from the old gates, now in place on Thayer street, westward to the embankment in the rear of Sayles Hall. The accompanying pictures give a good idea of the present chaotic condition of Lincoln Field, and to Brown men of recent years further explanation will be unnecessary.



LOOKING WEST FROM BRUNOXIA HALL
NEW DORMITORY IN FOREGROUND, ENGINEERING BUILDING BEYOND



PROGRESS ON THE NEW DORMITORY
PSI UPSILON HOUSE AND BRUNOXIA HALL IN BACKGROUND



THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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BY THE

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FEBRUARY, 1903

BROWN AND PROVIDENCE

Some anxiety has been expressed by Brown alumni because of what has been thought to be a tendency among Providence young men to choose some other college than Brown for their alma mater. We have heard of the "drift to Harvard" and the "drift to Yale," the latter especially having been a source of apprehension to many devoted friends of the Providence college. The fact is, of course, that young men whose homes are in Providence do occasionally select some other college than Brown, as they have a perfect right to do. They go to Harvard, Yale, Princeton or Cornell as the spirit moves them or as this or that influence directs. But the great

drift of Providence young men who are in search of a university education is still, as it always has been, in the direction of College Hill. The following table will show how true this is at the present time:

PROVIDENCE UNDERGRADUATES

	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Specials
Brown...	30	31	38	56	20
Yale.....	6	5	1	4	1
Harvard .	0	2	1	1	2

Total, Brown, 174; Yale, 17; Harvard, 6.

It would be strange if the second city in New England, with a population of 185,000, did not contribute to the membership rolls of the largest two universities east of the Hudson. While Brown regrets the loss of a considerable number of Providence young men to other institutions, there is no need to be vexed about it or to worry ourselves into the conviction that Brown is losing its hold in its own city. On the contrary, the ties between Brown and Providence are tightening. There is a better feeling between them at the present moment than ever before. There never was less "town and gown" animosity.

Figures, it is said, can be made to prove anything. That may or may not be so, but some very interesting figures can be cited regarding the number of students that are contributed to Harvard, Brown and Yale by the cities in which these institutions are situated. Let us take the statistics of the freshman classes of these three universities; we find that Cambridge contributes 38 freshmen to Harvard; New Haven 39 to Yale, and Providence 56 to Brown. Nor is any one section of Providence tributary — both sides of the river are represented, every "set" and "circle," and most, if not all, of the religious denominations.

In this connection it may be said that the neighboring city of Woonsocket is represented at Brown by only five undergraduates — two juniors, two freshmen and one special student; while Harvard has five Woonsocket undergraduates, all in the freshman class. There are fourteen

Newport young men at Harvard, and only a solitary Newporter can be found at Brown. Fall River, once a generous contributor to our classes, is at the present time fairly well represented, the number of undergraduates from that city being eleven, while Harvard has nineteen. If the local conditions bearing on these several facts were known, it might be easy to explain them. Sometimes a Brown principal of a preparatory school, who has had a salutary influence in directing boys hither, gives way to the graduate of some other college, with a natural preference that students should go to that college. One defection induces a second, and so a cross current away from Brown is started. This is unpleasant, from our point of view, but we hail with rejoicing the opening up of new and unexpected channels to Brown, and in the long run a deficiency in one direction is equalized by a flood tide from some other quarter. Of course, we have a great affection for the cities, towns and schools that have long sent us students, and we would much prefer to have them continue so to do; but we must remember that every community and every preparatory institution divides its affections sooner or later, and is the better for it. Even a good groove may be undesirable, and no town will be the worse for failing to send all its boys to one college.

Meanwhile if anybody says that Brown's hold on Providence is loosening, he should be gently but firmly disputed. In the years to come some of our city boys will go to Harvard and Yale, and we wish them all luck and happiness during their four years of undergraduate life there. Let them bring back to Providence a wholesome enthusiasm for what is brightest and best in the Yale and Harvard systems. But the day will never come when the great majority of Providence youths will go elsewhere for their college education than to Brown University.

A NEW ORGAN

A new organ for Sayles Hall is very much needed by the university. The present instrument, a reed organ, is conspicuously inadequate for its purpose. It is weak and colorless. It has not sufficient volume of tone for congregational music—a cornet has to be used to supply this deficiency—and it does not possess that quality and variety of tone which is requisite for effective choir accompaniment and the playing of genuine organ music. An instrument of noble and refined quality would give added dignity and greater effectiveness to the chapel services every morning and to the vesper services which are now being held on Wednesday afternoons. And on many another occasion it might be most appropriately and advantageously employed. The gift of a few thousand dollars could nowhere produce more immediate good results. As President Faunce said in his last annual report, a new organ for Sayles Hall is "one of our greatest small needs."

The discussion of a shortened course of study leading to the A. B. degree continues in many quarters, but at present the conservatives have the whip hand. President Hopkins of Williams suggests that if a two year A. B. course is instituted the letters should be understood to signify "abbreviated bachelor." How would it do to give for two years work the English degree of F. A. (first arts) or something of this sort : A. B. ?

Agreeably to the suggestion made in these columns last month, the baseball manager has arranged a game with Lafayette College for commencement day, June 17, at Providence. We are confident that a spirited inter-collegiate match such as this promises to be will be far more satisfactory than a match with a graduate nine would have been.

Topics of the Month

SEVERAL important alumni reunions will be held early in the present month. The Alumni Association of Maryland and the District of Columbia will hold its meeting Wednesday, February 4. On the next day the Philadelphia Association will hold its annual reunion at the University Club. The New York Association will hold its reunion at the University Club, Fifth avenue and 54th street, on Tuesday evening, February 10, at 7 o'clock. The alumni of Fall River will hold their annual reunion February 20. President Faunce will be present at all these meetings. It may also be announced that Professor Albert Harkness and Bishop Frederick Burgess, Brown, '73, will be among the speakers at the New York meeting.



A Springfield Alumni Association Definite plans have been made for the formation of a Connecticut Valley Alumni Association, which shall have its headquarters in Springfield. A meeting and dinner is being planned for Friday evening, February 27, at Cooley's Hotel. It is expected that President Faunce will be present and address the alumni. The arrangements for the meeting are in charge of Dr. W. S. Pomroy, '82; Rev. Philip S. Moxom, honorary, '92; Scott Adams, '95; George Albert Goulding, '99; Ralph W. Stoddard, '00, and Walter H. Mitchell, '00.



Alumni Meetings at Louisville and Chicago

President Faunce has returned from a western trip. He delivered the principal address at the installation of President Bryan of the Indiana State University, his subject being "East and West in Education;" and was present at two meetings of Brown alumni, in Louisville, Kentucky, and Chicago.

Colonel Reuben T. Durrett, '49, formerly president of the Associated Alumni, entertained the few Brown men living in Louisville, at his home on Tuesday noon, January 20. The meeting was held in the large

library of his house, where for fifty years Colonel Durrett has been gathering books from all parts of the world. He now has some fifty thousand volumes, which crowd all parts of the house, filling the halls, and overflowing to the stable. Amid such literary surroundings the meeting was held and many reminiscences of other days at Brown were brought forth.

At Chicago, the alumni meeting this year was not in the nature of a formal dinner, but was a reception held by the courtesy of Mr. Noble B. Judah, '72, at his beautiful home on Prairie Avenue. About thirty men were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent. After an address by President Faunce, officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, William B. Bogert, '82; Vice President, A. H. Nelson, '58; Secretary, F. L. Morse, '86. The reception was notable for the presence of quite a number of young alumni who have recently made their homes in or near Chicago. Mr. Nelson enlivened the evening by singing many of the old Brown songs, which were current in his college days but have since been forgotten. He has written out some of these for the proposed volume "Other Days at Brown."



Brown University Teachers' Association

In response to a request from a number of alumni the president of the university will shortly send an invitation to all graduates of Brown University who are teachers, all teachers of schools which prepare students for Brown, and all members of the university faculty to meet at the university Friday afternoon and evening and Saturday morning, March 6 and 7, for the purpose of organizing a Brown University Teachers' Association. Such an association, it is hoped, will further the mutual interests of Brown University and the schools preparing students therefor and promote the welfare of the alumni of the university who are teachers. The details of the plan will be announced later. Alumni who have recently become teachers are urged to send their names and addresses to William S. Learned, University School, Providence, R. I.

Graduates and Undergraduates in Concert

The midwinter concert, which will be participated in by both graduates and undergraduates, has been scheduled for Sayles Hall, Tuesday evening, February 17. As was stated in the last issue of the MONTHLY the singing of familiar college songs by a chorus of alumni and students will be made a characteristic feature of this concert. Invitations have been sent out to all members of former glee clubs and a large number of acceptances have been received. The chorus will be directed by Ben S. Webb, '92, of Lisbon, N. H. Rehearsals will be held on the Saturday and Monday evenings preceding the concert and on Tuesday afternoon. Alumni are urged to attend as many rehearsals as possible.



Shakespeare Readings

Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr., will give Shakespeare readings at Pembroke Hall on the first two Wednesday evenings in February. On the 4th he will read "The Merchant of Venice" and on the 11th "Hamlet."



Professor Tower to Leave Brown

Ralph W. Tower, associate professor of chemical physiology in the university, has accepted the position of head of the department of physiology and curator of books and publications in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He will, however, continue his work at Brown until the end of the present academic year.

Professor Tower is a graduate of the university, having received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1892. With the exception of the year 1893-94, when he studied at Leipsig with Professor Ludwig, he has been at the university ever since the time of his graduation, first as a graduate student, then as an instructor and finally as professor. For the past two years he has been assistant director of the United States Fish Commission laboratories at Woods' Hole.

The present courses in physiology, now given by Professor Tower, were inaugurated by Dr. Bumpus. Under his administration and the successful direction of Professor Mead the physiological laboratories have been increased in equipment and the work broadened in its scope. Pro-

fessor Tower's work is divided into two branches: physical physiology, treating of such functions as muscular activity and the circulation of the blood, and chemical physiology, treating of the constituents of foods, the processes of digestion and the chemical composition of animal tissues.

Professor Tower has conducted many investigations the results of which have appeared in standard physiological journals. He has also written two text-books. His publications are as follows:

Ichthylepidin in den Schuppen Amerikanischer Fische. (In conjunction with Erik H. Green).

The Gas in the Swim-Bladder of Fishes.



PROFESSOR RALPH W. TOWER

The Organic Constituents of the Scales of Fish. (In conjunction with Erik H. Green).

Biliary Calculi in the Squeteague.

Does Potassium Cyanide Prolong the Life of the Unfertilized Egg of the Sea Urchin? (In conjunction with F. P. Gorham).

Improvements in preparing Fish for Shipment.

External Opening of the Brick-Red Gland in *Limulus polyphemus*.

A Laboratory Course in Physiological Chemistry.

The Anatomy of the Cat. (In conjunction with F. P. Gorham).

Chronicle of the Campus

Brown's Football Ranking

Mr. Caspar Whitney, editor of *Outing*, puts Captain Barry of Brown on the All-America team as a half back with Captain Chadwick of Yale. Mr. Whitney mentions Captain-elect Webb of Brown as one of the strongest tackles not selected for the All-America team, and ranks Brown seventh among the colleges for the season. Following is the order, as Mr. Whitney thinks it ought to be: Yale, Harvard, West Point, Michigan, Princeton, Dartmouth, Brown, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Amherst.

Hockey Games

After a fine time at Bridgton, Me., where they had some excellent practice and a delightful series of social entertainments, the Brown hockey players returned to college at the beginning of the second term, and on January 10 met the Princeton team in the first league game of the season, at the St. Nicholas rink, New York. To the great disappointment of all Brown men, Princeton won by a score of seven to one. The Brown team seemed to lack endurance, and after the first ten minutes was hopelessly beaten.

Following the Princeton game the team practiced hard at Providence, taking long cross-country runs and playing on pond number three at Roger Williams Park, thanks to the kindness of the city authorities, who reserved the pond for their especial use. On this pond, January 14, the team defeated a team of Brown graduates, 3 to 1. On January 15 the Hope Street high school team was beaten, 12 to 2.

Basketball Record

The university basketball team has shown itself better than the team of last year, in spite of the temporary loss of two members because of scholarship deficiencies. The team consists of Harding, r. f.; Rackle, l. f.; Leland, c.; Ahrens, r. g.; and Ingalls, l. g. The first game of the season was played at the Lyman Gymnasium, January 8, against Boston University, and was won by Brown, 56 to 10. On January 10, the strong Lafayette team, which beat Brown last season, was defeated in a close game, 14 to 12. The Brown men sustained their first defeat at the hands of Williams, Jan-

uary 14, being beaten 18 to 8. This was a disappointment, but Williams twice overwhelmed Brown a year ago and this score is a great improvement on those of last season. With the scholarship delinquencies worked off by the two members of the squad at present unavailable, Brown should show better form before the season is past.

Brown beat Trinity, 49 to 6, January 17; Wesleyan, 12 to 10, January 21, and Massachusetts State College, 46 to 12, January 25.

Whist Challenge from Yale

Yale has challenged Brown to a dual whist match, to take place at New Haven. The college has also been asked to participate in the proposed intercollegiate whist tourney between Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia and Cornell, which will probably take place at New York in the latter part of March. The whist club at Brown will be reorganized and a tournament arranged for during the winter term. The best six players in the tournament will compose the team to represent Brown.

"The Realities of Life"

At the vesper service of January 7, Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston spoke on "The Realities of Life." He said that a position in a great railway corporation was once offered to him. When he refused on the ground that he was going to enter the ministry, the men who offered it to him told him with great disgust that he was about to throw his life away on unrealities. Dr. Eliot then asked his audience: "What are the realities of life?" and proceeded to answer it in a vigorous and convincing way. He said that the value of the higher education is that it turns sight into insight. The fundamental impulses of the world are not intellectual, but emotional. It is a trite saying that knowledge begins in wonder, but it is not so often apprehended that all true knowledge ends in wonder. Increasing knowledge can never banish the ideal. The great powers of the world are emotional, and the most glorious intellect is that which is shot through with passion.

Beaten at Chess

In the annual triangular chess match with Cornell and Pennsylvania at New

York during the Christmas holidays, Brown was beaten. Her representatives, Messrs. Easton and Hicks, did good work, but the representatives of the other colleges finished ahead of them, Cornell first and Pennsylvania second. The scores were: Cornell, won 5 games; Pennsylvania, won $4\frac{1}{2}$; Brown, won $2\frac{1}{2}$. Cornell and Pennsylvania, it is said, were coached before the tournament by the best players of New York and Philadelphia. If that is so it behooves Brown to arrange for some equally expert coaching next year. Cornell has now won the championship of the triangular league three years in succession. Brown did not send a team a year ago.

In a communication to the *Brown Daily Herald*, however, Mr. Easton points to his own score of one game won, one lost, and two drawn as evidence that his opponents did not have a great advantage, and suggests that "it is not coaching that wins a chess game, but practice."

How would a combination of better coaching and more practice do?

Various Items

William Arnold Spicer, Jr., of Providence has been elected assistant manager of the university football team. He is a graduate of the classical high school and the son of a well known local manufacturer. At the present time he is president of the sophomore class. Since entering Brown Mr. Spicer has been active in debating circles. He made his class team in his freshman year and was alternate on the team that debated with Dartmouth. He managed the sophomore-freshman debate last term, and is a member of the executive committee of the debating union. He is also a member of the Delta Phi fraternity.

Treasurer W. R. Dorman, '92, of New York city announces that the first installment on the pledges for the endowment fund of the Rockefeller building are due.

The university football committee held a meeting January 20 and after discussion of the proposed changes in the game voted unanimously for the present rules.

The annual gymnasium ball was held January 20 and proved a very pleasant affair. The gym. was beautifully decorated and good music was furnished by Clarke's Providence orchestra.

At a meeting of the junior week committee, January 19, E. L. McIntyre was elected president, B. Schloss secretary,

and W. V. Easterbrooks treasurer. All the fraternities and the non-fraternity men also are represented on the committee.

The Pembroke glee club will give its midwinter concert at Pembroke Hall, Monday evening, February 2.

Rumors of the imminent formation of an intercollegiate baseball league, to consist of Harvard, Brown, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Princeton, are discredited. The league may come into existence at some time in the future, as there is much sentiment in favor of it, but the college schedules for 1903 were arranged a long time ago.

The date of the annual sophomore ball has been set for Wednesday evening, February 18.

Manager Cox called the candidates for the baseball team together January 14 for a talk concerning the preliminary work and the season's games. Twenty-six men reported and this number will be more than doubled shortly.

Rehearsals for "The Cool Collegians," which is to be presented by the Sock and Buskin society sometime in February, are being carried on under the direction of Professor Crosby.

The following men have been elected members of the junior "prom." committee: Stephen W. Mason, chairman; Foster E. Davis, Secretary; Chester S. Allen, treasurer; Fred L. Savage, William H. Gray, Alfred F. Masury, Harold V. Joslin, James M. Gallison, Newton P. Hutchinson, Elmer T. Stevens, Houghton Metcalf, Noble B. Judah, Jr.

The weekly vesper services at Sayles Hall have been very largely attended.

A chess tournament has been in progress since the beginning of the term.

Officers of the Brown Yacht Club have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: Commodore, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.; vice-commodore, R. G. Ostby; secretary and treasurer, C. S. Allen.

About fifty men entered the class for track team candidates January 12, and after the regular drill the entire squad ran a quarter of a mile around the track. Beginning January 13, all candidates for the relay team have been expected to take a cross-country run three days a week.

The Mission Study class has begun work, using "Lux Christi," an outline study of India, as a text-book.

Brunonians Far and Near

1837

James S. Russell, for forty-four years a teacher of mathematics in the Lowell [Mass.] High School, died in Lowell, January 14. Mr. Russell was born March 23, 1807. At fifteen years of age, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Concord. This work was not to his liking and by dint of great effort he prepared himself for the work of a teacher. While teaching in various places, in Weston, Worcester Hingham, Lexington and Arlington, he prepared himself for college. In 1833 he entered Brown University where he remained but two years. In 1835 he went to Lowell to teach mathematics, and with the exception of a brief interim in which he was principal of the high school at Worcester, his service there was uninterrupted until 1879. In 1876 Brown University conferred the honorary degree of master of arts upon Mr. Russell.

1863

Rev. Robert Forest McLaren, D. D., is a Presbyterian minister at San Jose, California. He left Brown in his junior year on account of illness and later was graduated from Union College.

David Emery Noyes Carleton, ex-'63, is a florist at West Newbury, Mass. For thirty years he was a teacher in the public schools.

Rev. Samuel Woodbury, ex-'63, is a Baptist minister at New Boston, N. H.

Ansel Oscar Burt, A. B., died at Taunton, Mass., on Monday, January 10, 1903, aged 62 years, 5 months and 9 days. The Taunton *Gazette* pays this tribute to his memory:

"Ansel O. Burt is dead. One of the sterling men of this city, one of the bravest in the face of insurmountable difficulties, a man whose rugged honesty and steadfast and inflexible loyalty to his friends and whose strong convictions impartially expressed and enforced had gained him the esteem of all who knew him, has gone to his long home. Even though it was known the certain result of a long and peculiarly painful illness must be made manifest soon, still the news of his death came as a shock and a surprise to many. He had defied all known medical edicts in such a case as his for so many months, had walked about, performed a certain amount of his daily labors for so many months when by all the known laws of nature he ought to have been totally incapacitated, that it was felt that he had earned a right to remain here as he willed and not be subject, except as he might desire, to outside influences.

"Mr. Burt was a native of Canton and came to this city with his parents early in life. He was educated in our public schools and at Brown University, whence he was graduated with honors, and was for many years a teacher in our public schools: first as master of a grammar school and then as sub-master of the high school. As a teacher he was earnest in his attempts to be successful with his pupils and they passed from his influence well-fitted for higher work and blessing the day when they came under his sturdy influence. Retiring from the life of school teacher, he was chosen an assessor of the city, which position he held at the time of his death, in the third term of

his office. Here, as elsewhere, he was always at his post, when illness did not prevent, and in him the city lost a most faithful and efficient official.

"He was a member of the school committee, having been elected soon after he severed his connection with the high school, and having served faithfully ever since. He was a member of Ionic Lodge, A. F. of A. M., a member, by virtue of the office, of the Past Masters' Association, and at the time of death, as he had been for many years, was secretary of the lodge. Mr. Burt leaves a widow and one daughter. He stuck to his work until the last and the notices of the next meeting of Ionic Lodge were sent out by him on Saturday."

Mr. Burt was principal of the high school at Provincetown, Mass., for five years before going to Taunton. At Taunton his teaching career covered twenty years.

1864

Professor W. Whitman Bailey delivered an address to the women of the Providence Art Club January 1, on "The Recent Centennial at West Point." Dr. Bailey was the delegate representing Brown on that occasion.

1870

The address of Rev. Irving Wesley Coombs is Salisbury Heights, N. H.

1873

Major Carver Howland, Twenty-ninth Infantry (Brown, '73), has been placed on the retired list on account of disability incident to the service.

1874

Owing to the prolonged serious illness of Rev. Louis A. Pope of Newburyport, Mass., secretary of the class of 1874, John M. Burnham of the college library has consented to assume the duties of class secretary. All communications to the secretary should be addressed to him for the remainder of the college year. His address is Brown University, Providence, R. I.

1874, honorary

Mrs. Ann Mary Hawkins, wife of Brigadier Rush C. Hawkins, an honorary graduate of Brown in the class of 1874, died at New York, January 4, 1903. Mrs. Hawkins was a daughter of Nicholas Brown, III, once lieutenant governor of Rhode Island and a sister of John Carter Brown and Robert Grenville Brown of this city.

1878

Hon. Elon R. Brown, state senator from Watertown, N. Y., has been in revolt, together with Senators Brackett and Elberg, against "outside domination" in the legislature. Senator Brown is chairman of the committee on forests, fish and game, and a member of the three committees on judiciary, railroads, and roads and bridges.

1883

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kansas, contributes to the Congregationalist an article describing a visit to Rev. Joseph Parker in London.

1888

The President of the United States has nominated Ernest H. Brownell of Bristol, R. I., to be a civil engineer in the navy. Mr. Brownell is at present a civil engineer with an office at 107 Westminster street, Providence.

1889

Arthur Cushing has been elected judge of probate at North Providence.

1890

Dennis Joseph Holland, one of the best known of the younger lawyers of Providence, died at his home in this city, January 10, 1903, after a nine days battle with pneumonia. Mr. Holland was only thirty-three years of age, but he had made a reputation as a man of substantial character and marked legal ability. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party and twice was its candidate for attorney general of Rhode Island. In the election last November he received 26,513 votes, and was defeated by Attorney General Stearns by a plurality of only 1,217.

Mr. Holland was the son of John H. and Ellen F. Holland, and was born in Providence, September 21, 1869. He was the valedictorian of his class at the Providence English High School, from which he was graduated in 1896, and at Brown was an honor man, being admitted to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society. He was also a member of the college society of Phi Kappa and of St. Michael's parish, Providence. Somewhat more than two years ago Mr. Holland married Miss Kathryn J. White, who survives him, together with a daughter not yet one year of age. He had many close friends and in his family life was especially happy. His death at so early an age, and in the midst of a successful professional career, has elicited many expressions of sincere regret.

1891

Lieutenant George R. D. MacGregor, U. S. A., has resigned from the army to engage in business.

1892

Frank T. Easton, Esq., talked to the Men's Club of the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Providence, January 19, on "Taxation Laws of Rhode Island." Mr. Easton said that the taxation laws on real estate are fairly equitable, but the taxation laws on personal property are just the opposite.

1893

Henry W. B. Arnold has removed from Hopkinton, Mass., to New Dorchester, Mass.

1894

In the last number of the MONTHLY the name of Henry M. Barry, who is now with the Providence Journal, was erroneously printed as James M. Barry.

Harold D. Hazeltine, Brown, '94, Harvard Law School, '98, who has been abroad a number of years, engaged in legal study and research, contributes an article to the July number of the *English Law Quarterly Review* on "The Exchequer of the Jews." He was recently elected a member of the leading society of lawyers in Germany, the "Deutscher Juristentag," and is at present living in London.

England. His address is 51 Torrington Square, London, W. C.

1896

Samuel B. Churchill is a teacher in the public schools of Honesdale, Penn.

Haven Metcalf, formerly instructor in botany at Brown and later professor at Iowa and at the University of Nebraska, is now professor of botany at Clemson College, S. C. This position is an unusual one, requiring a skilled working knowledge of forestry, plant diseases, and similar subjects. Since leaving Brown Mr. Metcalf has paid special attention to bacteria.

1898 and 1899

D. L. Fultz, '98, and F. W. Murphy, '99, are to be next year's football coaches at the University of Wisconsin, succeeding Phil King of Princeton.

1898

Company K of Bennington, Vt., has unanimously elected Russell C. Graves as its captain. Mr. Graves is president of the Bennington Security Company. He graduated from Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, in 1894 and from Brown University in 1898, and was one of the officers in the military organizations of both these institutions.

The engagement is announced of George A. Mellen, '98, to Miss Maude M. Brackett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Brackett of Lawrence, Mass.

First Lieutenant Frank E. Hopkins, Artillery Corps, was married to Miss Gertrude Louise Cain of Jersey City, December 17. Lieutenant Hopkins is stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

1899

The engagement of Miss Henrietta G. Benson, '99, and Charles Allen of Moorestown, N. J., has been announced. Miss Benson is teaching at Moorestown Academy.

Miss Anne May Larry and Freeman Putney, Jr., both graduates of Brown in the class of 1899, were married at Providence, January 7, 1903. The ushers, with one exception, were members of Phi Delta Theta (of which fraternity Mr. Putney is a member), and wore bouquets of white carnations, the emblem of the national fraternity. They were Thurston Mason Phetteplace, Walter Knight Putney, Nathaniel Howland Gifford, Clinton Chase White, G. Edward Buxton, Jr., and Ralph Ernest Larry, brother of the bride. At college Miss Larry was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta. Mr. Putney is manager of the New England Stamp Company. Their home address is now Wyoming, Mass.

After serving three years in the capacity of chemist for the Dayton Coal and Iron Company of Dayton, Tenn., Harold T. Miller has been promoted to be assistant general superintendent of the American plants of the company.

Edward A. Stockwell has begun the practice of law in Providence, with an office in the Butler Exchange.

Ira M. Cushing is with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. He is in the switch-board inspection division of the testing department.

John A. Clough, Esq., of Worcester, has entered into partnership with Elmer C. Potter, Esq., for the

general practice of law in Worcester. Their office is in the State Mutual building, rooms 725-726.

George H. Raymond has taken an office in the Union Trust building, Providence, for the practice of law. Since he was graduated at Brown he has been an assistant clerk in the Rhode Island supreme court.

O. W. Sedgwick, captain of the '99 baseball team, is at the University of Vermont Medical School.

1900

W. H. Bacon is teaching at Mitchell's Boys' School in Billerica, Mass.

Howard A. Swallow is a member of the law firm of Swallow, Stephens and Swallow, Danville, Ill.

John F. O'Gara has been appointed private secretary to Congressman Thayer of Worcester, Mass.

William H. Hull of Auburn, R. I., and Miss Ethel Veaw of Knightsville, were married, November 17, 1902, at Boston.

Norman A. Moss has been transferred from the Kansas City office of the Armour Packing Company to the Providence office.

Rev. J. W. Chesbro of Chester, N. H., has accepted a call to become the pastor of the Baptist church at Narragansett Pier, R. I., and is already at work there.

1901

Charles B. Fernald is instructor in Latin in the Alinda School in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Henry W. Mumford has been admitted to the bar and is now practicing law in Honesdale, Penn.

The engagement of Robert Lyons, ex-1900, and Miss Minnie L. Bartlett, 1901, has been announced.

The engagement of Laella D. Fifield, '01, and Lyman N. Darling, both of Pawtucket, has lately been announced.

1902

Arthur Bruce Bennett, '02, and Miss May Leone Nichols were married at Providence, December 22, 1902. Mr. Bennett, who is principal of the Beachmont Grammar School, near Boston, was graduated from Brown last June. A number of 1902 men were present as ushers and the best man was also a Brown man. The best man was William Cornell Blanding, and the ushers were Howard D. Briggs, Albert White, W. Allan Cooke, and G. Edward Buxton, Jr.

Arthur D. Dudley is with the United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia. His address is 151 N. 16th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles A. Powers is in the purchasing department of the Thomas G. Plant Co., Boston, shoe manufacturers. His address is 9 Concord square.

M. J. Abbey is teaching in the academy of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

The engagement of Miss Hope Shepley of Providence, daughter of ex-Lieutenant Governor Shepley of Rhode Island, to William Cornell Blanding, '02, of this city, is announced.

A. G. Chaffee is at the Harvard Law School.

Everett J. Horton is a sugar and coffee broker in Providence.

C. H. Holt is a student in the Harvard Medical School.

A. R. Corbin is a student in the New York Law School. His home address is Metuchen, N. J.

E. P. Corey is a salesman for the Dennison Manufacturing Co., 26 Franklin street, Boston.

Charles A. Reese is a student in the Harvard Medical School.

Arthur Steere is a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

Bradford E. Stephens is with the *Providence Telegram*.

Christopher Astle is a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. His address is 322 West 55th street.

John P. Barstow is with the Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence.

William Penn Bates is a teacher and graduate student in Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Robert L. Bowen is a student and assistant in the botanical laboratory in the university.

Paul Brown is studying theology in Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.

J. C. Bullock is a salesman for the Cartwright-Borden Company, Worcester, Mass.

Miss Nellie M. Dauphinee is teaching English in Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Miss A. S. Ghodey is teaching in the Middletown, (Conn.), High School.

Miss A. M. Paul is a clerk in the office of the superintendent of schools, Woonsocket, R. I.

Miss Marguerite McL. Reid has a position in the Providence Public Library.



