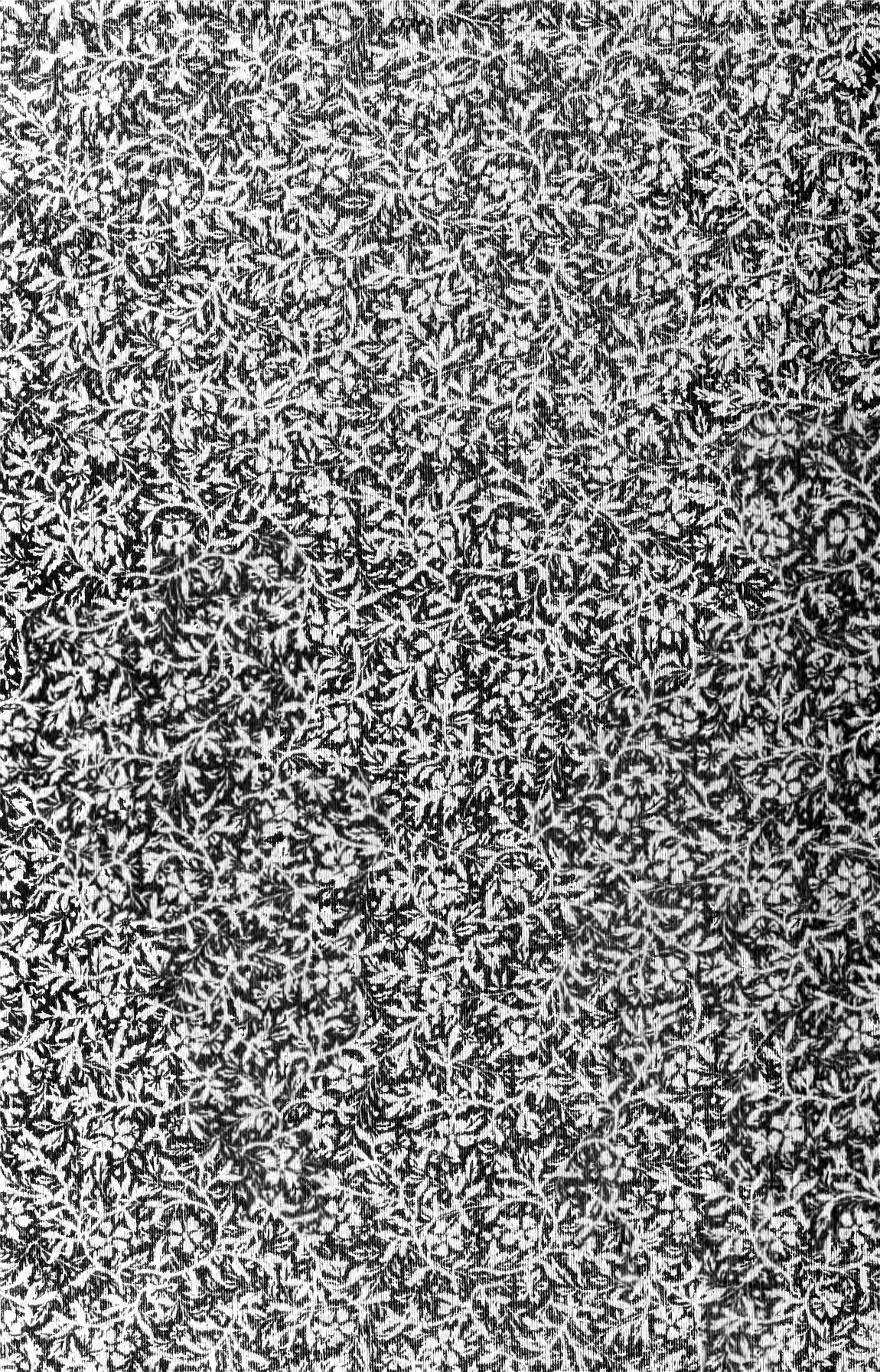
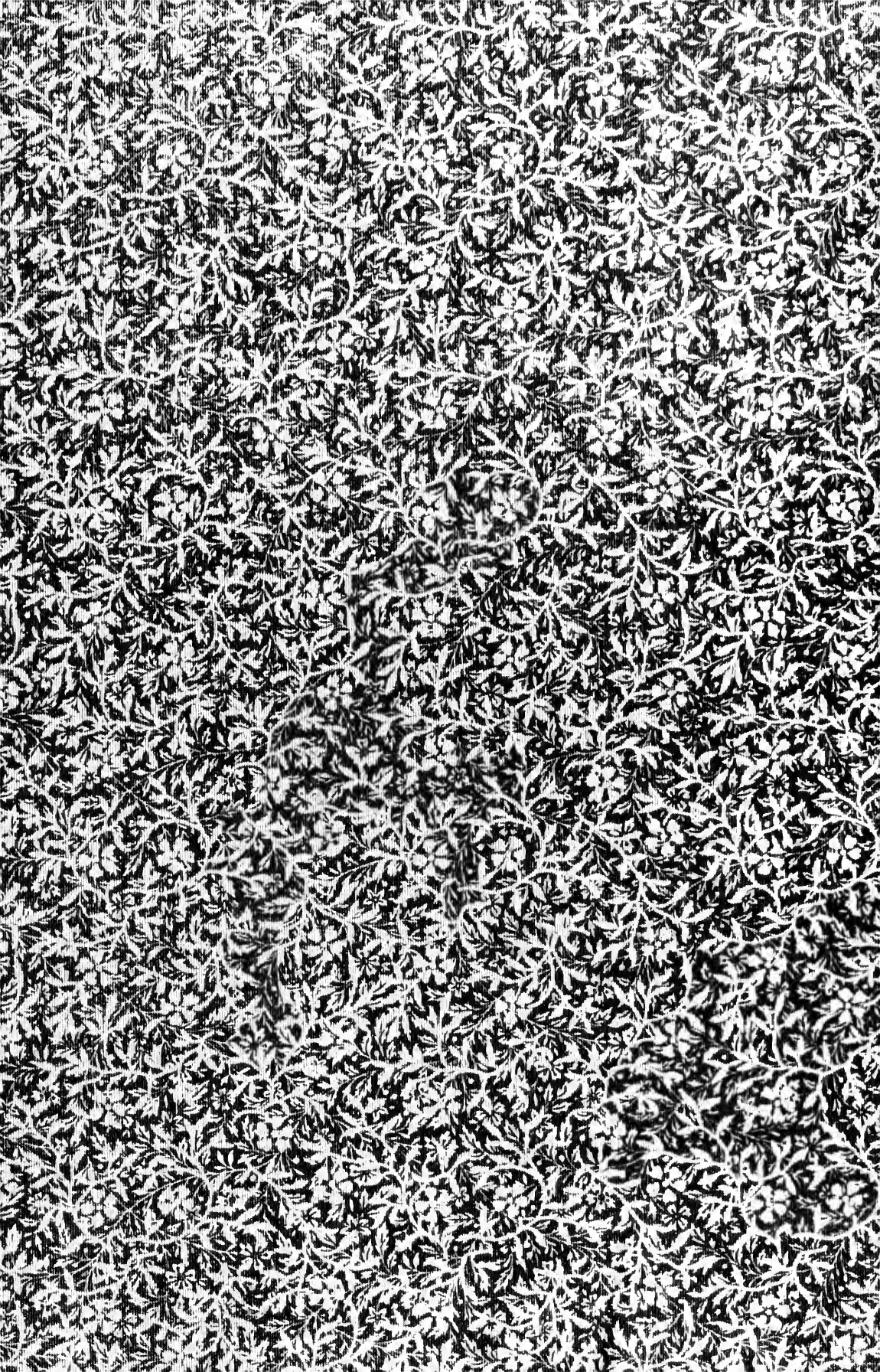


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NO. 3

EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

By William H. Millington, '95

EVERY great experiment has had its critics, generally adverse ones. It is natural, therefore, that the invasion of the Philippines by the American Army of Education, in many respects the most remarkable movement of this age or any other, should have given rise to great differences of opinion. What the final summing up will be is, perhaps, still doubtful; but it is safe to say that up to the present time the heads of the educational department of the Philippines have been looking at one side of the shield and the teachers at the other. It is little to be wondered at if the lonely teacher, struggling along miles from another white man, in a place where previous to his coming no man of his race had ever dared to reside without a number of armed companions to guarantee his safety, without adequate supplies either for himself or his school, failed to share the optimism of men hundreds of miles away in a city containing thousands of Americans, surrounded with every appliance of civilization and with incomes many times greater than that earned by the isolated pioneer on the frontier.

It is probable that few of those who joined the first great expedition of teachers fully realized the nature of the task before them or its purpose. Indeed, this ignorance was not characteristic of the teachers alone. While we were in Honolulu, one of the newspapers there expressed great doubts as to our success, pointing to the comparatively little that had been accomplished in seventy-five years towards americanizing the Hawaiian and supplanting his language with English.

The writer believes he is correct in

asserting that it was never the intention of the educational department to americanize the Filipinos,—that could not be done in several hundred years; nor was it the intention to substitute another language for their own. What was attempted was to furnish them with a common official language, and by means of this to inculcate some of the commonly accepted ideas of civilization and self-government. To this end English, which is already becoming the world language and is destined to be more and more used, was the only logical one to adopt. In a tour of the world I found no difficulty in getting along with English alone, whether in settling a difficulty with a jinrikisha man in Hongkong or an obstinate boatman at Aden, or in administering moral suasion to an impertinent guide on the slopes of Vesuvius.

In the eyes of the teachers the mistakes of the educational department have been many. They may be summed up in the one word "unprepared." The general superintendent, in a letter to me in regard to a certain matter, said that it was "not yet definitely decided." That one phrase epitomized the whole situation and might have been applied to almost any part of the work. Upon our arrival in the Islands we found it almost impossible to get any definite information as to conditions of life anywhere outside of Manila. Each man had to experiment for himself. Instead of two or three teachers being sent to a town, where they might have been of mutual benefit, one was sent to each place, usually a day's journey from any other. After his arrival the teacher, generally without the knowledge of a single word of either Spanish or the na-

tive dialect, had to rustle for himself. Often he found no school house, or, when he did, speedily discovered that the patent American desks, on which the government was paying heavy storage charges in Manila, while vainly endeavoring to induce the town officials to pay half the original cost, could not be used on a bamboo floor, and that Spanish translations of advanced text-books, or books in English suitable for eighth grade work, were not a happy medium for instructing children whose mental darkness could only be faintly imagined. Instead of the savages whom he had expected to meet, he found a courteous set of officials, who were in many cases speedily antagonized by the natural irritation caused by the teacher's efforts to induce, without a common language, these men to exhibit in school matters a diligence entirely foreign to their nature. For the first six months the teacher had usually to depend upon his own exertions to collect scholars and then to find work for them. In most cases there was one ray of light in the gloom,—he was not often troubled by visits from his division superintendent. In a school year of forty-six weeks my school received but two such visits, although situated only about three miles from the superintendent's office.

The greatest mistake of the department was its method of treating the teachers. The American teachers were obliged to endure almost every form of annoyance, ranging from loss of salary, owing to payment in depreciated currency, to the reception of insulting circulars warning them among other things not to sell school supplies (presumably for their own profit), and to be careful not to write home anything derogatory to the department, on pain of instant dismissal if discovered. The right is now claimed to demand a teacher's services at any time or place, whether during vacation or otherwise. Some of these things are perhaps not to be wondered at when it is known that the secretary of public instruction is not primarily an educator, but an ex-army officer.

In view of these facts, one would naturally suppose that the educational movement in the Philippines is a failure. On the contrary, it is a great success,

though not so great as it might have been if conducted on a business basis. There are two great reasons why the natives are being educated in spite of the way that the department has acted rather than because of it; one of these is American; the other Filipino. When the American teacher saw that he was "up against it," he set his teeth together and went to work, owing partly to the inborn hope that the situation would improve, and partly to his dislike to let the other fellow know how he had been fooled, whether the "other fellow" were the people at home or those in other lands. He knew that other nations as well as the United States were watching the great experiment in which he was taking part, and he determined to do as bravely as possible his share, realizing that it was useless to strike back at the time, but hoarding up in his own soul the memory of his wrongs and the bitter resolve to let the world know of them when he should be back in what he fondly called to himself "God's Country."

On the other hand, the Filipino, never having been used to any decent school facilities, and comprehending in a dim way the immeasurable superiority of those presented to him over any he had ever had before, did not realize their deficiencies, but gladly availed himself of them. Vast numbers at first flocked to the schools, rejoicing the hearts of superintendents, who soon learned one more trait of the native, his fickleness. This lesson does not seem to have been fully learned yet by the secretary of public instruction, who only a year ago informed the teachers, in one of his numerous circulars, that his opinion of their work would be largely based on the number of scholars enrolled. Evidently numbers and not quality are what count. The Filipino is like a child with a new toy,—eager to grasp and just as ready to drop it. After the first enthusiasm had passed, many children failed to attend, and the teacher had no means of compelling their attendance except such as he might by tact and persuasion induce the native officials to adopt. After the careless ones had departed there was usually a fair-sized residue, with which the faithful teacher could obtain good results.

In place of the chaos of three years ago order is gradually appearing. The difficulty of payment of salaries in depreciated currency has been met by the adoption of the Conant money. Supplies are at present about on a par with those in use here, many textbooks having been adapted to use in the Islands, so that the children may now be taught about mangoes and volcanoes instead of apples and snow-storms. The native teachers are gradually adopting the new methods, and the normal schools, which are now such only in name, will soon be such in reality, and cease robbing the teachers of the interior towns of their best pupils in order to fill up schools which are doing no better work than their own. The American teachers are gradually being concentrated at or near the centres of population, and native teachers, who have passed the civil service examination, are taking their places. The children are as respectful as can be found anywhere, intensely loving and loyal to a teacher whom they like, and capable of rapid improvement up to the limit of their capacities. Conditions of living are improving, and there is little or no danger to be apprehended by one who keeps well on guard when travelling.

If those high in authority would only steel their hearts against petitions, the beneficial effects would be perceived in all branches of the government. When a native wants to avoid or evade any unpleasantness, whether being hung for cold-blooded murder or paying his taxes, he gets up a petition and can always find the requisite number of signers, even among the very ones who will be most injured if he succeeds. Just as I was leaving the Islands the superintendent of Iloilo Province had decided that it would be necessary to discharge the native teachers, thus closing most of the schools. This was because the people had been granted their petition to defer, from June to November, the payment of land taxes, out of which local school expenses, including salaries of native teachers, are paid. No one was really benefited by granting the petition, since

the new rice crop will not be gathered by November and the old one will be about used up; but "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" is the Filipino's favorite text.

The natives are beginning to complain of the expense of running the school department, and perhaps not without reason, when the estimated appropriation necessary for the payment of superintendents and their office expenses, before a single teacher is paid, is between eighty and eighty-five thousand dollars. In consequence, those in authority have decided to retrench, especially as they must pay for the new park which they have just voted to give to the city of Manila, and the retrenchment is to be along the line of lower salaries — for the teachers. Naturally, the college graduates or experienced teachers who will accept seventy-five dollars per month and run the risk of having to pay their own travelling expenses, are not very numerous, so a poorer class of teachers will fill up the vacancies. When the writer left, out of sixty-three teachers in the provinces of Iloilo and Antique, thirty-one had either left since the end of the school year, or expressed their intention of doing so by the last of August. A very few of these had requested to be transferred to other provinces, but most of them were returning to the United States.

To one endowed with the missionary spirit, or with a thirst for travel, the Philippines offer an attractive field; but there is slight chance of the rapid advancement so glowingly set forth in the advertisements of the commission. It is pleasant to be the most important man in your town and to be engaged in work where progress is so plainly and rapidly apparent. The natives usually like the teachers and always treat them with the greatest deference. Whether the advantages of the work outweigh the disadvantages is for each one to decide for himself; but in spite of discouragements the educational work in the Philippines is destined to advance so long as the stars and stripes wave over the most distant of our possessions.

UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE NORTHWEST

By Vernon P. Squires, '89

Professor in the University of North Dakota

UNIVERSITY LIFE, in many of its essential phases, is much the same the world over. An institution of higher learning is an assemblage of the choice youth of the land, and youth is always characterized by robust energy, ardent aspirations and buoyant optimism. Yet between college and college there is ample room for considerable difference in spirit. This "local color" is due to environment and tradition, or to the constituency on which the institution depends for its students. It is easily observable in colleges so closely linked together as those of New England. Accordingly, it is not strange that between the life of a venerable seat of learning like old Brown, situated in a staid and wealthy eastern city, and that of a young institution like the University of North Dakota, which has grown up in a few years on the western prairies, amid a shifting population gathered from almost every state in the Union and from almost every country of Europe, there should be some marked differences in tone and general flavor.

These differences appear in the faculty, in the student body and in the attitude of the public.

At Brown, as in most New England colleges, the faculty is chosen almost entirely from the alumni, from men accustomed to the traditional methods of the place, and satisfied in most instances to have things jog along in the well-worn grooves. Not so is it in the Northwest. Only three of our faculty of thirty at the University of North Dakota are alumni, and these are all young instructors. The remaining twenty-seven represent seven eastern colleges and universities, eight institutions of the middle west and four European universities. They have come together with widely different ideas as to university methods and ideals. The effect is very marked. There is no such thing as running in the

ruts; indeed, there are no ruts to run in. New ideas are always welcome and always receive respectful consideration. I once taught in an eastern institution where every suggestion of change was met with the quiet but crushing argument, "We don't do it in that way." Such a policy, of course, simply withers enthusiasm and destroys all spirit of individual initiative. The opposite tendency, the eager, progressive spirit of the Northwest, is correspondingly stimulating. As a result of this spirit, our courses of study are, I believe, unexcelled in any institution of our size in the country. The simple facts that we have no theories to defend, and no past to be consistent with, and that our only guiding principle is the attainment of the best that can be devised, necessarily make for continual betterment. Our faculty is composed almost entirely of young men, fresh from their own university work, and brimful of enthusiasm. There are no inherited jealousies or long-standing feuds; there are no factions or cabals; there is no strife between the conservatives and the progressives, because all are progressive. We have our contests, to be sure, but there is never any bitterness. On the contrary, there is a degree of friendship and comradeship which I have never seen equalled in any other institution with which I have been connected.

The students are drawn almost entirely from our own state. Nearly half of them are of foreign birth or parentage. We have many Norwegians, Icelanders and Danes, a large number of Scotch and Irish, and some Germans, Bohemians and Finns. These are all good races, and the young people make excellent students. Our boys and girls are, almost without exception, remarkably sturdy in body and in mind, free from all enervating habits, and eager for education. They come to us not because

it is fashionable, but because they want a chance to study. A day or two ago, after receiving the request of the editor of the *ALUMNI MONTHLY* to prepare these notes, I asked a Harvard man who lives in the city what he would name as the distinguishing characteristic of our students. He at once replied, "Their earnestness." I put the question to the dean of our College of Law, himself a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He said, "Their seriousness of purpose." I asked our librarian, a graduate of Wesleyan. He said, "Their willingness to work." This thirst for knowledge is, from the point of view of an instructor, a very satisfactory characteristic. It perhaps interferes with various activities which find enthusiastic support in eastern colleges, and which no doubt add somewhat to the charm of college life; but it is certainly a pleasure to a teacher to know that by the great majority of his students study is regarded as the concern of prime importance.

There are some other phases of our university life which are not so entirely satisfactory. Our students come mainly from small towns and cities, and know very little of the world. A smart eastern college man, prepared for the university in one of the great New England fitting schools, would doubtless call many of them "green." They certainly do lack somewhat in urbanity and social grace. They do not quite know how to conduct themselves or how to treat others. New members of the faculty frequently charge them with a serious lack of courtesy. If the president of the university happens to be strolling along the bicycle path, a freshman "scorching" by on his wheel no doubt thinks nothing of whistling or shouting for him to step aside. I dare say that in my time at Brown any student would have thought as soon of jumping off the top of Sayles Hall as of so treating Dr. Robinson. On the other hand, no members of the faculty are ever treated with such rank discourtesy in the class room as fell to the lot of some instructors at Brown in my day. None are ever "ground" so maliciously in the college annual or in the class plays as many used to be in the *Libers* of fifteen years ago.

The truth is that there exists here

what seems to me a much better spirit between faculty and students than is, or at least used to be, common in most eastern colleges. It is a spirit of comradeship and mutual good will. The Northwest is very democratic. "Cloth" and "chairs" count for very little. All men stand on a level, and the freshman, instead of feeling very humble in the presence of an upper class man or a member of the faculty, in the good natured simplicity of his heart greets him as a friend and equal. He carries out the golden rule to the letter; he does exactly as he would be done by. When the point of view is once understood, it is possible to utilize it very effectively. University life invariably smooths off a good many of a freshman's sharp angles, and develops manners that are more formal and decorous; but in no case is it possible for an instructor to be so completely insulated from his students as were many of the college dons of my time at Brown.

The lack of traditions and of general sophistication on the part of the students not infrequently leads to a state of affairs that would strike an eastern college man as almost pathetic. It really seems sometimes as if our boys and girls did not know how to have a good time. It has been only within very recent years that there has been anything like united and inspiring cheering at football games and other contests. There would probably have been nothing of the sort even yet if some of us of the faculty had not addressed mass meetings on the subject and led in the practice. Never until this year has class day amounted to much, a fact which seems very strange to a Brown man. Few of the under class men remained; the seniors and a few of their friends quietly gathered and had some unpretentious exercises; that was all there was of it. But this year the class was more ambitious, and at the suggestion of some of their instructors planned a more elaborate program. A mass meeting was called and I was invited to tell the entire student body how class-day is observed at Brown. As a result, nearly all the students remained to participate; the exercises went off most successfully; and a lasting tradition was no doubt established.

This incident well illustrates the spirit

of friendliness and comradeship which links faculty and students together. Some instructors do not enjoy this democratic, co-operative phase of university life, and, as a result, make a failure of work in the Northwest; but it seems to me to afford opportunities for exerting personal influence and for doing work that really counts that are unsurpassed.

I have omitted any mention of co-education, because in these days it is found almost everywhere, in one form or another. One point, however, remains to be considered, viz., the attitude of the public. The people of North Dakota have not yet come to feel the pride in their university that the people of Providence feel in old Brown. Our alumni are not yet the leading citizens of the state in every walk of life. All this lies in the future. Meanwhile, the university is vitally affecting the educational life of the entire commonwealth,—affecting it in a way in which Brown with all her prestige and power can never affect Rhode Island. The university practically shapes the work of the high schools in the state. It sets the final examinations in all subjects, and by these and by a system of inspection practically decides as to the work of each school

and the fitness of the teachers employed. The result is that we are developing in this state a very fine high school system, in the growth and perfection of which every university man has an active share. This privilege of having a part in the shaping of the educational life of a great and growing state is very inspiring, and I deem it one of the most interesting phases of our university life.

North Dakota is, in the minds of a great many people, very close to the "jumping-off place," if not actually beyond it. The very name is suggestive of blizzards and desolation. As a matter of fact, however, it is a very delightful part of the country in which to live, and its university, though only twenty years old, is an institution which would attract students in any eastern state. Its life, as I have tried to show, is somewhat different from that of eastern colleges; it lacks much that age and noble achievements alone can bring. But it has all the buoyant enthusiasm and optimism of youth; it affords unique opportunities for exerting personal influence outside the narrow limits of the class room, and it illustrates in a striking way the spirit of freedom, co-operation and true scholastic comradeship.

AN EARLY APPEAL FOR CO-EDUCATION

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

While looking over some early files of the *Newburyport Herald*, I chanced across an entertaining letter on Brown University, written in 1877, by a Mrs. Apphia Howard. It contained an early appeal for co-education which I thought might be of interest to your readers:

"One relic of the dark ages, however, still clings to this grand old university. I hope and wish that President Robinson, who seems to be one of the ablest and most fearless of men, would inaugurate a reform in this direction, but I confess I wish and hope for it in the same dreary way that we look for the Millennium. We know it must come, but not till our bones are dust, we fear. Imagine the dead or dormant sense of honor in a corporation that can accept eleven scholarships from women and yet refuse to admit women to any of the privileges resulting from them. Hope

College is named for a woman who, according to the highest authority at Brown, the great Wayland, was 'venerated by the public, beloved by the good and mourned by the widow and orphan.' Yet no woman enters it as a student. It is stated that in the Friends' School of Providence, which has always been open to both sexes, 'a number of boys are annually fitted for Brown University and other colleges.' Why not fit girls, and receive them at Brown? Brown, alas, free from sectarian and color bondage, stands meekly shackled by the caste prejudice of sex."

This stirring appeal for university co-education was written at a time when few New England colleges had embarked on the new venture, and fourteen years before Brown University took any decisive action in the matter.

B. S. C.

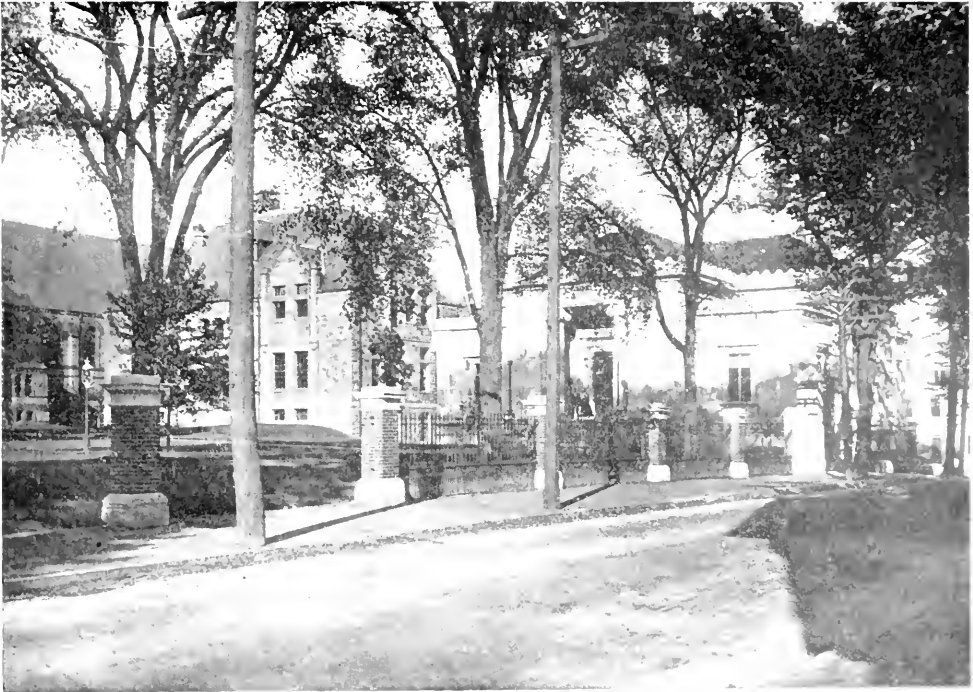
Newburyport, Mass.

CHANGES DURING VACATION

COLLEGE opened on Wednesday, September twenty-first, quietly and prosperously. There have not been many physical changes since the end of the academic year, the era of great building activity having come, for a time at least, to a close. A few improvements,

stretch is erected, the middle and front campuses will be entirely enclosed. The new fence lends an air of dignity to the university grounds and the red brick of the posts adds a touch of color.

The rounded top of the Carrie Tower has been newly gilded and now shines



THE NEW FENCE ALONG GEORGE STREET

however, are noticeable, among them the addition of a two-story wing to Rhode Island Hall for the use of the biological laboratory, whose quarters had become much restricted. The addition is at the southeast corner of the building, next to George street, and is 16x14 feet in area.

From Rhode Island Hall eastward to the John Carter Brown Memorial Library, posts of limestone and brick have been erected and several sections of the proposed iron fence have been put in place. Near Rhode Island Hall is a handsome new gateway, with large spheres of limestone on top of either gatepost. When the fence along this

brightly on the horizon. The tower is discernible from many points throughout the city, including Exchange Place park, where the time of day can be told by travellers to and from the railway station.

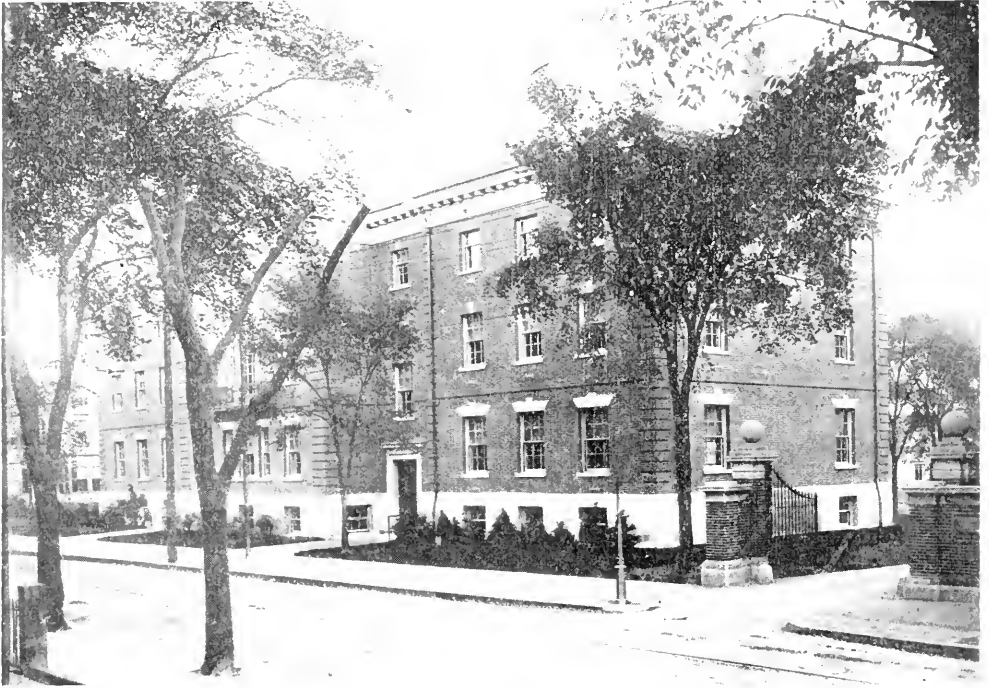
On Lincoln Field—or what remains of that famous athletic arena—a new flight of granite steps has been built at the south side, corresponding to those on the north side near the gymnasium. Between these two flights of steps is a curved embankment of turf, directly in the rear of Sayles Hall. Lincoln Field has been newly sowed and turfed.

At the Brown Union there have been

several important additions to the equipment, thanks to a generous gift contributed by Mr. Rockefeller to complete the furnishings of the building. As the first fruits of this benefaction may be seen two new pianos, one in the smoking room and the other in the large hall up-stairs; and two handsome clocks, one in the smoking room and the other in the reading room. A large number of photographs of art subjects will be hung on the walls, new electric

graduated class. In a circular the officers say:

The first year—or rather half year—of its (the Union's) existence has justified the expectations of those who looked for great things in the way of stimulation of the social and religious life of the students and the fostering of good fellowship between them and the alumni. The Union is an assured success, but it should be made more successful. The present members are urged to use their influence in enlarging the membership. The running expenses are very large, and a membership larger than the present is needed. Al-



ROCKEFELLER HALL FROM WATERMAN STREET
Home of the Brown Union

fixtures will be put in, electricity will supplant the calcium light at stereopticon lectures in the hall, and in the reading room there will be two comfortable corner seats and several large stuffed chairs for lounging about the big fireplace. There is a new caterer in the dining room, or rather an old one, no other than Arthur Jefferson, better known as Jumbo. He has charge of the lunch room also, and there is hope of an improved service under his administration of both places. The Union now has about 1100 members, and is gaining more than it is losing through resignations from the recently

umni are reminded that life membership with all the privileges of active membership can be procured by one payment of \$40. The donor of the building has generously added a substantial sum for additional equipment and furnishings. These are being installed now. May this gift induce others! Many alumni can give, for permanent preservation in our trophy cases and on our walls, souvenirs of their college days—athletic trophies, cups, medals, baseballs, footballs, etc., old photographs of buildings, groups, etc., old programs, posters and souvenirs generally. Books for the reading rooms will also be welcome—either books of reference such as are useful in any club—or other books primarily for entertainment rather than for instruction. All gifts become legally the property of the university although committed to the custody of the Union.

New membership cards for 1904-05 will be issued upon receipt of dues. Holders of the old cards for 1903-04 will be admitted, however, till October 1st, but not afterwards.

Shortly after the opening of college the Alpha Delta Phi society will occupy the three-story house at 54 College street, which is being extensively renovated for this purpose. The brick barn on the premises is also being put in condition for the uses of the society. The third society to have dormitory quarters of its own, away from the cam-

pus, is Delta Upsilon, which will occupy the eastern half of the large double house at 100 Waterman street. It is understood that at least two other fraternities have chapter-house funds, so that the number of separate society establishments is likely to be increased before many years are past.

On the middle campus several new trees have been planted and the five elms that were set out some two years ago in the immediate rear of Hope, Manning and University Halls are thriving.

THE CRIMSON ROSE

O crimson rose, you share
 The bloom of sunset skies,
 And all the odorous East
 Within your petals lies.
 About your fair domain
 Hangs beauty's tender spell:
 The workman years have wrought
 Unweariedly and well.
 I marvel much to think
 That in a world of woe
 A spirit so serene
 Should dare to bud and blow;
 Should clamber unafraid,
 Forgetful of decay,
 Invoke the sunny air
 And dream its doubts away.
 Deep and glad in the dark
 The rose tree winds and clings;
 Glad and high it lifts
 Its pink ethereal wings.
 In stalk and twig there runs
 A passion to be free,
 Of earth it is and yet
 Of earth it cannot be.
 The dull of sight may sigh,
 The faint of heart may weep,
 But still their sturdy faith
 The simplest blossoms keep.
 A prophecy of peace
 In leaf and tendril flows,
 And all that love could wish
 Is pictured in the rose.

H. R. P.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AMENITIES

By Francis W. Shepardson, '83

In the October number of "*The World To-Day*"

WHEN President Jackson made a tour through New England in the summer of 1832, among the places visited was Attleborough, Massachusetts, famous for its jewelry manufactories. As he was being shown through one of the establishments, the manager said to him: "You have been interfering with our business, Mr. President, and should feel bound in honor to take these buttons off our hands," at the same time producing cards of buttons, each of which was stamped with a palmetto tree. These had been ordered by the Nullifiers of South Carolina as distinguishing badges but had been rendered worthless by the president's proclamation of 1832. Josiah Quincy, who tells the incident, describes the amusement of Jackson in finding that treason in Carolina had commercial value in Massachusetts.

The story has its interest even now in showing how early the button was in use as an emblem, and in suggesting how much Americans have always been given to displaying symbols of such sort in times of political activity. The black cockade of the Federalist and the tricolor of the Democratic-Republican, worn before the Second War with England, were forerunners of the great profusion of emblematic insignia which now marks a spirited political campaign. When the war was over, and zeal for American development succeeded the old-time sympathy with England or France, the same love of display was indicated by the appearance of red and white roses worn together to bear testimony that the "war of the roses" was past and the "era of good feeling" was at hand.

There were lively times in politics when Thomas Jefferson's election to the presidency was assured. All the combined bitterness of the fiercest modern struggle can not compare with the ma-

lignant vindictiveness of that day. Dickey Strop advertised that he was obliged to put up the price of shaving, since Federalist faces had grown so long after the result of the election was known. The Washington *Federalist* changed its motto from "*E pluribus unum*" to "*Plura in uno*." "The price of whiskey and gin has gone up fifty per cent. since the election" declared another Federalist organ. A fine thing, indeed, that an atheist has been chosen chief magistrate of a Christian nation! What a beautiful combination—Jefferson and Burr—the free thinker and the libertine! Such were some of the pleasantries of the time. In mountain regions it was said that there were rumblings and quakings. Even the earth was shocked by the defeat of Adams. The church bell in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was broken by enthusiastic Republicans celebrating the victory of their party. Never mind! Jefferson will pay for it with one of his slaves. The other side had its expressions, too. The War Department building burns. It is "Federal bonfire number one." The Treasury building takes fire. It is "Federal bonfire number two." The rascals are trying to cover up their defalcations and steals. And President Adams, angry and dissatisfied, drives away for his Quincy home in the midnight darkness, refusing to grace with his presence the inauguration of his hated rival.

But after all of the bitter personalities of the early days, so long as the management of affairs remained in the hands of a few; when state legislatures often chose the presidential electors; and when three Virginia neighbors could parcel out the presidency among them for terms of eight years each, there was little occasion for special excitement and

small chance for the display of enthusiasm.

* * *

The campaign of 1860, despite the tremendous results which depended upon it, was not so spirited as that of 1856, although Douglas established the precedent of a candidate taking the stump in his own behalf, and, according to the *New York Tribune*, there were as many speeches made by the representatives of the four parties in the field as were made in all the previous campaigns from 1789 to 1856, inclusive. At the same time the circulation of speeches, campaign lies and pamphlets was not large. In Boston a rail-splitter's battalion made a hit in a procession, the men in it averaging six feet two inches in height.

The emblems having a personal significance have been largely laid aside in recent years, the bandanna handkerchief of the "Old Roman," Allen G. Thurman, and the Rough Rider campaign uniform being exceptions; and the familiar emblems are those of party. These are largely due to the facile pencil of Thomas Nast, whose work in caricature for *Harper's Weekly* during the seventies made his name a household word. To him we owe the elephant of the Republican, the donkey of the Democrat and the Tammany tiger. The ringing phrase "the grand old party," used with loving inflection by the Republican orators for a time, became ridiculous when reduced to G. O. P. and displayed on the howdah of a lumbering elephant. The donkey was used on a copper token, issued in the first year of Van Buren's term, the penny showing the patient animal with extended feet ambling along, the accompanying legend reading: "I follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor." It was Nast, however, who used the donkey, first as a representation of the copperhead press and later as the emblem of democracy which is now the common property of political caricaturists. The tiger's head was the emblem of the "Big Six" fire company of New York, of which Boss Tweed was the foreman. Nast added a body and fixed it for all time as the symbol of Tammany. Outside of these three creations of Nast, the Democratic rooster is the most familiar. This originated in 1842

with the editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. His Whig rival having used a heading, "Crow, Chapman, Crow," to an article claiming the returns did not justify the assertion of Democratic success, when the result was finally known to be a victory for that party, Mr. Chapman printed his paper with a cut of a big rooster upon it, with the words underneath, "We Crow." Since that time no well-regulated Democratic newspaper office, especially in the country, has been complete without a whole coopful of rooster cuts for campaign use.

To describe the various organizations of voters which have had place in American politics would bring to light many an interesting tale, the very names being suggestive, such as Albany Regency, Locofocos, Barnburners, Hunkers, Bucktails, Half-breeds, Stalwarts, Mossbacks, Kids, Hards, Softs, Mugwumps, Silver Grays, and the better-known party terminology, Whig, Democrat, Republican, Know Nothing.

A like attractiveness attaches to the language of politics, which has drawn upon many a profession and craft for its expressive words. Such terms as log-rolling, pipelaying, wirepulling, ring, pull, primary, platform, plank, machine, boom, caucus, still hunt, straddle, stump, war horse, run, spoils, barrel, boodle, boss and wigwam have a political meaning far different from their original import, and in almost every instance their transfer to the field of politics has been accompanied by some incident well worth recalling.

Mr. Defrees, long the public printer, once took occasion to suggest to President Lincoln that the phrase "sugar-coated" was all right for a stump speech or a campaign document, but was not becoming or dignified in an important state paper that would be part of the history of the nation. "Well, Defrees," said Mr. Lincoln, "if you think the time will ever come when the people will not understand what 'sugar-coated' means, I'll alter it; otherwise I think I'll let it go." Such an idea is behind all the campaign emblems, mottoes and cries. The people can understand their meaning without much study, and the people are best reached and most easily moved by those things which appeal to their instant perception.

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Published for the Graduates of Brown University

BY THE

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OCTOBER, 1904

END OF THE BUILDING ERA

As President Faunce pointed out in his address at the opening of the college year, Brown University has come, for a time at least, to a period of what for want of a better term may be called constructional tranquillity. The carpenters and masons have had a busy time of it on the campus for several years, and as a result we are in possession of the new clock tower, the administration building, the Brown Union, the John Carter Brown library, the heating plant, the swimming pool, the engineering building, Caswell Hall, additions and improvements to several of the older structures, the brick and metal fence and a group of ornamental gateways.

The university is thus better equipped than ever before to perform the functions of an ambitious and enterprising institution of learning. But the material expansion could not go on indefinitely, nor would it be desirable that it should do so. The college really needs some more buildings, a new library and a new chapel, for instance; but we believe that President Faunce and the other official governors of Brown will endorse us when we say that it needs most of all money for the endowment of existing departments and the strengthening of existing work. The next five years ought to be an era of intensive rather than extensive development.

Naturally a benefactor prefers to put his gifts in tangible and visible form. It is a very proper kind of benevolence that takes the form of buildings and gateways, and a very beautiful kind oftentimes, as we of Brown have grateful reason to know; but the inconspicuous endowment, the quiet creation of or addition to a helpful fund, the big or little contribution to the general fund of the university—these are benefactions that the financial directors of Brown welcome with exceeding joy.

We all want to see our professors and instructors better paid. We want to make it practicable for the brightest Brown graduates of the younger generation of teachers to stay in Providence instead of harking off to greener fields and more succulent pasturage. We want to see standards raised and facilities enlarged, emphasis put on the university spirit in something more than an athletic or sentimental sense. And we all know that to bring these things to pass, to make Brown the flowering garden of our fondest dreams, requires more money.

That is not all that is needed, however. A good deal can be done by making the most of our present equipment and going

quietly and bravely ahead, with faith in ourselves and the future. There is no college that might not do better work if it had more facilities, but there are colleges in this country whose financial resources are out of all proportion to their influence and reputation in the community. We can have at Brown, even without supplying all our money wants, that intellectual activity, thoroughness of scholarship and gentleness of spirit which in the individual are the inalienable proofs of the genuine university man.

A QUESTION IN RHETORIC

A certain—or rather in this instance an uncertain—member of the faculty asks us to be more explicit in using the phrase “in charge of.” He says that in the July number of the MONTHLY we resorted to it for two purposes, once to show that somebody was in charge of somebody else—perhaps a freshman in charge of a professor—by which was meant of course that the youth had been put under the care of the latter, and again that somebody, perhaps a professor this time, was in charge of somebody or something, meaning that he, the professor, was the one in command.

It seems to us that the phrase is good English in both cases, but certainly there is danger of ambiguity, and the member of the faculty who calls our attention to the fact suggests that this danger might be avoided if the word “the” were inserted before the word “charge,” when it is desired to be understood that one person has been

placed under the care of another. Thus, “The freshman is in the charge of Professor Smith.”

This is a neat rhetorical problem to which we feel free to give space as a question of minor educational interest. Professor Bancroft used to teach us that the first rhetorical canon is perspicuity, and it is a pretty good canon.

PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS

It is an interesting and enlightening article on the educational problem in the Philippine Islands which Mr. Millington, a graduate of Brown in the class of 1895, contributes to this number of the ALUMNI MONTHLY. Mr. Millington knows whereof he speaks, for he has been a teacher in the Islands for the last three years, and during that time he has kept his ears and his eyes open. His comments on the disadvantages of the system or lack of system that hinder the efficiency of the earnest instructor deserve general attention; and while he does not mince his words in this respect, it is noticeable that he finds much to praise and believes thoroughly in the future progress of the Islands, educational and political, under the American flag.

Several Brown graduates have given largely of their time and enthusiasm in the last few years to the enlightenment of the Filipino youth, and every friend of the university ought to be glad that through them Brown has been helping to bear the white man's burden and to make the lot of our Oriental wards better and brighter.



TOPICS OF THE MONTH

THE FIGURES of registration to date are given below, and for purposes of comparison the figures given for last year in the ALUMNI MONTHLY of a year ago are added. The total registration for the year, as it will appear in the catalogue, will doubtless show a considerable increase over these figures. The increase last year was 62; this year it will probably be larger, since the lateness of the opening of college on the one hand, and the promptness of the appearance of the magazine on the other, have reduced very materially the time of registration covered by this report.

	September, 1904	September, 1903
Graduates,	90	50
Seniors,	123	110
Juniors,	140	127
Sophomores,	128	150
Freshmen,	208	198
Specials,	53	47
Total,	742	682

WOMEN'S COLLEGE

	September, 1904	September, 1903
Seniors,	39	32
Juniors,	40	38
Sophomores,	38	38
Freshmen,	48	55
Specials,	30	28
Total,	195	191
Total in University,	937	873



BROWN S CHRISTENING It was at the meeting of the "Honorable Corporation of Rhode Island College" one hundred years ago that a vote was passed "that this College be called and known in all future time by the name of Brown University in Providence in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." This action was taken in recognition of the generosity of Nicholas Brown in making to the college a gift of five thousand dollars as a fund for the establishment of a professorship of oratory and belles lettres. It seems unfortunate that the anniversary should be allowed to pass without some formal observance of the occasion.

BROWN AND LEGISLATION Last January the general assembly of Rhode Island appointed a commission to report on changes in the laws of the state made necessary by the amendment to the constitution adopted last November. This amendment provided for the reconstruction of the judicial system of the state, and involves many changes in the provisions of statutes relating to court procedure. The commission has been holding meetings all summer and will soon be ready to report. Three honored graduates of Brown have taken a prominent part in the work of the commission, viz: Chief Justice John Henry Stiness, '61, Edward Dean Bassett, '73, and Stephen O. Edwards, '79.

In the same connection mention should be made of a similar honor bestowed upon another distinguished son of Brown. Commissioners representing fifteen states of the Union, appointed for the purpose of codifying the laws of the states represented and securing some degree of uniformity of legislation, at their first meeting, held on September 22, elected as their president Hon. Amasa M. Eaton, '61



BROWN MEN HONORED The MONTHLY is glad of the opportunity of making an addition to the list of names given under this caption in its last issue. Professor Walter Cochrane Bronson, '87, received the honorary degree of doctor of letters from Colby College at its commencement on June 29 last. Professor Bronson's colleagues on the faculty, and his many friends outside the university, will feel that he has well earned this distinction by his devotion to the cause of good literature and sound culture.



A NEW DEPARTURE The United States Weather Bureau is installing a local (Providence) station under the sheltering roof of old Brown. The large hall on the fourth floor of University Hall has been given over to the use of

the local station, and is being fitted out with the necessary apparatus and equipment as rapidly as possible. A more extended account of this new departure is reserved for the next issue.



STUDENT TEACHERS In accordance with the agreement entered into between Brown University and the school committee of the city of Providence, student teachers of two types are appointed from the ranks of the graduates and seniors of Brown. They are to have a certain amount of practice work in the public schools of the city, and at the same time to take certain work under the department of education at Brown. The list of student teachers for the current year is as follows:

Student Teachers in High Schools:

FIRST TYPE, CLASS OF 1904

Guy Blandin Colburn
Jacob Alexander Mattuck
Harry Smalley
Florence Butler Beitenman
Flora Melville Cotton
Linda May Lowell

SECOND TYPE, CLASS OF 1904

Howard Farnum Hart
Edith Marion Tillinghast

Student Teachers in Grammar Schools:

FIRST TYPE, CLASS OF 1904

Hannah Heaton
Theresa Rachel McKenna
Mary Ellen Oslin
Inez Vernon Sayer
Marjorie Wadsworth Shaw

SECOND TYPE, CLASS OF 1905

William Horton Albrecht
Arthur Palmer May
Josephine Stedman Armstrong
Cora Horton Whittaker



COLLEGE ANNIVERSARIES On September 29 Union College celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the accession of Eliphalet Nott to the presidency of that institution.

President Faunce represented Brown at the celebration, and delivered one of the formal addresses. The selection of Dr. Faunce was peculiarly appropriate in view of the fact that President Nott acquired his college education at Brown, and was an intimate friend of President Wayland. President Nott presided over

the destinies of Union for more than sixty years.

On September 21-23 Illinois College celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its establishment. Brown was invited to send representatives, and in response to that invitation requested Prof. Edwin G. Dexter, '91, at the head of the department of education in the University of Illinois, to act as its delegate.



ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF NEW ENGLAND Brown is to have the honor of entertaining the Association of Colleges of New England at its annual meeting this year. The exact date of the meeting has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be held some time in October. Preparations are already under way to insure the delegates from other colleges a cordial reception and fitting entertainment. The convention is composed of the president and one delegate from each college in the association. Brown's representative is selected from the faculty in order of seniority. This year the honor falls to Professor George G. Wilson, '86.



MEETING OF THE ANDREWS ASSOCIATION The fourth annual meeting of the Andrews Association was held in the library of Pembroke Hall, on Saturday evening, June 11, 1904. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Martha Clarke Williams, '95, the vice-president, Emma B. Stanton, '96, presided. After the reading of the reports of the various officers and committees of the association Marguerite M. Reid, '02, was elected as fifth member of the Andrews Committee and Grace F. Leonard, '03, as auditor for the ensuing year. The corresponding secretary, Eda M. Rounds, '97, next presented reports on invitations to membership sent by the association to non-graduates holding advanced degrees from Brown. Of these the following were elected to membership: Louise Prosser Bates, Sarah E. Doyle, E. Helena Gregory, C. Evelyn Hathaway, Elizabeth W. Kenyon, Katherine G. Lynch, Dr. Ellen A. Stone, Bessie S. Warner and Emma C. Watt.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

Football Prospects

ON THE first day of practice at Andrews Field only 14 men came out, but the next day brought 20, and since that time the number has largely increased. The practice is in charge of the new coach, Edward N. Robinson, '96, who for some seasons past has had charge of the eleven at Phillips Exeter Academy.

There are several very promising new men. Conklin, a line man from Salem High School, weighs 195, and is expected to make a good bid for tackle or guard. Hazard, from Westerly High School, is five pounds lighter and will try for a line position.

Winslow, who played for a short time last fall, and who made an excellent showing in practice and on his class team, weighs 205, and will be a valuable man if he plays, as it is expected he will. Ehmke of Friends School is another line man, weighing 185 pounds. Ryder, who was one of the most promising of all the new line men, was taken to the hospital on September 20 with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He may be able to practice shortly.

There are also several promising candidates for the backfield. Whalen is a halfback who is also said to be good at the kicking game. He comes from Williston Academy. Pryor and Honiss are both from Orange, N. J., and are said to be fast men.

There are also two valuable men neither of whom was eligible last year. Cobb, '06, formerly tackle on the Wesleyan University team, will try for half or fullback. Baker, '06, who made a most creditable showing on the team of two seasons ago, is again eligible and will work for the fullback's position.

Among the old men who are or will be back are: Colter, the "iron man" at centre; ex-Captain Webb, and MacGregor, who will again be in his position at end. Captain Schwinn will play at the other end position.

Other old players available are: Chase, Wells, Schwartz, Keen, Curtis, Pearsall, Walsh, Graham, Weikert, Rackle.

Manager Spicer is planning to have a training table not only for the first team but also for the second eleven.

Football practice will be continued every afternoon at 3 o'clock and a large student attendance is desired to encourage the men in the work.

A Cheerful Athletic Outlook

The Brown Daily Herald says editorially: "In baseball Brown will have all of her last year's team in the field besides the promising

new men of the entering class. The football prospects are fairly bright, for in addition to the major part of last year's team there is considerable promising material in the freshman class. The basketball prospects are excellent. In fact the prospects of every one of our athletic teams may be said to be good. After examining every department of our college life, then, we look forward to a successful year of prosperity and growth."

Football Schedule

Oct. 1, Maine at Providence.
Oct. 8, Mass. State College at Providence.
Oct. 12, Wesleyan at Providence.
Oct. 15, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
Oct. 22, Amherst at Providence.
Oct. 26, Bowdoin at Providence.
Oct. 29, Vermont at Providence.
Nov. 2, Tufts at Providence.
Nov. 5, Yale at New Haven.
Nov. 12, Colby at Providence.
Nov. 19, Dartmouth at Boston.

Brief Notes

Professors Barus and Wilson presented papers at the scientific congress at St. Louis city last month.

The first Rhodes Scholarship from Rhode Island has been awarded to R. H. Bevan, '04.

At the time of the MONTHLY's going to press the largest number of football candidates on the field for practice on any one day was about forty. It was expected that the squad would soon number fifty or sixty.

A "college battalion" of the Republican Brigade is being formed.

A branch of the United States Weather Bureau is to be established at the college with an observation station on the roof of University Hall.

There is said to be much promising material for sprints and relay team races in the freshman class.

In response to the first call for track candidates, 16 men responded at Andrews Field on Sept. 26. There will be an inter-class meet on Oct. 19.

There is much good tennis material in the college, including Hutchison, '05, Brown, '05, Porter, '06, Chandler, '07 and Jones, '07.

Nineteen men have been taken on at the football training table.

The sophomores and freshmen have issued the usual hostile autumn broadsides. If we had to take these things literally——!

OBITUARIES

RUFUS WATERMAN, 1863

On August 19 Rufus Waterman died at Dublin, Ireland, where he had been United States Consul for the last two years. Death was due to heart failure, and came at the end of an illness of about two months.

Rufus Waterman was a member of one of the oldest Rhode Island families and was born in Providence, October 29, 1844. He entered Brown, but did not graduate, leaving college in order to enter the Naval Academy in 1861. During the Civil War he saw much active service, being commissioned a midshipman in June, 1866. Promotion in the navy followed rapidly. He was commissioned ensign, March 12, 1868; master on March 21, 1869, and lieutenant March 21, 1870. He tendered his resignation December 8, 1871. He also saw active service in the late Spanish-American War. At Santiago he was executive officer of the collier *Southery*.

Lieut. Waterman married Miss Helen Morris Slater, daughter of William S. Slater of Providence and Slatersville. Up to the time of his appointment to the consularship at Dublin, in April, 1902, he lived at his residence in Potowomut, Warwick. He had six children.

FREDERICK ALVIN DURHAM, 1892

Frederick A. Durham died at Mercy Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, early on the morning of Sunday, August 14. He had undergone an operation for appendicitis, but death was due to an abscess on the liver, which was not discovered until the operation revealed it.

Mr. Durham was born at Epworth, Iowa, August 4, 1865. He prepared for college at a seminary in his native town, and entered Brown in 1888. In college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Immediately after graduation in 1892, he went to Des Moines, and took a position on the Des Moines *Daily News*. In 1893, in partnership with another young man, he founded the *Underwriters' Review*. The two young men made a success of the periodical, and in 1897 Mr. Durham bought his partner's interest and managed it alone for a year and a half. He then sold the paper and took a position as assistant secretary of the National Life and Trust Company of Des Moines, where he remained until a year and a half ago, when he left the insurance business. At the time of his death he was interested in the development of large slate quarries in Arkansas, being the treasurer and general manager of the Consolidated Slate Manufacturing Company.

In March, 1895, Mr. Durham married Miss Cora Miller of Topeka, Kansas. His widow and a daughter three years of age survive him.

Mr. Durham was a man of influence in the community in which he lived. The Des Moines papers spoke of him as "one of the most successful and promising young business

men of Des Moines." He was a member of the First Baptist Church, and active and prominent in the work of the church.

HORACE SUMNER TARBELL, LL. D., 1896

Dr. Horace S. Tarbell, who received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Brown in 1896, died at San Francisco, California, Friday, September 16. The immediate cause of death was pernicious anemia. He had been in ill health for two years, and was unconscious most of the time for two weeks before his death.

Horace S. Tarbell was born in a little village in Vermont, 66 years ago. He was the son of fairly well-to-do parents, and after spending the usual time at one of the Vermont Methodist seminaries he went to Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in 1859. A short time after his graduation he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he became a grammar master and one of the youngest in the school department of that city. While he was teaching in the Michigan city he organized a system of evening schools in the penal institutions, which was the first of its kind in the United States. By virtue of his success in Michigan he was called to Rhode Island to become superintendent at the Sockanosset reformatory. This invitation he declined, however, and soon afterward went to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he had been elected superintendent of schools.

Seven years later he was chosen state superintendent of schools for Michigan, and he served two years in that capacity. While occupying this important position Mr. Tarbell accomplished a great deal in the way of improvements in school laws and did much for education in general throughout the state. During this time he was also president of the Teachers' Association of Michigan.

In 1879 he was chosen superintendent of schools in Indianapolis, Indiana, and after five years there he accepted a call to Providence, where in 1884 he commenced his long term of 18 years as superintendent of the city schools. He gave up that position in 1902 and about two months later, his health failing appreciably, he went to California with his family, and took up his residence in Pasadena.

Dr. Tarbell's reputation as an educator was a wide one, and he was well-known in several states. With the assistance of his daughter, Miss Martha Tarbell, he had written several text-books on grammar, English and geography, which have been widely used both in public and private schools. Dr. Tarbell had been president of the Teachers' Associations in Rhode Island, Michigan and Indiana, and he was a member of the famous committee of 15 in the National Council of Education. He wrote the report regarding the training of teachers, which was one of the results of that Council.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

1860

Howard M. Rice, for many years a teacher of boys in Providence, has been appointed a member of the faculty of the Nautical Preparatory School, which started last month from Providence on a nine months' cruise to Europe and the West Indies. Mr. Rice will teach English and history.

Hon. H. Kirke Porter of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, is one of the trustees of the reorganized Columbian University, recently renamed George Washington University.

1864

Dr. W. Whitman Bailey with his daughter spent a part of his vacation at "The Rocks," Highland Falls, New York, a village near West Point, his old home. His *Reminiscences of Old West Point* will ultimately appear in the record of the association of graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.

1870

Walter C. Hamm, United States consul at Hull, England, where the street car system has been municipalized, has sent to the Department of Commerce and Labor a report on the operation of the street railway system in that city. The report emphasizes the advantages of doubledeck cars.

1873

Rev. A. H. Fuller has changed his address from Easton Centre, Massachusetts, to 10 Wilbur Street, Everett, Mass.

1875

Rev. Nelson B. Jones, who has been located in Boston for nearly fifteen years, has gone to Cambridge, Massachusetts, as pastor of the 2nd Baptist Church.

1883

Edward C. Stokes has been nominated for governor of New Jersey by the Republicans. Mr. Stokes entered the banking business after graduating from Brown and in 1889, when he was 29 years old, was elected to the superintendency of the Millville (New Jersey) schools. In 1891 he was elected to the New Jersey assembly from the Second Cumberland district, and the next year, when just over the required age of 30, he was sent to the senate and kept there three years, an honor never before conferred by Cumberland county on any citizen. In 1895 he was elected president of the senate. His tact and impartiality won him such favor that when in 1901 Gov. Voorhees nominated him clerk in chancery there was not a dissenting vote to his confirmation. He had the year before been made vice chairman of the Republican state committee, of which there was for a long time no proper chairman, so that he was the practical working head of the body. Two years ago Mr. Stokes came within four votes of the caucus nomination for United States senator to succeed Gen. Sewall. He is a bachelor, a successful and popular



HON. EDWARD C. STOKES

Republican Candidate for Governor of New Jersey.

public speaker, and holds in addition to the office of clerk in chancery and vice chairman of the Republican state committee the position of president of the Mechanics National Bank of Trenton.

He is a sharp debater as well as a strong orator. In his legislative career he was enlisted in the promotion of a primary reform law, the contest against the rump senate, a fight against bills in favor of a race track clique of lobbyists, an investigation of state house frauds, the revision and codification of the school law, a series of bills which have given New Jersey better roads than any other state in the Union has; the franchise tax act for a higher rate on trolley, gas, water and electric light companies; a reform in the method of spending state money by an annual appropriation bill and the establishment of a business-like system; the organization of state institutions on a bi-partisan basis and the removal of penal and charitable institutions from political control; the creation of a non-political state board of education on a basis of one Republican and one Democrat from each congressional district, and the provision of an appropriation for the State school tax, under which 35 per cent. of that tax is paid by the state, saving the people in three years \$2,599,839. Of eight of these measures Mr. Stokes is regarded as the originator, while he was active in the promotion of all.

1885

William C. Burwell was recently elected president of the trustees of Vermont Academy at Saxton's River, the school at which Mr. Burwell and many other Brown men obtained their preparation for college.

1886

Professor Asa Clinton Crowell and Miss Carrie Ethel Provan were married in the South Baptist Church, Boston, on the afternoon of the Ninth of August. On account of the somewhat recent death of the groom's mother, the wedding was simple and only a few relatives and intimate friends were present. Rev. Frederick M. Gardner was the officiating clergyman. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Grace Warren Simpson, Wellesley, '04, of Newton, Mass., and the groom by William Overton, Brown, '87, of Pawtucket. The guests from a distance were received by Adolf C. Ely, Brown, '94, of Worcester. The organist was Thomas M. Procter, Amherst, '01, of the Harvard Medical School. The bride is a graduate of Boston University, class of 1903, and received the master's degree from Brown University at the last commencement. She is a member of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity and also of Phi Beta Kappa.

1889

Rev. William Howatt Gardner has resigned his pastorate at Livingston, New Jersey. He is now editor and proprietor of the Staten Island *Transcript*, and is also a member of the staff of the Newark *Evening Times*. His present address is 336 George street, New Haven, Connecticut.

George Porter, son of Dr. G. L. Porter of the class of 1859, has produced an adaptation of an old French play, dealing with stirring events of the Huguenot epoch, and entitled "The Favor of the King," which was presented for the first time on the evening of Monday, the 4th of July, at Poli's Theatre, Bridgeport, Connecticut. The play was continued through the week and was received with enthusiastic appreciation. Mr. Porter for several years has been engaged in dramatic writing. "The Favor of the King" is his most serious production.

1891

Edward Bailey Birge received the degree of bachelor of music from Yale at its last commencement.

1892 and 1899

William R. Dorman, '92, and Charles Bates Dana, '99, announce that they have formed a partnership under the firm name of Dorman & Dana for the practice of law, with offices in the Bank of New York Building, 48 Wall street, New York City.

1893

Daniel C. Snow and Miss Lois Jane Blackford were married June twenty-fifth at Lowell, Massachusetts. They will reside at 5 Dartmouth Street, Taunton, Mass.

J. D. E. Jones added a handsome solid silver three-handled tankard to his collection of tennis trophies on September 20 by defeating E. Tudor Gross, '01, in the finals of the open tennis tournament of the Wannamoisett Golf Club.

1894

Rev. Willard Samuel Richardson, who has been pastor's assistant at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, for the last ten years, is now also headworker at the West Side Neighborhood House. His address is 501 West 50th street, New York City.

1895

At the recent election in Vermont Collins M. Graves was elected to represent the city of Bennington in the general assembly of that state. Mr. Graves is now studying law.

Rev. George Andrew Gordon, for several years pastor's assistant at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, has become the pastor of the Congregational Church of Southbridge, Massachusetts. Address, 5 Park street.

John C. Swift has changed his address to 54 Moore street, Elmwood, Providence, Rhode Island.

George A. Anthony, now expert marine engineer of the United States War Department at Washington, has been appointed an adjunct professor of mechanical engineering in George Washington University.

Francis W. Wamsley, who had been for three years principal of the grammar school at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts, is teaching this year in the Freehold (New Jersey) Military School.

1896

Henry Metcalf, professor in Clemson College, South Carolina, has published a pamphlet on the methods of teaching botany with reference to agriculture.

Jesse F. Smith, professor in the Baptist College, Rangoon, Burma, has been appointed librarian in the same institution. He is making for the library a collection of books relating to the history of missions, especially in Burma.

Howard Day Kenyon and Miss Cora V. Barton were married on the 30th of June. Mr. Kenyon is sub-principal of the Classical High School, Lynn, Massachusetts.

Frederick A. Jones, who has been principal of the Evening High School for the past six years, has resigned his position. He is a practicing attorney and his professional duties prevent his continuing the evening school work. Mr. Jones has been an evening school principal for nine years, having been appointed to the evening high school principalship after three years service in other schools. During the time of his principalship at the high school the registration has gained by several hundreds, having now reached 1200. A course was established by him leading to an evening high school diploma, an innovation that has resulted in more effective work and in leading pupils toward the professional schools.

Alvan A. Kempton has resigned his position as principal of the high school of Warren, Rhode Island, and is serving this year as principal of Brigham Academy, Bakersfield, Vermont.

Dr. Theo. C. Merrill is practicing medicine in Colorado, Texas.

James Helme Rickard, Jr., a lawyer in Woonsocket, is serving a two years' term as coroner of that city.

1896 A. M.

John Barlow is professor of zoology in the Rhode Island Agricultural and Mechanical College, Kingston, Rhode Island.

1897

Gregory Dexter Wolcott received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia University at its recent commencement. His thesis, entitled *The Kantian and Lutheran Elements in Ritschl's Conception of God*, has recently been published. He has received an appointment as professor in Blackburn University, Corbinville, Illinois. For some time past Mr. Wolcott has been the pulpit supply of the Saylesville Memorial Congregational Church. The members of the church recently gave him a farewell reception, on which occasion he was presented with a substantial purse of gold.

The wife of Rev. Eben Creighton died at her home in Newburgh, New York, early in June. At her funeral there were many manifestations of affection and esteem on the part of those who had known her during her life.

Principal Frank O. Jones of New Haven spoke on *Beginnings, with Special Reference to Reading and Arithmetic*, before the recent convention of the teachers' association in New London, Connecticut.

Dr. Guy M. Whipple, for the past two years lecturer in the department of the science and art of education at Cornell University, has been promoted to an assistant professorship in the same department.

Ralph B. Harris, 1897, and Miss Rose Loring Lee were married at the home of the bride in Dorchester, Massachusetts, Wednesday, June 1, 1904. They will reside at 26 Andrew street, Salem, Mass.

Frank Oscar Jones, while retaining his position as supervising principal of Dwight District model schools for the state normal school at New Haven, is also acting as superintendent of schools and state attendance agent for the towns of Prospect and North Canaan, Connecticut.

Joseph Chandler Robbins is a Baptist missionary stationed at Iloilo, Panay, Philippine Islands.

Miss Winifred Manatt, daughter of Professor Manatt of the University, is head of the department of modern languages at Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan.

Marcus W. Lyon, Jr., is the author of an illustrated article on *The Classification of the Hares and their Allies* published in volume XLV of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.

William Allen Scott is town solicitor of the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island.

Clarence R. Budlong of the Metacomet Golf Club successfully defended his title as state champion in the tennis meet at Bristol, defeating J. D. E. Jones (1893) of the Wannamoisett Golf Club, the challenger, by the score of 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

John Harrington Cox, now professor of English Philology in West Virginia University at Morgantown, West Virginia, was married on June 28th, 1904, to Mrs. Annie Bush Long, preceptress of the University of North Dakota. The ceremony was performed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Langton in St. Paul. Mr. Cox is now beginning his third year in West Virginia University, where he holds a full professorship.

1898

Rev. Walter Roy Tourtellot graduated from the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge last June, and soon afterwards was ordained deacon in St. John's Church, Providence. He is now serving as minister of St. Thomas' Church in the same city. Address, 59 Longmont street.

David L. Fultz, who served Brown as head coach of the football team last year, has engaged to coach the team of the College of the City of New York this fall.

1899

Nels Johnson has gone abroad with the Nautical Preparatory School as a teacher of languages.

Caleb Allen Fuller, Ph. D., has been appointed assistant bacteriologist at the State Hygienic Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.

Carlos Grout Hilliard received the degree of M. D. from Yale University last June.

Charles A. Walsh has been appointed to the principalship of the Evening High School of Providence. He has been principal of an evening school in the city for the past seven years. In 1902 he received the degree LL. B. at the Harvard Law School, and he has practiced in Providence since January, 1903.

Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, won the championship of the Edgewood Tennis Club early in September.

Rev. Walter Boardman Bullen and Miss Evelyn Olive Johnson were married on the 16th of August. Mr. Bullen graduated from Newton last June, and is under appointment to go as a missionary to Kobe, Japan.

Charles Howard Dow, Jr., who has been connected with the engineering department of various railroads since his graduation, is now in the engineering department of the Griffin Wheel Company, Sacramento Square, Chicago.

Frank Otis Woodruff has resigned his position in the Nebraska Experiment Station, and is now assistant chemist and instructor in the

New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

Thomas J. Griffin, Jr., was married, Sept. 12, 1904, to Miss Edith Howland Manchester, at the home of the bride's parents, 132 Irving avenue, Providence. Among the ushers was A. L. Philbrick, 1900. Mrs. Griffin was a member of the class of 1899 at the New England Conservatory of Music, and of the Alpha Chi Omega Sorority. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are now living at 63 Appleton Street, West Arlington, R. I.

Lieutenant Harrison Swain recently sailed from San Francisco on the transport Buford, bound for Chinese waters, in command of a company of marines. Lieutenant Swain returned to this country from the Philippines by way of Europe, in February, 1903; and shortly after his arrival entered the marine corps service from civil life on competitive examination, and was commissioned second lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in February, 1904.

Wilfred B. Morris was married to Miss Edith M. Lewis on the 2nd of June. Miss Lewis is a graduate of the English High School of Providence and of the Rhode Island State Normal School.

George A. Goulding recently left the Union Trust Company of Providence, and is now working for Edward P. Sheldon & Co., stock and bond brokers, 42 Westminster Street, Providence. Mr. Goulding still occupies the position of organist and director of music at the Church of the Unity in Worcester, which he first obtained while teaching at Worcester Academy.

Bernard C. Ewer received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Harvard at its last commencement.

Gordon Dyer Hale graduated last June from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and received an appointment after an open competitive examination on the house staff of the Hudson Street Hospital of New York City.

Born on April 13 to Charles I. Gates and Mary (Randall) Gates, both of the class of 1899, a son, Douglass Randall Gates.

1899 and 1900.

We are authorized to announce the engagement of Miss Harriet Irving Brooks, '99, of Providence, and Norman A. Moss, 1900. Mr. Moss's address is 42 Barry Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

1898 and 1900

Charles Pickett Roundy (1900) and Miss Phoebe Rushmore Gifford (1898) were married on the 1st of last June. Mr. Roundy is overseer at the plant of the Hope Webbing Company, Providence.

1900

The engagement has been announced of Gilbert N. Batchelder of Kohala, Hawaii, and Miss Florence S. Fream, Montevideo, Minnesota.

Francis Henry Hammill has graduated from the Harvard Law School, and is just beginning the practice of law in Providence and Bristol, R. I.

Charles G. Richardson has been appointed instructor in mechanical drawing in the Providence Y. M. C. A. Evening School.

Nellie May Potter is teaching French and German this year, at the Woonsocket High School. Her address is 53 Blackstone Street.

Five 1900 men graduated last year from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and each of them received an appointment on the house staff of a hospital as the result of an open competition. The five men with their appointments were the following: Herbert H. Armington, at the Rhode Island hospital, Providence; Frederic V. Hussey, at St. Luke's hospital, New York; Howard H. Mason, at the Presbyterian hospital, New York; Robert C. Robinson, at the Rhode Island hospital, Providence; Charles K. Stillman, at Bellevue hospital, New York. Mr. Hale (1899) mentioned above, graduated from the medical college in the same class.

Miss Inez Luanna Whipple has completed her second year's work as teacher in the zoological department of Smith College. In the July number of the *Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Anthropologie* appeared an article by her entitled "The Ventral Surface of the Mammalian Chiridium."

George Edwin Marble was married on the 13th of May to Miss A. Irene Logan of Worcester. One of the ushers was Ernest Angell Parkis of the class of 1899. Mr. Marble's new home will be at 5 Lowell street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Herbert E. B. Case has been graduated at the Hartford Theological Seminary and has left for Guam as a missionary, under the auspices of the American Board.

1901

Miss Grace J. Jones is about to sail for Europe. She expects to spend the winter studying in Germany.

Frank Hiram Westlake (1901) and Miss Mathilde Gunnison O'Neill, University of Michigan (1901) were married at Chicago, on June 30. They are residing at 1024 East 59th Street, Chicago.

The engagement of Miss Katherine E. Wheeler of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Roy E. Clark, '01, was recently announced. Mr. Clark is with the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York at their Fifth Avenue branch.

On June 1, Miss Adelaide Kimball Burton (1901) was married to Robert Wilcox Sayles, Harvard (1901). Among the bridesmaids were the following Brown graduates: Miss Ruth Appleton (1901), Miss Sadie Hallett (1901) and Miss Mary Wilbur (1899).

At the triennial of the class of 1901, Miss Alice Louise Ward announced her engagement to Byron Lee Smith (1901).

Charles Sherman Hoyt is studying naval architecture at Glasgow University, Scotland.

The engagement of Miss Mabel Jennie Bowe to C. Irving Bodurtha, of Agawam, Massachusetts, has been announced.

Charles B. Fernald is a member of the Pennsylvania bar, and is located in the law department of the Pennsylvania lines at Pittsburgh. His address is Room 920, Union Station.

David Connolly Hall is physical director and instructor in physiology at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

Reuben F. Friedel, for two years a teacher in one of the public schools of Battanga Province, Philippine Islands, is this year principal of the same school.

B. L. Smith is office engineer for the chief engineer of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad. He is located at Mobile, Alabama.

1902

William P. Bates will coach the football team at Franklin and Marshall this season.

T. H. Guild has a position in the English department of the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Ruth Stiles Allen (1902) was married to Mr. George Francis Gilmore on the 15th of June. Mrs. Gilmore's address is 104 West 76th Street, New York city.

Joseph Waite Ince has severed his connection with Brown and gone to Denison University, Granville, Ohio, as instructor in chemistry.

Announcement is made of the engagement of three men of the class of 1902: Williston W. Barker to Miss Gertrude Sherman of Dorchester, Massachusetts; Halbert E. Pierce to Miss Alice Plympton of Fitchburg, Massachusetts; and Charles A. Powers to Miss Harriet R. Wilson of Fitchburg. Mr. Powers is connected with the P. Derby Chair Company, acting as assistant superintendent of their Boston factory.

Edward Pittman Corey is salesman for the Dennison Manufacturing Company of 26 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

1903

Nathaniel O. Howard has been appointed assistant principal of the high school, at Rutland, Vermont.

W. Lewis Roberts is Instructor in Mathematics in the high school at Niagara Falls, New York. His address is 626 Chilton Ave.

Azide Pirazzini received the degree of bachelor of divinity from Temple College at its 18th annual commencement in June.

Elmer E. Butler is employed as a reporter on the *Springfield Union*, Springfield, Massachusetts.

1904

The following '04 men are studying law at the Harvard Law School this year: L. E. Feingold, Geo. B. Francis, Jr., L. W. Jutton, E. L. McIntyre, R. G. Martin, A. W. Milliken, F. W. O'Connell and A. B. West.



