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A WEEK'S TRAMP IN NEW CASTILE

By Professor Albert Bushnell Johnson, '91



ON THE SOUTHEASTERN COAST OF SPAIN



EARLY in February, 1906, I reached Valencia after a five weeks' trip, mainly afoot, along the rugged and picturesque coast of southeastern Spain. While eccentric foreigners who preferred to walk when they might have ridden were rather uncommon objects in that part of the country, still such had been seen before, for I was frequently asked if I were walking around the world on a wager, as some of my pedestrian predecessors had evidently been doing. But when, from Utiel, the present terminus of what will be when completed the most direct route by rail from Valencia to Madrid, I started out to walk across the plains of New Castile, I found a region that no American, to my knowledge, had ever traversed, and one where any foreigner was a species of *rara avis*.

Utiel is an ugly little town whose sole redeeming feature in my eyes was its market-place, piled high with great

heaps of oranges, for the world-famed groves of Valencia are not many miles away. In the city of Valencia, with the thermometer in the low forties, the only heating apparatus in the hotel had been a big pan of hot coals, which was set under a round table in the little parlor. The shivering guests sat about this table, put their hands under the cloth which kept in a little of the heat from the coals, and imagined that they were getting warm. I confess that my imagination was not sufficiently vivid, although a little game of *tute*, the Spanish equivalent of poker, with the landlord's pretty daughters did make me forget temporarily the deathly chill of the high-vaulted, stone-flagged rooms. But here at Utiel, a brisk blaze of dry grape-vine trimmings, in the open fireplace of the dining-room, warmed the very cockles of my heart.

The next morning I donned my tramping outfit, a khaki suit with high laced hunting boots, shouldered a

twenty-five pound knapsack, and started out on the "carretera," as national roads are called in Spain, which I was to follow for some hundred and thirty miles. A fairly pleasant and easy walk of twenty kilometers brought me to the little village of Villagorda, which by an irony common to many Spanish names of places, was anything but a "fat town." Indeed, its appearance would lead one to suppose that it had experienced not seven, but seventy times seven "lean years." There were two *posadas*, or inns, in the place, and I went first to one and then to the other, only to be met by the answer that they had no room to give me. Finally, as I was about to take the stage coach for the next town, the landlady of the second *posada* relented, and agreed to clear a room for me, although her family was large. As a matter of fact the muleteers who are almost the only guests at these *posadas* always sleep in the stable with their mules, so that a bedroom is seldom demanded. I think that the landlady's change of heart was largely due to a kind old priest who dropped in at the *posada* while I was waiting for the stage, and with whom I had a pleasant chat which quieted the old lady's suspicions as to my character.

Being thus assured of a bed to sleep in, I strolled about the village and discovered one solitary cafe, where I was the only customer. The proprietor at once kindled a fire of pine bark in a little air-tight stove, and soon had ready for me a cup of coffee which was hot, if nothing more. After supper I went back for another cup of it. There were a dozen or more peasants toasting themselves about the fire, but I was the only one to order anything. After a game of dominoes I returned to the *posada*, escorted by the grateful proprietor of the cafe.

A cold wind was blowing from the north and the sky was overcast when I left Villagorda the next morning. A long up-grade brought me to the top of a mountain from which there was a fine view of the surrounding country. Then the road, by a series of zigzags, made its way down into a great gorge and over a bridge built high above a little river of bright green water. In the days of the Carlist wars this bridge of

Contreras was the scene of a Horatius-like defence. A little band of Carlists held it against ten times their number of Cristinos. From the bridge another series of zigzags brings the *carretera*, by a really remarkable feat of engineering, to the top of another mountain, or rather out upon a high table land, the great central plateau of New Castile.

Early in the afternoon I reached Minglanilla. Here I found an excellent *posada* and a very good cafe, which boasted of a billiard table and plenty of customers, among them two priests, who played *tute* with their parishioners and seemed to be on most friendly terms with them. After my supper, cooked over the open fire in the living-room of the *posada*, I sat and chatted with a group of muleteers who had gathered in to spend the night. The fire around which we were sitting was built on a circular raised hearth in the middle of the room. The chimney was the whole roof, which narrowed at the top into an opening some two feet by four, through which you could see the stars by night, the blue sky by day, and which was the only window. I got away at about nine o'clock the next morning, and after a fairly long walk of twenty-nine kilometers, through a somewhat rolling country of innumerable vineyards, reached Motilla. On the way I stopped once and built a fire in a little copse of scrub oak, for it was a cold, misty day, and I needed to dry my clothes.

The people in this part of Spain are terribly poor, their only source of income is from their wine, and the vintage of the previous year had sold for two cents a quart, so that they were on the verge of starvation. That afternoon at Motilla I was in the casino—strangers may enter these little clubs all over Spain—when a bugle sounded and everybody rushed out. It seems that the town had paid only about a third of the tax levied by the government, and a regiment of soldiers had been sent to intimidate the people into a settlement. There was great excitement all the evening, and groups of men in the streets were engaged in animated discussions. From what I could gather, the consensus of opinion was that it would be hard to collect money where there wasn't any.

The *posada* where I stopped in Motilla was kept by a widow with several small children, and it made my heart ache to see the supper with which those young ones were sent to bed. The smallest one had a piece of raw ham, hardly two good bites, and a little chunk of dry bread; the rest had each a sardine, roasted in the embers, and a slightly larger piece of bread. They were hurried off to bed before I had my supper, perhaps so that they might not see what I had to eat. Then the landlady brought a little table to me where I sat by the fire, and served me a saucepan full of fresh ham, rice and cauliflower, cooked in olive oil, a very palatable dish indeed, followed by a couple

crusts which were received with deep, if silent, gratitude.

I left Motilla fairly early the next morning, and after walking a couple of hours stopped for breakfast at a solitary wayside inn, which might well have been the scene of some of Don Quixote's adventures. Yet out of the way as it was, the stork had found it the night before, and had left a baby daughter. On learning the fact I began to wonder if I should get any breakfast, but, all-powerful still upon her sick bed, the landlady issued her orders, and the Maritornes of the place soon prepared me a good meal. She was better looking than that "Asturian lass, with a broad face, flat poll and snub nose, blind



THE MARKET-PLACE AT UTIEL

of lamb chops, broiled over the coals and served one at a time, piping hot. These with bread, cheese, wine and a dessert of oranges and English walnuts made up a meal which it would be hard to equal, for thirty cents, in a New England town fifty miles from the railroad.

Although these people are so poor, they still manage to practice that charity for which Spain is famous, and to develop which, a good priest once told me, God had permitted poverty to exist. While I was eating that night, a little girl came in and with faltering lips murmured a few words which I did not hear. The widow went to her scantily stocked cupboard, took out a loaf of bread, cut off a good-sized hunk, and gave it to the child, adding several

of one eye and not very sound of the other," who waited upon the "Knight of the Rueful Countenance," and as she went about her work she sang a number of plaintive ditties, several of which I copied down. Here is one of them which I have put into a sort of rhyme :

Man suffers, from his life's first day
Down to his grave, sorrows unending;
With torment my poor heart they're rending,
Though outwardly I'm blithe and gay.

Though outwardly I'm blithe and gay,
Because my songs are ever ringing.
And that is why men do not know,
That deep within me there is woe,

So great, that though my lips are singing,
Down in my heart the tears e'er flow.

Something more than a thousand

leagues of ocean separates the tender sentiment of this song from the empty jingle of our rag-time melodies and the mawkish sentimentality of our "illustrated" songs. Or take again this quatrain:

Fret not that thou canst never be
 Lord of my kisses nor of me;
 For thou shalt e'er be, as thou art,
 Lord of my soul and of my heart.

With my appetite satisfied with food and several pages of my notebook covered with songs like these, I started on again, and in a few hours reached Olmerilla, where in the *posada* of Donisio I found the family at dinner. Later, as it was Sunday, some of their friends and neighbors dropped in to play *tule*. At intervals they sent out for a quart of peanuts or a measure of wine, and each time they insisted on my sharing their treat. I did not take a hand in the game, but started to write some letters. This excited great curiosity, and after I had written my first sheet I had to pass it around the group. Each one tried to make out a word or two of it. Naturally they did not get beyond the date, but it was funny to see them peering at it and screwing up their honest faces in the attempt to understand.

When I had finished my letters, I went to the tobacconist's in search of some postage stamps. The mails cannot be very heavy either to or from that village, for there were only four stamps of any description in the place, and I bought three of them. As there was no letter box, I entrusted my letters to a woman who said she was related to the village postmaster. Later in the afternoon the last-named individual came around to the *posada* to inform me that he had postmarked the letters so that no one could take off the stamps and use them. It seems that his rubber stamping outfit was a new acquisition, and that until recently the letters had been sent on to a larger town before being post-marked.

On the following day, at about five o'clock, after a wearisome tramp through rain and mud, I reached a village where, after some hesitation, the old woman who managed the solitary inn consented to keep me over night. But first I had to show my passport for the only time during my whole trip. The landlady

took it to the *guardia civil*, a kind of soldier policeman, who came to the inn and put me through a long cross-questioning. At length he became satisfied that I was a proper sort of person to have in the village over night, and, telling the landlady to keep my passport until morning, went away.

After that affairs went a little better. I got a dish of rice, tomato and mutton, which I managed to eat, although the landlady tasted it several times in my presence with the same spoon with which the servant girl had already sampled a dish of beans and potatoes for the family, and although I had to use that same identical spoon, unwashed. But you can't be too squeamish about little things like that when you are travelling afoot in Spain. After supper a number of neighbors dropped in, probably out of curiosity to see the stranger. One of the landlady's two sons struck up a tune on an accordeon, and I had a waltz with the village schoolma'am. You can imagine how light and airy I was, with my big hunting boots all covered with mud, and after a tramp of thirty-five kilometers. However, it warmed me up a bit, which was more than the fire could do, for in that section there isn't any wood, and about all they have for fuel is chopped straw, which produces more smoke than flame, especially when wet, and that night the rain was coming down the big chimney almost faster than the little fire could dry it up. The inn was a great, rambling, tumble-down affair, and my room, which was on the ground floor, was a favorite resort of the landlady's hens, judging from the difficulty I had in keeping the creatures out the next morning while I was dressing, when I had once opened the wooden shutter which served as a window.

There arose a dense fog which chilled me to the marrow when I left the inn. However, after an hour or two, the sun burned it away, and the rest of the day was very comfortable, although at every step I had to pull my feet out of the sticky clay mud, lifting a pound or two of it on the soles of my boots. But in spite of all that, I made forty kilometers between 8:30 and 5:30, besides stopping for my noonday meal and for a little lunch of oranges and peanuts in

the afternoon. That tramp left me with only twenty kilometers to go the next morning to reach the railroad.

I spent the night in a far better inn. As usual the neighbors gathered in about the fire. They had great fun with one old fellow who had just become the fifth husband of a cousin of one of the party. The old chap was deaf and apparently not over bright, for he made some remarks that shocked even the village sense of propriety, which could stand a great deal. We all clubbed together and sent out for some chestnuts, which we roasted in the embers and munched as we chatted. The old fellow got about a third of them, and I came to the conclusion that he was not so dull as he seemed.

The next morning was pleasant again. I had planned to walk the whole twenty kilometers before breakfast, breakfast and luncheon being equivalent terms

when you eat only two meals a day; but after walking a couple of hours I came to a little village where the big gate of the *posada* stood wide open in a most inviting way. My stomach, too, was calling out loudly for something to eat, so I walked in. It was kept by a big family of brothers and sisters, with their wives, husbands and children. These people were about the nicest, their inn about the cleanest, and their prices about the lowest that I have found in my travels. The whole family came out to the *carretera* to see me off. After I had gone some little distance I turned around; they were still watching; I waved my hat and so passed on, taking with me one of the pleasantest memories of my trip. Two hours later I reached Tarancon, where the *carretera* strikes the railroad to Madrid, and my tramp in New Castile was ended.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PROVIDENCE*

By William Kirk, Ph. D.



COMPARATIVELY recent investigation of the cost of living in the United States, undertaken by the Bureau of Labor, has shown that the average annual expenditure for food among families living in all parts of the country was 44.75 per cent. of the total expenditure for all purposes, while the average expenditure for food among families in Rhode Island was 49.5 per cent. of the total expenditure. Of the total annual income per family in Rhode Island 47.9 per cent. was expended for food, 14.5 per cent. for rent, 11.3 per cent. for clothing, 4.6 per cent. for fuel and 1.0 per cent. for lighting, and only 3.3 per cent. was saved.

In other words, the normal family in

the smallest of the commonwealths has spent during the year a larger proportional amount for food than the normal family of any other state in the union.

In view of the extremely important change taking place in the character of the New England wage earner, particularly in Providence, through rapidly increasing immigration from the countries of eastern and southern Europe, it is significant that Austro-Hungarian, Russian and Italian families in the United States have been found to have the largest percentages of total expenditure for food among foreign nationalities, the families of Austro-Hungarian nativity, for example, having an expenditure of 48.44 per cent. for food, the Russians, represented in Providence largely by the Jewish element, 48.35 per cent., and the Italians, 47.84 per cent. The families of American, Scotch, French, Swiss and English nativity have the lowest percentages of total ex-

*The writer wishes to acknowledge the assistance received from Mr. Leon F. Payne, '07, Brown University, in the preparation of the statistical material upon which this paper is based.

penditure for food, ranging from 43.33 per cent. among Scotch families to 44.70 per cent among the English.

It is the purpose of the present paper to indicate the advance in the retail prices of leading articles of food in Providence, to estimate how closely Providence prices correspond to the average prices in other large cities, and finally to examine differences in the relative prices between local retail stores.

From data made available through recent government reports, two of the three tables presented below have been prepared. Table A shows the prices of principal articles of food in Providence for the years 1900 and 1905, and table B compares the average prices of twenty-five important articles, in thirty-three leading cities with a population of 100,000 or more, with the average Providence prices for the year 1905. Prices of various articles have been secured from 999 firms in the principal industrial centres, and the averages for each city have been computed therefrom, sixteen firms in Providence, for example, supplying eighty-two schedules of prices upon which the comparisons in table A are based.

Table A.—Average prices of certain principal articles of food in Providence for the years 1900 and 1905.*

Article	Unit	1900	1905	Per cent. of advance in price
Beef steak, round	lb.	\$.146	\$.190	30.1
Butter	lb.	.274	.391	9.8
Cheese	lb.	.160	.165	3.1
Coffee	lb.	.300	.317	5.7
Eggs	doz.	.259	.327	26.2
Lard	lb.	.105	.121	15.2
Molasses	gal.	.500	.533	6.6
Pork chops	lb.	.128	.143	11.7
Pork, salt ham	lb.	.130	.150	15.4
Potatoes, Irish	pk.	.258	.289	12.0
Rice	lb.	.080	.090	12.5
Tea	lb.	.450	.500	11.1

* Compiled from the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, and Bulletin No. 65, U. S. Bureau of Labor.

From the above table we see that the articles rising most rapidly in price were beef steak, eggs, ham, lard, rice, potatoes, fresh pork and tea, while cheese, coffee and molasses have risen at a more moderate rate. The advance in round steak has been 30.1 per cent., the advance in eggs 26.2 per cent., and the advance in ham 15.4 per cent. The average Providence price of the twelve

articles in 1905, compared with the average Providence price in 1900, shows a general advance of 13.3 per cent.

In order to bring out more clearly the relation between rising prices in Providence and rising prices in other localities, the average price of each article in table A has been calculated with reference to almost all the industrial centres of the United States having a population of 100,000 or more. From data thus secured, the average advance or decline in the price of each article of food between 1900 and 1905 has been ascertained.

It is extremely interesting to note that the average prices of twelve articles in the leading cities for 1905 were 6.7 per cent. above the average prices for 1900, eggs having advanced 29.8 per cent., potatoes 18.0 per cent., and pork chops 11.4 per cent., and coffee having declined 3.0 per cent., and molasses 5.9 per cent. In other words, while the average prices of leading articles of food in the most important cities have risen 6.7 per cent., the prices of the same articles in Providence have risen 13.3 per cent., or 6.6 per cent. in excess of the average advance in other cities.

That general prices in Providence have shown a tendency to rise more rapidly than prices in other localities may be illustrated in a slightly different manner. In 1890 and in 1900, of thirteen principal articles of food the average prices of five were higher and of eight lower than the average Providence prices; in 1905, the average price of one was higher and of twelve lower than corresponding prices in Providence, or expressed in tabular form :

Number of articles showing average prices in principal cities higher (+) or lower (—) than average prices in Providence.

1890	1900	1905
+5	+5	+1
—8	—8	—12

In table B, given below, to obtain the prices in the first column, the average price of each article has been computed for each city. The relative prices thus calculated have been added and the sum divided by the number of cities represented in the investigation. The second column contains average prices for the same year in Providence, while the third column indicates the per cent.

of advance of Providence prices over average prices.

Table B.—Average prices of principal articles of food in thirty-three principal cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over, and average prices in Providence for the year 1905.*

Article	Unit	Average price in 33 cities	Providence price	Per cent. of excess of Providence price
Apples, evap.	lb.	\$.111	\$.136	22.5
Beans, dry	qt.	.093	.098	5.4
Beef, fresh				
roast, chuck	lb.	.101	.104	2.9
Beef, fresh, rib	lb.	.153	.198	29.4
Beef steak, rnd.	lb.	.139	.190	36.7
Butter, cr'mry	lb.	.286	.301	5.2
Cheese, full crm.	lb.	.174	.165	5.1 ¹
Chickens				
not drawn	lb.	.164	.218	32.9
Corn meal	lb.	.024	.025	4.1
Eggs	doz.	.270	.327	21.1
Flour $\frac{1}{8}$ bbl.—bag		.788	.886	12.4
Lard	lb.	.112	.121	8.0
Molasses	gal.	.527	.533	1.1
Mutton, leg	lb.	.140	.156	11.4
Pork chops	lb.	.137	.143	4.4
Pork, salt				
bacon	lb.	.180	.194	7.7
Pork, salt, dry or pickled	lb.	.120	.123	2.5
Pork, salt, ham sliced	lb.	.204	.250	22.5
Pork, salt, ham whole	lb.	.142	.150	5.6
Potatoes, Irish	pk.	.229	.289	26.2
Prunes	lb.	.085	.100	17.6
Rice	lb.	.088	.090	2.3
Sugar, gran.	lb.	.059	.065	10.1
Veal cutlets	lb.	.202	.303	50.0
Vinegar, cider	gal.	.256	.250	2.3 ¹

* Compiled from Bulletin 65, U. S. Bureau of Labor

¹ Excess of average price over Providence price.

From the above table we see that the Providence price of many articles is much higher than the average price in other large cities, only two of the twenty-five articles considered, for example, exceeding in price the average price in Providence. Veal in the local market ranged 50.0 per cent. higher, beef steak 36.7 per cent., chickens 32.9 per cent., and beef (fresh, roast, rib), 29.4 per cent. Among articles in which the differences were less marked are beef (fresh, roast, chuck), molasses, salt pork (dry or pickled), rice and vinegar. Of the two articles in Providence showing a lower price, cheese was 5.1 per cent. and vinegar 2.3 per cent. less than the average.

Considering the thirty-three cities as a whole, we reach the extremely significant conclusion that average retail

prices of food in Providence have been 13.4 per cent. higher than average prices in other leading industrial centres.

In most articles of daily consumption, Providence, New Haven, New York, Worcester, Pittsburg, Washington and Scranton appear in general to have had the highest average retail prices. The high price of meat is especially noticeable in those cities situated some distance away from the grazing lands of the West—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Jersey City, Providence, Worcester, New Haven and Scranton. Butter has been relatively dear in Philadelphia, Washington, Indianapolis; chickens have been dear in Providence, Worcester, Los Angeles, Fall River; eggs in New York, Cleveland, Jersey City, Providence, Worcester, New Haven; flour in Washington, Providence, Worcester, New Haven, Scranton; Irish potatoes in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Providence, New Haven, Fall River; and coffee in Buffalo, Jersey City, Detroit, Providence, Worcester, New Haven.

It will be of interest in this connection to note the cities that have shown a comparatively low level of retail prices. Meats for example have usually been cheap in Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City and Omaha; flour has been cheap in Detroit, Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco; while potatoes have been cheap in Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Denver. On the whole, the cities with the lowest level of prices have been Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, Buffalo, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha.

To the student of social and economic well-being, a comparison of prices in different parts of a single city, may prove not less valuable than a comparison of prices in different cities.

The small provision store is a prominent factor in the life of every family community. In buying more durable goods, furniture, clothing, etc., the rich and the poor alike go where they can get the desired quality of goods at the lowest price, while in the purchase of articles of daily consumption, meats, vegetables, bread, etc., most families living uncomfortably near the poverty line deal with stores in the immediate neighborhood of their homes. A re-

cent detailed investigation of prices among all classes of grocery and provision stores in Providence has brought to light interesting differences which follow, in general, lines of social and racial cleavage. In all, fifty-two stores were visited, thirty-five of these supplying the daily needs of the poorer classes and seventeen drawing their customers principally from the middle and upper classes. The prices of leading articles of approximately the same quality were secured from each of the stores, and the results summarized as follows:

Article	Unit	Avg. price in better class stores	Avg. price in poorer class stores	Per cent. of excess
Apples	pk.	\$.3455	\$.4139	19.8
Bacon	lb.	.1802	.1881	4.4
Beans	qt.	.0767	.0836	9.0
Butter	lb.	.2864	.3157	10.2
Cheese	lb.	.1710	.1853	8.3
Coffee	lb.	.2561	.2825	10.3
Corn Meal	lb.	.0276	.0284	2.9
Eggs,	doz.	.3254	.3147	3.3 ¹
Fish, fresh	lb.	.0939	.1267	34.9
Fish, salt	lb.	.0800	.0877	9.6
Flour	lb.	.0300	.0335	11.7
Ham	lb.	.1955	.1900	2.8 ¹
Lard	lb.	.1173	.1205	2.7
Milk	qt.	.0660	.0728	10.3
Molasses	gal.	.4742	.4877	2.8
Potatoes	pk.	.2082	.2559	22.9
Prunes	lb.	.0834	.0962	15.3
Rice	lb.	.0762	.0763	.1
Sugar	lb.	.0535	.0602	12.5
Tea	lb.	.3753	.4046	7.8
Vinegar	gal.	.2425	.2436	.4
Coal	ton	6.00	7.75	29.2
Oil	gal.	.1200	.1258	4.8
Wood	cord	8.25	9.55	15.8

¹ Excess of price in better class stores over price in poorer class stores.

Table C shows us with few exceptions that the patrons of the smaller and "cheaper" stores, largely the poorer families of Providence, have been paying a higher price for articles of food than the families of the middle and upper classes. Fresh fish was 34.9 per cent. higher in the smaller and poorer stores than in the larger and better stores, potatoes 22.9 per cent. higher, and apples 19.8 per cent. higher. Among other articles showing marked differences in price were butter, coffee, salt fish, flour, milk, prunes and sugar. Of the twenty-one articles represented in this investigation, only two were found to be cheaper in the poorer than in the better stores, eggs being 3.3 per cent. and ham 2.8 per cent. lower in price. In two other articles, rice and

vinegar, the average prices in the various stores were practically the same.

To ascertain whether similar differences existed in the retail prices of fuel, the inquiry was extended to include coal, oil and wood. The results as given in table C show that oil was sold to the poorer families at an average advance of 4.8 per cent., wood at an advance of 15.8 per cent. and coal at an advance of 29.2 per cent. While the middle classes for example bought coal at a uniform rate of six dollars per ton, the poorer classes bought by the basket, paying twenty-five cents per basket, or seven dollars and seventy-five cents for every ton of coal consumed.

Considering the city of Providence as a whole, we find the average price of twenty-one articles of food in the small corner stores which ordinarily supply the homes of poor families to be 9.0 per cent. higher than the price in those stores whose customers enjoy larger incomes. The poorer classes, moreover, have paid 16.6 per cent. more for fuel than other classes whose members were able to buy in larger quantities.

Many of the smaller stores from which schedules of prices have been secured are located in neighborhoods that have come to be regarded as distinctively foreign. Of the thirty-five stores more or less closely associated with the everyday life of Providence wage-earners, prices were obtained from ten in neighborhoods predominantly Italian, from eight among families most of whom were French-Canadians, from four among the Portuguese and from nine among the Russian Jews. Typical variations in average prices follow:

Article	Unit	Average prices in			
		Italian quarter	French- Canadian quarter	Portu- guese quarter	Jewish quarter
Apples	pk.	\$.368	\$.427	\$.400	\$.403
Beans	qt.	.076	.081	.080	.097
Coffee	lb.	.245	.264	.290	.304
Eggs	doz.	.279	.343	.293	.289
Flour	lb.	.032	.030	.033	.034

Although similar differences appear in a majority of the twenty-one articles considered, the Italians seem on the whole to have had the advantage of lowest prices, the Portuguese, French-Canadians and Jews following in the order named.

To the city of Providence the more interesting results of the present investigation signify that average prices of twelve leading articles of food were 13.3 per cent. higher in 1905 than in 1900, that average prices of the same articles in thirty-three principal cities in 1905 had advanced 6.7 per cent. above average prices in 1900, showing the average advance in Providence to have been 6.6

per cent. in excess of the average advance in other large cities, that average prices of twenty-five leading articles in Providence have been 13.4 per cent. higher than average prices in the thirty-three cities considered, and that families in the poorer districts are paying 9.0 per cent. more for food and 16.6 per cent. more for fuel than families with more ample resources.

ISAAC WATTS, NATURE POET

By Henry Robinson Palmer, '90

FOR a quiet hour in the warm shade of the garden at the threshold of June, who would choose as his bookish companion the grave Dr. Watts? Watts is for Sunday mornings at church; his crude homilies are about barking dogs and industrious bees. He is for the infant class and the Sunday school, for the puerile and the pious. Possibly; but let us see.

Here is a modern hymnal containing 638 hymns, and of that number Isaac Watts contributes no fewer than forty-eight. No other writer approaches him in quantitative popularity. Charles Wesley is second and James Montgomery third, but by a long interval. And Watts began his career as a poet two hundred and eighteen years ago! His poesy is still a fragrant garland after all the intervening generations, not only in the evangelical churches but in the Church of England and its American counterpart.

We might agree with Dr. Johnson that his excellence as a hymnologist is only comparative. In his *Lives of the Poets* that eminent person says of Watts: "His devotional poetry is, like that of others, unsatisfactory. The paucity of its topics enforces perpetual repetition, and the sanctity of the matter rejects the ornaments of figurative diction. It is sufficient for Watts

to have done better than others what no man has done well." But the modern taste does not insist upon "the ornaments of figurative diction," at least in the sense that Dr. Johnson intended; it even prefers the simplicity with which Watts habitually produces his effects; and to the careful ear his unpretentious metres and natural similes yield a dignity as classic as the unstudied largeness of the best scriptural prose.

If a genuine poet will casually turn the leaves of any hymnal, he will find himself occasionally halted by a line or a couplet of unusual beauty or strength, as the walker in the June woods is held alert by the fluid note of some tree-top singer. Whittier wrote a few of these lines, Holmes wrote others; there are unforgettable stanzas by Faber and How, by Heber and Bonar, by Mrs. Brown and Miss Waring, by Samuel Longfellow and his more famous brother; there is that matchless picture series by Bernard of Morlaix; but most often the poet whose simple lure is set for his fellow poet is Isaac Watts.

Under the branches in June, where the melody of the oriole comes filtering down, Watts reveals himself a nature poet in almost every hymn. Take these random specimens, severally unimportant, but remarkable in the mass, not for emotion alone but for a certain quality of spaciousness that dignifies

nature by associating it, and even at times identifying it, with God :

- "The changing wind, the flying cloud,
Obey His mighty word."
"And earth, with her ten thousand tongues.
"Over the heavens He spreads His cloud,
And waters veil the sky."
"He makes the grass the mountains crown,
And corn in valleys grow."
"Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home."
"He is my soul's sweet morning star,
And He my rising sun."
"Our days are as the grass,
Or like the morning flower:
If one sharp blast sweep o'er the field,
It withers in an hour."
"The heavens declare Thy glory, Lord!
In every star Thy wisdom shines."
"Thou spread'st the curtains of the night,
Great Guardian of my sleeping hours."
"The spacious earth and spreading flood
Proclaim the wise, the powerful God;
And Thy rich glories from afar
Sparkle in every rolling star."
"He spreads the evening veil and keeps
The silent hours while Israel sleeps."
"Angels that trace the airy road
Shall bear thee homeward to thy God."
"Nor tire amidst the heavenly road."
"Nor the pale moon with sickly ray
Shall blast thy couch; no baleful star
Dart his malignant fire so far."

Is he not, then, an outdoor poet? And if he calls us upward oftener than outward, yet give yourself to his influence some quiet summer day, within your flowered hedge, or on the mountain top, or by the sea. These nature poems (let us forget that they are "hymns") were written in an English country neighborhood, and if they are crowded with theology, it is a kind and tolerant theology that develops easily, one might almost say inevitably, out of the writer's nature worship. He loves the world he lives in; he is awed and softened by the universe that circles mysteriously about him; his thoughts are much on the stellar spaces and the "airy road" that angels trace amid them. His own path is clear to his pure and loving mind, and beyond the visible heaven his inner eye glimpses a new

earth very much like the one he treads:

- "There everlasting spring abides,
And never-withering flowers;
Death, like a narrow sea, divides
This heavenly land from ours
"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood
Stand dressed in living green;
So to the Jews old Canaan stood,
While Jordan rolled between."

This is a consistent heaven, a heaven predicated on the best material environment we know; just the kind of heaven to please a nature poet, who has loved the "sweet fields" and "swelling floods" and "living green" of this delectable earth of ours. And Dr. Watts is all the more a nature poet because he gives us this pleasant view of the "next" world, and refuses to be tolled off by the Patman vision into any conventional description of gates of pearl and streets of gold.

To most of us a country heaven, an outdoor heaven, seems good enough—better than an urban heaven, however adorned with the stately treasures that Revelation catalogues. And it appears to have been the only heaven that Dr. Watts knew anything about, a quiet rural neighborhood with a wide outlook on the stars.

We have called him "Dr." Watts so long that he seems a stern, unbending figure, with spectacles and stick, a stout theologian absorbed in solemn themes; yet he was of frail physique, scarcely more than five feet high, specially considerate of children and the poor, a loving and lovable man whose Latin verse is forgotten, whose sermons are seldom read, whose philosophy is unnoted, but whose hymns are better known than the similar product of any poet in the language. They have a serene stateliness like Addison's, a profound humility like Cowper's (mark the one beginning "When I survey the wondrous cross," which Matthew Arnold called the finest in the English tongue), and a very human tenderness and passion that makes them near and dear to all of us.

THE
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By the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

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JUNE, 1907

BROWN PRESIDENTS OF
SOUTHERN COLLEGES

The story of the contribution made by Brown University to American education has never been told, except in fragments; but, if it ever shall be told, it will be found to form one of the most prominent chapters in American educational history. An important division of this record of Brown's service is embodied in an article on "New England College Presidents in the South," written by Professor George Frederick Mellen of Knoxville, Tenn., and published in the New England Magazine for June. Here is told the remarkable story of the part borne by New England in the higher education of the South, and in this story the share credited to Brown may well surprise even those who thought themselves familiar with the

achievements of her alumni.

The most distinguished educator furnished by Brown to the list of southern college presidents was undoubtedly Jonathan Maxcy of the class of 1787, who, after serving as president of Brown, 1792-1802, and of Union, 1802-04, became the first president of South Carolina College, at Columbia, in 1804, and held this position until his death in 1820. Says Professor Mellen:

"Within this period of sixteen years he made for himself a fame as deservedly imperishable as any in the list of early American college presidents—a trained logician and rhetorician, by his arguments and eloquence he captivated audiences who yielded ready sway to the cogency of his reasoning, to the charm of his diction, and to the splendor of his imagery. It is little wonder that under him were trained three men, W. C. Preston, George McDuffie and Hugh S. Legare, who, living in the same state and at the same time, yielded superiority to no other three men of the same period in natural endowments and oratorical power, or who stood more distinctively representative of the culture and sentiments of their section. Add to this the fact that under his regime were educated eight governors of southern states, four lieutenant-governors of South Carolina, eight United States senators, twenty-five representatives in congress, sixteen judges and chancellors, seven college presidents, not to speak of professors in colleges, ministers, lawyers, members of state and national governments, and journalists, one may judge somewhat of the fruitfulness of his work and administration. Indeed, it would be difficult to find such results in the history of any other institution within a similar period and under similar conditions."

Another Brown graduate who achieved signal success as the president of a southern college was Jasper Adams of the class of 1815, who presided for ten years over the College of Charleston, South Carolina. Here is the record of his services as presented by Professor Mellen:

"For two years he labored assiduously to elevate it from the rank of a grammar school to the dignity of a college in fact as it was in name. Despite the broadening of the work, increased attendance, the raising of funds for new buildings and outfit, the trustees so hampered his administration that in disgust he resigned at the end of the second year to accept the presidency of Hobart College in New York. The trustees after attempting in vain to put their own ideas in force, recalled him and gave him unrestricted control upon his own terms. For eight years the growth and expansion of the college were unprecedented, and it registered the high-water mark in its history. When called therefrom to a professorship in West Point Military Academy, with his personal work and influence removed, the college declined in numbers and efficiency."

Another effective college administrator contributed by Brown to the higher education of the south was Walter Hillman of the class of 1854, whose work is appreciatively but too briefly mentioned in the article before us. On his graduation in 1854, he was recommended by Dr. Wayland to the chair of mathematics and natural science in Mississippi College at Clinton. From this time until his death in 1894 he devoted himself to the cause of education in his adopted state. In 1856 he was made president of the Central Female Institute in Clinton. At the close of the war he was elected also to the presidency of the college. Beginning with but 11

students, he increased the number in six years to 190, and also put the college on a satisfactory material and financial basis. From 1873 until his death he devoted himself solely to the upbuilding of the institute. Thousands of pupils knew him as a teacher and guide. In recognition of his services, and those of his honored wife, the name of the institute was a few years before his death changed to Hillman College.

Besides mentioning other Brown graduates who served as presidents of southern colleges, the article calls attention to the services of Alva Woods as president of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, 1828-1831, and of the University of Alabama, 1831-8. Dr. Woods, though a graduate of Harvard, is claimed by Brown as professor, 1824-28, president *ad interim*, 1826-7, and member of the corporation, 1843-87. The article, of course, makes no mention of the many Brown graduates who have served or are still serving the South as college professors or teachers. Had its subject been the still wider one of the contribution of New England to southern education in general the most prominent name in the entire list would undoubtedly have been that of Barnas Sears, Brown, 1825, who as general agent of the Peabody Education Fund, 1867-80, created educationally the New South.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



PLANS for commencement are practically completed. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached on Sunday, June 16.

The meetings of the Andrews Association and the Alumnae Association will be held at 9.30 and 10 a. m. on Saturday, June 15, and in the after-

noon of the same day the reception by the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women to the graduating class and to alumnae of the Women's College will take place.

Monday, the 17th, is class day. The exercises in Sayles Hall in the morning include the usual features. At 1.30 on Andrews Field Brown will play the



F. I. CHICHESTER, Chairman Junior Week



S. S. PAINE, Treasurer Junior Week

The pictures and those on the next two pages are printed by courtesy of the Brown Daily Herald

University of Alabama at baseball.

Following the band concert on the campus, at 3.30, there will be an address by Harry Duane Bruce of Moretown, Vt., and one by Francis Maurice Anderson of Albany, N. Y., and also the address to undergraduates by Herbert Beers Keen of Camden, N. J. After an address by President Faunce will come the dedication of the class tree, the class picture and the singing of college songs by the seniors. In the evening the promenade concert and illumination of the college grounds will take place.

On Tuesday, June 18, at 9:30 a. m., the annual business meeting of the Rhode Island Alpha of Phi Beta Kappa will be held, followed by the ivy day exercises at Pembroke Hall. These exercises include literary and other features.

At 2:30 in Manning Hall occurs the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni and at 4 o'clock in Sayles Hall the address before the Rhode Island Alpha Phi Beta Kappa by Professor Bliss Perry, Litt. D., editor of the Atlantic Monthly, on "The Academic Temper." In the evening the senior class of the Women's College will hold its annual reception.

On Wednesday, June 19, the 139th annual commencement will be held in the First Baptist Meeting House. After luncheon, which will be served in the several buildings, the alumni will

gather in Sayles Hall, where addresses will be made by President Faunce, Hon. John Barrett, Thomas Nelson Page, Governor Higgins and Judge Grosscup of Chicago.

At 4 o'clock Brown and the University of Alabama will play baseball on Andrews Field. In the evening occurs the president's reception in Sayles Hall.

The annual meeting of the corporation will be held on Thursday, June 20.

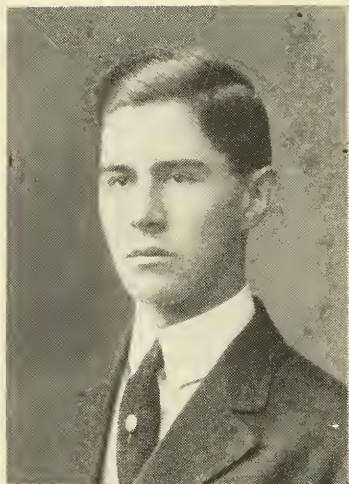


Reduced Railway Commencement Rates

The reduction of railroad rates is made to alumni and friends coming to commencement from points east of and including Buffalo and Pittsburg, and north of Washington, on the following conditions:

The reduced rate is a fare and one-third for the round trip, on the certificate plan, conditional on there being an attendance at commencement of NOT LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED PERSONS WHO HOLD PROPER CERTIFICATES obtained from ticket agents AT STARTING POINTS, showing payment of full first class fare of not less than 75 cents. Only agents at important stations are supplied with CERTIFICATES. Through tickets should be purchased at such stations.

The Central Passenger Association, which has formerly granted reduced rates, has refused to do so this year.



G. A. TOWNSEND, Chairman Junior Promenade



A. I. MARSHALL, Secretary Junior Promenade

NOTICE TO NEW ENGLAND ALUMNI. You can aid alumni from remote points. Remember that 100 CERTIFICATES must be deposited before any are visced, hence let each alumnus living at a point whence the fare to Providence is 75 cents or more OBTAIN A CERTIFICATE, whether or not he intends to use it, and DEPOSIT it, for which no fee is charged. The DEPOSIT of 100 certificates insures the granting of the reduced return rates to alumni holding certificates.

When purchasing your ticket be sure you procure a CERTIFICATE and NOT A RECEIPT.

Tickets for return journey by the route over which the going journey was made, at one-third the highest limited fare by such route, will be furnished only on certificates procured on June 13th to 19th inclusive in New England and New York city, and on June 13th to 18th inclusive at stations west of the Hudson river. Return tickets will be available for continuous passage only. Certificates will not be honored unless presented before June 25th, endorsed by the undersigned and visced by the agent of the railroads. Fee of agent for viscing a certificate is 25 cents.

Certificates will be endorsed and VISCED in the Administration Building on June 18th and 19th.

Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable.

Applications to ticket agents for cer-

tificates should be made early as it takes time to fill out the certificate form.

Upon arrival at the university DEPOSIT YOUR CERTIFICATE IMMEDIATELY in a box provided for the purpose in the Administration Building.

The above is the only method by which persons may obtain reduced rates. For further information apply to

ARTHUR H. BLANCHARD,
Brown University,
Providence, R. I.



Junior Week Successful

Few, if any, previous junior weeks exceeded this year's celebration in brilliance and satisfaction. The Brown-Columbia game on Wednesday afternoon, May 8, brought out a large throng, many ladies included, and Brown won. The musical clubs gave a good performance in Sayles in the evening, and an informal dance at the gymnasium followed. The Pi Kappa farce was a great success, demonstrating the ingenuity of the author and the ability of the actors.

The performance of "The Private Secretary," G. H. Hawtreys famous play, by the Sock and Buskin Society, at the Providence Opera House, was one of the greatest successes in the honorable history of that organization, a success very largely due to the expert and enthusiastic direction of Professor T. Crosby, Jr., '94. The Providence news-



H. S. YOUNG, Secretary Junior Week



E. E. PALMER, Treasurer Junior Promenade

paper critics were warm in their praise of the play, which was witnessed and applauded by a very large and very genial audience. The Sock and Buskin is an organization for the university to be proud of.

The "junior jinx" on Lincoln Field Friday afternoon was a decided triumph. There were a big main tent and various side-shows, and the spectacle of Jonah and the Whale was given every few minutes in the Hoyt Swimming Pool. The junior promenade at Sayles, on Friday evening, attracted a large company and pleasantly rounded out the festivities of the week. Dancing began at 10, and continued until 3 o'clock. There were many guests from outside of the city present as well as a large number of Providence people. Until 12 o'clock the dancing was by card in accordance with the new plan inaugurated by the prom. committee. After the intermission, the usual Providence rush system prevailed.



**Commencement
One
Hundred
Years
Ago**

In order that our readers may compare the 1907 commencement with that of a hundred years ago, we reproduce the account given

in the Providence Gazette for September 5, 1807, the commencement at that date coming on the first Wednesday in September. It is interesting to note that two men afterwards to be numbered among

Brown's most famous graduates, Henry Wheaton and Adoniram Judson, took part on this occasion:

Last Wednesday the annual Commencement of BROWN UNIVERSITY was celebrated at the First Baptist Meeting-House in this town. After prayer by the President, the usual exercises were exhibited in the following order, viz.

FORENOON MUSIC

1. Salutatory addresses in Latin, and an oration in English on mental preparation, by John Bailey.
2. An oration on literary excellence, by Bailey Loring.
3. An oration on the dignity of man, by Eliab Whitman.
4. An intermediate oration on political virtue, by Jacob Hill.

MUSIC

5. An oration on the cultivation of the mind, by Oliver Angell.
6. An oration on the influence of novelty, by Elisha P. Fearing.
7. Oratio Latina de mentis industria—Ezekial R. Wilson.
8. An oration on the durability of the Christian religion, by Charles Wheeler.

MUSIC

9. An intermediate oration: National honour dependent on energy of government, by Cyrus Alden.
10. A poem on science, by Samuel Bloss.

11. An oration: Effects of infidelity on society and government, by Ebenezer Stoddard.

12. An oration on diversity of opinion, by Zedekiah Sanger.

13. A dispute: Which is the most desirable, confidence or diffidence? between Charles Manton and Samuel I. Thurston.

MUSIC

AFTERNOON

1. An oration on the influence of adversity on the rising glory of America, by Nahum Harrington.

3. An essay on jurisprudence, by Cyrus Alden.

MUSIC

4. An oration on the fine arts, by Henry Wheaton, Esq; candidate for the degree of Master of Arts.

5. The conferring of the degrees.

6. The President's address.

7. An oration on free enquiry, with the valedictory addresses, by Adoniram Judson.

Cyrus Alden, Nathan Alden, Oliver Angell, John Bailey, Luther Barstow, Lorenzo Bishop, Samuel Bloss, jun., Leonard Burbank, James H. Cady, Daniel Cook, Israel Day, jun., John L. Hutchins, Adoniram Judson, jun., Bailey Loring, Charles Manton, George W. Martin, John R. Martin, Zedekiah Sanger, jun., Ebenezer Stoddard, Samuel I. Thurston, jun. Charles Wheeler, Eliab Whitman, John Willis, jun., And Ezekial R. Willson, were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; And Jason Chamberlain, Benjamin Hobart, Phineas Johnson, Marcus Morton, Thompson Miller, Enoch Pratt, Tilly Rice, Zabdiel Sampson, Caleb Shearman, Silas Tobey, Henry Wheaton, and John Whipple, all *alumni*, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.—The honorary degree of Master of Arts was then conferred on the Rev. Asa Meach, of Bridgewater, and on the Hon. Orchard Cook, of Wiscasset. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was also conferred on the Rev. Zedekiah Sanger, of Bridgewater, and on the Rev. William Patten, of Newport.

In both parts of the day the assemblies were very crowded and brilliant, and on no previous occasion have we had more satisfaction expressed as to

the performances.—The Rev. Dr. Baldwin of Boston made the concluding prayer.



Summer Art Courses

During the summer vacation, from June 25 to August 3, Professor William Carey Poland will conduct daily classes in the history of Greek art and the history of the art of the Renaissance at the university, providing a sufficient number of persons make application before June 10. About thirty lectures will be given in each of the courses and there will be, in addition, text-book work, recitations and written work for those who desire to labor seriously. The ground covered will be the same as that covered by the elementary courses in the same subjects in the curriculum of Brown University. Students of Brown University who are approved for summer work by the faculty and who conclude the work in either of the courses satisfactorily will receive credit for the course as if done in term time. Persons who desire to attend as listeners, simply, will be admitted to the classes. The fee for a single course is ten dollars. For further particulars application should be made to Professor Poland, Brown University.



Various University Activities

The Cammarian Club held a very successful dinner at the University Club recently; E. T. Gross, '01, acted as toastmaster and introduced the following speakers: E. A. Thurston, '93; J. A. Gammons, '98; R. F. Tift, '07, and Dean Meiklejohn, '93.

A new instructor in mathematics, H. H. Conover, has been appointed to begin work at Brown next September. Mr. Conover is a graduate of Rutgers College and takes his Ph. D. at Yale this year. He has taught five years, first at the Hotchkiss School and later at the Sheffield Scientific School, and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

Tuesday evening, April 30, the Association of Class Secretaries of Brown University, of which H. V. A. Joslin, '67, is president, gave a dinner to the officers of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

at the University Club. Plans were discussed for securing a periodical conference on university topics to be participated in by the class secretaries and representatives of the alumni associations; and a committee was appointed to draft a scheme for the conference.

In the report of the university librarian for April, an addition of 790 volumes is shown. Three hundred and four of the volumes were derived by purchase and 486 by gift. Besides these, 273 pamphlets were added during the month.

Joseph Boardman, Jr., won the Gorton medal for excellence in speaking, May 14, the other seniors being Z. Chafee, Jr., R. N. Dennett, L. E. Truesdell and George Hurley. Mr. Truesdell did not speak, having been excused.

The first prize in the annual Carpenter prize contest in elocution, May 7, was given to C. E. Wheeler, '09, of Plainville, Mass.; the second to G. D. Taylor, '08, of Stamford, N. Y., and the third to J. H. Lever, '08, of Providence.



Manchester Alumni Association At a recent meeting of a number of the graduates of Brown University living in Manchester, N. H., held at Dr. Crosby's office, plans were made for the forming of a Brown alumni association.

The meeting was of an informal nature and the matter of having the annual contest between the Dartmouth and Brown football teams in Manchester was talked over quite extensively, and an earnest effort will be made to have the contest take place there.

The Brown men present at the meeting were very enthusiastic over forming an alumni association. Those present were: Dr. Walter Crosby, '95; Dr. Harry W. N. Bennett, '97; Professor George I. Hopkins, '75; William Lightbody, '06; and Arthur W. Rowell, '93.



Chicago Alumni The Chicago Alumni Association held its annual reunion at the Hamilton Club, March 21. The speakers were: Dean Francis W. Shepardson, '83, President W. H. P. Faunce, Professor Shailer Mathews, University of

Chicago, and Elmer T. Stevens, '04. George P. Upton, '54, sent a paper full of reminiscences of college days, which the MONTHLY printed in its May issue. Officers were elected as follows: President, A. H. Nelson, '58; vice-president, J. A. Johnson, '82; secretary, F. L. Morse, '86; executive committee, C. A. Cook, '91; E. L. Stevens, '04; R. L. Barrows, '03.

Following is a list of those present: A. H. Nelson, '58, O. S. Westcott, '56, F. P. Read, '70, Rev. B. A. Greene, '72, Rev. Judson B. Thomas, '76, President W. H. P. Faunce, '80, D. L. Morrill, '80, Chas. L. Bartlett, '82, W. B. Bogert, '82, J. A. Johnson, '82, Professor Isaac B. Burgess, '83, Professor F. W. Shepardson, '83, Elam L. Clarke, '85, F. L. Morse, '86, George Packard, '89, John W. Scott, '90, Chester A. Cook, '91, S. A. Everett, '91, Professor Gerald B. Smith, '91, Rev. William E. Chalmers, '93, A. J. Llewellyn, '93, Raymond C. Cook, '95, Professor B. C. Ewer, '99, C. B. Lester, '00, Harold B. Maryott, '00, H. A. Coffin, '01, T. H. Guild, '01, D. C. Hall, '01, H. F. Kellogg, '01, Edward D. Truesdell, '01, F. H. Westlake, '01, Robert L. Barrows, '03, L. R. Hicks, '03, Noble B. Judah, Jr., '04, C. B. Leland, '04, Elmer T. Stevens, '04, Professor Shailer Mathews, University of Chicago, Charles A. Stevens.



Notes of the Faculty President Faunce will be orator of the day, Sept. 10, Rhode Island day, at the Jamestown exposition. He has also been appointed Lyman Beecher lecturer for the year at the Yale Divinity School.

Professor Dealey has written a supplement to the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, entitled "Our State Constitutions." The pamphlet is a comparison of constitutions as they stood at the close of the year 1905.

Professor John Francis Greene was the speaker at the Union smoker on Monday evening, April 15. He gave an interesting talk on his "Experience in Italy."

Professor Collins gave an illustrated lecture on the Shick Shock moun-

tains of Gaspe at the May meeting of the New England Botanical Club in Boston. For the past three years he and Professor Fernald of Harvard have been making a botanical survey of this partially explored peninsula at the mouth of the St. Lawrence with results which, although at present incomplete, are of great interest to students of plant geography and plant ecology.

Professor Kenerson represented the university at the dedication of the Engineering Societies building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, in New York city on Apr. 16 and 17.

The place of honor in the May Popular Science Monthly is given to a 19 page illustrated article by Professor Charles W. Brown on "The Jamaica Earthquake."

The position taken by Professor Allinson in his letter on "Literature and Philology," published in the Nation for March 28, was strongly opposed by two writers in the same paper for April 19. With the replies appeared a final note by Professor Allinson reaffirming his belief in the supreme worth of literature over all other products of the human mind.

Professor Barus has contributed papers to recent numbers of the following scientific journals: to the Philosophical Magazine on "The Fog Chamber"; to the American Journal of Science on "Changes of Vapor Nucleation"; to Science on "Polarization and Interference Phenomena"; to the Physical Review on "Distribution of Nuclei"; and also a paper to the Proceedings of the Philo-

sophical Society of Pennsylvania, at its April meeting in Philadelphia.



George Washington University Non-Sectarian Columbia University, Washington, was one of the best-known Baptist institutions in the country. It is now George Washington University and non-sectarian, as the following extract from its charter shows: "Persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected trustees; nor shall any person, either as president, professor, tutor or pupil, be refused admittance into said university, or denied any of the privileges, immunities or advantages thereof, for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion.—Act of Congress, 1904.



Studying Native Trees A new one hour course to be known as Botany 7 will be offered by Professor Collins during the spring term of 1907-08. It will be primarily a field course in the identification and study of native trees. The lectures, so far as possible, will be given during the early part of the term and no previous knowledge of botany will be required of those electing it.

In the university library is an unusually fine line of books on trees, shrubs, forestry, silviculture, etc. These will all be available for reference, and the more important of them will be reserved for the use of the students pursuing the course.

THE ATHLETIC CALENDAR

BROWN BEATS TECH

Brown defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the meet on Tech Field, Brookline, Saturday afternoon, May 11, by a score of 68 2-3 to 57 1-3. Mayhew of Brown was the individual star of the meet, getting four firsts and a tie for second, in all 21 1-3 points. Next to his work, the most notable performance of the afternoon was that of Gallup of Brown, who broke the New England inter-collegiate record for the two-mile run by 1 4-5 seconds. His time was 10 minutes, 4-5 seconds,

while the former record was made by Bean of Brown in 1898.

AMHERST BEATEN AT TENNIS

Brown beat Amherst at tennis in Providence by 4 1-2 to 2 1-2, May 18.

The summary of the tournament follows:

Jones, '07, Brown, beat Wolf, 6-3, 6-1.

Budlong, '09, Brown, beat Graham, 6-3, 6-3.

Hubbard beat Pyle, '10, Brown, 6-4, 6-3.

Young, '10, Brown, beat Mercerau, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

Budlong and Jones, Brown, beat Graham and Wolf, 6-1, 0-6, 7-5.

Mercereau and Hubbard beat Young and Pyle, Brown, 6-3, 7-5.

BROWN 2, YALE 2

After 13 innings of brilliant baseball Brown and Yale were unable to settle the question of supremacy at New Haven, May 15, the game ending with the score a tie at 2-all. From the first inning down to the finish the contest was a great pitching duel between Tift of Brown and Meyer, Yale's strongest twirler. Each was in rare form, but the work of the Brown man was a shade the better. He had masterly control and the three free tickets he issued were passed out to Yale's heavy hitters at times when a drive would probably have meant the loss of the game to Brown. When critical situations arose, and they were interspersed with great frequency, Tift was equal to the occasion.

After the 13th inning the two captains agreed to call the game, as darkness was coming on fast. The score:

BROWN

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Hamilton, 3	5	0	2	3	2
P. Jones, ss	5	0	3	2	0
Paine, c	5	2	8	3	0
Tift, p	5	0	0	5	0
Elrod, 1	5	0	17	0	0
Raymond, r	4	1	5	0	0
Dickinson, 2	5	2	3	2	0
Dennie, m	4	1	1	0	1
Keen, 1	5	0	0	0	0
Totals	43	6	39	15	3

YALE

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Chapin, r	3	0	0	0	0
Clifford, m	6	1	3	0	0
Kinney, ss	6	2	3	6	0
T. Jones, c	5	1	3	3	0
Sweeney, 1	6	0	20	0	0
Williams, 3	6	0	1	2	0
Madden, 1	5	0	3	0	0
Camp, 2	5	2	4	2	1
Meyer, p	5	0	2	3	0
Totals	47	6	39	16	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Brown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Runs—Paine, Dickinson—2; Kinney, Clifford—2. Two-base hit—Dickinson. Three-base hit—T. Jones. Double plays—P. Jones (unassisted); Tift to Paine to Elrod. Struck out—By Tift 5; by Meyer 2. First base on balls—Off Tift 3; off Meyer 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Tift 2. Time—2h. 10m. Umpire—Smith.

BROWN 1, LAFAYETTE 0

Brown maintained her winning streak against the strong Lafayette team at Andrews field, May 17. The score:

BROWN

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Hamilton, 3	4	1	1	2	0
Jones, ss	1	0	0	0	1
Paine, r	2	0	2	0	0
Tift, 1	3	0	1	0	0
Elrod, 1	3	0	11	0	0
Raymond, c	3	0	7	0	0
Dickinson, 2	3	0	2	5	0
Dennie, m	3	0	3	0	1
Nourse, p	3	1	0	4	0
Totals	25	2	27	11	2

LAFAYETTE

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Knox, ss	4	0	2	3	2
Snook, c	3	1	3	1	0
M'Evoy, m	4	0	0	0	0
Uped've, 2	4	1	2	3	0
Long, 3	4	0	1	0	1
Edwards, p	1	0	1	6	0
Swank, 1	3	0	2	0	0
Kelley, r	3	0	0	0	0
Peters, 1	3	0	13	0	0
Totals	29	2	24	13	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9
Brown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x—1

Runs—Nourse 1. Sacrifice hits—Jones 2, Swank. Stolen base—Dickinson. Two-base hits—Nourse, Hamilton, Upedgrove. First base on balls—Off Nourse 3; off Edwards 1. Struck out—By Nourse 7; by Edwards 1. Hit by pitched ball, by Edwards 1. Umpire—Jones. Time—1h. 35m.

BROWN 8, COLUMBIA 2

Brown had no difficulty in beating Columbia at Andrews Field, May 8. The score:

BROWN

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Dennie, m	3	0	1	0	1
Jones, ss	4	0	2	1	1
Paine, r	4	0	1	0	0
Tift, 1	5	2	0	0	0
Elrod, 1	5	2	12	0	2
Raymond, c	4	1	10	2	0
Hamilton, 3	3	0	1	2	0
Dickinson, 2	3	1	0	5	0
Nourse, p	4	0	0	4	0
Totals	35	6	27	14	4

COLUMBIA

	ab	1b	po	a	e
Shafer, 1	2	1	1	0	0
Tomking, r	4	2	0	0	0
Young, c	3	0	8	2	1
Milkenb'g, 1	3	0	6	1	2
Schmit, 2	3	0	3	2	1
Smith, ss	4	0	4	0	3
Beirely, m	3	0	1	0	0
Haynes, 3	3	0	0	3	1
Lee, p	3	0	1	1	1
Totals	28	3	24	9	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown	0	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	x—8
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Runs—Paine, Tift, Elrod 2, Raymond 2, Hamilton, Nourse—8; Shafer, Tomking—2. Two-base hit—Raymond. Three-base hit—Tomking. Home run—Elrod. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Nourse, Milkenberg. Struck out—By Nourse 10; by Lee 7. First base on balls—Off Nourse 4; off Lee 2. Hit by pitched ball—Dennie, Hamilton, Dickinson. Sacrifice hits—Dennie, Milkenberg. Umpire—Ganzell. Time—1 h. 30m.

BROWN 10, MAINE 0

The University of Maine was not in the same class with Brown at Andrews Field, May 1. Buss, a substitute pitcher for Brown, showed up well. The score:

BROWN					
	ab	1b	po	a	e
Dennie, m	3	1	1	0	0
Jones, ss	3	0	0	5	0
Paine, c	5	1	4	3	0
Tift, l	5	0	3	0	0
Elrod, l	4	2	12	0	1
Raymond, r	4	2	3	0	0
Hamilton, 3	4	2	1	0	0
Dickinson, 2	4	1	3	2	0
Buss, p	4	3	0	3	0
Totals	36	12	27	13	1

MAINE					
	ab	1b	po	a	e
Scals, 2	4	1	2	3	1
Quint, r	3	0	0	0	0
Mayo, l	3	0	12	0	0
Higgins, 3	4	1	2	2	1
Tuell, l	3	0	2	0	0
Gordon, c	4	0	2	1	0
Smith, ss	4	1	1	2	3
Chase, m	3	1	3	1	0
Dow, p	3	1	0	3	0
Totals	31	5	24	12	5

Innings . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown . . .	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	x—10

Runs—Dennie 2, Jones, Paine 2, Elrod, Raymond, Hamilton, Dickinson—10. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Stolen bases—Dennie, Paine 2, Hamilton 2, Dickinson, Buss 2. Two base-hits—Raymond 2. First base on balls—Off Buss 1; off Dow 3. Struck out—By Buss, 3; by Dow 1. Double play—Chase to Mayo. Passed ball—Paine. Wild pitch—Buss. Umpire—Lannigan. Time—1h. 45m.

BROWN 3, ALL-COLLEGIANS 5

The first Brown defeat of the season came at Andrews Field, May 22, with Buss, substitute pitcher, in the box. The score:

ALL-COLLEGIANS					
	ab	1b	po	a	e
Jung, 3	4	1	2	1	0
Higgins, l	5	1	14	0	1
Christy, 2	3	0	1	5	1
Berg, r	3	0	2	0	1
Feldtm'n, m	4	3	0	0	0
Bellows, ss	4	2	0	3	1
Holman, c	4	0	5	2	0
Tucker, l	4	2	0	0	0
Norwig, p	4	1	0	2	0
Totals	35	10	27	13	4

BROWN					
	ab	1b	po	a	e
Hamilton, 3	5	1	1	1	0
Jones, ss	5	1	0	7	1
Paine, c	5	2	5	2	0
Raymond, r	3	2	1	1	1
Tift, l	4	0	1	0	0
Elrod, l	3	0	11	2	0
Dickinson, 2	1	0	1	0	1
Dennie, m	2	1	1	0	0
Keen, m	2	0	3	1	0
Buss, p	3	1	2	2	0
Totals	33	8	26	16	3

Innings . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All-Collegians . .	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0—5
Brown	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—3

Runs—Hamilton, Dickinson, Raymond—3; Jung, Christy, Feldtman 2, Norwig—5. Three-base hits—Tucker, Feldtman. First base on balls—Off Buss 2; off Norwig 5. Struck out—By Buss 5; by Norwig 7. Double plays—Keen to Elrod; Raymond to Elrod. Time—1h. 40m. Umpire—Jones.

BROWN SECOND AT WORCESTER

Brown won second place at the New England intercollegiate athletic meet at Worcester, May 24-25. The final score was: Dartmouth 47, Brown 28½, Amherst 27, Tech 21; with the other colleges trailing down to Trinity 0.

BASEBALL VICTORIES

As the MONTHLY goes to press the Brown nine has triumphed over Harvard, May 29, and Yale, May 30. The nine's record is thus a clean series of victories, except the tie with Yale, May 15, and the defeat by the "All-Collegians" on May 22. Twelve victories, one tie, one defeat!

BASEBALL RECORD AND SCHEDULE

Wed., April 3.	Bowdoin at Providence, 8-2.
Sat. " 6.	Wesleyan at Providence, 1-0.
Sat. " 13.	Yale at Providence. Rain.
Wed. " 18.	Amherst Aggies at Prov., 1-0.
Fri. " 19.	Tufts at College Hill. Rain.
Sat. " 20.	Tufts at Providence, 9-3.
Wed. " 24.	Dartmouth at Prov., 9-0.
Sat. " 27.	Carlisle Indians at Prov., 5-1.
Wed. May 1.	Univ. of Maine at Prov., 10-0.
Sat. " 4.	Syracuse at Prov. Rain.
Wed. " 8.	Columbia at Providence, 8-2.
Sat. " 11.	Amherst at Prov. Rain.
Wed. " 15.	Yale at New Haven, 2-2.
Fri. " 17.	Lafayette at Prov., 1-0.
Wed. " 22.	All-Collegians at Prov., 3-5.
Sat. " 25.	Univ. of Vermont at Providence, 1-0.
Wed. " 29.	Harvard at Providence, 1-0.
Thurs. " 30.	Yale at Providence (Memorial Day, 3-2.
Sat. June 1.	Penn. at Philadelphia. Rain.
Wed. " 5.	Harvard at Cambridge
Sat. " 8.	Penn. at Providence.
Sat. " 15.	Amherst at Amherst.
Mon. " 17.	Univ. of Alabama at Providence (class day.)
Wed. " 19.	University of Alabama (commencement.)

OBITUARIES

ALBERT HARKNESS, LL. D., 1842

As the MONTHLY goes to press notice is received of the death on May 27, 1907, of Albert Harkness, LL. D., of the class of 1842, the distinguished Latin scholar, author and professor in Brown University. An appreciation of his life and work will appear in the July issue of the MONTHLY.

ELLERY METCALF BRAYTON, 1866

Ellery Metcalf Brayton of the class of 1866 died at his home in Columbia, S. C., March 7, 1907, aged 62 years, 8 months and 21 days. He was the son of Caleb L. and Mary Ann Paine Brayton, and was born in Augusta, Ga., June 16, 1844. He prepared for college in the high school at Fall River and entered Brown in the autumn of 1862, remaining two and a half years. After leaving Brown he entered the law school of Harvard University, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1866. He at first settled in Georgia but later went to Columbia, S. C., where he made his home for the remainder of his life. He held various offices of trust and was prominent in the Republican party. In 1867 he was appointed by General Pope ordinary for Richmond county, Ga., and the following year was elected clerk of the superior court of Georgia. After settling in South Carolina, he served as a member of the state legislature from 1874-1875; and from 1877 to 1885 he was collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina. Mr. Brayton served as chairman of the Republican party of South Carolina for nine years and as a member of the national committee for thirteen years. Of late years he had been engaged in overseeing his plantation.

On July 7, 1888, he married Miss Helen B. Chapman, who survives him with two daughters, Marian P. Brayton and Helen I. Brayton.

MOSES BROWN IVES GODDARD, 1854

Moses Brown Ives Goddard of the class of 1854 died at his home in Providence, on May 14, 1907, aged 75 years, 8 months and 23 days. He was the son of William Giles Goddard, 1812, the distinguished professor of moral philosophy and belles lettres at Brown University from 1825 to 1842, and later a member of the corporation, and Charlotte R. Ives, daughter of Thomas Poynton and Hope (Brown) Ives. He was born in Providence, August 21, 1831, and was educated at the University Grammar School and at Brown University, where he was a student from 1850 to 1853. Mr. Goddard was a member of the firm of Brown & Ives of Providence. He served as treasurer of the Butler Hospital for the Insane for a period of forty years and was president of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. He was a member of the Hope Club, the Agawam Hunt Club and the Rhode

Island Historical Society, and was for many years a vestryman at St. John's Episcopal Church. Mr. Goddard travelled widely and was an especial lover of music. He journeyed to Bayreuth repeatedly, and planned his continental trips so as best to enjoy the grand opera there.

Mr. Goddard married, February 13, 1873, Miss Elizabeth Amory Swann, daughter of Robert Paige and Sarah Corliss Whipple Swann, who survives him. He is also survived by his brothers, William Goddard, '46, and Robert Hale Ives Goddard, '58, and by his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Shepard. Two brothers, Thomas Poynton Ives, '46, and Francis Wayland Goddard, '55, died before him.

Mr. Goddard was the donor of the bronze statue of Caesar Augustus which stands in front of Rhode Island Hall, where it was formally dedicated last year.

CLARENCE TRIPP GARDNER, 1864

Clarence Tripp Gardner of the class of 1864 died at his summer home at Seacomet, R. I., May 23, 1907, aged 62 years, 5 months and 29 days. He was the son of Dr. Johnson Gardner and Phoebe Hawton Sisson, and was born in Seekonk, Mass., October 24, 1844. He prepared for college at the Pawtucket High school and in the autumn of 1864 entered Brown University. The civil war breaking out, Dr. Gardner enlisted as a private in the First Rhode Island Militia. When his term of service expired he re-enlisted in the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery as first sergeant. He was promoted July 8, 1862, to second lieutenant and soon after to first lieutenant, and transferred to Battery B, First United States Artillery. He resigned from the army October 3, 1863, and immediately entered Harvard Medical School. In the autumn of 1864, he again entered the army as assistant surgeon and was assigned to the Light Artillery Brigade of the 25th Army Corps, with which he served until mustered out, May 4, 1865. He again entered the Harvard Medical School and in 1866 received the degree of doctor of medicine. He at once established himself in Providence, where he continued to practice until his death, and where he was recognized as one of the leading surgeons and physicians. In later years, his son, Dr. Clarence H. Gardner, was associated with him in practice. Dr. Gardner was for some years secretary of the Rhode Island Medical Society and for one year, in 1874, he was president of the Providence Medical Association.

Dr. Gardner was married on May 13, 1863, to Miss Mary Francis Hawkins of Pawtucket, who died in 1898. He is survived by his only son, Dr. Clarence H. Gardner.

In 1891 Brown University conferred upon Dr. Gardner the degree of A. M., in connection with his class.

BRUNONIANIANS FAR AND NEAR

The Alumni

N an article upon "New England College Presidents in the South" in the New England Magazine for June, by George F. Mellen, there is mention of several Brown graduates who were engaged in educational work in the south. Among those noted are Jonathan Maxcy, class of 1787, president of the College of South Carolina; Jasper Adams, class of 1815, president of the College of Charleston; Abiel Bolles, class of 1808, president of the College of Charleston; John Brown White, class of 1832, president of Wake Forest College; Walter Hillman, class of 1854, president of Mississippi College; and Jesse Hartwell, class of 1819, president of Mount Lebanon University.

1858

Colonel R. H. I. Goddard has been renominated by the Democrats and Independents in convention as their candidate for United States senator from Rhode Island. In accepting the nomination he made a vigorous speech demanding pure government.

1859

Dr. William W. Keen, one of the delegates to the surgical congress at Berlin, was elected an honorary member of the German Surgical Society. Dr. Keen has previously been similarly honored by elections to the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in 1900; to the Deutschen Gesellschaft für Chirurgie in 1901; to the Clinical Society, London, in 1902; and to the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh in 1905.

1860

Thomas W. Bicknell presided at the exercises in celebration of the anniversary of Rhode Island's declaration of independence, held in the old Rhode Island state house, May 4, and delivered an address.

1864

Dr. W. Whitman Bailey on April 11 and 12 attended the 74th annual convention of the Psi Upsilon fraternity as a graduate delegate. At the dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of the 12th, he read a "Ballade." Among other graduate Psi U's present was Judge Norman S. Dike, '85. The New York Sun commenting on the occasion said that Dr. Bailey had not missed a Psi Upsilon dinner since before the appendicitis era.

On Arbor Day, May 10, the Hope Street High School planted a tree in Professor Bailey's honor. He responded in a brief speech.

1867

Elmer Lawrence Corthell has recently returned from a six months' trip to Europe preparing for the construction of \$40,000,000 worth of harbor and port works in Paraguay and in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, Brazil. The work which he has under way will necessitate his absence from America for a period of five years.

1874

The law firm of Knevals and Perry (James

W. Perry, '74) announces the removal of its offices to the fifteenth floor of the United States Express building, New York city.

1875

Announcement was made at the commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary, New York, May 15, of the receipt of \$5,000 for the Rhode Island scholarship, created by the will of Rev. Walter Gardner Webster.

The Berkeley (Cal.) Independent says: President Benjamin Ide Wheeler spoke to the university students in Harmon Gymnasium this forenoon, at the year's first meeting. He began with a few remarks about his southern trip, and his lonely and sleepless vigil in the ferry building after he had arrived there to learn that the last home-bound boat had gone twenty minutes sooner. But the president said the "vigil" had not been quite so lonely or so sleepless as some accounts had described. He had spent no time in looking at the "scenery"—for the only view was that afforded by the advertisements on the walls. And he had spent no anxious hours in watching for the dawn. He had made a pillow of his suitcase, and a covering of his overcoat, and lain down upon a bench to woo the drowsy god. Ere slumber's chain had bound him there approached the night watchman of the pier, and threw another coat around him. "There, professor, y' won't be so cold, now," said the watchman. "It's not a luxurious bed, but once in a while somebody misses th' last boat and has to take it so. There's no way for you to get to Berkeley before 6 o'clock in the morning, and it would take you that long to find a bed in this town." When President Wheeler warmly thanked the watchman, his answer was: "Oh, that's all right, Professor, that's all right. I've got a daughter that's going over to your school as soon as she gets through high school; and maybe some day you can look after her." As dawn approached, there was a disturbance of the pair of overcoats that shielded the form of the eminent scholar. Raising his head to see whether somebody was trying to steal his bedclothes, Mr. Wheeler dimly saw the figure of a man who, instead of stealing, was making contribution to the Wheeler relief work. He had a blanket, and was adding it to the scholar's shelter. "I tried not to wake ye," said the reliever of distress. "Sure, I know who you are. I seen you many's the time. I sell peanuts and popcorn, and I have to come down early to start up the roaster. Ye looked cold, and I says, 'I'll put this blanket on him.' I use it to lay over the box to keep the popcorn and the peanuts from getting cold." President Wheeler advised his pupils, should they ever be stranded at midnight on the ferry pier, to spend no restless hours in wakeful watching for the dawn, but to hunt a soft spot on a bench, close their eyes, and wait for the watchman and the peanut man to draw the drapery of their couch about them. But perhaps the watchman and the peanut peddler might not know the students. Not many of them have their pictures so often in the papers. It pays to be famous. Try it and see.

It is reported that President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California has been invited to become the head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Wheeler graduated from Brown in 1875, and is one of Brown's three college presidents in the West, the other two being President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, and Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska. He taught Greek and Latin at Brown for some time after graduating, and the university later conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws.

1879

O. J. Sturgis, editor of the Daily and Weekly News Standard of Uniontown, Penn., has been appointed one of the delegates to represent the Pennsylvania Editorial Association at the meeting of the National Editorial Association to be held at Jamestown, Va., June 10-14. An address recently delivered by Mr. Sturgis before the historical society of Washington, Penn., has been ordered printed in booklet form for circulation among Baptist churches. It treats of "The Early Baptist Churches of Southwestern Pennsylvania."

1880

Walter F. Angell of Providence, a member of the firm of Edwards & Angell, has been elected president of the Providence and Worcester railroad, succeeding the late Moses B. I. Goddard.

Justice Blodgett, president of the Rhode Island commission of the Jamestown Exposition, delivered the historical address at the dedication of the Rhode Island building, on April 25.

1881

The address of William C. Ladd is changed from Pasadena, Cal., to care Charles Rhoades, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

A few weeks ago, before Governor Hughes's coming triumph was as self-evident as it is now, W. J. Lampton had the following energetic poem in the New York World:

The Republican organization has done nothing at all for the governor.—World editorial.

Oh, yes it has;
It's let him stand
All by himself
To beat the band
Of those who hold
That no square deal
Is coming to
The common weal;
It's let him see
That he must set
The honest pegs
Himself and get
Whoever will
To help him win
The struggle he's
Enlisted in.
It's let him take
The burden which
Has put the party
In the ditch;
And if it does
Not break his back
The leaders will
Jump up and crack
Their heels together,
Shouting: "Oh,
Hooray for Hughes!
We told you so."

And if he fall
Beneath the weight,
Will those same leaders
Mourn his fate?
However,
He won't fall, for he
Has been allowed
Such liberty
That he has called in
Helpers who
Will break his burden
Half in two.
The rank and file
Have lent a hand
And Hughes and they
Will beat the band
Of grafters who
Have come to think
That honesty
Is on the blink.
He wants no leaders,
He can lead
The people straight
To what they need.
Hooray for him!
He is the man
For Hughesocrat
Or Hughesican!

1882

The class of 1882 will be the guests of James Richardson, president of the class, at the Hope Club, Providence, on the evening of June 18, when they will observe their twenty-fifth anniversary.

1885

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Hill of Denver, Col., have sailed for Europe.

1886

Professor George Grafton Wilson was present at the conference on international arbitration held on invitation of Albert Keith Smiley, hon. '75, at Lake Mohonk, May 22 to 25.

Thomas Sessions Cole is superintendent of schools at Chester, Penn.

The class of 1886 will continue their pleasant custom of breakfasting together on commencement morning, June 19.

1887

On May 4, at the celebration of the anniversary of Rhode Island's declaration of independence, Theodore Francis Green, Esq., spoke of Col. Jonathan Allen, who drafted the declaration.

Rev. Richard Wright is now pastor of the Pilgrim church at Cambridge, Mass.

The class of 1887 will hold its twentieth reunion at the Agawam Hunt Club on the evening of Tuesday, June 18.

1888

Frederic Earle Whitaker, Ph. D., of Woonsocket, has recently been admitted to practice at the Rhode Island bar.

Charles E. Dennis, principal of the Hope Street High School, Providence, has been elected president of the Barnard Club.

1889

Lauriston H. Hazard of Providence is to be married, June 18, at the First Congregational Church on Benefit street to Miss Bessie Sackett, daughter of General F. M. Sackett, '61.

1890

Governor Proctor of Vermont has appointed John L. Alger, principal of Vermont Academy at Saxton's River and formerly principal of the Johnson Normal School, a member of the Vermont board of normal school commissioners. This board, consisting of three members, has direct control over the three Vermont state normal schools.

Rev. F. E. Stockwell entered, May 1, on his duties as pastor of the First Congregational Church of Newburg, N. Y.

At the recent meeting of the Classical Association of Andover, Charles Henry Forbes, professor of Latin at Phillips Academy, was elected president. Mr. Forbes is the author of two books published by D. Appleton & Sons, "Eight Orations of Cicero" and Forbes's "Caesar's Gallic War." In 1891 Mr. Forbes went to Phillips Academy as instructor in Latin and two years later was made professor. The winter of 1897-98 he spent in the

further study of the classics at the University of Berlin.

1891

Albert M. Lythgoe, ex-'91 and Harvard '91, has an article in the Metropolitan Museum Bulletin for April, on the Egyptian activities of the museum of which he is in charge. Describing his work at the pyramids of Lisht, about 35 miles south of Cairo, he says:

"We are now employing a force of 150 natives, a part of them trained diggers whom we brought down from upper Egypt and a part of them taken from Lisht and the other villages round about. This force will soon be increased, in order that we may both continue the clearing of the pyramid itself and also begin the excavation of the contemporary twelfth dynasty cemetery which practically surrounds it. Our concession, beyond the district immediately about the pyramids, extends northward for about nine miles and contains cemeteries of other periods which the work of the expedition will cover in due course. The excavations are being carried out under the joint direction of Arthur C. Mace (Oxford) and myself, with Herbert E. Winlock (Harvard) associated with us on the staff of the expedition."

1892

The class of 1892 will meet at the University Club at noon on Tuesday, June 18, when the committee will reveal their plans for the fifteenth reunion of the class. The class will be the guests of its local members.

Rev. George W. C. Hill, minister of the Union Church at Proctor, Vt., for nine years, has received a unanimous call to the North Congregational Church of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

1893

Henry A. Barker, secretary of the Metropolitan Park Commission, has been appointed chairman of the publicity committee of the Providence Old Home Week, July 28-Aug. 3.

Rev. Elliot F. Studley has been appointed to the Methodist Episcopal church in Bourne, Mass. Mr. Studley was formerly pastor of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church of Providence.

John L. Casey has been admitted to the Rhode Island bar.

Thomas J. Dowd is managing the Holyoke baseball team of the Connecticut League.

1894

William C. Hill, formerly of Milton, Mass., is principal of the high school at Lewiston, Maine.

George Sheldon Ellis, who has been for the past two years the successful principal of the high school at Canajoharie, N. Y., has accepted the position of superintendent of public schools at Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y. Mr. Ellis has been engaged in school work ever since his graduation, with the exception of one year, when he was associated with his brother in the management of the Phoenix Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the state of Iowa. He has occupied the following posi-

tions: superintendent of schools at Somerset, Ky., from 1894 to 1895; principal of the high school at Valley Falls, R. I., from 1895 to 1898, and superintendent of schools for the borough of Roselle, N. J., from 1898 until 1904.

1895

George B. McClellan has for the past three years been the representative at Washington, D. C., of the commercial bodies of Honolulu, and is also secretary to Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, the Hawaiian delegate to Congress. During May Mr. McClellan was to take a party of 25 congressmen to Hawaii, as guests of the people of Hawaii upon the invitation of the territorial legislature.

Arthur Amsden Macurda has recently been appointed president of California College, San Francisco. Mr. Macurda has been engaged in educational work since 1896, the year after his graduation. From 1896 to 1898 he was instructor in mathematics in the Kamehameha schools of Honolulu and since that time he has been located in San Francisco, serving as principal of the Cogswell Polytechnic College from 1898 to 1901, as educational director of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A. from 1899 to 1904, and as deputy superintendent of schools since 1903. In 1902 he received his master's degree from the University of California for work done in education.

1896

James E. Ames is principal of the Ames School at Dedham, Mass.

Champlin Burrage has in press at present "The Retraction of Robert Browne, Father of Congregationalism." The "Retraction" was probably written early in the year 1588 and is now first published with a brief account of its discovery by Mr. Burrage.

1897

"Oskey, wow, wow! Whiskey, wow, wow!
Holy Mucklilie, Old Kentuckyie,
Nicholas Brownie,
Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah!
Ninety-seven!"

"'97, rah, rah! '97, rah, rah!
'97, '97! Rah, rah, rah!"

Plans for the big "decennial celebration" of the class of 1897 on June 18 and 19 are nearly completed. On Tuesday the class will spend the day at the Warwick Club, of which they will have the exclusive use and where they will enjoy a fine Rhode Island clambake, baseball, games, etc. In the evening at eight o'clock will occur the banquet at the University Club. On Wednesday the programme includes parade and commencement exercises, commencement lunch, ball game and president's reception.

Gergory Dexter Walcott, since 1904 professor of Greek and philosophy at Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill., has recently been elected to the chair of psychology and philosophy at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. He will enter upon his new duties in September. Mr. Walcott received his A.M. from Columbia University, in 1898 and his D.B. from Union Theological Seminary in 1899.

The following year he visited Europe and was for a year a student of philosophy and sociology at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin. Upon his return he continued his study in philosophy at Columbia University, receiving in 1904 the degree of doctor of philosophy. His published thesis is entitled, "The Kantian and Lutheran Elements in Ritschl's Conception of God." While completing his studies Mr. Walcott served as assistant pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Providence, 1902-03, and as preacher to the Memorial Congregational Church at Saylesville, R. I., 1903-04. Besides his thesis Dr. Walcott is the author of various reviews and articles.

1898

Arthur H. Chamberlain is now on the staff of the Iron Age, published at New York.

Governor Higgins of Rhode Island will address the students of Rhode Island College at Kingston, commencement day, June 11.

On April 25 Governor Higgins formally dedicated the Rhode Island building at the Jamestown Exposition.

Dwight K. Bartlett has removed from Pittsburg to Boston, where he will be manager of the American Fan Co., whose plant is at Watertown.

Governor Higgins delivered the historical address at the celebration, in Providence, of the anniversary of Rhode Island's declaration of independence on May 4.

1899

Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, was one of the Rhode Island party present at the formal opening of the Rhode Island building at the Jamestown Exposition. He has also been appointed historian of the Providence Old Home Week committee.

Freeman Putney, Jr., is manager of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, and is located at 18 East 23d street, New York city.

Dr. Charles O. Cooke has opened an office for the practice of medicine at 251 Broad street, Providence.

Joseph W. Dows is superintendent of schools at East Providence, R. I.

1900

Rev. Harry S. McCready is pastor of the Baptist church at Manchester, Vt.

Rev. J. L. Peacock of Westerly, R. I., is in Rome, as a delegate to the fifth international Sunday school convention. Mr. Peacock was sent by the Sunday school teachers of several denominations in Westerly, whom he has instructed for a number of years.

Ray O. Hughes is teaching at Westbrook Seminary, Portland, Me.

Dr. Herbert H. Armington has located in Warren for the practice of medicine. He is at present associated with Dr. F. P. Drown, ex-'02, but will in the near future begin independent work in that town. His decision to locate in Warren necessitated his resignation as house surgeon at the Providence Lying-in Hospital after only a short service.

1901

Henry Langworthy Burdick and Frank A. Page have recently passed the examinations for admission to the Rhode Island bar.

1902

A. Truman Patterson has recently passed the examinations for admission to the Rhode Island bar.

Thomas Chaffee is principal of the high school at Mexico, Me.

Ray Forrest Knowlton is teaching at the Protestant Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, Penn.

Leroy Bartlett has been promoted from second to first lieutenant in the United States Field Artillery corps and is now stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

1903

Since January, 1906, Lionel H. Peabody, Jr., has been with the construction department of the Southern Railway, in the office of the principal assistant engineer. Henry B. Drowne is also with the construction department of the Southern Railway. At present he is in charge of the masonry construction of the James River viaduct at Lynchburg, Va.

Lewis H. Conant is principal of the Sullivan High School at Berwick, Me.

Nathaniel O. Howard is assistant in chemistry, physics and algebra at the Technical High School, Providence.

1904

Michael J. Lynch is pitching winning ball for the Pittsburg team of the National League.

Clifton H. Hobson is supervising principal of the Greenville school district, Norwich, Conn.

Charles W. Hunt is teaching at the Moses Brown School, Providence.

George E. Kelleher is with the bureau of navigation, department of commerce and labor, Washington, D. C. Mr. Kelleher will also study law. His address is 1101 K street, N. W.

H. Clarke Barber, heretofore associated with the Legal Aid Society of New York, will continue the general practice of law as a member of the firm of Noel, Rembaugh and Barber, with offices at 1 Broadway.

Wells A. Hall has been appointed superintendent of the public schools at Concord, Mass.

1905

Fred E. Hawkins is teaching at Montclair Military Academy, Montclair, N. J.

William J. Lamkie is principal of the Thorsby Institute, Thorsby, Fla.

Leon W. Kendall is assistant principal of the high school at Bristol, Conn.

Leroy F. Bliss is an assistant at the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, Mass. He teaches English, French and German.

William H. Albrecht is teaching at the Utica Free Academy (high school), Utica, N. Y.

Frank C. Hulse is instructor in mathematics at the high school in Schenectady, N. Y. His address is 144 Lafayette street.

1906

Gilman P. Standish is teaching at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

A. L. Wright is teaching mathematics at Cook Academy, Montour Falls, N. Y.

Jared W. Davis is teaching in the high school at North Dartmouth, Mass.

Captain V. C. Hoyer will play with the North Attleboro baseball team this summer. He is now a student at the Harvard Law School.

Thirty-three members of the class of 1906 recently renewed the spirit of good fellowship by a dinner at the Narragansett Hotel. President Mercer acted as toastmaster and called upon various members of the class to speak. Among those who responded were Harry M. Pattee, Eliot G. Parkhurst, T. W. Prestwich, E. S. Brightman, W. R. Hersey and Paul Matteson. President Mercer made an earnest plea for the extension of Brown democracy and for efforts on the part of all the alumni to influence preparatory school men toward the college on the hill. The class roll was called and the responses showed that many of the absentees were scattered far and wide, some being in Mexico, Porto Rico and India. Plans for commencement were discussed, and it was decided that while there should be no formal celebration until 1909, yet as many as possible should be back the coming June for some informal celebration. After the banquet adjournment was made to the Brown Union.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the reunion was T. W. Pritchard, J. O. Cook, and H. R. Hobson.

Those present were: Banfield, Bellows, Bennett, Brown, H. G. Carpenter, Claflin, Congdon, Cook, Dolt, Folk, Ferrier, Field, Fletcher, Greene, Hersey, Hobson, Hoyer, Jackson, Lightbody, Lindemuth, Matteson, Mercer, Owen, Parkhurst, Pattee, Prestwich, Shinn, Shires, Slocum, Sweeney, Whittaker, Woodbury, S. E. Wright.

The Alumnae

1897

The address of Florence Case is Marlboro street, Providence.

Sadie E. McCready is pastor's assistant at the Baptist church, Manchester, N. H.

Miss Ethelyn Merrill entertained the members of her class at her home in Central Falls on Friday afternoon, May 10th.

1898

Anne W. Carpenter is teaching English, Latin and French at the high school in Stockbridge, Mass.

1899

Lillian E. Everett is teaching in the high school at Dayton, Wash.

1901

Lilla R. Birge is assistant in German at the Boardman Manual Training High School at New Haven, Conn.

Daisy Frances Coulters is teaching in the grammar school at South Raynham, Mass.

1901 advanced

S. Elizabeth Goodwin is teaching in the high school at Danbury, Conn.

1902

Mary L. Hays is teaching at the Ashley Street School, Westfield, Mass.

1903

Alice S. Carroll is assistant at the Hope Street High School, Providence, and teaches English, botany and commercial arithmetic.

1904

Laura Brooks is teaching at the high school at Stafford Springs, Conn.

Florence B. Beitenman is teaching English and algebra at the Girls' High School at Reading, Penn.

1905

Millie Dimond Church is teacher of the ninth grade and assistant in the high school at Bristol, R. I.

Louisa R. Holt is teaching in the high school at Norwell, Mass.

Roberta A. Horton is teaching English and mathematics at the Spaulding High School, Barre, Vt.

Engagements

The engagement of Frederick C. Broomhead, '05, to Miss Alina E. Tillinghast of Providence has recently been announced.

The engagement of George W. Eddy to Miss Sarah Louise Sanders of Bernardsville, N. J., is announced.

Marriages

On Tuesday, April 30, 1907, at the home of the bride, Merwin White, '99, was married to Miss Elizabeth Nicholson. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Lewis as maid of honor, by Miss Patty Nicholson as flower girl and by Miss Ethel Parks, Miss Mollie Brownell, Miss Annie Henshaw and Miss Hope Nicholson as bridesmaids. The best man was Albert C. Hoey of Woonsocket and the ushers were Richards White, Wurtz White, William L. Mauran, John Mauran, Lauriston H. Hazard, '89, and Walter D. Kilvert, '95.

On May 1, 1907, at the First Baptist Church, Providence, at 6.30 o'clock, occurred the marriage of Miss Annie Fisher, '04, to Raymond Wentworth Seamans, '05. The bride was attended by Mrs. W. Stanley Seamans, Jr., as matron of honor, by Miss Florence Marion Beck of Providence as bridesmaid, and by Miss Rose Mabel Hardman as flower girl. The ushers were Earle B. Cross, Arthur C. Fisher, Howland S. Stedman and Robert Jerrett. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Seamans will live in Schenectady, N. Y., where Mr. Seamans is associated with the American Locomotive Co.

Births

Born on May 1, 1907, to Mrs. Mabel Cobb Thayer, 1900, a daughter, Dorothy Thayer.

Born on October 23, 1906, to Rev. William J. Noble, '97, a son, Robert Cameron Noble.





