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No. 8

"LE COLLEGE SUR LA COLLINE"

By Professor Albert Bushnell Johnson, 1891, A. M.

THE above is the title of a monograph of about a hundred pages devoted to a description of Brown University. The author is the Reverend Father Beaude, of Fall River, a graceful writer and eloquent orator, who signs the secular productions of his pen by his worldly name of Henri d'Arles. The work was published at Paris in September of last year and is perhaps the only book in a foreign language treating exclusively of a single American university.

The author spent a week at Brown last spring visiting the different departments of the university, attending lectures by various professors, chatting with officers and students, and endeavoring to grasp the essential features of our American college life, which differs so widely from that of France. His stay was too brief to enable him to gain more than a superficial knowledge of the university, but even so it is interesting to see what an impression the "College on the Hill" makes upon the mind of one of another race whose religious beliefs are different from those of the majority of our faculty and students.

We are accustomed to speak of our Alma Mater as "Old Brown," yet the very first impression produced upon this visitor is the comparative newness in everything. "All these buildings," he says, "lack that indefinable charm that time alone communicates to things: a charm made up of history, life, and memories—a subtle emanation of souls, which hovers about old walls, impregnates them, gives them what constitutes for us their savor."

One of the first facts that strike the writer regarding other than the merely external make-up of the university is its

sectarian character. He admits however that he does not encounter the slightest trace of sectarianism in the instruction. But from the fact that the president and a certain number of the members of the corporation must be chosen from the Baptist denomination, he infers, erroneously as we know, that the professors are chosen by preference from that body.

He remarks the presence of a large number of Roman Catholic students, and while deploring the necessity which compels them to come here instead of attending some institution of their own faith, he notes that they find here a sort of apprenticeship for the conditions which will await them in their subsequent life, in the complex environments which the United States offer throughout their whole territory.

Furnished by the dean—in the absence of the president—with the authorization to visit all of the college buildings and attend such lectures as he may desire to hear, M. d'Arles starts upon his tour. University Hall, with its memories of the war of independence, when it served as a barracks for the French and American troops, leads him to reflect upon the kindly relations which have always subsisted between the two nations. However unfortunate France may have been in other attempts to favor the emancipation of peoples, she has, at least, never had cause to regret what she did to help us in gaining our separate existence as a nation.

The trophy room in Rockefeller Hall suggests very naturally the question of athletics in American colleges. M. d'Arles, like every foreigner and not a few natives, is struck by the commercial character of this branch of college activity. "The American of all men," he says, "is least likely to allow himself

to be led into enterprises whose only aim is to satisfy his tastes. The thought of the profit to be derived from everything scarcely ever leaves him. And our young athletes of the universities, among others, might with good reason take as their motto Horace's celebrated line :

' Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci ' "

The fourth chapter of the monograph, which the author entitles "The Intellectual Life," is the description of an hour spent in Professor Langdon's classroom. While making some reservations as to the extraneous matter which Professor Langdon injects into his course on Dante, of whose works, by the way, M. d'Arles shows an intimate knowledge, he finds much to admire in the way the course is conducted, both in the appeal it makes to the reasoning faculties and will-power of the students, and especially in the broad horizons of the ideal which it spreads before these young minds, all too prone towards what is merely practical in matters of education. The author goes on to compare this discursive method with the exact, dry, and even microscopic treatment of the subject in the Dante course which he himself pursued at the Collège de France. He approves the latter method as more suitable for advanced and specializing students, but he recognizes that American college students, who are preparing to meet the realities of life, require a food that is more easily assimilated.

With melancholy thoughts of France, where the name of God is banished from public instruction, M. d'Arles attends the chapel service, which he finds impressive in spite of a certain lack of attention on the part of the students. He is filled with admiration for the Christian spirit which presided over the birth of the university, and, with a noteworthy and agreeable liberality of view, finds words of praise for the founders of the institution because of the strong imprint of Christianity with which they stamped their work.

A visit to the gymnasium brings M. d'Arles back to the subject of athletics and the preponderant place which they occupy in college life. He is inclined to think that this is due in large part to the stage of mentality at which the Ameri-

can people in general have arrived and which they may or may not outgrow. The strenuousness of American business life demands a violent reaction. Hence our keen enjoyment of outdoor sports. The colleges in this respect are influenced by the environment in which they exist. If our civilization ever becomes more refined we may be able to enjoy more delicate pleasures.

An interesting chapter is devoted to a discovery by Professor Greene that the origin of certain formulas employed in the litanies of the Church is to be found in the salutations addressed to the Roman emperors—an origin that was quite unknown to M. d'Arles and to the authorities which he consulted. He expresses to Professor Greene his cordial thanks for imparting to him this discovery, and records his admiration of the scholarship which it evinces.

M. d'Arles next enters into an explanation of our university degrees, an explanation quite essential for French readers, since their system of education differs so widely from ours. He experiences a certain amazement on discovering, by a consultation of the catalogue, the wide range of subjects in which instruction is given, covering nearly every branch of human knowledge.

The social life of the university impresses M. d'Arles favorably. The freedom with which students may invite their friends to their fraternity houses and to their rooms in the university dormitories, thus creating for themselves a sort of home life, seems to serve as a safeguard against the dangers that French students encounter in their more bohemian life.

The net result of M. d'Arles's investigation into American university life, as typefied at Brown, seems to be a feeling of admiration. "I have had," he says, "as it were a revelation of a world which I scarcely knew save by name, and whose action and influence, so intense and serious in the intellectual domain, I did not suspect. I knew that there were American universities, but I did not know the value of their instruction, and, to tell the truth, I was not without some scepticism on that point. Could I believe that these minds, of such eminently practical and positive tendencies, which they must fashion, would love to feed

upon pure ideas, to live in contact with the masters of ancient and modern thought?

"Now my own observations have sufficiently enlightened me upon that point. Truly, there are then, in a country where 'business' seems to be the grand question, oases of freshness and quiet, where the most beautiful works of the human genius are cultivated, and where the atmosphere is as it were saturated with intellectuality, perfumed with atticism, where, by the side of departments in which engineers are formed, there are the halls, still more numerous and more frequented, which resound daily with accents inspired by the classics of all countries and all centuries, where the immortal writings of

the poets, philosophers and orators of Greece and Rome, of France and England, of Germany and Italy, are set forth and commented upon, and where a liberal share is given to the best contemporaneous productions in every branch."

"As a 'city, set upon a hill, cannot be hid' so the 'College on the Hill,' which impresses the eye by the number and majesty of its buildings, cannot help, by virtue of that flame of thought and knowledge which it maintains and causes to burn more brightly, irradiating over the great city which spreads out at its feet, over the state of Rhode Island, to the very confines of the country, the cult of intellectual beauty, the love of the ideal."

LITERARY MEN OF BROWN, V

Willian Makepeace Thayer

By Professor Harry Lyman Koopman, Litt. D.



MILTON was content to find fit audience though few. The audience reached by William M. Thayer was probably larger than the whole reading public of Europe when Milton wrote. Yet it was not until he was thirty-three years old that this prolific writer found his calling. But from that time onward for over forty years he poured forth a constant succession of books, of which it is safe to say that some one at least was read by practically every person born in the northeastern United States between 1840 and 1880. Before the close of his literary labors over a million and a quarter of his books had been sold; a third of them had been republished in England; and four had been translated into the principal languages of Europe, some even into Armenian and Hawaiian.

William Makepeace Thayer was born in Franklin, Mass., February 23, 1820. His mother was Betsey Makepeace. It would be interesting to know if Thackeray's ancestor, who sealed his faith at the stake and from whom the great novelist derived his name, was also an ancestor of the American boy. His father,

Davis Thayer, was a pioneer in the American manufacture of straw hats and bonnets. The son attended school at the Franklin Academy and entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1843. He had for classmates Professor Dunn and several minor authors, including the poet, Albert Gallatin Remington. The late Professor Harkness was his senior by one year. After graduation he studied theology with the Rev. Jacob Ide of the class of 1809, who was a pastor at West Medway, Mass., for sixty-six years. But no such length of service in the ministry awaited his pupil. After teaching school for several years in Attleboro, South Braintree, and Franklin, he preached at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, whence he went in 1849 to become a pastor at Ashland, Mass. This position he left in 1857 on account of throat trouble, and he never afterwards assumed the pastoral relation, though he preached occasionally up to the end of his life. From this date he made his home in Franklin. In 1845 he married Rebecca W. Richards of Dover, Mass., who with two sons survived him. He was prominent in the temperance cause, and served as secre-

tary of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance for sixteen years, 1860-76. He was sent as a representative to the General Court from Ashland, 1857-8, and from Franklin, 1863-4.

His enforced retirement from his chosen profession, the ministry of the Congregational Church, was doubtless made easier by the consciousness that he had found a larger audience; for already he had published several popular books. He served as editor of the Boston "Home Monthly Magazine," 1858-62, of the Boston "Nation," 1864-68, and of the "Mother's Assistant," 1868-72. But his services as preacher, lecturer and editor are quite overshadowed by his extraordinary success as a writer of books. In a real sense he still continued to preach, for he made all his books the medium of moral and religious instruction. Most of them are addressed to the young; and, in the best sense of the term, are Sunday-school books. He taught morals by example, either real or imaginary; hence his vastly greater success than those moralists who teach only by precept. The claim has been made that he was the first to introduce the conversational style in biography. The characters and events of American history figure prominently among his subjects. In some books they are the principal features; in others they are introduced as carriers of the author's teaching. It would be wide of the mark to demand that such treatment of history should always be accurate. It is enough if it be true in spirit and substance. There can be no doubt that Franklin and Washington. Lincoln and Garfield, owe a measure of their fame to these juvenile biographies by Mr. Thayer. Yet not all his work is of this character. He published a volume of sermons, also a Memorial Day poem, and several hymns. But it is as an author of books for the young that he produced his impression on his age and that he will be remembered. He worked almost to the end, dying at his home in Franklin, April 7, 1898, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Mere figures are sometimes eloquent, and a simple enumeration of Mr. Thayer's writings, taken in connection with their wide circulation, will give a better idea of his literary work and more clearly

indicate his position in the world of letters than any attempt at their characterization could accomplish. The following are the titles of his books:

Gem and Casket, 1852; Merry Christmas, 1853; Happy New Year, 1853; Life at the Fireside, 1854; Spots in our Feasts of Charity, 1854; Pastor's Wedding Gift, 1856; Morning Star, 1856; Hints for the Household, 1857; Poor Boy and Merchant Prince, 1857; The Bobbin Boy, 1858; Good Girl and True Woman, 1858; afterwards entitled the True Woman: Elements of Character from the Life of Mary Lyon and Others, 1859; The Printer Boy: Life



WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THAYER

of Franklin, 1858; afterwards entitled From Boyhood to Manhood; Doing and Not Doing; From Poorhouse to Pulpit: Life of John Kitto, D. D., 1859; afterwards entitled Working and Winning, 1862; Tales from Genesis, 2 vols., 1862-63; The Pioneer Boy and How he Became President, 1863; The Old Horseshoe, 1863; The Farmer Boy and How he became Commander-in-chief, 1863; Soldiers of the Bible, 1863; Character and Public Services of A. Lincoln, 1864; Youth's History of the Rebellion, 4 vols., 1864-65; Communion Wine and Bible Temperance, 1869; Nelson Storer, or How a Country Boy made his Way in

the City, 1878; Charles Jewett, Life and Recollections, 1879; Tact, Push and Principle, 1880; White House series:- From the Log Cabin to the White House: Life of James A. Garfield, 1881; From Pioneer Home to White House: Life of Lincoln, 1882; From Farmhouse to the White House: Life of Washington, 1883; From the Tannery to the White House: Life of Grant, 1885; A volume of Sermons and other Papers, 1881; In the Meshes, or a Drop of Blue Blood, 1881; The Nameless Waif, 1881; Our French Visitors, 1882; Marvels of the New West, 1887; Success and Its Achievers, 1891; Our Flag Half-mast, Memorial Day poem, 1891; Ethics of Success, school reader, three grades, 1893-94; Turning Points in Successful Careers, 1895; Aim High, or Hints and Helps to Young Men,

1895; Womanhood, or Hints and Helps to Young Women, 1895; Around the Hearthstone, 1896; Men who Win, 1896; Women Who Win, 1896.

Of these books, Tact, Push and Principle, and Success and Its Achievers, have been translated as reading books for the public schools of Italy. From Log Cabin to the White House was abridged as a reader for the British schools in India. The Youth's History of the Rebellion was adopted as a textbook in some American academies. One firm of London publishers has sold 225,000 copies of the Life of Garfield and 200,000 copies of other books in the list. These figures are at least ten years old; later figures, if obtainable, would no doubt substantially increase even these large totals.

MEMORIES OF BROWN

By President W. H. P. Faunce



WHILE the evening fire was crackling on the hearth, and the February wind, roaring outside, assured me of "a tumultuous privacy of storm," I drew up the easy chair to the reading lamp and plunged deep into "Memories of Brown." It is a portly, sumptuous volume, the most elaborate and varied collection of reminiscences ever put forth by Brown alumni. Whether it be read in February or in June, by the firelight or the sunlight, it cannot fail to stir the blood and touch the heart of every Brown graduate.

It is not a history. In these 500 pages, there is no attempt to recount origins, to trace cause and effect, to explain the development of institutions, customs or tendencies. It is a series of snap-shots taken by scores of men at varying angles. It is a collection of moving pictures, showing us the great men of the past at work and at play, and allowing us to draw our own conclusions.

And what a wealth of material is here! One of the first illustrations in the book is a picture of the university which few living men ever saw until this winter, taken in 1828, when the

original "college edifice" had been supplemented by the building named "Hope" after Mrs. Hope Ives. Then follows a collection of quaint letters written by students in "Rhode Island College" in the years 1795-1800. Then come reminiscences of Horace Mann and Samuel Gridley Howe,—two stalwart spirits to whom Brown has yet erected no worthy memorial. Then follow chapters on "High Old Times at Commencement in 1827," "Essay-burning in 1831," "In the Days of Wayland and Elton," and then—in the magical style whose secret died with him—a chapter of Memories by George William Curtis.

Here is a full description of the old debating societies, the Philermenian and the United Brothers, which died a natural death when fraternities came in. Here are set forth the beginnings of baseball at Brown, the full story of boating in the seventies, the ancient comedy of the "water-procession," the origin of the song Alma Mater, and the story of the Junior Burials. Here are poems, hitherto unpublished, by John Hay, glimpses of former days and famous characters by James B. Angell,

W. W. Keen, Benjamin Ide Wheeler and many others. Here is, in short, a book to thaw out any soul congealed by hard experience in a chilly world, and to feed the fires of loyalty in every man who has ever lived and studied and sung and struggled "under the elms."

We shall not find fault with the book because it fails to be what it does not attempt to be. There is a general chronological sequence of chapters—otherwise there is no attempt at connection of events or subjects. There is no endeavor to form serious, critical estimate of men or measures, no thought of analysis of social or intellectual conditions, no discussion of educational programme or theory. All that is left for the history of the university which must be surely published at our 150th anniversary in 1914. The editors insert no guarantee of the accuracy of any tradition. But of almost every story we may at least say, *ben trovato*. Those grubbing historians to whom Froude is abomination, and Carlyle a frothy word-painter, and Ferrero painfully interesting, will not pause long over these chatty, realistic and sometimes whimsical sketches.

But the men who sat in the long-ago

at the feet of Lincoln and Harkness will eagerly gaze on these pen-pictures of the old classrooms. The men who saw "Ezekiel" thrust his hand into the trousers pocket and burst into flaming eloquence, the men who gained a new view of all the past while J. L. Diman twirled his glasses, the men who once felt the pressure of Gammell and Bancroft, and Packard and Clarke—such men will linger over these pages in coming days with refreshment and delight.

College life stands not for the development of an invisible monad called "the mind," but for the development of the entire personality. And in that personality it is memory, imagination, sentiment, loyalty that are the moving powers. We have none too much sentiment—rather far too little. Let us plant more trees, train more ivies over ancient walls, cherish more of the venerable traditions, and, when weary and worn with care, let us bathe ourselves, not in a fabled Lethe, but in the perennial stream of Memories of Brown. We are deeply indebted to the editors whose patient labor has made this volume possible.

A BROWN VETERAN'S MEMORIES

Dr. T. D. Smith, ex-'64, Was the First Union Prisoner Exchanged



R. T. DELAP SMITH, '64, of Roxbury, has the distinction of being the first Union prisoner exchanged during the civil war, according to the Boston Globe. Mr. Smith says: "President Lincoln took a personal interest in my case at the solicitation of my mother, and it was a typical instance of how he earned the title of being 'the great comforter.' When the war broke out I was one of a number of Brown men that formed the 1st Rhode Island Infantry, and during the first battle of Bull Run I was injured by a shell and left for dead on the field, being reported killed. A squad of Confederate cavalry came along, and I was taken care of and sent to Richmond.

"My mother received word that I was dying, and on December 7, 1861, she secured a passport from Francis Lousada, the British consul, as she was a British woman. She also secured a letter from Oliver Wendell Holmes to Dr. Haxall of Richmond, the two being classmates at Harvard. So she started for Washington and secured an interview with Seward. He told her she would be arrested as a spy, and said it was fruitless to go to Richmond, so she went to the White House and sent her card into President Lincoln.

"On the card was written 'A widow, whose only son, a prisoner of war, is probably dying in Richmond, desires an interview.' He sent for her at once, and she stated her errand, receiving

much encouragement from him. 'We shall go ourselves and see Mr. Seward and fix the matter up,' he said. They visited Mr. Seward and the president directed him to furnish Mrs. Smith with a pass and arrange for her to go with Mr. Faulkner to Norfolk in the flag of truce boat. This was on December 19. Mr. Faulkner had been minister to France under President Buchanan, and was about to be exchanged for Congressman Ely of New York.

"My mother had no difficulty in finding friends through her letters at Richmond, and among those she had formerly met was General John H. Winder, who was in command at Richmond. She finally secured an audience with Jefferson Davis, and on December 24 he ordered my release on parole. This was printed on brown wrapping paper, and I have it yet. So on Christmas day I left for Washington with my mother.

"On reaching Washington, December 29, I was asked to call at the White

House, and for an hour the president discussed the prisoners, asking many questions about their life.

"I urged the exchange of prisoners, saying, 'We all wish to return to the field,' and he replied, 'that is the right kind of talk. We are going to do it very soon.' He named an hour for me to call the next day, and I did. 'We will go over to the war department and see Mr. Cameron, the secretary of war,' Mr. Lincoln said, and we went.

"Mr. Lincoln introduced me to Mr. Cameron, saying: 'I think I know this young man. He put up a good record at Bull Run and desires to return to the field just as soon as he is able for duty after being exchanged. Please put his name on file, and when he reports that he is able for duty we will place him.' Part of the time he had his hand on my shoulder. He gave me a hearty hand-clasp and bade me a cheerful goodbye. On January 4, 1862, he arranged for my exchange, so I am the first prisoner of war exchanged."

IS MENTAL TRAINING A MYTH?

From a Paper Read before the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools.

By Alexander Meiklejohn, Ph.D., Dean of Brown University

IT has been said that formal discipline sets only one of the tasks of the educator for the reason that, obviously, the training of the mind in this sense is not all of education. There must be teaching of the will and of the emotions, as well as the merely mental processes. Quite as important, too, is the task of furnishing the mind with proper content, of giving it acquaintance with the world, of supplying it with facts, with interests, of giving it something to think about. It is a valid criticism of much of our moral teaching in the past that we have too often simply laid down the moral laws, or forms, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor," and have left our pupils in such ignorance, both of themselves and their neighbors, that their morality has expended itself in idle sent-

iment or in blundering stupidity. So, too, with regard to intellectual training. It seems to me that the wave of criticism against formal training as such is simply the result of that great inrush of new thought material from the natural sciences which has made us despise the thinking of those who, in an earlier time, had little of information upon which to employ their forming activities. But none the less, the formal side is essential, and it becomes more and more essential according as greater masses of material are thrust upon us to be rescued from incoherence and chaos.

Again, if the question be raised, "What are the best studies for the training of the mind; ought we to study the classics or the sciences, fine arts or engineering?" I fear that I have no answer ready. I am persuaded, how-

ever, that far more important than the subject is the mind of the teacher. The one sure way to learn good thinking is to come into contact with a mind which thinks well and to feel its influence. In the game of thinking, as in the games of the athletic field, one learns best by practice in fast company. And it is not, in my opinion, necessary, as is sometimes suggested, that the method of the teacher should find expression in conscious ideals which may be communicated as guiding principles to the student. Knowledge of the forms of logic is, alas, no guarantee of excellence in their use, just as acquaintance with the symbolism of mathematics is not always conjoined with accuracy and precision in the conduct of life.

With regard to the experimental inquiries into the problem in hand, it should be said that from the point of view here taken it does not follow that practice in a form of thinking in one set of contents must give at once equal facility in the same sort of thinking in another field. It does not follow that the college graduate is fully equipped, in virtue of his training, to build a ship, manage a caucus, teach a school, or rule a home. In these activities, as well as in all others in which men engage, it is necessary that the mind be well stored in addition to being well trained. For the carrying on of any pursuit, we need not only talent, native or acquired, but also information, interest, practice, before the work can be successfully done. Exercise in one function should not be expected, therefore, to give equal facility in the carrying on of another. Obviously it does not, and the degree of the difficulty of transfer is determined, not only by identity or differences in the formal elements, but also by differences and similarities in the contents as well. That such a position is in accordance with the results of investigations thus far will not, I think, be denied.

The one word that sums up the theory of formal discipline is method, or rather, methods. It is the theory that the mind

can be trained to do well certain kinds of work, to follow successfully certain methods of procedure. It is, I think, what Mr. Thorndike, in spite of his hostility to the theory, has in mind when, summing up the results of his own work, he says: "The chief duty of serious students of the theory of education to-day is to form the habit of inductive study and learn the logic of statistics. Long after every statement in this book has been superseded by a truer one the method which it tries to illustrate will still be profitable, and the ideals of accuracy and honesty in statistical procedure by which I hope it has been guided will still be honored."

And, finally, may I insist that the doctrine of formal discipline, as so stated, has no connection whatever with the psychology of faculties. If there is one notion which would break down the conception of a system of formal modes of procedure, it is that of the mind as broken up into the separate minds of reasoning, observation, imagination, memory, and the rest. The advocates of formal discipline may blithely join forces with their opponents in consigning to oblivion a dogma which has perished from the earth and has left behind no one to perpetuate its name.

And so with reservation and explanation I offer you for discussion an interpretation of the doctrine of formal discipline from the standpoint of the science of logic. Mental training does not seem to me by any means the whole of education, but, on the other hand, mental training is not, so far as I can see, a myth. It is a theory which has found lodging in many minds not given to mythical imaginings. It is a theory which, as one of the standard books in education seems to say, though a psychological absurdity, is yet obviously true as an explanation of the facts of mental experience. It is a theory which is, at least, respectable, and, however it may appear from another point of view, from its own standpoint it seems to have a meaning.



MORE BROWN REUNIONS



ALL RIVER Brown men had their annual dinner at the Quequechan Club on the evening of February 12. A reception was held in the reading room of the club at 6:30 o'clock, followed by the annual business meeting and a supper in the large dining room. President Edward A. Thurston, Esq., presided, and addresses were made by Professors Courtney Langdon and Albert K. Potter, representing the college, President Allen F. Wood of the New Bedford Association, and Rev. C. M. Gallup, a former president of that association, Dr. H. G. Wilbur, president of the Harvard Club of Fall River, and Rev. Arthur C. Baldwin of Fall River.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—John P. Gage.
 Vice-President—Frank E. Fash.
 Secretary—Harry Smalley.
 Treasurer—Augustus J. Wood.
 Executive Committee—Joseph D. Milne, Edward A. Thurston, Joseph W. Mackenzie and the previously named officers.

Dinner was served to between 35 and 40 guests soon after 7 o'clock in the dining room of the club, which was attractively decorated with the national colors, Brown flags and pampas. The Orpheus orchestra furnished music, and the dinner was interspersed with songs.

Professor Langdon took up the question of what the younger graduates can do for Brown. For one thing, he said, they can come to Providence, once in a while, climb the hill, find where the old professors are, and go in and listen to one of their lectures again. It will do the professors good to see the old men back, and it will be a good thing for the young fellows. They will always be welcome, and by linking the present with the past will make the undergraduates recognize that there is a common bond between all Brown men.

Professor Potter spoke of some things that had come to his attention as secretary of the Associated Alumni. Brown has never been without its generous friends, who have given freely of their time and money to the college, but the support of the wide body of the alumni has not always been satisfactory. It has been said that the arrival of Roger

Williams in Rhode Island was a magnificent thing for the nation at large, but a most deadly event for Rhode Island. The lesson of personal liberty was needed in the country as a whole, but about its own hearthstone it deteriorated into sheer crankiness. It is still true that it is harder in Rhode Island than anywhere else to secure the co-operation of the alumni. The genuine Rhode Islander, it is said, comes to his door in the morning and says to himself, "It is a glorious day. I must go out and disagree with some one." Brown alumni have acquired some of this spirit. There are those who would make a virtue of necessity by saying that Brown's manifest destiny is to breed heretics, but even heretics if they are to be more than mere disturbers of the peace must find some ground for concerted action. The Brown men are beginning to get together more and more. The western associations are seeing that worthy men come to the college, and are helping in meeting their expenses where necessary. Inquiries are coming in more and more as to how individuals and associations can be of service to the college.

Schenectady Meeting

The Brown University alumni of Schenectady, N. Y., met on the evening of February 2, first at the Morse bowling alleys, where a team match was held between two teams of five men each, and later at the home of W. G. Ely, '90, on Lenox road, where they were entertained informally and most pleasantly. A supper was served and afterwards a smoker, at which Dr. Stewart McComber, '96, the president of the Brown University Alumni Association of Albany and Vicinity, presented several schemes for the raising among the alumni of this section of a fund to be applied to a scholarship to be given to some worthy young man in the high school of either Schenectady, Albany or Troy, to pay his way through Brown University.

The idea met with the hearty approval of all and it will probably be taken up at an early date. There were ten alumni of the university present and the gathering was a great success.

**Boston
Dinner**

The Boston Brown dinner was held at the American House on the evening of February 2, with about 300 Brown men present. Charles W. Towne led the singing, with George Lincoln Parker of Boston at the piano. The hall was appropriately decorated with Brown banners and American flags.

At the business meeting preceding the dinner the following officers of the association were elected: President, George F. Bean, '81; vice-president, Joseph Walker, '87; secretary, J. E. Corlew, '96; treasurer, F. W. Woodcock, '91, and the following executive committee: F. T. Field, '90; Robert Cushman, '93, J. S. Allen, Jr., '98; W. A. Hall, '04, and C. E. Branch, '07.

Hon. Richard Olney, '56, ex-secretary of state, made a forcible speech in the course of which he said:

"It is entirely clear that for 10 years or more we have been living outside our national constitution construed either as to its letter or according to its spirit. There is nothing in it that justifies the imperialism into which we have taken such long plunges. There is nothing in it that justifies the long steps that the Washington government has taken in paternalism. There is nothing in it that justifies the personal government of which recent administrations have given so many specimens, compared with which the interviews of the German Kaiser, so keenly resented by the German people, seem as improprieties of the most infinitesimal character."

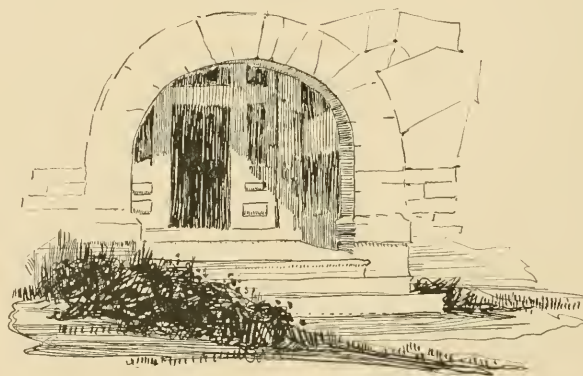
President Eliot of Harvard, President Faunce of Brown, Dr. William W. Keen, '59, of Philadelphia, and Rev. W. W. Bustard, '95, of Roxbury were the other speakers. Professor John M. English, '70, of Newton, Mass., was the toastmaster.

**Alumnae
Dinner**

Three hundred attended the third annual dinner of the Alumnae Association of the Women's College at Sayles Gymnasium, on the evening of Saturday, February 13.

Miss Minnie Catherine Mahy, 1900, acted as toastmaster. The speakers of the evening were Professor S. C. Mitchell of Brown, president-elect of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, dean of Brown; Miss Lida Shaw King, dean of the Women's College; Miss Isabelle D. Scott, president of the senior class, and President Faunce. At the head table were seated, besides the speakers, Miss Sarah E. Doyle, Mrs. William T. Hastings and members of the women's advisory council of Brown University, of the faculty and of the executive board.

The tables were in the gymnasium hall, the head table with its great central bouquet of red and white carnations being on a raised platform opposite the entrance. The hall presented an attractive appearance, the balcony being hung with Brown banners and the stars and stripes, and the tables decorated with red-shaded candles.



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PORTRAITS OF PROFESSORS

Not the least interesting paragraphs in Father Beaudé's volume devoted to "The College on the Hill" are those in which our cultivated visitor discusses the portraits in Sayles Hall. He finds them too many in number for the best effect—he confesses that so many eyes all centred upon him made him uneasy—too crowded, too miscellaneous in character, and some of them artistically bad. Historically they appealed to him as of the utmost interest, a series of precious human documents, in which he felt that he could trace the development of the American type from the severe but noble colonial faces to the rounder but unideal faces of the present day. Whether our sympathetic critic is correct or not in his discrimination between the Brown types of the past and the present, he has touched upon a subject that deserves a more careful consideration than it has yet received.

It will probably never be possible to avoid a great variety of artistic merit in our historic portraits, and some day a gallery may be provided in which they will be displayed with sole reference to historical propriety, with a possible retention in Sayles Hall of a few of the most impressive. There is one point in regard to these portraits that has hitherto been quite overlooked and that we believe should be no longer neglected. The casual visitor takes for granted that all these portraits were painted from life; but those who are acquainted with their history know that this is by no means the fact. Too often they are posthumous, and to those who knew the living men are weak or narrow in their portraiture. A fault that seems almost to carry an injustice to their distinguished subjects is the common one that though painted from life so many of them are portraits of old age, not of the vigorous manhood in which the work was done that won the distinction. It is natural that those who knew a professor only in his old age should find an old age portrait of him most natural, but after a time they too pass away, and the professor is handed down to posterity in a likeness that does not represent the man that he was when he won his reputation.

During President Andrews's administration it was the practice to give each year as a frontispiece to the annual catalogue a steel engraving or other portrait of some member of the faculty, Professor Lincoln's being the first and Professor Packard's the last so published. We would not make a plea for a renewal of this form of portraiture, but we feel nevertheless that it is incumbent upon the university to preserve contemporary portraits of its professors representing them in their prime. At present this is not done even in the form of photographs for the class albums.

It would perhaps be thought unjustifiable to use university funds for this purpose, but the alumni or separate classes might take up the matter, as the class of 1893 did in the case of President Andrews, and subscribe for painting the portrait of one professor and another, or some donor might establish a fund the annual income of which should be devoted to this purpose. Such a list should include not only men who are still at Brown but the distinguished men who, though now serving the cause of education elsewhere, have trained up generations of students in our classrooms. We recommend this neglected interest to the serious consideration of our alumni.

TREE-CUTTING AT BROWN

Unfavorable comment has been made on the cutting down of a tree in front of the John Hay Library, but several important points were overlooked by the

complainants. The tree stood on the line of the wall which forms an integral part of the architectural plan of the library; its trunk had been laid bare to the top of the roots by the previous grading of the street, so that it was in a poor condition to save at best; and its branches spread over one-third of the lot, so that to save them entire would have involved the sacrifice of a large part of the building. The utmost care is being taken to preserve the tree at the upper corner, and, if these efforts are successful, the arch of leaves over the head of the street will remain.

During the last ten years the university has erected ten or more buildings and has destroyed only two or three trees,—a record that shows clearly the attitude of the institution on this important matter of civic beauty and comfort. If it has not already done so it may be trusted to plant far more trees than it cuts down, both in the neighborhood of the library and elsewhere.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

BBROWN will not play Princeton at football, October 30, as was expected. Negotiations for the game fell through, but matches with Harvard, Yale and Pennsylvania, and probably the Carlisle Indians, will be on the schedule. Brown goes to Cambridge a week earlier than usual. Pennsylvania will be played at Philadelphia, Oct. 16 and Yale at New Haven, Nov. 6. As the Harvard game comes Oct. 23, there will be a two weeks interval between the Harvard and Yale games, instead of one week as last year, a change much in Brown's favor. But the transfer of dates brings the Pennsylvania and Harvard games on succeeding Saturdays.

Colgate, which last year was defeated by a touchdown only on a trick pass in the first minute of play, will again be

seen in Providence, and other teams which will probably go to make up the list of home games are Amherst, University of Vermont, New Hampshire State and Bates or Colby.

The Pennsylvania game comes on the date corresponding to that of last year. Next will probably come in order Amherst, Yale, University of Vermont, and Carlisle in the close of the season at New York.

Princeton was once definitely on the schedule, but withdrew. St. Louis University was practically scheduled for a game in the west, but also withdrew. These unexpected developments and the likelihood that the hill men would be dropped by Harvard put the Brown officials in a worse quandary than they were ever in before, but the final outcome is satisfactory.



BROWN UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL TEAM

Brown Wins Relay Race Brown won the mile college relay race at the indoor athletic carnival held under the auspices of Columbia University at the Madison Square Garden, New York, February 13, Wesleyan finishing second, Amherst third and Colgate fourth. The time for the mile was 3:36 4-5. In the 60-yard dash, handicap, J. P. Hartigan of Brown won first prize, with C. W. Cram of Massachusetts Institute of Technology second. His time was :6 1-5.



Dr. Faunce Goes West President Faunce intends to start on March 13 on a trip westward, to visit Brown alumni associations. His itinerary is as follows: March 15, Washington alumni; March 16, Pittsburg alumni; March 17, Youngstown, O.; March 18, Cleveland alumni; March 19, Chicago alumni; March 22, Colorado alumni at Denver.

Basketball Schedule The Brown University basketball schedule for 1909, together with the scores to date, is as follows:

Jan. 9—Tufts at Providence, 24-39.
 Jan. 18—Tufts at Tufts, 12-18.
 Jan. 23—Harvard at Cambridge, 17-23.
 Feb. 4—Pennsylvania at Providence, 14-29.
 Feb. 6—Harvard at Providence, 37-14.
 Feb. 10—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Providence, 14-18.
 Feb. 13—Yale at Providence, 26-17.
 Feb. 16—Syracuse at Providence, 52-25.
 Feb. 19—Wesleyan at Middletown, 16-29.
 Feb. 20—College of the City of New York at New York, 21-31.
 Feb. 24—Williams at Providence, 18-30.
 Feb. 27—Holy Cross at Providence, 36-24.
 March 5—Troy Polytechnic at Troy.
 March 6—Williams at Williamstown.
 March 20—Wesleyan at Providence.

Games won by Brown, 4; games lost by Brown, 8.

"Rushing" Season Discussed The interfraternity council, which had been called by the Cammorian Club to consider changes in the present rushing system at Brown, disbanded on January 17.

A meeting was held on January 14 for a definite instructed vote of the fraternities upon the two questions submitted for consideration at the opening meeting of the council. Upon the first of these, "whether the fraternities desired any postponement of the rushing season, and if so, how long?" only eight fraternities voted affirmatively, six of these desiring a one-term postponement. The second question, "whether the fraternities would consider a motion carried by fifteen members of the interfraternity council as binding upon all," was carried, but there seemed to be no proposition which would be favored by fifteen fraternities.

A proposition was then drawn up, reading that no rushing should be done before the first morning of the fall term, and submitted to the fraternities January 15. At a meeting held two days later only three out of ten delegates present supported this proposition. The council therefore adjourned sine die.



Studying the Bible The Young Men's Christian Association of Brown University announces a course of study upon the development of the idea of God in the Bible, to be led by Professor Fowler of the department of biblical literature.

In this study the general chronological order of the biblical writings commonly held by modern critical students will be assumed and the effort made to trace the principal stages in the growth of the idea of God from the earliest portions of the Old Testament to the latest books of the New.

All graduate students and younger members of the faculty are cordially invited to join in this study. With the varied view-points of those who are specializing in different fields brought to bear upon this central theme of the Bible, the meetings of the group should prove stimulating.

The group is to meet once a week throughout the winter term.

Another Andrews Story Another Andrews story came out in conversation the other day. The narrator, a Providence man, said that years ago, while he was still a small boy, he and a group of his comrades were organizing a baseball game in an open lot, but lacked one player to complete their rival teams. Just then along came a stalwart and dignified person, who inquired, "What's the trouble, boys?" They told him they needed one more player. "Won't I do?" he asked; and on being permitted to join the game he dutifully proceeded to his allotted post in centrefield. There he shacked balls far and near, after the fashion of small-boy centrefielders from time immemorial. The Providence man who tells the story says that pretty soon the new recruit showed signs of fatigue but still he stuck to his post. About this time a passerby stopped to watch the sport and with evident surprise in his voice called out "Good morning, Doctor." Not till then did anyone suspect that a distinguished professor of Brown University, E. Benjamin Andrews, had been playing shack.



Friends and Baptists Worship Together An unusual, not to say unique, event occurred at the First Baptist meeting-house in Providence on Sunday evening, January 24, when the Baptist congregation united with that of the Friends meeting. So far as is known, this was the first union service held by the two ancient societies, which for generations have worshipped in churches only a stone's throw apart.

Thomas J. Battey, a Friend, delivered the opening prayer, William H. Butler, also a Friend, read the scripture lesson, and Rev. Dr. Hanley, the pastor of the Baptist church, preached the sermon. A chorus of 50 voices, made up of young people from the two congregations, led the singing.



Philosophy Club Is Organized A philosophy club was formed at the university, January 20, for the purpose of renewing interest in the intellectual activity which made

the old philosophical club successful for several years.

A paper on the value of knowledge for its own sake was read by H. B. Selleck, '09, and following this there was an open discussion on the subject.

The following officers were elected: H. B. Selleck, president; H. G. High, vice president; G. H. Henderson, secretary and treasurer; A. U. Pope and C. E. Hughes, Jr., executive committee.

Those present as charter members of the club were H. B. Selleck, E. H. Mason, Jr., C. E. Hughes, Jr., J. C. Simpson, A. U. Pope, Alexander Meiklejohn, A. J. Young, E. B. Dane, W. D. Heydon, H. H. Haskins, H. B. Francis, R. F. Skillings, A. Roberts, H. F. Cook, G. H. Henderson, A. Harkness, W. C. Johnson, H. G. High and G. W. G. Carpenter.



Rhodes Scholarship Examinations The next examinations for a Rhodes scholarship will take place at Brown University in October of the present year. From the successful competitors the Rhode Island committee will elect one Rhodes scholar in the month of January, and this scholar will enter into residence at Oxford in October, 1910. Candidates for the examination must be well prepared in Latin and in Greek. A Rhodes scholarship pays three hundred pounds a year for three years, and a Rhodes scholar is at liberty to elect the department of study he will follow.



In the Interests of Archaeology A Rhode Island branch of the Archaeological Institute of America has been founded with fifty-eight members. This institute aims to assist the study of archaeology by the establishment of schools, the founding of scholarships, and the maintenance of lecture courses, to keep the public informed regarding the latest movements in this field of science. It is especially interested in the investigations and excavations in Greece, Italy, and the Orient, and in the earlier civilized portions of our country, and expects to conduct or aid in conducting such research and investigation. This new branch expects soon to be able to bring to Prov-

idence some noted lecturers, such as Dr. Foukes of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Hurlsen of Rome, the greatest living authority on Roman archaeology. Professor W. C. Poland of the department of the history of art at Brown will answer questions regarding the institute and its aims.



Oldest Twelve Colleges

Of the 453 American colleges, the following are the first twelve with regard to age:

1636—Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

1693—William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

1701—Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

1740—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

1746—Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

1749—Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

1754—Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

1764—Brown University, Providence, R. I.

1766—Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

1769—Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

1782—Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

1783—Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.



Junior Week Preparations The members of the junior week committee have elected the following officers: Chairman, M. F. Conant; secretary, R. H. Wilmarth; treasurer, T. M. Richards.

Each fraternity is represented by one man on the committee, as follows: L. S. Walker, Alpha Delta Phi; P. B. Howland, Delta Phi; M. F. Conant, Psi Upsilon; G. A. Round, Beta Theta Pi; W. S. Sweet, Delta Kappa Epsilon; C. A. Post, Zeta Psi; M. Krause, Theta Delta Chi; E. S. Horton, Delta Upsilon; B. D. Miller, Chi Phi; A. E. Regnier, Phi Delta Theta; R. H. Wilmarth, Alpha Tau Omega; T. M. Richards, Delta Tau Delta; E. M. Horton, Kappa Sigma; G. H. McGurty, Phi Kappa; E.

F. Caton, Phi Gamma Delta; W. B. Freeman, Phi Kappa Psi; A. L. Brett; Phi Sigma Kappa; F. J. O'Donnell, Sigma Delta Kappa; M. H. Carson, Sigma Phi Delta; and J. P. Hartigan, ex-officio.



Graduate Manager The Alumni Monthly thinks that Brown should have a graduate manager of athletics; the Daily Herald is not quite so sure of the advisability of the plan. The Herald says:

"A number of students have expressed the opinion lately that it would be for the interests of Brown athletics to have a graduate manager appointed. The argument advanced is that at the present time there is no one who has as his duty the furthering of a continuous Brown athletic policy, who looks ahead more than a single year. Managers are interested in getting good schedules for the coming seasons and in calling the attention of preparatory school seniors of athletic ability to the advantages of Brown, in order to have material for their respective teams. No one calls the attention of the juniors, sophomores, and freshmen in secondary schools to Brown, say the advocates of the change, and as a result many men who might have been interested in Brown have their minds made up as to where they will go to college before reaching their senior year. The undergraduate managers are not interested in schedules as far as year to year policies are concerned, and there are many opportunities to make contracts and alliances which are lost.

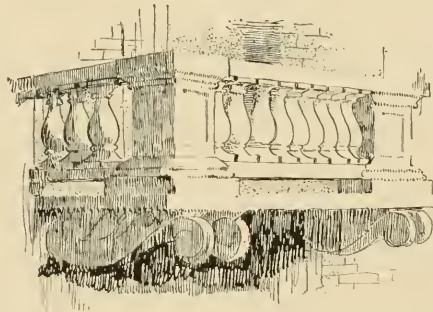
"There are apparently two very good sides to this question. The placing of athletic policies in the hands of an alum-

nus, however capable he may be, is surrendering the control by undergraduates of their own athletic affairs. The chance that men will be offered inducements to come to college is undoubtedly considerably increased by the graduate manager system. Moreover there is a decided opinion among the Brown faculty that the proper sphere of undergraduate athletics is only so far as the students are able to control them. If they must be managed by alumni they have assumed an undue prominence."



The Brown Settlement The Brown Christian Association has opened a "Brown Settlement" at 470 North Main street, in the Constitution Hill district. The new project is to be in charge of the Y. M. C. A. social service committee, with H. L. Oldfield, '10, as chairman, and will be supervised by W. C. Ingalls, Jr., '09, and Carol Aronovici, head of the Union Settlement, and leader of the Peoples' Institute. The rooms are on the first floor of the building, but arrangements have been made with the Peoples' Institute for the use of its hall several days a week. As this occupies the entire top floor, there will be plenty of room for a number of classes, and the two organizations will co-operate in all possible ways.

The purpose of the settlement is in the main educational. Classes will be offered in civics and in English, and whatever other subjects seem most called for in the registration. Most of the work is to be among boys and young men, but special classes will be formed for adults. The registration will reach probably three nationalities, the Jews, the Irish and the Italians.



BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

FACULTY NOTES

In the issue of "Nature" for November 26, 1908, a fine tribute is paid to Professor A. D. Mead and the papers he presented at the International Fishery Congress in Washington, September 22-25. The writer says:

"In the field of agriculture two very important papers were submitted by Professor A. D. Mead. The first was a description of an apparatus for hatching, rearing and transporting fishes and other aquatic animals. Professor Mead's second paper was an exposition of the use of this apparatus in hatching and rearing lobsters. Dr. Mead's method is the only one yet proposed which permits the young to be reared to a stage where they can care effectively for themselves. Equally good results can be obtained with various fishes passing through similar critical stages, and fish culturists now have in their possession an entirely new and simple method, not only for hatching fishes, but for economically rearing them in large numbers to an age when they can care for themselves. The method is a wide departure from those previously employed, and marks the greatest advance in fish culture in recent years. It may be added that it has for several years demonstrated its practical utility."

The Scientific American has offered a prize of five hundred dollars which is to be awarded to the person who gives the best popular explanation of the fourth dimension, the object being to get a definition which the ordinary lay reader can understand. The judges of the contest will be Professor Henry B. Manning of Brown and Professor S. A. Mitchell of Columbia.

"What are the Legitimate Limits of Free Speech in a Republic?" by Professor James Quale Dealey has been reprinted from the Proceedings of the Baptist Congress at Chicago.

At the smoker given by the juniors in the Brown Union on January 27, Dean Meiklejohn spoke upon "Benny Andrews."

It is reported that on February 11, "a big victory was won by Professor George Grafton Wilson of Brown University and Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, at the international naval conference, when they succeeded in having cotton placed on the list of absolute contraband articles. This is one of the points for which the American delegates to the conference have been fighting strenuously from the first."

On February 4, Professor Walter B. Jacobs,

'82, delivered the address at the graduation exercises of the schools of East Providence; and on February 24 he spoke before the National Association of College Teachers of Education at Chicago on the "Training of Teachers at Brown University."

On the evening of January 25, Professor Harry L. Koopman gave a lecture at Taunton, in the library course, on Edgar Allan Poe. He was greeted by an appreciative audience.

Professor Walter B. Jacobs, '82, has recently finished a course of fifteen lectures on the "Principles of Teaching and their Application to the Work of the Sunday School," at the Union Congregational Church of Providence, and has begun a similar course at Woonsocket.

The University of Geneva will celebrate the 350th anniversary of its founding from the 7th to the 10th of next July. It is expected that several Brown professors will be in attendance as delegates on this historic occasion.

On December 1, Dean Meiklejohn delivered the philosophical lecture at Mt. Holyoke College. His subject was "The Definition of Truth."

At the open meeting of the Brown Chapter of Sigma Xi at Brown University, February 26, Professor Carl Barus, delivered a lecture, illustrated by demonstrations, on "Turbid Media."

On January 26 last, Professor Phetteplace lectured before the Providence Association of Mechanical Engineers, of which he is secretary, on the subject "Offsetting Cylinders in Single Acting Engines."

MR. WHITING'S GOOD WORK

The People's Lobby of New Jersey has requested Governor Fort to reappoint Borden D. Whiting, at present a member of the New Jersey Railroad Commission, as a member of the commission.

As a result of his activity on this board, it has been reported in New Jersey that he was likely not to be reappointed this year, and the People's Lobby has taken up the case and appealed to the public with strong indorsement of his work in the people's interests. The lobby has sent a letter to Governor Fort which says in part:

"No doubt there are many among the politicians who have found the commissioner hardly amenable to influence, who wish such

a thing would happen, but there are the people of New Jersey to be considered, who will not take at all kindly to the retirement of a public servant who has made it his aim to serve the interests of the people before those of the politicians. Efficient and honest service such as Mr. Whiting has given are not so common that they should be hastily relinquished.

"While we have a due respect and desire to acknowledge the value of the services of Mr. Whiting's conferees on the commission, it might be safely said that a large percentage of the work done by the commission during the past year, and done despite adverse circumstances, can be placed directly to the credit of Mr. Whiting. It must be admitted that he has, in large measure, given shape and force to the law creating the commission as originally framed, and his activity in this respect has resulted in the fact that he has been recognized, both in and out of the state, as an entirely qualified representative of the state railroad commission; from which recognition have come calls to speak out of the state, and to write for representative periodicals.

"It placed Mr. Whiting on a special committee at the recent National Association of Railway Commissioners at Washington, of which the other members were all members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Mr. Whiting alone being a representative of a state commission.

"All these things go to show that the services of Railroad Commissioner Whiting have received ample public recognition, which in itself is a test of merit that is entirely reliable."

Alumni

1849

Dr. James Burrell Angell submitted his resignation of the presidency of the university of Michigan at Ann Arbor, February 17, to take effect at the close of the academic year next June; and the board of regents created the office of chancellor and offered it to him at a salary of \$4000 a year with the continued use of the president's mansion on the university campus.

1861

Amasa M. Eaton, at the annual meeting of the Public Park Association, was elected a vice-president. He was also chosen a representative of the association on the Metropolitan Park Commission.

1867

Governor Lilley of Connecticut has appointed Associate Justice Frederick B. Hall of Bridgeport chief justice of the supreme court of the state.

1870

Arthur Lincoln has retired from the firm of

Fairchild & Co. of New York city, and is carrying on a business in bonds and investment securities at the office of Messrs. Tower & Sherwood. His address is Room 601, 7 Nassau Street.

The address of I. N. Ford, Litt. D., is National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S. W., London, England.

1875

William Chase Greene has been elected president of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

1877

The offices of the firm of Williams and Copeland, attorneys at law, of which Fred H. Williams is a member, have been removed to rooms 607-610, Hornblower and Weeks building, 60 Congress street, Boston, Mass.

1879 and 1880

At the annual meeting of the Public Park Association, Edward F. Ely, '79, and Prescott O. Clarke, '80, were chosen members of a special committee to confer with interested persons and organizations for the purpose of urging a comprehensive plan for the development of the public garden and adjacent properties between Exchange place and the state house, Providence.

Zechariah Chafee and Prescott O. Clarke have been made directors of the Swan Point Cemetery Corporation of Providence.

Walter M. Field has been pictured in the San Francisco daily papers for good work done in behalf of the smaller canneries in the fight against the proposed increase of tariff rates by the transcontinental roads.

1881

Charles C. Mumford, associate justice of the superior court of Rhode Island since 1905, has resigned his position and will resume the practice of law, associating himself with Messrs. Huddy and Emerson.

1882

Mr. and Mrs. R. Lincoln Lippitt are at Honolulu, where they expect to spend the winter, before they continue their trip around the world.

Plans are being pushed forward along practicable lines to prevent the enormous loss of life and limb to American life and labor, through the Museum of Safety and Sanitation, Dr. William H. Tolman, director, where safety devices for dangerous machines and preventable methods of combatting dread diseases may be demonstrated. The museum is located in the United Engineering Building, at 29 West 39th street, New York city.

1883

The business address of Ira Barrows is changed to 15-19 Maiden lane, New York city.

Walter W. Burnham, a member of the board of tax assessors, Providence, was elected president of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Association of Knights Templar Commanders at the annual meeting in Boston on January 15.

1884

Professor Alfred D. Cole, who in 1907 resigned his position as professor of physics at the Ohio State University to become the head of the physics department at Vassar College, has returned to the Ohio State University as professor of physics and head of the department, which now numbers 600 students, with a teaching staff of eleven. The university is growing rapidly in numbers and in strength, and more than 3000 students were enrolled last year. Professor Cole's address is 1648 Neil avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Charles William Greene has been elected president of the Swan Point Cemetery Corporation of Providence.

1892

Colonel Frank W. Matteson has purchased the fine residence and grounds constituting the Amos D. Smith estate, at the northeast corner of Hope and George streets in Providence. The property, which is one of the finest estates on the East Side, contains approximately 50,000 square feet of land. Colonel Matteson intends to move from his present house to this estate.

Rev. A. P. Reccord of the Church of the Unity, Springfield, Mass., on February 14 preached a sermon on Charles Darwin, in the course of which he said.

"Darwin's service to religion is incalculable. In place of a transcendent deity, an immanent God; in place of a static universe, a dynamic world, evolving according to law; instead of fallen humanity, tortured by the memory of its lost estate, men and women rising from the level of the brute to that of children of God; in place of the finality of death's decree, life endlessly progressive."

1893

Henry A. Barker has been made chairman of the conservation committee of the American Civic Association. He is also chairman of the parks and reservation committee and a member of the business committee and of the executive board of the association.

Thomas J. Dowd, ex-'93, of Holyoke, Mass., is coaching the Williams College baseball team.

Frank Grant Lewis, Ph. D., has charge of the department of Bible history and interpre-

tation at the Baptist Training School for Christian Work, at 762 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. His address is 5834 Springfield avenue.

Governor Pothier of Rhode Island, has re-appointed Dr. William H. Magill as medical examiner for the city of Providence. The term is six years.

Walter S. Reynolds of Providence has been re-elected clerk of the superior court for Providence and Bristol counties.

Rev. Joseph Walthers, for seven years pastor of the Baptist church at Keene, N. H., has resigned to accept a call to the Baptist church in Wollaston, Mass. Rev. Mr. Walthers was a student at Newton Theological Institute from 1893 to 1895, was ordained in 1895, and from 1895 to 1902 was pastor of the Baptist church at Holden, Mass., where he remained until he accepted the call to Keene, N. H.

1894

At the annual convention of the National Commercial High School Teachers' Association, held at Indianapolis, Ind., on December 28 to 31, Frank L. Lakey, teacher in the English High School, Boston, was elected president of the association. Mr. Lakey read a paper before the association on "The Aid of Psychology in the School Room," which he illustrated with charts made while pursuing his graduate courses in sociology at Brown.

Dr. Eugene E. Everett has recently removed his office from 138 Huntington avenue to 427 Marlboro street, near Massachusetts avenue, Boston.

Fred Tenney has signed a contract for the season with the New York team of the National Baseball League.

1896

Charles S. Stedman was recently elected secretary of the Albany County Bar Association.

Dr. Stewart A. Macomber was a judge at the big indoor athletic meet recently held in Albany. Dr. Macomber is professor of physiology and director of physical training at Union College. He has recently been elected president of the Brown University Association of Albany and vicinity.

Arthur Deerin Call was one the speakers before the Nebraska State Teachers' Association on November 6. It was upon the invitation of Chancellor Andrews that Mr. Call delivered three addresses on that day. Mr. Call was also one of the speakers at the conference of the National Education Association, department of superintendence, held in Chicago recently.

Dr. G. M. Whipple, who has returned from the University of Missouri to the educational department at Cornell University, has published

an article in the January Psychological Clinic, in conjunction with Dr. C. M. Sneed, upon "The Examination of the Eyes, Ears, and Throats of Children in the Public Schools of Jefferson City, Missouri," and an article in the March Pedagogical Seminary, in conjunction with Mrs. Whipple, upon "The Vocabulary of a Three-Year-Old Boy, with Some Interpretive Comments."

1897

The home address of George R. Coughlan, Esq., is 120 Glen avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

1898

A portrait of ex-Governor James H. Higgins has been hung in the corridor of the Rhode Island state house.

1899

Of Clarence S. Brigham's work as librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society from 1900 to 1909 a publication of the society says: "Throughout his college course at Brown University, from which he graduated in 1899, he had been the most constant visitor to the building and had made himself more thoroughly familiar with the collections of books, pamphlets and manuscripts than anyone except the librarian. Upon his graduation, he was appointed to a position in the university library, occupying the adjoining building, and he continued to spend the larger portion of his leisure time in searching through the society's collections for the answers to historical and biographical questions in which he had become interested. He had already acquired a reputation as one of the best-informed students of the history of Rhode Island, possessing sound judgment and a sense of historical proportion. No trustworthy figures can be secured giving the size of the library when Mr. Brigham took charge of it. The number of books, pamphlets, etc., added during the eight years of his management is 30,890. During the same period the number of members has increased from 303 to 345, and the funds of the society have grown from \$34,526 to over \$46,000. Mr. Brigham has now entered actively on his duties as librarian of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester.

The home address of Ira M. Cushing is 19 Harris street, Brookline, Mass. For three years Mr. Cushing has been engaged in electrical engineering work in the engineering department of the Boston office of the General Electric Co., having spent four years previously in the main factory at Schenectady, N. Y.

Joseph W. Dows, principal of the schools of East Providence, has received an appointment to the Chicago schools as supervisor of penmanship.

George Safford Beal is at present resident engineer in charge of the additional water supply at Altoona, Pa.

A. Edward Kelsey is at present located at 56 Richmond avenue, Worcester, Mass.

1900

Dr. Dana F. Downing, having resigned his position of assistant physician in the Newton Nervine and the Newton Sanatorium, has opened an office at 100 Walnut avenue, Roxbury district, Boston. He is engaged in general practice together with special practice in nervous and mental diseases. In June he received the degree of master of arts from Brown. He holds the following appointments: instructor in physiology in Boston University School of Medicine, member of the outpatient staff of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital and visiting clinician to the Medical Mission Dispensary in the North End of Boston.

1901

George Albert Goulding has been giving a series of organ recitals in Sayles Hall, Brown University.

1902

Dr. Charles H. Holt has located at 143 Mineral Spring Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

Rev. Allen Greene, formerly curate at Grace Church, Providence, is rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Peabody, Mass.

Walter S. Seamans has been made assistant manager of the Schenectady works of the American Locomotive Co. The Schenectady works turn out about one-fifth of all the locomotives made in the United States and Canada.

1903

James L. Gartland was the coach of the University of Denver football team, which won the Colorado and Rocky Mountains championship. Mr. Gartland is associate editor of Motor Field, published at Denver.

Dr. Clarence V. R. Bumsted has located at Lake Placid, N. Y., for the practice of medicine.

Arthur H. Scott is connected with the United States weather bureau at Meridian, Miss.

The address of Truman D. Woodbury is Forest Service, First National Bank building, San Francisco, Cal.

The address of Robert Forster is changed to 41 Grand place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1904

Rev. J. Hector Palmer is an enrolled candidate for the degree of A. M. in Biblical literature at Brown. Mr. Palmer is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lonsdale, R. I.

Harry W. Hastings is an instructor in English at Simmons College, Boston. His address is 31 Bowdoin street, Cambridge, Mass.

Edwin J. Tetlow, LL. B., Harvard, 1908, a member of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts bars, has been admitted to the New York bar. He will be associated with the law firm of Walradt and Blaney of New York city.

1905

S. Carlisle Goodrich is junior member of the firm of Chas. T. Goodrich and Son, real estate and insurance agents of Newburgh, N. Y.

Howland S. Stedman is now connected with the Schenectady works of the American Locomotive Co. Mr. Stedman is secretary of the Brown Alumni Association of Albany and Vicinity.

William A. Spicer, Jr., has been admitted to the Massachusetts bar.

1906

A second notice by the triennial committee of 1906 was sent out during the second week in January, urging every member in the class to give what he could in order to 'insure the presence of the largest possible number of men, thereby paving the way for the biggest, jolliest and most enthusiastic triennial that Old Brown has ever known.'

Hollis Brown Cubberly is now with Edward E. Hall & Co., insurance, at 45, 47 and 49 Cedar street, New York city. His home address is 521 Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

H. W. Guernsey is city treasurer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His address is City Hall, Poughkeepsie.

Charles R. Stark, ex-'06, has been elected president of the Cranston Street Baptist Society.

The 1906 triennial committee has sent out yet another notice in regard to the reunion in June, and this time has sent also a charm, obtained from some of the "kin" of the great necromancer "Som Cash" to each member in order to insure his attendance.

John Ferguson, Vincent Charles Hoyer and Philip V. Marcus have entered the Harvard Law School.

1907

William F. Huntley has been elected principal of the A. P. Hoyt Grammar School of East Providence.

Claude R. Branch, Ralph V. Hadley and E. B. Moulton of the class of 1907 have begun their law course at Harvard this year.

1908

William T. MacDonald has resigned as principal of the high school at Princeton, Mass., to accept the principalship of the high school at Peterboro, N. H., at a much increased salary.

Gray Wyman, who has been taking graduate work at the college, has been elected to a position on the faculty of Colby Academy, New London, N. H.

The address of Samuel B. Steere is Northbridge, Mass.

John J. A. Corney, Carl Leslie Cordery, Alfred H. Lake, John Joseph O'Connor and John Thomas Bannon are studying at the Harvard Law School.

Thomas Miller is learning the builder's hardware business and is employed, at present, in the contract department of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Co., of New Britain, Conn. His address is 24 Washington street, New Britain.

Alumnae

The students of the Women's College entertained the alumnae and friends at a tea on the afternoon of Saturday, February 13.

1896

Miss Florence J. Whiting, A. M., took a course in astronomy at the Harvard Summer School. Miss Whiting is the science teacher at Mrs. Dow's School at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

1899

The class of 1899 is already arranging for its decennial reunion. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Harriet Brooks Moss, Miss Florence Bartlett and Miss Mary Beecher Leonard.

1903

Miss Bessie A. Loud has resigned her position as teacher of German and mathematics in the high school at Webster, Mass., and is now teaching mathematics at the English High School, Providence.

1906

Miss Laura Sherman is teaching at the Classical High School, Providence.

Engagements

The engagement of Walter Douglas Swaffield, '06, to Miss Helen Thurber Hartwell, Wellesley, '08, is announced.

The engagement of Ira M. Cushing, '99, to Miss Ella A. Fowler of Brookline, Mass., is announced.

Marriages

On Wednesday, February 3, at Middletown, R. I., Lionel Henry Peabody, Jr., '03, was married to Miss Helen Mandane Ward.

At the Church of the Messiah, Providence, on the evening of February 16, William George Hoffman, Jr., '04, and Miss Mabelle C. Hough were united in marriage. The bride was attended by Miss Annie Weeks as maid of honor and by Miss Florence E. Hough and Miss Christina E. Wiessner as bridesmaids. The best man was William D. Jacobs, and the ushers were Charles R. Haslam, '02, and Herbert M. Sherwood.

On Thursday evening, February 20, 1909, at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Fredericksburg, Va., Dr. William McDonald, '95, was married to Miss Elizabeth Marchon Hurkamp. The bride was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Hurkamp, as matron of honor. The best man was Gibson Oliver of Albany and the ushers were Harry Hale Goss, John A. Gammons, '98, Donald McDonald and Frederick McDonald.

Births

Born at Worcester, Mass., on January 3, 1909, to Sara Hale Colvin, '99, and Lewis A. Colvin, a daughter, Amey Lydia Colvin.

Born at Buffalo, N. Y., January 18, 1909, to Charles T. Dewey, '99, and Mrs. Dewey, a second son, Elmer Corthell Dewey.

Born on Sunday, January 31, 1909, to Mrs. Ruth Appleton Goulding, '99, and George Albert Goulding, '01, a daughter, Virginia Appleton Goulding.

Deaths

REV. HENRY GRIGGS WESTON, LL. D., 1840

Rev. Henry Griggs Weston, D. D., LL. D., since 1868 president of Crozer Theological Seminary, the "grand old man of the Baptist Church," and a member of the class of 1840, died at his home in Upland, Penn., February 5, 1909, aged 88 years, 11 months, and 25 days. He was the son of John Equality Weston and Hetty Bacheller, and was born in Lynn, Mass., September 11, 1820. He prepared for college at Lynn Academy and was graduated from Brown in 1840 with the degree of A. B. After leaving college he entered Newton Theological Institution, where he remained two years. He then went west and in May 1843 was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Frankfort, Ky. The three years following, 1843-46, were spent in missionary work in three counties in Illinois. Dr. Weston then became pastor of the Baptist church of Peoria, Ill., where he remained until 1859, a period of thirteen years. In the latter year he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Oliver Street Baptist Church of New York city. In this position he continued until 1868, when he was made president of Crozer Theological Seminary at Chester, Penn. This position he continued to hold until his death, a period of fifty years lacking only a few months. He was president of the American Baptist Union and had held many positions of trust in the denomination. From 1869 to 1877 he edited the "Baptist Quarterly." He was the author of "Matthew, the Genesis of the Bible," and of many sermons, lectures and contributions to publications.

In 1846 Shurtleff College conferred the degree of A. M. upon Dr. Weston; this was followed in 1859 by the degree of D. D. from Rochester University, and by the degree of LL. D. from Bucknell University, South Western University and Brown University, all in 1891.

In 1845 Dr. Weston married Miss Endamile Van Meter of Hardin co., Ky. They had five children, Mary Lovett, Francis Edward, Dora Blanche and John Burroughs Weston.

HON. DANIEL L. D. GRANGER, A. M., 1874

Hon. Daniel Larned Davis Granger, representative in congress from the first district of Rhode Island, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on February 14, 1909, aged 56 years, 8 months and 14 days. He was the son of Rev. James N. Granger and Anna Brown Davis, and was born in Providence, May 30, 1852. He pre-

pared for college at the English and Classical School, and was graduated from Brown in 1874 with the degree of A. B. After leaving college, Mr. Granger decided to enter upon the study of law and entered the office of the law firm of Brown and Van Slyck, where he remained a year. The following two years were spent at the Boston University Law School, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1877. The same year he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and at once entered upon the practice of law in Providence. Later, in 1882, he was admitted to the United States bar.

From 1887 to 1889, Mr. Granger held the position of reading clerk to the Rhode Island house of representatives, and, in 1889, was elected treasurer of the city of Providence, continuing to serve for eleven successive terms, from 1890 to 1901. In 1900 he was nominated for the position of mayor by the Democratic party, his candidacy being supported by the Good Government party. He was elected by a plurality of 1800, and the following year was re-elected by a plurality of over 6000. After his second term as mayor, in 1902, he declined a renomination and had intended to retire from public life. He was, however, induced to accept the nomination for representative to congress from the first district. His election followed and in 1903 he entered upon his duties at Washington. He was re-elected in 1904 and again in 1906, but in 1908 was defeated, his opponent having a plurality of but 81 votes, while from the same cities and towns the returning board gave to Mr. Taft a plurality of 8600. Mr. Granger had nearly completed his third term when his death occurred.

Mr. Granger was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, a member of its vestry, and, for the twenty-five years preceding his election to congress, superintendent of its Sunday school. He was a member of the Churchmen's Club and had held the position of president; a member of the standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of Rhode Island; a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society; a trustee of the Providence Public Library; vice-president of the American group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration and American vice-president of the union. He was also a member of the University Club of Providence, of the Manhattan Club of New York, of the Cosmos Club of Washington and of Psi Upsilon.

Mr. Granger was unmarried, and is survived by a sister, Miss Grace Granger, and by a brother, Dr. William D. Granger, '70, of Bronxville, N. Y.

In 1902 Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M.

The funeral service was held on February 17, at St. John's Church, where a large number of citizens, together with representatives of the city, state and nation, united to pay the last tribute of respect. The service was conducted by Bishop McVickar, assisted by three clergymen.

The deaths of John D. Thurston, '62, and Andrew C. Comstock, ex-'93, are announced.

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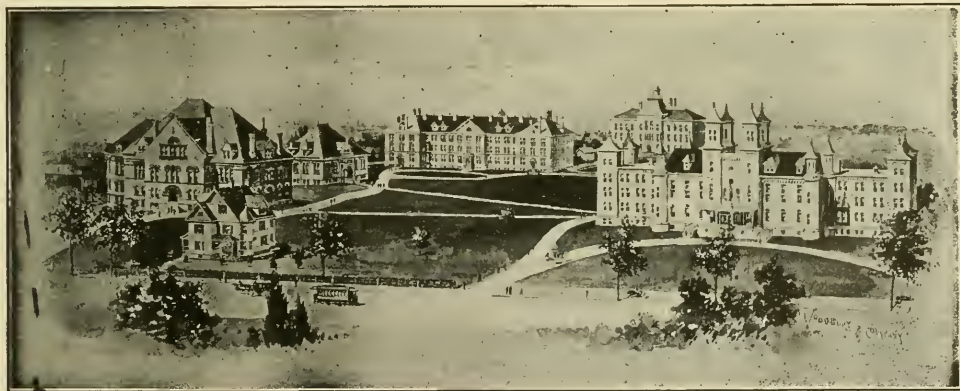
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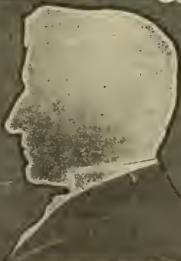
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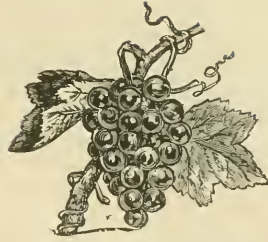
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