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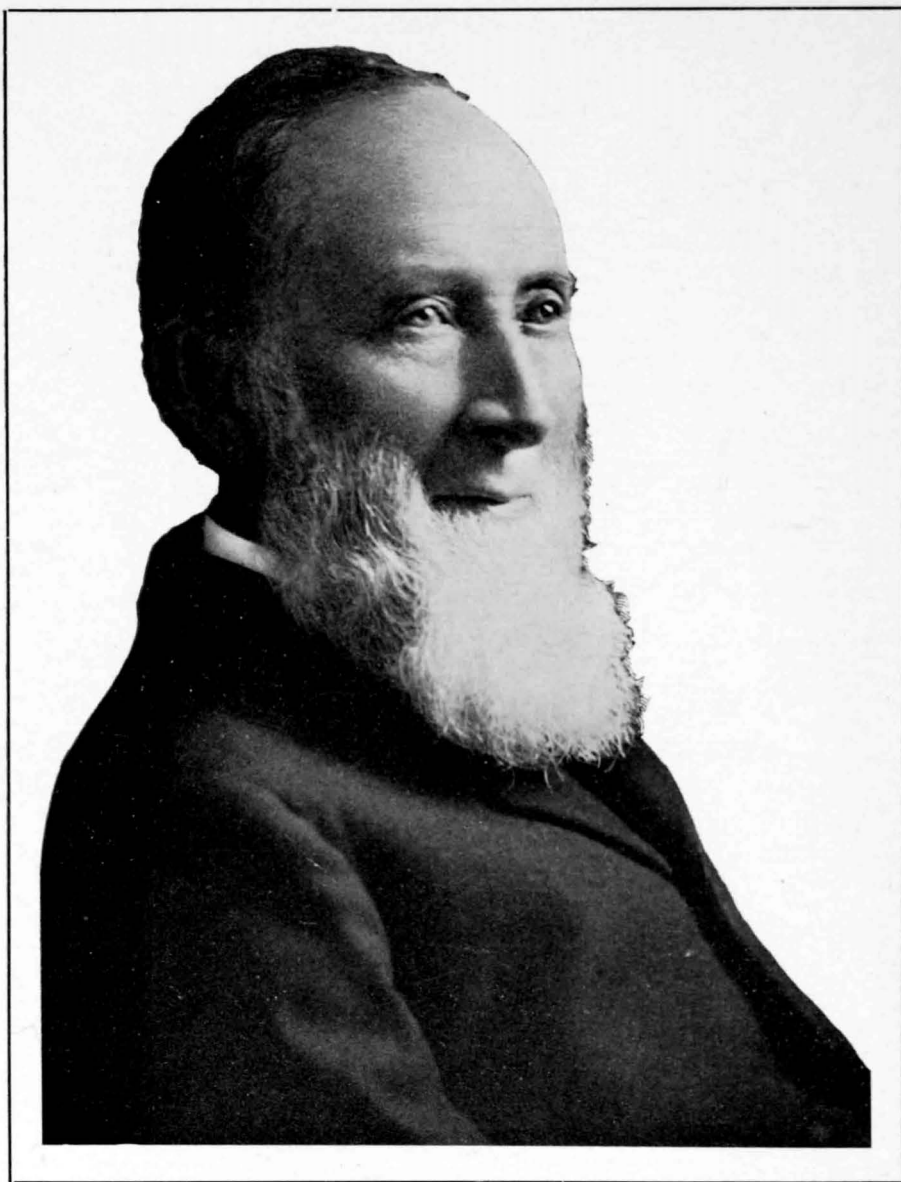
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HENRY E. ROBBINS, D.D., President of Colby 1873-1882.

# THE COLBY ALUMNUS

VOLUME 1

MARCH, 1912

NUMBER 3

## GREETINGS FROM EX-PRESIDENT ROBINS.

The editors of the "Colby Alumnus":—

You graciously write—"Can you not send us a word of greeting for those who knew you in the old days?" My answer is, it is in my heart to do so, but it seems presumptuous on my part to assume that, after a lapse of more than a generation of years, any word of mine can be heard by men who are in the midst of the urgent fight of the present. All of the professors who were active when I assumed my duties at Waterville, except my greatly valued friend, Professor Taylor, have passed over to the majority.

Nevertheless, I will venture to congratulate the alumni upon the wise, vigorous and successful administration of President Roberts, who, pressing forward to realize his high ideal, deserves the support which the loyal alumni are giving to a fellow-alumnus in his difficult and exacting task.

May I add that the publication of the "Colby Alumnus" is an admirable piece of strategy. The paper will be a vital bond of union of the friends of the college and as such deserves generous support.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY E. ROBINS.

## AN OLD MAN'S PRAYER.

**OH** Thou who art without beginning of years or end of days, suffer an aged pilgrim whose feet are pressing downward into the valley to utter his thanksgiving for Thy sympathy,—Thou who alone art in Thyself immortal, expressed in Thy comforting message, “even to old age I am He, and even to hoar hairs will I carry you: I have made, and I will bear, yea, I will carry, and will deliver.” Our failing strength needs the girding of Thy power, so that, though the outward man is perishing, the inward man may be renewed day by day. In Thy mercy we are permitted even now to drink reviving draughts at the Fountain of eternal youth.

**WE** give Thee humble and hearty thanks for the fulfillment in us of Thy promise that there shall be light at eventide. The Sun of Righteousness scatters the gloom of the otherwise darkening path; His rays are never dimmed by outward clouds to children of the light and of the day. They walk in the light of His perpetual Presence who is the Light of the world.

**WE** thank Thee for the unnumbered blessings of Thy watchful Providence; for the gift of the Spirit interpreting to our experience the Book which Thou hast given us as the guide of our lives; a Book which, without the interpretation of Him who inspired it, is a riddle which human learning and skill alone are unable to solve.

**WE** thank Thee for the checkered experiences of life; its sorrows not less than its joys; its defeats and its successes; its failures and its achievements; its losses and its gains,—for all these we thank Thee, because by means of these Thou hast made us to see through the euphrasy of bitter tears that the discipline of life is the “all things” which, by Thy grace, work together for good to them who are “exercised thereby,”—for the supreme “good” of transformation into the perfect image of God revealed in Jesus Christ.

**WE** beseech Thee to kindle in our darkened souls Thine own light and to purify our corrupted natures after Thine own image. Inspire Thy people by Thy Spirit so that in all their relations to human society they may manifestly be the light of the world and the salt of the earth.

**WE** thank Thee that thou hast assured us that we cannot know on earth what we shall be when Thy purpose is realized in us, for our attainments in Christ-likeness seem more and more to fade away when Thou dost enable us by the Spirit to get a glimpse of that glory of righteousness with which we shall be clothed upon when we shall see our Lord as He is, for then we shall be like Him.

**GIVE** to our listening spirits power to hear Thy heartening voice, urging, “Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee thy Crown of Life!”

H. E. ROBINS.



GREETINGS

From the First Annual Dinner

of the

COLBY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

OF DETROIT,

To the President, the Faculty, the Trustees and the Student Body  
at Colby College:—

Although we are few in number and altho two score of years separate the times of our graduations, and with these miles between us and the fairest campus in the East, we unite in sending the warmest message of love to our Alma Mater. We glow with college pride when we read of the erection of "Roberts Hall," of the phenominal increase in the student body, and the recent bequest.

There has reached out from the New Colby an intensified spirit that has gone deeper than ever before into the hearts of Colby men—that Spirit, which among the graduates is humble in success and undaunted before defeat—and that Spirit which the undergraduates cannot afford not to cultivate to its fullest development while they are yet at its fountain-head.

May richer blessings come to dear Colby in the future, is the sincere wish of the charter members of the Colby Alumni Association of Detroit.

A. E. MEIGS, '70,

C. H. DODGE, '93,

JAMES PERRY, '11.

University Club,

Detroit, Michigan, Feb. 19, 1912, 8 P. M.

## BOSTON ALUMNI DINE

By B. C. RICHARDSON.

The Boston Colby Alumni Association held its 31st Annual Dinner and Reunion, Friday evening, February 23rd, at the Boston City Club. One hundred and fifteen were present and helped make the occasion one of unusual good-fellowship. Last year's dinner was more largely attended, and other meetings of the Association have been graced by speakers of possibly more distinction, but there has been no reunion of the Boston Colby Alumni to which the description of "a jolly good time" could be more aptly applied.

Pres. Robie G. Frye, of the Class of '82, was the active spirit of this reunion, and it was largely because of his unremitting efforts that every one present found so much real pleasure in being there. It was his idea that on this occasion we should draw our speakers from our own members, and that good cheer should be the keynote of the affair. That his ideas as to what would most please the members were correct, was made evident as the evening progressed and by the many hearty words of approval which were said as the meeting broke up. Mr. Frye presided with grace and dignity, and most felicitously introduced the several speakers.

At the conclusion of the dinner, a brief business session was held at which it was voted to amend the constitution so as to provide for an assistant secretary, because of the increasing number of the members. The chairman was also directed to select a special committee to organize and arrange for a monthly dining club of Colby men.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. S. Getchell, '93; Vice-President, Melville C. Freeman, '94; Secretary-Treasurer, Bertran C. Richardson, '98; Assistant Secretary, F. P. H. Pike, '98; members of the executive committee to serve four years) Lincoln Owen, '89, Harry W. Dunn, '96, Harold E. Wiley, '06.

President Frye, in his opening address, spoke briefly, referring to the present age as one of industrialism, and characterizing the college as a character factory on the banks of the Kennebec, for whose output there is a demand all over the world. He introduced President Roberts as the superintendent of this mill, who was there to make his annual report to the stockholders of the concern.

President Roberts was most warmly greeted. Every man came to his feet and three rousing cheers and a tiger were given for the most popular president Colby has ever had. The President spoke of the changes the college had undergone in the last thirty years. Among other things, he mentioned the fact that the boys today are more civilized than they used to be, which caused much laughter and sundry references to the President's own student days at Colby.

He said: "There is an abundance of good material in the form of boys to work on this year. The boys love the college and are the jealous guardians of her fame. While Colby is largely a Maine institution it is drawing more largely than ever from other states. There are students in the college today who are working longer hours and making more sacrifices than many boys who labor in the paper mills across the river, but their sacrifices are made sweet by their hope of what is just ahead and they never falter. Many of these boys need financial support. The one thing, more than all else that makes it worth while for me to be the president of Colby College is the opportunity it gives me to know and to help these students who are poor in money, but rich in their determination to get an education and to make good in the world. Colby is poor in money, but rich in tradition and memory, rich in the love of her sons, and rich in hope and faith in the future."

Rev. Dr. Woodman Bradbury, '87, of Cambridge, was the next speaker. He spoke on "What the small college can do that the large one cannot." "It is thoroughness that characterizes the small college. Your small college does an intensive work that the large college is frequently unable to do. Each man at Colby forges his own steel. Colby has the best president in New England."

T. Raymond Pierce was introduced as a member of the famous class of '98. He spoke of the class as having been the largest which had ever entered Colby up to that time, and that it had taken three presidents to get it through. He spoke feelingly of the death of Benaiah Longley Whitman, President of Colby in 1894 when the class of '98 entered. He quoted Hon. J. H. Benton as saying that Colby was a fine institution and that he hoped it would never, like some schools, grow to be an educational department store.

President Frye said that he well remembered the attempt to establish Phi Chi at Colby. The society was originated at Bowdoin not Colby, "way back in '64," but in '79 an attempt was made to

form a society in Colby. President Robbins learned of the affair and prepared a document for the students to sign, promising to have nothing further to do with the business. President Robbins was a very dignified disciplinarian. "I never realized," said Pres. Frye, "until I got out of college, that he was really a very little man, about five feet high. Certainly that day he loomed ten feet tall, as he addressed the assembled members of the college." Frye achieved an immediate fame by refusing to sign with the rest. The president did not press the matter there, but invited Frye to call later at his office, which Frye did. In his own words: "I went, I saw, I signed." Everybody then sang Phi Chi with a will.

George W. Coleman, under whose direction the admirable work done in Ford Hall, Boston, has assumed such proportions, received an ovation when he was introduced as a member of the class of 1911. He said he deeply appreciated the honor that was conferred upon him last June by the college, when he was given the honorary degree of A. M. This signal honor and recognition had done a great deal toward putting a stamp of dignity and approval on the work of his heart. He spoke of Col. Roosevelt's speech at Columbus, Ohio. "Whatever we may think of what he said, it is a most remarkable thing that such a consummate politician should have pledged himself to such epoch-making declarations on the birthday of the Father of His Country."

"If I could have the dearest wish of my heart, I know what I would choose. I would rather be an average young American, with average health and ability, and with the best college training, such as Colby, for instance, can give—than anything else in the world, because I believe that such a young man, with 50 years of his life ahead of him, has about the finest opportunity that has ever come to a human being, for he stands on the threshold of the greatest age this world has ever seen.

"Three mighty forces have been at work in the world completely revolutionizing conditions about us. The discoveries of steam and coal, at about the same time, completely transformed the physical world. The scientific method of thinking revolutionized the intellectual world. It touches everything, even the laying of bricks is now done scientifically. And thirdly, the ideal of democracy has revolutionized the spiritual world. We see its most recent application in the overturn in China. These three forces are converging, any one of them enough to turn things

topsy turvy, causing change, confusion, uncertainty in industry, commerce, and finance, and government, too, must change.

"This is the era into which we are entering. A question mark stares one in the face at every turn. The emphasis is going to be changed and placed elsewhere. We must adapt ourselves to the times in which we live. We must not smash the aggregations of capital, nor the aggregations of labor, they are both good and must be adapted, used, applied. They are of the future—we must use them.

"Hitherto the emphasis has been on competition. It has been a case of 'the devil take the hindmost'. In the future the emphasis will be placed on co-operation. The world is learning that man does not work best nor achieve the best results when he works alone. In the past we emphasized the things that divided men; in the future we must emphasize also those that unite them. And we must not forget that each is valuable, only each must receive the proper emphasis.

"We are passing from an age where emphasis has been laid on property, stocks, and dividends, into the age where the emphasis will be laid on life, on men, women, and children. And in the future wherever a choice has to be made, as between property and life, we must choose life."

Rev. Abram Wyman, '89, the next speaker, in the course of his remarks, said: "I'd rather be a graduate of Colby than of any other college in Maine. I'd as lief be a graduate of Colby as of any other college in the country. Knowing the work of both, I firmly believe that the average work done at Colby is better than the average work done at Harvard. President Roberts, we are with you in the work of Colby. We'll talk it up in season and out of season. We think we have the right person for president at the head."

President Frye introduced Augustus H. Kelley, '73, as his old school master whom he remembered best for the remarkable ability which he possessed of beginning to write on the blackboard with his left hand, shifting the chalk to his right hand, and without stirring from his tracks, writing across the board. "Ever since," said Mr. Frye, "he has been doing things with both hands."

Mr. Kelley said he had attended every meeting of the association since its organization, save one. Not one of them had been anything but enjoyable and interesting. This meeting was of course the best. He characterized President Roberts' speech as "a classic." He read a poem, written by a member of the class of



'73, during their student days, and published in the *Bangor Commercial* and *Kennebec Journal* of the time. The facts related actually occurred and give an interesting glimpse into the past.

Charles P. Chipman, '06, Librarian at Colby, said there were two kinds of enthusiasm, blind enthusiasm and intelligent enthusiasm. Colby is interested in the latter and well deserves it. He pressed upon the members the desirability of heartily supporting the COLBY ALUMNUS.

W. H. Holmes, '97, Supt. of Schools of Westerly, R. I., spoke on "The New Charity." He said: "When I was a student at Colby, I remember that I wrote and delivered an address on 'The Tyranny of Matter' (laughter). A certain newspaper of the day commented on it as an anarchistic utterance that should never have been permitted by the college authorities. I remember Sam (Sam Osborne, the colored janitor of never-to-be-forgotten memory), stopped me as I was going to chapel the next morning and said: 'Young man, I'se gwine keep my eyes on you and see where you'se gwine end up.' I suppose that it was because of this that I became a school teacher.

"I remember asking Sam, one day, to define chemistry. Sam set down the two pails he was carrying (laughter), straightened up, rolled his eyes characteristically and said: 'Chemistry am the science of what is and what ain't.' And with one of his mighty chuckles he took up his pails and passed on.

"The New Charity is what is to be. In a word it is the giving of human wealth to create wealth. It has been the solution of the Tramp problem. Alms made him a hobo, but human wealth rightly given makes him a man. The giving of human wealth will solve also the problem of the exploiting millionaire. The method will be to inoculate them young with the germ of justice and philanthropy. 'What helps all helps me.' I shall send my son to Colby where I shall expect him to be trained to be a humanist."

J. Colby Bassett, '95, spoke on the "Ancient Ideals of Education." In this age of industrialism he believed in training the youth in the humanities. "Colby should stand for a culture of both intellect and soul."

Col. F. S. Hesseltine, '63, 78 years young was the last speaker of the evening. He planned to be a minister when he entered Waterville College, but the war came and he went, and as he said: "I killed so many men I had to give up being a minister and become a lawyer." He read with interesting comment from one of his old term bills of the year 1859.



"This report," said he, "has enabled me to succeed all my life. Whenever I have had to show credentials this has always passed me, everywhere. So live that when you look back you can find no mistake made, and so live as to honor your Alma Mater, Colby College."

The singing of the evening was under the special charge of E. C. Clark, '94, who was the leader of the Glee Club when he was in college. Verne Whitman, '94, presided at the piano. The singing was particularly good and added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. A special song sheet had been printed containing the college cheers and familiar college songs. "Alma Mater" (Tune, Heidelberg) written by S. G. Bean, '05, was especially enjoyed. A new chorus, written for the occasion, by B. C. Richardson, '98, goes as follows:

CHEER FOR COLBY.

(Tune, "Yip-I-Addy-I-Ay")

Cheer for Colby, Hurray! Hur-ray!  
Colby, Colby, Hur-ray!  
Cheer for the college we love so well!  
Cheer for old Colby! Let every one yell!  
Colby, Colby, Hur-ray! Hur-ray!  
All up while we holler, "Hur-ray!" (HUR-RAY)  
College days, happy days,  
Sing we, Colby, thy praise,  
Here's to Colby, Hur-ray!

(Give four long "Colby's" and repeat chorus.)

COL-BY! COL-BY! COL-BY! COL-BY!

Special stanzas with reference to Colby were written for the occasion and sung with gusto.

"For we Colby men think it right, sir,  
Once a year on banqueting night, sir,  
To assemble with hearts that are light, sir,  
To drive dull care away."

was sung as an adaptation of "It's a way we have at old Colby."

The evening's festivities were closed by singing "America" which is peculiarly a Colby hymn inasmuch as the author was at one time a professor at the college.

Among those present were the following:

H. W. Nichols, '95  
H. P. Ford, '95  
J. Colby Bassett, '95  
Frank W. Padelford, '94  
G. H. D. L'Amoureux, '94  
H. W. Parmenter, '95  
V. M. Whitman, '94  
Edward C. Clark, '94  
I. C. Hight, '93

W. Hodgkins, '94  
H. N. Jones, '05  
A. M. Frye, '05  
J. T. Matthews, '08  
Frank W. Cary, '10  
A. E. C. Carpenter, Ex-'12  
E. Getchell, '96  
Henry W. Dunn, '96  
Albert S. Cole, '96

C. B. Kimball, '96  
 Richard Collins, '96  
 H. Warren Foss, '96  
 Harry B. Watson, '97  
 William H. Holmes, '97  
 P. F. Williams, '97  
 Wm. H. Thompson, '63  
 J. L. Seward, Hon., '98  
 Augustus D. Small, '65  
 E. W. Norwood, '69  
 P. S. Farrar, '08  
 Dudley P. Bailey, '67  
 George W. Coleman, '11  
 Robie G. Frye, '82  
 A. J. Roberts, '90  
 F. S. Hesseltine, '63  
 Geo. E. Murray, '79  
 Everett Flood, '79  
 H. L. Koopman, '80  
 H. W. Page, '80  
 Carroll W. Clark, '80  
 Edward C. Robinson, '83  
 Benj. J. Hinds, '83  
 Henry W. Harrub, '83  
 Woodman Bradbury, '87  
 C. C. Richardson, '87  
 C. E. Cook, '87  
 Irving O. Palmer, '87  
 Orris L. Beverage, '87  
 Walter B. Farr, '87  
 F. R. Bowman, '87  
 H. F. Curtis, '87  
 Emery B. Gibbs, '88  
 B. P. Holbrook, '88  
 I. W. Richardson, '10  
 Myron E. Berry, '07  
 L. W. Dunn, '07  
 B. F. Jones, '07  
 A. C. Thompson, '08  
 W. C. Crawford, '82  
 F. W. Lovett, '08  
 W. G. Foye, '09  
 G. C. Anderson, '09  
 E. B. Putnam, '01  
 Sherman Perry, '01

L. L. Workman, '02  
 A. H. Mitchell, '02  
 Harry E. Pratt, '02  
 J. G. Larsson, M. D., '02  
 A. L. Goodwin, '02  
 Carl Cotton, '00  
 E. K. Maxfield, '05  
 John B. Pugsley, '05  
 F. T. Hill, '10  
 R. L. Reynolds, M. D., '06  
 E. P. Craig, '06  
 R. W. Dodge, '06  
 Chas. N. Meader, '06  
 C. P. Chipman, '06  
 L. L. Ross, '06  
 H. E. Willey, '06  
 Carl R. Bryant, '04  
 Augustus H. Kelley, '73  
 C. P. Weston, '73  
 Gustavus I. Peavy, '75  
 E. F. Thompson, '82  
 Herbert G. Weare, '82  
 Henry Dunning, '82  
 Everett M. Stacy, '81  
 S. C. Thayer, M. D., '82  
 Leon O. Glover, '93  
 G. A. Andrews, '92  
 B. A. Pease, '82  
 H. A. Dennison, '82  
 F. W. Herrick, '85  
 W. R. Curtis, '90  
 A. Wyman, '89  
 C. H. Pepper, '89  
 Lincoln Owen, '89  
 A. P. Soule, '79  
 D. H. Perkins, U. of M., '00  
 W. L. Bonney, '92  
 D. J. Tolman, '98  
 H. M. Gerry, '98  
 F. P. H. Pike, '98  
 F. Raymond Pierce, '98  
 John R. Nelson, '98  
 Charles H. Swan, '10  
 Harry L. McDevitt

## THE FORMATIVE PERIOD IN COLBY'S HISTORY

### IV.

What were the forces which opposed the passage of the charter of the "Maine Literary and Theological College" in February, 1812? While we cannot answer that question with absolute certainty, there can be little doubt that the friends of the infant institution at Brunswick were averse to the establishment of a second college in the District of Maine, and used their influence to prevent the passage of the charter

submitted.<sup>1</sup> Be that as it may, there was sufficient opposition to secure the overwhelming defeat of the proposed charter.

That Merrill and his co-workers were not disposed to relinquish their attempt to secure full collegiate powers for their proposed institution is evident from their next move. Had they now submitted a bill for a strictly theological school, there is every reason to believe that it would have been speedily passed. But they did no such thing. When the new General Court met early in the summer of 1812, Daniel Merrill was present as a member of the lower house, and from this vantage point continued his fight. On the fifth of June he presented a second petition. This was identical with the first petition presented the previous January, with the exception of the signatures at the end. These were as follows:

DANIEL MERRILL	{ In behalf and by the direction of the Lincoln Association, containing forty-eight associate Churches.
ROBERT LOW	{ In behalf and by the direction of the Bowdoinham Association; containing twenty associate Churches.
SYLVANUS BOARDMAN THOMAS GREEN CALEB BLOOD	{ In behalf and by the direction of the the Cumberland Association, containing twenty-four associated Churches.

Why the change in the arrangement of signatures was made we can only surmise. The petitioners may have thought that the new method gave a better indication of their strength as representing a total of ninety-two associated Baptist churches. The petition bears two endorsements, written on a separate sheet and attached to the bottom by seals. The first of these reads:

"In Senate June 5th 1812 Read & Committed to the Hon Mess Phillips, Poor, and Foote—to consider and Report thereon. Sam. Dana, Prest."

The report of that committee, filed with the petition, is as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Committee of the Senate to whom was referred the Petition of Daniel Merrill and others praying that they may allowed to establish a College in the district of Maine within this Commonwealth and for a Grant of Land, to aid them in the establishment of such Seminary, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to Report—That the further consideration thereof be referred to the [next]<sup>2</sup> last session of the present General Court. Which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee. E. Poor, Chairman

In the Senate June 11th 1812 Read & accepted Sam. Dana Pres.

Here again we find the purpose of the petitioners stated in the words "to establish a College in the district of Maine," showing plainly how

1 The report of the committee to which was submitted the petition of 1819 for further aid makes this quite clear.

2 Word in brackets crossed out in original.

the matter was viewed at the time. Why further consideration was postponed to the winter session of the General Court, is a question the documents do not answer. The second endorsement upon the petition shows the action taken by the Senate at that later session:

"In Senate, Feby 13th 1813. Read and Committed to the Hon Mess Phillips, Poor and Foote—to consider and report thereon. Sam. Dana, Pres."

This is the same committee to which it had been committed in the previous June, and that they were favorably disposed is shown by their report, which follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Committee of Senate to whom was referred the Petition of Daniel Merrill and others praying that they may be incorporated into a Literary Seminary in the District of Maine with the usual powers & privileges, and for a Grant of Land to enable them to carry into effect the object of the Petition, have had the same under consideration—and ask leave to Report—That the prayer of the Petition be so far granted, that the Petitioners have leave to bring in a Bill for that purpose.

Which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee, John Phillips, Chairman.

In Senate Feby 19th 1813 Read and accepted. Sam. Dana, Pres.

One significant change in phraseology is to be noted in this report. The word "college" is no longer used; in its place we find "Literary Seminary." That this change was made with a view to lessening opposition we may be allowed to assume in view of what came later. In accordance with the report of the committee, a draft of the desired charter was submitted in this form:<sup>3</sup>

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen. An act.—To establish a Literary Institution in the District of Maine, within this Commonwealth.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that there be erected and established in the District of Maine in the Township hereafter mentioned a Literary Institution, for the purpose of educating youth to be called and known by the name of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, to be under the government and regulation of a body politic, as in this Act is hereafter described.

Sect. 2—[And] be it further enacted, That Daniel Merrill, Caleb Blood, Sylvanus Boardman, Thomas Green, Robert Low, Benjamin Titcomb, Thomas Francis, Ransom Norton, Daniel McMaster, Hon. James Campbell, Samuel Stinson, John Hovey, David Nelson, Alford Richardson, John Haynes, Samuel Baker, Joseph Bailey, Phineas Pilsbury, Hezekiah Prince, Moses Dennett, and John Neal, together with the President, (A) Treasurer (B) *and Fellows* of the said Institution, for the time being, to be chosen, as in this Act, is hereafter directed, be and hereby are erected a body politic and corporate by the name of the President, (C) *Fellows* and Trustees of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution. And that they and their successors, and such others as shall be duly elected mem-

<sup>3</sup> Words in brackets were crossed off in original. Portions printed in italics were amended out of the charter. Letters in parentheses refer to list of amendments given later.

bers of said Corporation, shall be and remain a body politic and corporate by that name forever.

Sect. 3—(D) *[And] be it further enacted, That the Trustees aforesaid be hereby empowered to elect nine persons of education to be Fellows of the said Institution, and who shall be stiled the Learned Faculty, whose duty it shall be to determine the qualifications of all Candidates for degrees, which shall be given only by their authority.*

Sect. 4—[And] be it further enacted, That for the more orderly conducting the business of the said Corporation, the President, (E) *and Fellows* and Trustees shall have full power and authority, from time to time, as they shall determine, to elect a Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary of said Corporation, and to declare the tenure and duties of their respective offices, and also to remove any Trustee, (F) *or Fellow* from the said Corporation, when in their judgment, he shall be rendered incapable, by age or otherwise, of discharging the duties of his office, and to fill up all vacancies in the said Corporation, by electing such persons for (G) *Fellows or Trustees* as they shall judge best. Provided nevertheless That the number of the said Corporation, including the President of the said Institution, and the Treasurer for the time being, shall never be greater, than Thirty one, nor less than twenty one.

Sect. 5—And be it further enacted, That the said Corporation may have one common seal, which they may change, break, or renew at their pleasure; and that all deeds, signed and delivered by the Treasurer, and sealed with their seal by the order of the Corporation, shall when made in their Corporate name, be considered in Law as the deed of the said Corporation.—And that the said Corporation may sue and be sued, in all actions, real, personal and mixed, and may prosecute and defend the same, to final Judgment and execution, by the name of the President, and Corporation, of the Maine Literary & Theological Institution.—And that the said Corporation shall be capable of having, holding, and taking in fee simple, or any less estate, by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, any lands, tenements, or other estate, real or personal. Provided nevertheless, That the annual clear income of the same shall not exceed sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Sect. 6—[And] be it further enacted, That the said Corporation shall have full power and authority to determine at what times and places their meetings shall be holden, and on the manner of notifying the Trustees (H) *and Fellows* to convene at such meetings; And also from time to time to elect a President of said Institution, and such Professors, Tutors, Instructors, and other officers of said Institution, as they shall judge most for the interest thereof, and to determine the duties, salaries, emoluments and tenures of their several officers aforesaid. The said President, for the time being, when elected and inducted into his office, to be, ex-officio, President of the said Corporation.—And the said Corporation are further empowered to purchase or erect, and keep in repair, such houses and other buildings as they shall judge necessary for the said Institution; and also to make and ordain, as occasion may require, reasonable rules, orders and by laws, not repugnant to the laws, of this Commonwealth, with reasonable penalties for the good government of said Institution, and also to determine and prescribe the mode of ascertaining the qualifications of the students requisite to their admission. Provided, nevertheless, That no corporate business shall be transacted at any meeting unless thirteen at least of the Corporation are present.

Sect. 7—(I) *Be it further enacted, That the President, Professors, and Fellows of the said Institution are hereby empowered to confer degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts.*



Sect. 8—[And] be it further enacted, That the clear rents, issues and profits of all the estate, real and personal, of which the said Corporation shall be seized or possessed, shall be appropriated to the endowment of the said Institution, in such manner as shall most effectually promote virtue and piety, and the knowledge of such of the languages, and of the liberal arts and sciences as shall hereafter be directed from time to time by the said Corporation.

Sect. 9—And be it further enacted, That the Hon. John Woodman, Esq. be, and he is hereby authorized and impowered to fix the time and place for holding the first meeting of the said Corporation, of which he shall give notice, by an advertisement in a Portland and one other Eastern newspaper, at least fourteen days previous to the time of said meeting

Sect. 10—And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the said Corporation shall, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of his office, give bonds to the said Corporation, in such sums, and with such sureties as they shall approve of, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the said office, and for rendering a just and true account of his doings therein, when required. And that all the money, securities, and other property of the said Corporation, together with all the books in which his accounts and proceedings, as Treasurer, were entered and kept, that shall be in his hands, at the expiration of his office, shall, upon demand made upon him, his executors [and] or administrators, be paid and delivered over to his successor in that office. And all monies recovered by the virtue of any suit at law, upon such bond, shall be paid over to the Corporation aforesaid, and subjected to the appropriation above directed in the Act.

Sect. 11—[And] be it further enacted, That the Legislature of this Commonwealth may grant any further powers to, or alter, limit, annul, or restrain, any of the powers by this Act vested in the said Corporation, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interest of the said Institution. And the said [Institution] Corporation shall be holden to render an account to the Legislature, whenever they shall see fit to require it, of all their proceedings, and the manner of disposing of the funds of said Institution.

Sect. 12—[And] be it further enacted, That there be and hereby is granted a township of land, six miles square, to be laid out and assigned from any of the unappropriated land, belonging to this Commonwealth in the District of Maine, under the same restrictions, reservations and limitations as other grants, for similar purposes are usually made.—The same to be vested in the Corporation of said Institution, and their successors forever, for the use benefit and purpose of supporting said Institution, to be by them holden in their Corporate capacity, with full power and authority to settle, divide, and manage the same tract of land or township, or any part thereof, or to sell, convey or dispose of the same for settlement only, and to no one person a larger quantity than one thousand acres, in such way and manner as shall best promote the welfare of said Institution, the same to be laid out under the direction of the Committee for the sale of Eastern Lands, and a plan or plans thereof returned into the Secretary's office. (K)

Although the word "Institution" has been substituted for the word "College" in the title, this bill is practically the same as that submitted in 1812, and is still essentially a college charter. The slight changes which should be noted are these: Changes in the individuals named as incorporators in section two; change in the eleventh section giving the legislature the power to increase, alter, limit, or annul any



of the powers granted; a grant of one township of land, in place of the four townships given by the previous bill. The petitioners seem to have believed that by substituting the word "Institution" for "College" and making the further concessions noted, they might appease the opposition and secure an institution with full collegiate powers under another name. Their hopes however, were ill-founded.

As had been the case the previous year, there was no opposition in the Senate, as the endorsement makes clear:

"In Senate, February 22d, 1813. This bill having had two several readings passed to be engrossed. Sent down for Concurrence. Sam. Dana, Pres."

The action of the House was not delayed, for the bill was disposed of on the following day. The record reads thus:

"In the House of Representatives, Feb. 23, 1813. This Bill having had three several reading passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the Hon. Senate with following amendments viz., at A insert 'and', at B dele 'and fellows', at C dele 'Fellows', at D dele the whole 3d Section; at E dele 'Fellows', at F dele 'or fellows', at G dele 'fellows or', at H dele 'and fellows', at I dele the whole seventh section.

"Sent up for concurrence, Timothy Bigelow Speaker."

A separate slip contains a draft of the above amendments and one other which was also adopted:

"At K add 'within three years after the expiration of the present war with Great Britain.'"

These are the changes which Dr. Burrage<sup>4</sup> characterizes as "trifling amendments!" They were in fact all-important and stripped the proposed institution completely of collegiate powers. Merrill and his colleagues were now convinced apparently, of the futility of pressing further at that juncture their request for a college charter, and signified their willingness to accept the amended bill. On the twenty-fifth of February the Senate concurred in the amendments, and on the twenty-seventh the bill was approved by the Governor.<sup>5</sup> The petitioners had secured a charter for a "Literary and Theological Institution" only, but that they had not given up the idea of establishing a college the sequel shows. For the present, however, they allowed that matter to rest. As Dr. Hall remarks:<sup>6</sup> "The name 'Literary and Theological Institution' was at that time a favorite designation attached to many schools of a higher order in which collegiate and theological classes were united," and there was nothing to prevent the giving of collegiate courses under the charter granted, although no degrees could be conferred. In fact, such collegiate courses were given by the institution, beginning in 1819.

<sup>4</sup> History of the Baptists in Maine, p. 168.

<sup>5</sup> The charter in its final form has been so often re-printed that it is unnecessary to give it here.

<sup>6</sup> In his "History of Higher Education in Maine," p. 99.

## V.

When the Maine Literary and Theological Institution came into corporate existence two years and four months had passed since the first action of the Bowdoinham Association. Five years more went by before the work of instruction actually commenced at Waterville. They were not years of inactivity, but were spent in securing from the State the township of land donated by the act of incorporation, in deciding upon a suitable location, and in endeavors to obtain further state aid. We cannot follow in detail all the steps taken, but must confine our attention solely to the documents which have a direct bearing on the character of the institution which the founders had in mind to set up.

As early as June 4, 1813, the Trustees attempted to secure by a Resolution<sup>7</sup> of the General Court the laying out of Township No. 3 on the West side of the Penobscot river for the benefit of the Institution, but it was not until February 15, 1815, that the grant was made. And on June 14, 1813<sup>8</sup>, the Trustees sought to obtain permission to locate the Institution elsewhere than on the township specified, but not until June 15, 1816 was the desired permission given. By a vote of the Trustees on October 1, 1817, Waterville was chosen as the site of the Institution. This meeting, which occupied two days, October first and second, was a most important one. Among the votes recorded we find:

"Vote 17. Voted that the price of tuition shall be the same in this Institution as in Bowdoin College."

While in itself of no great importance, this indicates that the Trustees had in view the establishment of an institution of a grade equal to that of the college in Brunswick. Taken in connection with what comes later it is an interesting link in the chain of evidence. At this meeting, also, the Trustees considered the "expediency of electing any of the officers of the Institution," and "also at what time tuition may probably commence;" but it was not until the following February that the Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin was chosen Professor of Theology and Rev. Irah Chase, Professor of Languages. Mr. Chase declined the appointment, and on July 6, 1818, Mr. Chaplin alone commenced the work of instruction. The Trustees continued to seek a man for the position declined by Mr. Chase, but it was some months before they were successful.

Repeated attempts to secure further grants from the state were unsuccessful. The report of the committee to whom the last of these petitions was referred is interesting because it goes at length into the

<sup>7</sup> See file "Senate 4713" in Massachusetts Archives.

<sup>8</sup> See file "House 7574" in Massachusetts Archives.

question and gives the reasons for declining.<sup>9</sup> After stating that the Trustees are trying to set up a college, although the Legislature had not granted them a college charter, the committee state that in their opinion one college is enough for the District of Maine and that all state grants should go to the one already established.

In the meantime a plot of ground had been purchased in Waterville, and steps were taken toward erecting buildings thereon. In the records of the Trustees for their meeting in May, 1819, we find the following:

"7. Voted that Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, Calvin Stockbridge, Timothy Boutelle, & John Hovey Esq. be a committee to take into consideration & report at the present meeting the expediency of erecting one or more buildings, the present year, on the College land in Waterville, of what size & of what materials."

As the result of the above vote we have later in the session the following:

"10. Voted, That the following gentlemen, viz. Nathaniel Gilman, Timothy Boutelle & Asa Redington Esq. be a committee to erect a wooden building, on the College Land, two stories high. . . . & said committee are authorized to contract for brick to be made not exceeding two hundred thousand & also for other materials for the College Edifice to be commenced building as early the next season as practicable & said committee are requested to prepare & present to the Trustees at their next meeting in August next a plan of a College building &c"

Here again we have evidence that the Trustees considered the Institution as a college, in spite of their failure to secure a college charter. Further evidence on this point is to be found in a pamphlet dated May 21, 1819, and entitled "Maine Literary and Theological Institution," in which we read:<sup>10</sup>

"The design of the Trustees in founding this Seminary is not limited to such Students as have the gospel ministry in view, but extends to those who are desirous of engaging in any of the learned professions. It has, accordingly, a literary as well as a theological department.

"Students, who enter the former, are required to possess nearly the same literary qualifications, and to pursue, in general, the *same course of studies as those are who enter the several Colleges of this Commonwealth.*" (The italics are mine.)

How stronger evidence of the collegiate character of the institution could be given, it is hard to see. On the same page we read: "The literary department, it is expected, will be put into operation in September next." It actually opened in October, Rev. Avery Briggs having been secured in the meantime as Professor of Languages.<sup>11</sup>

But before the Literary Department was in operation the General

<sup>9</sup> This report is dated Feb. 19, 1819. It is too long to be given here.

<sup>10</sup> Pages 1 and 2. The pamphlet contains a brief account of the "Origin, progress, design, and present state of the Institution," and an "Address to the public."

<sup>11</sup> E. W. Hall: History of Higher Education in Maine, p. 104.

Court of Massachusetts had passed the Act of Separation, and it was certain that the District of Maine was to become a separate state. On the eighteenth of August the Trustees of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution passed the following vote:

"21. Voted that a committee be appointed to petition the Legislature of Maine to invest this Institution with all the powers of a College & to endow it as in their wisdom they shall think proper & that Rev. S Boardman, Timothy Boutelle, Thomas B Ripley, Jeremiah Chaplin, Ebenezer T Warren & Nathaniel Weston Jr. & Calvin Stockbridge Esq be this Committee."

Evidently the Trustees had reason to believe that they could obtain from the first legislature of Maine the powers they had twice sought in vain from the General Court of Massachusetts. They certainly lost no time in making the attempt. The first session of the legislature of the new state met on May 21, 1820. To it the following petition was submitted:<sup>12</sup>

#### PETITION

To the Hon. the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled,

Respectfully represent, The Trustees of the Maine Literary & Theological Institution, That this Institution was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature in 1813, & at the same time, was endowed with a Grant of a Township of land—That in 1818 the Trustees established the Institution in Waterville, & in July of the same year, instruction was commenced under the direction of the Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, Professor of Theology—that the Rev. Avery Briggs has been since appointed Professor of languages, & commenced instruction in the summer of 1819—that the number of Students now in the Institution is twenty-two—

They further represent, that since the establishment of the Institution, benefactions of generous individuals have amounted to about seven thousand dollars—by means of which, they have been enabled to purchase eligible grounds for the erection of suitable buildings, & to erect and finish a dwelling house & out buildings for the accommodation of one of the Professors, & have the greater part of the materials now collected for a brick Edifice one hundred & twenty feet long—forty feet wide—three stories high & to contain thirty-six rooms for students—

They further represent, that it was the original design of the Trustees, whenever their funds & prospects should warrant, to establish a sufficient number of Professors and Tutors to instruct in all the different branches of science and literature, usually taught in our Colleges—That, in establishing the Institution in Waterville, they believed they thereby attained one important point necessary to its future growth and prosperity—that its situation in the State is central, & in the midst of a large agricultural district, not surpassed, if equalled by any other part of Maine—in consequence of which the price of board now is, & will probably continue to be, not more than two-thirds what it is at the other Colleges in New England—

And your petitioners believe, that literary Institutions should be organized & conducted with a wise regard to the situation & exigencies of our State—and that the true interests of science as

<sup>12</sup> The petition, and all documents quoted from this point (except records of the Trustees) are on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Augusta.

well as of every free State, require that the means of acquiring a liberal education should be made accessible to the middling classes of citizens as well as the more opulent—They, therefore, pray that the powers given by their charter may be enlarged, & that the power of bestowing such Degrees, as are usually conferred by other Colleges, may be given to this Institution.  
May, 1820.

SYLVANUS BOARDMAN	{	<i>Committee appointed by Trustees</i>
JOHN HOVEY		
JEREMIAH CHAPLIN		
NATHAN WESTON JUN		
E. T. WARREN		
CALVIN STOCKBRIDGE		

Note well the opening sentence of the third paragraph: "*They further represent, that it was the original design of the Trustees, whenever their funds & prospects should warrant to establish a sufficient number of Professors and Tutors to instruct in all the different branches of science and literature usually taught in our Colleges.*" That single sentence is enough to establish beyond dispute the fact that the founders of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution had in view the establishment of a college. It is, moreover, significant that the first name signed to the petition is that of Sylvanus Boardman, If any man knew what was the original purpose of the founders, Sylvanus Boardman was the man.

Dr. Burrage, in the passage already quoted says of the change of name in 1821:<sup>13</sup> "The reasons for thus giving to the institution a broader character than was at first contemplated *were not recorded*, and can now only be conjectured. In all probability the change was effected by Dr. Chaplin." (The italics are mine.) Now, if any "change" in policy had been made, it was when the collegiate powers were granted in 1820, and if Dr. Burrage had taken the trouble to inspect the records at Augusta he would have found that the reasons for the step were fully set forth in the petition just quoted, and that in reality there was no "change" whatever in the policy of the Trustees.

The petition bears the following endorsements:

"In Senate, June 2, 1820. Read and committed to the Hon. Messrs. Boutelle and McDonald with such as the Hon. House may join. Sent down for concurrence. John Chandler, Presdt."

"House of Representatives, June 2, 1820. Read and concurred, and Messrs. Greenleaf of Portland, Holland of Jay, Emerson of Machias are joined. Ben. Ames, Speaker."

The committee to which the petition was referred, submitted the bill which follows:

#### STATE OF MAINE

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.  
An act to enlarge the powers of the Maine Literary & Theological Institution.

<sup>13</sup> History of the Baptists in Maine, p. 174.



Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives in Legislature assembled—That the President & Trustees of the Maine Literary & Theological Institution are hereby authorized & empowered to confer such Degrees as are usually conferred by Universities established for the education of youth;—Provided that the said Corporation shall confer no Degrees other than those of Bachelor of Arts, & Master of Arts, until after the first day of January which will be in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & Thirty—(A)

Sec. 2nd. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid—That the Legislature of this state shall have the right to grant any further powers to alter, limit, or restrain any of the powers vested in said Corporation as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests thereof—

Action on the bill is recorded thus :

"In Senate, June 12. The committee on Bills in the 2d Reading report that this Bill ought to pass as amended at A—  
E. Foote, pr oder."

A slip accompanies the bill bearing the proposed amendment :

"And provided also, that the said corporation shall not make or have any rule or by-law requiring hat any number of the Trustees shall be of any particular religious denomination.  
(at A add this proviso)

B Add after above amendment the amendment marked B."

The change was accepted and on the following day the bill was passed to be engrossed, and sent down for concurrence. The House added to the amendment already adopted for further proviso :

"Add this to end of former amendment at Letter B :

Provided that no student belonging or who may hereafter belong to said Institution sustaining a fair moral character shall be deprived of any privileges of said institution, or be subjected to the forfeiture of any aid which has been granted by said Institution for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute his studies, or be denied the usual testimonials on closing his studies or be denied admission to said Institution on the ground that his interpretations of the Scriptures differ from those which are contained in the articles of faith adopted or to be adopted by said Institution."

With this change the bill was returned to the Senate where the final action is recorded thus :

"In Senate June 16, 1820. Read & concurred in the amendment.  
John Chandler, Prsdt."

The act was approved on June 19, 1820, and the Maine Literary and Theological Institution at last possessed the powers which had been asked for in the original bill submitted to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1812. Only one further step remained to be taken: to make the Institution a college in name as well as in fact. Accordingly we find that at their meeting on August 12, 1820, the Trustees voted :

"23. Voted to raise a committee to petition the Legislature of Maine to allow the M. L. & Theo. Institution to take the name of the College at Waterville with the Liberty to add the name of such gentlemen as shall make the most liberal donation & that the



above Committee consist of the Rev. S. Boardman, Timothy Boutelle, & Rev. Dr. Chaplin."

When the legislature met in January, 1821, the committee presented a petition in this form :

"To the Hon. Senate & House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled—

Respectfully represent The Trustees of the Maine Literary & Theological Institution that the present name of this Institution not indicating that it is clothed with the powers common to other Colleges they pray that the name of the same may be altered & that in future it may be known & called by the name of Maine College—or such other name as shall be deemed fit and proper.

8 Jany 1821—

JER. CHAPLIN } Committee appointed  
TIMO BOUTELLE } by Trustees.

It is to be noted that the committee did not follow their instructions to the letter. Instead of asking that the name be changed to "the College at Waterville" they asked that it be changed to "Maine College." What effect the adoption of the latter name might have had upon the history of the college is a matter for interesting speculation. On January 22d the petition was committed to Messrs. Boutelle, Rice, and Seaver, who on the next day reported the following bill:

STATE OF MAINE

In the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred & twenty-one.

An Act to change the name of the Maine Literary & Theological Institution—

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives in Legislature assembled—That from & after the passing of this act, the name of the said Maine Literary & Theological Institution shall cease, & the same shall henceforth be called & known by the name of *Maine College*, any law to the contrary notwithstanding—and nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair or annul any of the rights, powers, or privileges of the said Corporation.

On the 24th of January the bill was passed to be engrossed, and sent down for concurrence. Its fate in the house is recorded in the House Journal for Thursday, January 25, 1821 :<sup>14</sup>

"Bill to change the name of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, Read a third time and passed to be engrossed—immediately on motion this vote is reconsidered and the Bill committed to Messrs. Little of Bucksport, Miller of St. George, and Smith of Wiscasset."

The committee made the following report, which was adopted :

"State of Maine, House of Representatives, Jany. 1821. The Committee to whom was referred the act to change the name of the Maine Literary & Theological Institution have attended that duty, and report that the same be amended by striking out the word 'Maine' in the sixth line 1st section & inserting the word 'Waterville' instead thereof. S Little, Per order."

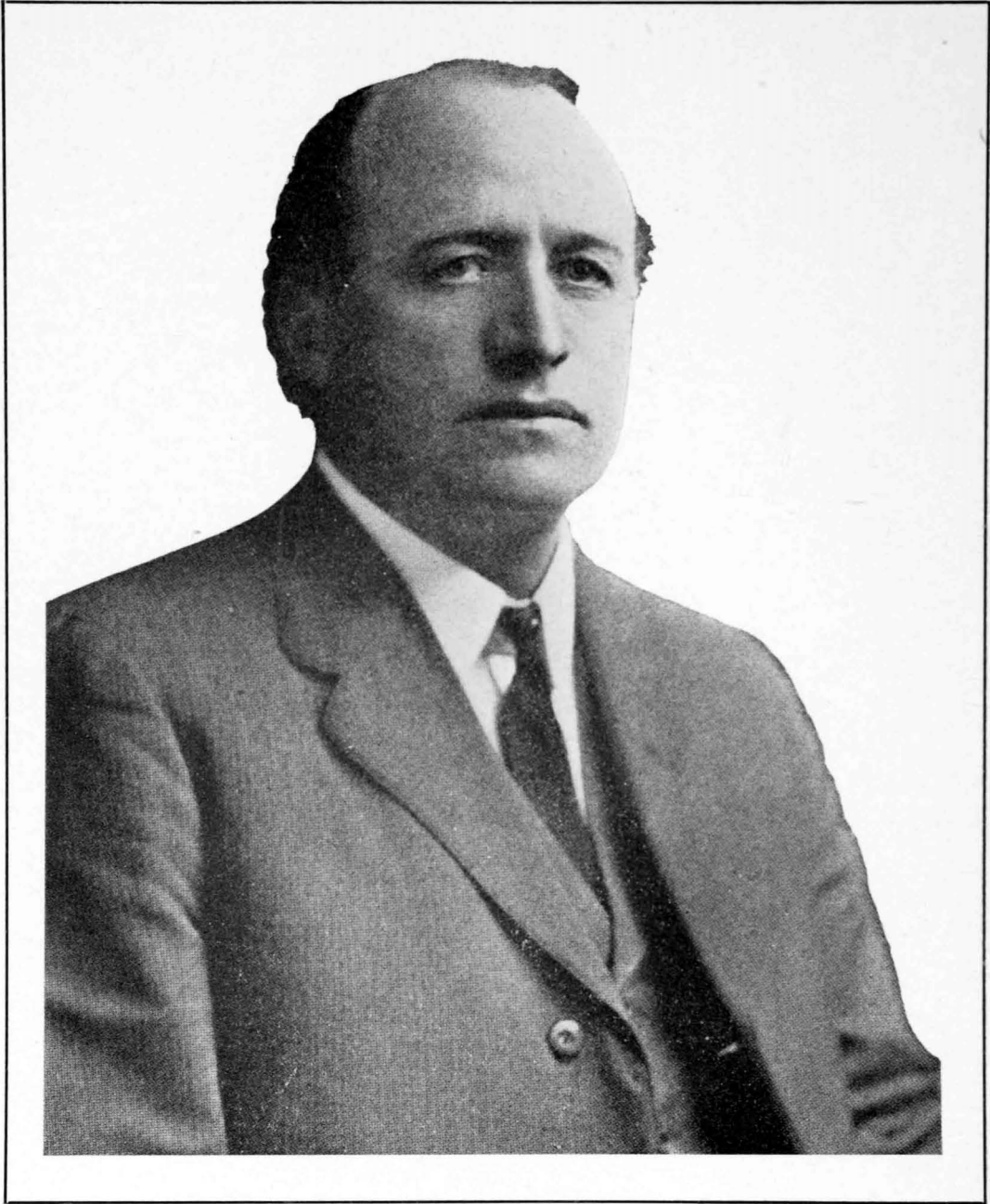
The Senate on January 27th concurred in the amendment, and on February 5th the act was approved. The "original design of the Trustees" had been accomplished after nearly ten years of effort, and what may be considered the formative period in Colby's history was at an end. The lines along which the college should have its development were practically decided, and it only remained to build wisely on the foundations laid through the persistent effort of those who had had the foresight and courage to make the beginnings.

## VI.

We have now traced the history of the college from its beginnings in the action of the Bowdoinham association in September, 1810, to its culmination in the act of January, 1821. We have seen that the founders attempted twice to secure a college charter from the General Court of Massachusetts and failed. We have seen them accept a charter for a Literary and Theological Institution, under which they proceeded to set in operation what was essentially a college. We have read their statement to the public that students in the literary department of the new institution are "required to pursue, in general, the same course of studies as those are who enter the several colleges of this commonwealth." We have seen them vote to erect a "college edifice" on the "college land" in Waterville. We have seen them petition the first legislature of Maine for the right to grant "such degrees as are usually conferred by other colleges," on the ground that it was the "original design" of the Trustees to establish an institution of collegiate rank. And, finally, we have seen them ask for a name suited to the rank of the institution. So long as original documents have any historical value there can be but one conclusion regarding the purpose of the men who founded the Maine Literary and Theological Institution: *They intended to set up a college*, and in spite of great opposition they persevered until their purpose was accomplished.

In view of these facts the twenty-seventh day of February, 1813, has for us a new significance. It is the birthday of the college in a sense more real than any succeeding date can be, for on that day the corporation now known as Colby College came into existence, and from that day date the actual beginnings of the college. It is a day of which the centennial, on the twenty-seventh of next February, should be solemnly and worthily observed by all true friends of the college which then enters upon its second century of usefulness.





ASHER CROSBY HINDS, LL. D.

## COLBY MEN AT WASHINGTON\*

II. ASHER CROSBY HINDS, L.L. D.

*Representative, First District of Maine.*

By ALFRED KING, M. D.

I was at the Lincoln Club banquet at the Lafayette Hotel, Portland, on the evening of Feb. 12th last. The first speaker was Asher Crosby Hinds, Colby '83, now serving his first term as Representative in Congress of the First District of Maine. As I watched the speaker and heard the words that fell from his lips and as I watched the splendid audience which crowded the banquet hall, there came to my mind many thoughts and memories because of thirty-three years of friendship.

It did not seem true that this impressive man, six feet in stature and over two hundred pounds in weight, could be the boy of sixteen, the freshman I first met in the fall of 1879. He had come from the farm-home in the neighboring village of Benton. He was following in the footsteps of his father, who spent two years at Colby, and his uncle, Amos Lunt Hinds, a distinguished Colby graduate. For many years he had been an orphan. His means were barely sufficient to put him through college. Early in life Asher Hinds knew that his success would not depend on luck, wealth, favor or family influence but on himself. He must make the most of himself and his opportunities. He had no doubt that in seeking a college training he was pursuing the wisest and best course. He had prepared for college at the Waterville Classical Institute, better known in those days as Dr. Hanson's school, as its principal had the reputation of giving his boys a fine fit for college.

Well do I remember those college days. Asher Hinds was a good faithful student. He became a Phi Beta Kappa. He never studied for show or rank, but intended to make a good trade out of his college course. He never went into athletics, though he was interested in them. He never allowed such things to take time or attention needed for other work. Nor did he neglect his physical culture, but found this in enjoyable exercises in the gymnasium and in long walks in the country. As a man he was respected by the professors and students alike. He was

\* This is the second of a series of articles dealing with the work which Colby men are doing at the National Capital.



popular, for he was thoughtful of others, kind, generous and helpful. Possibly the early breaking up of the little family made him more sympathetic. His was the soul of good nature and honor and he had the courage of his convictions. Few men tried to impose upon him and then but once. Like many of us Asher Hinds needed some help in his college course and received it from the college in the shape of a scholarship, amounting to his tuition and room-rent. His appreciation of this obligation and his desire to pass the good along caused him a few years later to pay back to the college the full amount received with interest. As he was the first to set this example, it has had its suggestive and helpful influence.

He chose journalism for his profession because he was fond of reading and writing. His first work in this line was on the *Portland Daily Advertiser*. Here he was associated with four Colby men, Roswell M. Richardson, Joseph H. Files, George S. Rowell, and William H. Brownson. After two years with the *Advertiser*, he accepted a position on the *Portland Daily Press*, of which Lemuel H. Cobb, also a Colby man, was editor. He remained on the editorial staff of this paper seventeen years, continuing even after taking his clerkship at Washington. On entering upon his profession he endeavored to learn during his spare moments its details, even to the setting of type. By careful study and close attention to his work he won an enviable reputation in journalism.

When Hon. Thomas B. Reed was for the first time elected Speaker of the House it was only natural that he should offer a clerkship to one of the editors of the friendly *Press*. This came to Asher Hinds in the spring of 1890, and he occupied the position until March 4th, 1891, when a Democratic majority elected their speaker. During this time he was assistant to Mr. Reed's private secretary, Hon. Amos L. Allen, who afterwards succeeded Mr. Reed as Representative from the First District of Maine. Four years later with the return of a Republican majority in the House Mr. Reed was again elected Speaker and he made Mr. Hinds clerk at the Speaker's table. This position demanded a knowledge of parliamentary law and especially of the rules and precedents of the House. To perfect himself for it meant a tremendous effort and an exhaustive search through hundreds of volumes of debates, journals and reports. It was the work of all spare time, days, nights, vacations and holidays to search for precedents, write them out and file them in a scrap-book ready



for reference. Even then it took four years before the House suddenly realized the grasp he was obtaining on the problems which were confronting them. It was in a hot debate when Senator Bailey, then Democratic leader of the House, was overruled on a point of order by a profusion of precedents offered by the Speaker, which compelled the House to accept the latter's ruling. In his surprise Bailey came to Hinds and said:—"Hinds, where did you get those precedents?" On being shown the scrap-book, he said, "We must have these for the House." So it was on the motion of the Democratic leader of the House that \$3,500 was appropriated to renumerate Mr. Hinds for their publication. This work gave to Mr. Hinds the respect and esteem of the House irrespective of party and made him the authority on parliamentary law. It was a just recognition for his thorough work in perfecting himself for his position. This publication led to the complete publication of the precedents of the House, requiring fourteen years of work and eight octavo volumes of one thousand pages each, mostly written by hand, to contain them in an available form. The completion of these volumes of precedents made it further necessary for Mr. Hinds to prepare a new Manual of the rules and practices of the House for the handy use of its members.

With the completion of this great work came the declination of Mr. Allen to be a candidate for another nomination. This act had long been expected on account of the failing health of the popular representative. Abundant opportunity was therefore afforded anyone possessed with the honorable ambition of becoming a Congressman of laying his plans and gathering together such strength as would help him secure the nomination. Mr. Hinds made no move in this direction. It was only when he was assured that a considerable number of people wished it that he allowed his name to be used as a candidate. When he entered the field it was already well occupied. The support of much of the party machinery had already been secured and many prominent and influential men had promised their support to other candidates. There was but one way to win and that was to go straight to the people. It meant an immense amount of work, the securing of a large number of workers, a large organization and an independent effort. We knew that we had an exceptional candidate, pre-eminently fitted for the place. The thought of hard work did not stop us. We went at it. There was great enthusiasm all along the line. Men, who took but little part in politics worked like beavers. We had to get all the information we could obtain about

Hinds to the people. We sent a booklet containing a short biographical sketch, some press notices of his work and some selections from his speeches to every voter in the First District. We talked Hinds to everybody. We canvassed personally and by mail. Colby men, with but few exceptions, took a hand in it. Four of his own classmates, Judge George W. Hanson of Sanford, S. B. Shepard of Bar Mills, Wilford G. Chapman of Portland, and the writer, went into it with such vigor that one of the candidates expressed the wish that Colby '83 had settled elsewhere than in the First District. It would be interesting to tell here the whole story of the part Colby men took in this campaign but space forbids. The part which many a physician took would be another story, for he got in with the people and wielded a mighty influence. Many a traveling man with his hustle and admirable independence, with his ability to approach men right and talk good goods in the most effective way put in his work. The correspondent and journalist, many of whom had a warm spot for their former comrade, put in a good word. Hinds also did himself proud. In short the people came to know that Hinds was a worker, that he had always been a success, that he studied things, that his integrity, experience, knowledge of public affairs, national reputation and the fact that he was a man among men would make him an efficient Representative. The result was that Hinds was nominated after a most exciting contest and that Hinds was elected in spite of the overthrow of the Republican party in his own county and in the state.

This campaign brought to Mr. Hinds great experience as a public speaker and has caused a demand for him in the campaigns of other States. It also brought him in contact with the people. He was especially glad to meet them because it was their place to choose their Representative, fairly and squarely, and he did not want to obtain the place in any other way.

The speechmaking of Hinds gives evidence of the old classical training received at Colby. There is the exact mathematical reasoning obtained under Prof. Warren, the rhetoric, logic and philosophy under Prof. Smith; the freedom of diction and greater power of expression from the Greek under Prof. Foster and the Latin under Prof. Taylor; the nicety of observation under Prof. Elder; the better understanding of physical relations from Prof. Lyford; the interest in history and social conditions from the enthusiastic Prof. Small; the value of indexing information from Prof. Hall; the better understanding of men from the mental

science under Pres. Pepper and the impress of the moral teaching of Pres. Robbins that we use what we have for man's highest good.

But after all college training is but a small part of a man's education, though when properly directed and diligently obtained, it is of vast importance. After leaving college Mr. Hinds' education continued as a journalist. In the study of matters of public interest, in his acquaintance with public affairs, public men, business men, he came to know men. Then his education was to continue in Washington in his contact with prominent men, in the discussions of great questions, in acquiring a knowledge of the methods of doing public business, in observing men in their efforts to look out for the interests of their constituents. So all along he was receiving education, experience and training to fit him for the position he now holds.

This position has brought to him new associations, new obligations and new duties. He has entered it with the same old spirit of mastery and efficiency, regardless of self. He is something more than the Representative of the First District. He has national duties. The rapid growth of our country, its enormous resources, the necessity of right methods of doing business, the guarding the interests of labor and capital, the promotion of national affairs and international relations, call for the student, the man with broad views, with a keen sense of justice and great moral courage. If evils are to be corrected, if remedies are to be applied, if confidence is to be restored and if progress is to be made, these things must be done by men of the type and character of Asher Crosby Hinds.

## THE NEW ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CONSTITUTION

The Colby Athletic Association has recently adopted a new constitution, several articles of which differ radically from the old. Slight changes were made in several places involving a clearer definition of official colors and some minor matters. The important changes were relative to the make-up of the council and the creation of the office of graduate manager. The following extracts from the constitution recently adopted make clear these changes:

### ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by an executive committee known hereafter as the Council which shall

exercise all powers not reserved to the Association, or otherwise delegated by this constitution.

Section 2. This council shall consist of seven members; two members from the alumni, elected by the alumni; two members from the faculty, elected by the faculty; two members from the student body, elected by the Association; and the President of the Association, *ex-officio*. There shall be present at the meetings of the Council, the Director of Physical Training, a Treasurer, to be elected by the Council; and the various managers, to be elected by the Association, and a Graduate Manager, to be elected by the Council.

## ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 3. The Graduate Manager shall have direct oversight of the work of the managers; supervision of the arranging of schedules for athletic contests, of the purchase of supplies for the Association and of the care of its property; and shall be entrusted with the correct expenditure of money voted by the Council; and shall report at each meeting of the Council. All bills shall be paid by the Treasurer by check on vouchers signed by the Graduate Manager, who shall keep a record of all authorized expenditures. In case of vacancy in the office of Graduate Manager its duties shall devolve upon the Council.

\* \* \* \* \*

No manager shall sign any contracts or contract any bill or incur any expense amounting in the aggregate to over \$10.00 without the written consent of the Graduate Manager.

A special election was provided for and occurred on December 15, when S. C. Cates, '12 was elected President of the Association, and R. F. Good, '13 and V. A. Gilpatrick, '13 were chosen members of the council in accordance with the constitution. The Council later chose as Graduate Manager, Robert L. Ervin, '11 of the Heald-Ervin Co., Waterville. Mr. Ervin has had experience as manager of last spring's baseball team, and is well fitted for the position.

The chief improvements hoped for under the provisions of the new constitution are the increase of efficiency, due to a smaller Council, the direct responsibility of the managers of the various departments, and above all the supervision of the financial end of athletics by a competent business man. Such a system has been adopted with success in several colleges, and should place Colby's athletic management on a safe and sound basis.

E. D. JACKMAN, '12.

## THE NEW CATALOGUE

The college catalogue for the current year appeared as the January issue of the *Colby College Bulletin*. It is an attractive volume of 116 pages, bound in the usual dark grey covers, and contains the customary information about officers, students, entrance requirements, courses, equipment, and alumni associations.

The statistics regarding to enrollment have been given in a previous issue of THE ALUMNUS, but may be mentioned again in brief: Faculty, 25; students, 407. A small but significant paragraph on page 49 should not be overlooked. Under the caption "Admission by Certificate" we read: "In 1913 and thereafter, certificates will be received only from such schools in New England as are approved by the College Entrance Certificate Board."

Again on page 81, under "Synopsis of Courses—Senior Year" we find the statement: "After the present year five courses must be elected." Heretofore the work of the Senior year has required but four courses, or twelve hours of recitation work per week. The new requirement of five courses or fifteen hours per week, is in line with the requirements at other colleges of the first grade, and is a distinct gain in strength.

The list of prizes for excellence in the work of the various departments occupies three pages and includes the Hallowell Prizes for Public speaking, aggregating one hundred dollars, the gift of Florentius M. Hallowell of the class of 1877; the Murray Debating Prizes, of the same aggregate value, made possible by the generosity of George E. Murray, of the class of 1879; the Lyford Interscholastic Prizes, amounting in all to a similar sum, given by Will H. Lyford, of the class of 1879; and the Goodwin Interscholastic Prizes, also amounting to one hundred dollars, provided by Forrest Goodwin, of the class of 1887. The Lyford prizes are for excellence in public speaking and are open to young men attending the preparatory schools of Maine; while the Goodwin prizes are open for competition to eight preparatory schools of Maine, members of the Colby Interscholastic Debating League.

Under the head of "Self-Help" we find the statement: "The College pays for student service on the Campus and at Foss Hall more than five thousand dollars a year, giving employment to nearly fifty young men and women. Colby is situated in the heart of a thriving city of twelve thousand inhabitants, and employment outside the College is abundant. . . . This present year more than fifty young



men are earning their board or its equivalent in the time they can spare from their studies."

A new feature of the catalogue is the very full Index, which makes it possible to find quickly information on any of the topics treated in the body of the book.

## THE GRADUATE RECORDS

A new card index system for keeping the graduate records of the college is now being introduced, and when completed will make available for ready reference all known facts concerning both the graduates of Colby and those who have been students at any time but who failed to complete the regular four years' work for a degree.

Special cards have been devised for this new catalogue so that full data can be condensed into a small space. These cards show the name of the graduate, the date and place of birth, the names of both parents, the school where preparation was made for college, the college class, fraternity affiliations, degrees received (whether at Colby or elsewhere), the various positions held after graduation, with the post office address in each case, the date and place of marriage, to whom married, dates of birth and names of children, books or other publications issued, honors received, place and date of death. For graduates of the Men's Division the cards used are white, while salmon colored cards are used for members of the Women's Division. A similar card, buff in color, is used for non-graduates of both divisions. These records will be filed by classes, in the manner of the general catalogue.

For mailing purposes there will be another list, in which the cards for men, women, and non-graduates will be filed alphabetically under one alphabet. The cards of this list will show simply name, class, and post office address. Still a third list will be made, showing the geographical distribution of alumni, alumnae and non-graduates, so that one can instantly ascertain how many Colby men and women are located in any given town, city or state.

The installation of this new system will of necessity require some little time, as the data must be verified in the case of each person. This is especially true of the non-graduates, of whom no systematic records have hitherto been kept. When the mailing list has been corrected and verified sufficiently, a new address book of living graduates will be published.

## WILLIAM H. DEXTER

William H. Dexter, for six years a Trustee of Colby College, died on January 20, 1912, at his home in Worcester, Mass., in his ninetieth year. He was born in Charlton, Mass., in 1823, and received his education in the public schools. At the age of twenty-three he began his business career in Worcester, where the remaining years of his life were spent, first as a grocer, later as a wholesale flour merchant, and then as a dealer in real estate. He was the originator and for twenty-four years a director of the First National Fire Insurance Company of Worcester. He served as a member of the Worcester School Board, and also of the Common Council, for a number of years. For more than thirty years he was a Trustee of Worcester Academy, and for over twenty years acted as Treasurer of the same institution. He gave freely of his large wealth in aid of many good causes, notably to Worcester Academy, to Newton Theological Institution, to his native town (to which he gave a town hall and public library) and to the First Baptist Church of Worcester, of which he was a member for many years. By his will Colby receives a bequest of \$10,000.

In 1848 Mr. Dexter married Miss Eliza A. Foss of Livermore, Maine. Mrs. Dexter, who died several years ago, was the donor of Foss Hall, the handsome building of the Women's Division of Colby.

## CHARLES EDWIN MESERVEY

On Friday, February sixteenth, Charles Edwin Meservey, of the class of 1881, died at his home in Rockland, Maine, at the age of fifty-six. Mr. Meservey was born in Appleton, Maine, on the twenty-fifth of March, 1856. His preparation for college was secured in the schools of his native town. In the fall of 1877 he came to Waterville as a member of the entering class at Colby, and graduated four years later. At the close of his college course Mr. Meservey spent three years in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He at once began to practise in Rockland, which has since been his home. He soon made a large place for himself in the community, winning the esteem of his fellow townsmen. From 1893 to 1900 he served as Judge of the Probate Court of Knox County. Judge Meservey was a Mason and took an active interest in the affairs of the order, in which he held many important offices. He was always a loyal son of Colby, evincing a cordial interest in the welfare of the college. He was present at the thirtieth reunion of his class at the last Commencement.

## BOOK REVIEWS

THE MEANING OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. By ALBION W. SMALL, Univ. of Chicago Press. 309 pp.

Here is a fascinating and most rewarding book, which reads almost as easily as high-class fiction or popular essays, yet packed with the gist of weightiest and most significant matter drawn from the fields of philosophy, psychology, history, political economy, and the various arts and sciences germane to the author's comprehensive conception of the social sciences and sociology proper as the integrating and prophetic agency in unifying and organizing, for constructive purposes, the results of co-operative research throughout the realm of ordered knowledge of human life. The style is brilliant, often colloquial, vivid in illustration, abounding in memorable epigrams, strong in grip and keen of edge, and calculated to win and hold attention to the salient points of his practical aim to the end of the ten lectures.

The lectures were given originally to graduate students gathered from all departments of social science courses in the University of Chicago, and have

been published unmodified, thus giving the larger public the advantage of the method which serves to win a hearing in academic circles, where the law of "survival of the fittest" makes style as well as matter a potent factor in the usefulness of the lecturer.

The book reflects the best spirit of university experts who feel the demand of the times that culture shall serve the common life, and get its results embodied in action which shall promote the development of men and the advancement of personality and the general welfare.

It is a call, also, to students and specialists in social science, to realize the unity of the social sciences and the duty of co-operative research, with a constructive purpose, in order that there may be an actual, if not a formal, institute of the best trained investigators, who, while specialists of necessity in their various fields of study, will yet each do his work in the light of the work being done in all departments, and also in the inspiration of the ruling conception that only the wholeness and unity of the complete work, can give full value to their combined efforts. Perhaps the outstanding virtue of the book is the telling insistence upon the truth here suggested, and the forceful reiteration of this evangel of the social sciences—their mission to serve the practical needs of human life through co-operative leadership, primarily, as discoverers of truth and efficient evaluators of that truth in its bearings upon the real facts of life; and secondarily, but no less truly, to help mankind to realize the higher valuations in actual life, through legislation, reforms and general progress, the social scientists working here, however, as partners with citizens who have scientific knowledge of the practice of life, experts in the art of getting things done.

One is tempted to condense some of the great principles and suggestions of the book, as an incentive to getting the book itself explored, although the space permitted here forbids any just work of the sort.

The first five lectures deal with the general principles of social science, in a way which the author suggests can nowhere else be found in a single work or by an individual writer, although in part and by implication, these principles are emerging in the work of many masters.

He contends for the real unity of the social sciences (Lect. I), although fully admitting and stressing their necessary disunity (Lect. II), and justifies the reassertion of that unity (Lect. III), and suggests how his definition of the principal of that unity serves to uplift the center of orientation in social science into clear view, and then sets the pith of that principle of unity and orientation in one formula (Lect. V). In these lectures he unfolds such main propositions and principles as these:—That "a network of causes and effects weaves the life of men through the ages and around the world into a connected whole"; that knowledge itself must finally come to a unity which harmonizes with this unity of complex life; that segregation and confusion in science should give way to co-operation in order that scientists may respond to their imperative duty in promoting "a purposeful evolution" of society rather than submit to the drifting of a "fatalistic evolution" (Spencer); that social science has come to recognize "*that psychic forces are as real and natural as physical forces, and that they are the true causes of all social phenomena*"; that the unity of experience is thus a psychic unity; that "it has a common substratum in the physical conditions out of which it has evolved and by which it is limited; but these physical conditions are the fulcrum of the mental, the tools and the materials with which the mind begins its own further type of creation, not the final bounds of creation."

*"It is the carrying-on of that rudimentary process of physical evolution which is underneath the mental range of reality, into uncharted reaches of spiritual evolution, through the application of mental forces to conscious purposes."* Thus psychology is enthroned, serving sociology as chemistry serves biology. The actual facts, and therefore the fundamental problems, of society are discovered to inhere in these mental processes and forces of human preference and will. *So the center of orientation for the social sciences is the concrete life of real men in their actual activities; and human personality and its evolution is the supreme factor. Human experience is the evolution of purposes in men. The problem of social science can be put bluntly into a*

*nutshell* in the questions which every man born into the world really asks: "What sort of a place is this world, anyway, and how can we make the most out of it? What is it worth while to try to do in it?" This leads to the concentration of the essence of the business in one formula: "*Men's experience is the evolution of human values.*" By this formula all the social sciences today are expected to organize their reports of the human reality. The meaning of life culminates as it is found furnishing resources for the evolution of the values of men. Men are ends, not means. Men can be rated as means only to completer men. Life must serve the uses of men and men are to be interpreted as evolving values. Thus he views the field of social science, seeing in a prospectus:—life "as a connected enterprise; men's self-knowledge of the values thus far achieved; their perception of other values within their powers of realization; their acquired technique for carrying on the achievement; and their further pursuit of the achievement itself."

In the last five lectures the author unfolds the specific working out of these general principles, and here he insists that he speaks for himself alone, not committing fellow-sociologists to his views, nor pretending to represent the sociological movement in general. In these later lectures we have a mingling of the preacher, prophet, and practical-minded citizen and patriot, with the generalizing and philosophic master of sociologic lore, in a curiously significant blend. We feel the pulse of the academy and the laboratory of specialized university research, beating hotly in unison with the working blood of legislators, and socialized men of all sorts, upon whom rests the burden of bringing real life nearer to the ideals which move the heart of humanity ceaselessly to strive to bridge the appalling gap between things as they ought to be and things as they are. To go with Dr. Small through these last lectures, studying the application of "value-judgments", in an ascending and widening scale of social discovery and social application, covering the descriptive and the analytical and the synthetic phases of social science, up to his climax of purpose and effort in the constructive suggestions and moving portrayal of the great future of social science, is to know the inspiration of feeling the spiritual fellowship which is coming to subsist between such scholars as William James, Dewey, Schiller, Eucken, Bergson, and many another personality in diverse fields of thought, in working out, from essentially the same principles, the whole problem of living and growing on this planet to better and better purpose. Here we feel the actual communion of mind and will of the creative and informing minds in philosophy, psychology, and religion, assisting at the task of the social sciences, and there is a real demonstration of the principle for which the book contends, that life is essentially bound together in a vital unity, and we can understand why it grows increasingly clear that "social science is the only rational body for religion." Here is a book which must prove stimulating and creative to every student, academic or lay, and to every intelligent worker for a better world. It is convincing indeed in its central plea that the humanist shall displace the narrow *specialist* in the social sciences, and why not everywhere else and that the humanist shall be governed by the light and the heart which issues from the cosmopolitan and universal view-point as he works out his special contribution to the great adventure of an on-going but never finally perfected life.

(C. F. S., '93.)



## EDITORIALS

One hundred years ago the fathers were petitioning the General Court of Massachusetts for a college charter. It is only when we come to study carefully the records of those early years that we appreciate what an heroic struggle they made to accomplish their desire. And even when the college had been at last set up, there were still dark days to try their faith and courage. Not until a half century had passed was the battle won; then the gifts of Gardner Colby and Abner Coburn assured the life of the institution. A second half century has nearly gone, and as we draw near the threshold of a new century, we may well pause for a backward glance and a look toward the future.

### **A Look Backward and Forward.**

For one hundred years Colby has been content to hold a place among the smaller colleges of New England. Are we to give up that place, and seek an entrance into the middle rank? We rather think our destiny does not lead that way. Some growth there must be; but no more than is necessary to hold the place which is ours. There is today an increasing need for the small college: the college which shall not lose the old vision, which shall not seek to invade the territory of university or professional school, but is content to stand for that solid basis of culture and knowledge on which the higher and more technical training should rest. Here is Colby's place. The effort should be to make the Colby of the future unsurpassed in this field. To do so will call for a devotion on the part of her sons no less untiring than that of the men who fought for her establishment. Is it too much to expect that those to whom the college has given of her best will in their turn give of their best to Colby?

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we present in this issue the portrait of Rev. Henry E. Robins, D. D., from 1873 to 1882 President of Colby. Few presidents of the college have served for so long a term, and none has served the college more ably.

### **Rev. Henry E. Robins, D. D.**

When Dr. Robins came to Colby, the students numbered but 59; when he left there were 132. The material resources were largely increased during this period; the courses of instruction were strengthened; the faculty was increased by one half. During those eventful years the college graduated some of her strongest sons—men who have been college presidents, justices of the supreme court, able leaders in secondary education, and successful men of affairs. The word of greeting which Dr. Robins has written will be eagerly read by all those who came under his instruction, and



on their behalf the COLBY ALUMNUS extends to him, in these evening years of well earned rest from labor, the heartiest of greetings.

The Boston Alumni dinner is the occasion to which, next to Commencement, Colby men in New England look forward each year. We are glad to give our readers a full account of the dinner held on Febru-

**About  
Ourselves.**

ary twenty-third. If you were unable to attend this year, be sure to sure to plan so that you can be there next year.—The second of our articles on *Colby Men at Washington* presents a man who has been called, by a leading French periodical, "the foremost authority in the world on parliamentary practice."—Last month's picture of Colby sons of Colby sires called forth considerable comment. It may be interesting to add the following information: Foster, '13, is the grandson of Prof. J. B. Foster, '43; Chapman, '12, is a grandson of J. H. Drummond, '46, while Drummond, '15, and Wyman, '14, are great-nephews of the same gentleman.—Says the *Brown Alumni Monthly*: "Two numbers of the COLBY ALUMNUS have appeared, an attractive magazine devoted to promoting the interests of the flourishing college on the Kennebec. . . . The new magazine is, in appearance and contents, a credit to its publishers and its public."

"A babe was born",—not in Colby long years ago, but in Detroit, Michigan, on the nineteenth of February, nineteen hundred and twelve. On that date the newest Colby Alumni Association came into

**A Lusty  
Babe.**

being, when the three Colby men whose homes are in Detroit, met at the University Club for their first annual dinner. The tasteful menu cards bear evidence alike to the excellence of the dinner and the enthusiasm of the diners. Three toasts were given: "Colby in the Seventies", "Twenty Years Later", and "Twenty More Years". On another page we give in full the formal "Greeting" from the new association. We most earnestly commend the example of our Detroit brothers to Colby men everywhere. It is a good thing to get together now and then and recall the old student days, even though the company gathered be small—a good thing for the graduate and a good thing for Colby. Other centers where the example of Detroit might be followed are: Hartford, Conn. (13); Washington, D. C. (10); Chicago (10); Springfield, Mass. (6); Minneapolis (5); Philadelphia (5); Providence (7); Portland, Maine (30).

## COLLEGE LIFE

The men chosen to participate in the Murray Prize Debate were announced early in January. The names are: E. H. Cole, '12; F. H. Davis, '13; F. H. Dubor, '14; A. H. Knight, '14; R. E. Owen, '14; and W. J. Rideout, '12; with D. W. Ellis, '13, and Andrew Young, '13, as alternates.

The social life of the college has included several receptions and dances. The ladies of the faculty gave an informal tea on Wednesday afternoon, January 17, in Chemical Hall. This was followed by an afternoon reception at the Delta Upsilon House on January 24. Xi Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon entertained invited guests on February 12; there was a reception in the afternoon and dancing in the evening. On the evening of February 21, Delta Upsilon gave a formal reception and dance. Alpha Tau Omega entertained invited guests at a dance on March 1.

Student interest in politics has manifested itself in the organization of a Wilson Club, and later of a Republican club. Meetings are held frequently, and speakers of note from outside the college are secured to address the members.

The Young Men's Christian Association has introduced an innovation at the Tuesday evening gatherings in the shape of a series of talks on "Life-Work". Judge W. C. Philbrook, '82, spoke on the "Law as a Life-work;" F. A. Shepherd, '11, discussed "Journalism as a Life-Work;" and Rev. M. J. Twomey of Portland presented "The Ministry as a Life-Work." Other speakers on similar themes are to come later.

At the annual election of football captain on January 20, Roy F. Good, '13, was unanimously chosen to lead the team next fall.

Forrest A. Allen of Fairfield has been secured to act as coach of the baseball team for the coming season. Mr. Allen is a player and coach of experience and should develop to the utmost the material given him.

The Colby relay team won from Bates at the Annual games of the Boston Athletic Association on February 10th. The time was three minutes and seventeen seconds.

A new student society, known as "Lambda Phi Upsilon," has recently been organized. It is open to all undergraduates, alumni and members of the faculty who are not already members of some Greek letter fraternity. It is stated that the "purpose is to promote the social and literary standing of the non-fraternity men."

# WHAT COLBY MEN ARE DOING

1863.

Col. Francis S. Hesselstine was the speaker at the services in honor of Abraham Lincoln at the National Home in Togus on February 12th. His subject was "The Crisis and the Man." Col. Hesselstine served with the 13th Maine Infantry during the Civil War, and he spoke from a personal knowledge of the great crisis. In the course of his oration he read the following verses, written just before the exercises commenced:

To honor Abraham Lincoln  
His birth date we have met.  
His service in saving the Union  
This nation will never forget.

He is not dead but sleeping,  
Ended life's weary way;  
From toil and trouble resting  
He waits the promised day.

He sleepeth not, but wakeful  
Above this valley here,  
From God's eternal highlands  
Looks down with vision clear.

He sees us here assembled,  
A devoted, loyal band.  
He is waiting by Life's river  
To greet us when we land.

We'll join the corse immortal.  
Our Great Commander meet;  
Thro' jasper wall with gates of pearl  
March up the gold-paved street,

Receive the Royal welcome  
To each of us "Well done"  
Life's battle now is ended,  
The final victory won.

1865.

*Correspondent:* A. D. SMALL.  
Allston, Mass.

Howard Haskell Grover, who resides at Winfield, Kansas, has been corresponding with members of our class in preparation for 1915. He has more data than I. In fact, I must quote him here. He hopes to be at Colby in 1915. He says that Asa Snow, retired druggist, Damariscotta, Maine, intends to be present. I have written Grenville M. Donham, Portland, Maine, believing that he still resides there. Before long, Grover and I will have accumulated all possible concerning our class. I have asked him for his history in detail. His wife, Mrs. Emma W. Grover, is Vice-President of the Kansas Women's Temperance Union.

I will add the account of Mr. Clow, sent by Mr. Grover:

Rev. George Wyman Clow was born in Halifax, N. S., March. 17, 1842. After graduating from Colby in 1865, he entered Newton Theological Institution, from which he graduated in 1868. He was pastor of the Baptist Church in Hudson, N. Y., from 1868 to 1872; at White Plains, N. Y., from 1872 to 1883; and of the People's Baptist Church of New York City from 1884 until 1892. Upon giving up this third pastorate, Mr. Clow retired to Hudson, N. Y., where he resided until his death on September 3, 1906. Mr. Clow was married on April 18, 1871, to Miss Hannah Waldron of Hudson, N. Y. There were four children: Mrs. Bertha Clow Rankin, Charles Waldron Clow, Oliver Wisewell Clow and Mary Redmond Clow. All are living in Hudson, N. Y., except one son (I do not know which), who is a lawyer in New York City.

1869.

*Cor.:* JUSTIN KENT RICHARDSON.  
423 Boston Building, Denver, Colo.

The class of 1869 entered College just as the Civil War had closed. It was too soon after the war to have many of the soldiers in that class; but we had a few. Among these was Captain Abraham Williard Jackson, who did not come in, however, until our Sophomore year, having taken his first year with the class of '61, leaving it for the army. My roommate, James Lewis Merrill, who entered with me, but at the end of our Freshman year went to Dartmouth, where he afterward graduated, had just left and Jackson took his place and we lived together for the next three years and graduated together when the course was completed. Both these, my roommates, have passed into the unseen. Merrill in 1880, and Jackson in 1911. The latter was always strong as a literary man and he followed along that line through all the subsequent years of his life. His hearing failed him so that he could not do as he wished; but he did not allow this misfortune to hinder his studies. He wrote much and taught classes in literature up to the very close

of his life. Until his deafness prevented, he was a pastor of various Unitarian churches and was honored by our College with the S. T. D. He was a kindly spirit and was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and not least by his old roommate and chum.

The other army men were Rohrbaugh, who lost one arm and mostly the use of the other in the war. Persisting in wearing a silk hat that he had been using before coming to college, he was attacked one Sunday morning when on the way to church, by a Sophomore who struck him with a cane and, in return, got a pistol ball in the side of his neck. Fortunately, no great damage was done to either man; but both had to leave college and neither returned. If anyone can give me information concerning Rohrbaugh's later life, I will appreciate it very much. I do not recall his given name.

Then there was George Gregory Laurens, with one arm. I am not quite sure that he lost his arm in the service. But I have that impression. He left early, I think, on account of ill-health, and unless I am mistaken, did not live very long after; but I would be glad to know more about it.

Then there was Milton Farrer Ricker of the First Maine Cavalry. A man with a remarkable record; but so modest that it was with difficulty, anyone except his most intimate friends could get anything from him concerning that record. He was taken prisoner, was nearly starved to death, and, when released, it was not thought possible that he could live to get home; but live he did and entered our class. Much to the regret of us all, he left at the end of a year. Many of us thought him the brightest man in the class.

The only other army man was your correspondent.

Can anyone give me the present address of classmate Charles Holt Kimball? He was reported as out in this Colorado country; but I do not know where to find him.

1870.

The New York *Evening Mail* for January 9, 1912, contained the following interesting item:

"When Supreme Court Justice Harrington Putnam ascended the bench today at Riverhead, L. I., his cheeks were glowing. Comment brought out the fact that the justice had walked all the

way from his home in Brooklyn to Riverhead to preside at the January term of court.

"The justice started Friday morning, stopping at Hicksville and Ronkonkoma. The distance is seventy-four miles."

1872.

*Correspondent:* W. W. PERRY.  
Camden, Me.

Of the eight who graduated in the class of 1872, seven have already been heard from, stating their purpose to be at the next Commencement to attend their 40th anniversary. A reply is expected soon from the other member, Rev. Thomas Gould Lyons, of Lowell, Mass.

Rev. Horace Wayland Tilden, D. D., of Brookings, S. D., has been engaged to give the address at Commencement before the Christian Associations Sunday evening. Tilden was a bright light all through the four years of his college life, in literary attainments; to which a well employed term of forty years in large fields of labor, has added much strength and luster. We shall all be glad to hear him once again.

Since writing the above, your correspondent has received a letter from Rev. Thomas Gould Lyons, 70 Highland Ave., Lowell, Mass., so that now all the eight graduates of the class have been heard from, and, if nothing prevents, will purpose to be at Commencement to celebrate their 40th anniversary. Mr. Lyons is quite confined at home just now, Mrs. Lyons being an invalid, and her aged mother—over 90 years—who lives with them, being almost helpless. A few years ago, Mr. Lyons met with a great loss in the death of his only child and son at the age of 33 years. He and Tilden were the two soldier boys of '72, both having served through the war before entering college.

Having a recent letter from my son James, he speaks of a Colby reunion and dinner in Detroit, Michigan, of the three Colby graduates in that city. The toasts were: "Colby in the Seventies," A. E. Meigs, '70; "Twenty Years Later," C. H. Dodge, '93; "Twenty More Years," James Perry, 1911. Meigs wants to be remembered to the boys around '70, and the boys all remember him as a jolly good fellow, especially one early summer morning, when the campus was full of white front yard gates leaning up against the trees.



Meigs greeted all those who came for lost gates with a pleasant smile, and "We have all kinds and styles." "Well," said a short, stout man, with a sea gait on, heaving up the walk, "have you any of Ethan Stiles?" The boys all knew Stiles, who sold tickets at the lower Kennebec station. He found his gate all right and so everybody was pleased, including Stiles.

1877.

Rev. J. R. Henderson is in his fifteenth year as Corresponding Secretary of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, with headquarters in Alvah Strong Hall, Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.

1882.

Rev. George Dana Sanders, who for seven years has been pastor of the Unitarian Church in Waterville, has recently received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Unitarian Church in Manchester, N. H.

1884.

From *The Watchman* of February 15: Rev. John L. Dearing, D. D., of Yokohama, is delivering in Japan an illustrated lecture on his trip "Through the Yangste Gorges to West India." This promises a new pleasure when he returns to the United States.

1887.

Cor.: REV. WOODMAN BRADBURY.  
Cambridge, Mass.

Charles Richardson is Superintendent of Schools of the Leicester-Charlton District, with headquarters in the former place, one of the beautiful "hill towns" of Massachusetts.

Eight members of the class, Beveridge, Bowman, Cook, Curtis, Farr, Palmer, Richardson and Bradbury, were present at the Colby Alumni Reunion at the City Club, Boston, February 23, and shared in the patriotism of that occasion. The one to come the farthest distance was Cook, whose business is in Concord, N. H. Bradbury was one of the speakers.

Plans are on foot for a memorable reunion of the class at Commencement next June. This is our Jubilee Anniversary and we should celebrate accordingly. Let every member plan to be on hand.

Holman F. Day was a speaker at the fourth annual banquet of the Portland Power Boat Association held at the Falmouth Hotel on the evening of March second.

1888.

Cor.: BENJAMIN P. HOLBROOK.  
Cambridge, Mass.

Albion Hale Brainard, as "Al" signs himself now, has left the Gardner, Mass., High School, where he had been for seven years as principal, to accept the principalship of the High School at Arlington, N. J., a suburb of New York City on the Erie Railroad's route to Montclair and the Oranges which are close by. Brainard is ambitious, up-to-date and active, and it wouldn't surprise his friends if he were soon holding a New York City principalship.

The departure of Brainard leaves only Gibbs and Holbrook to be regular attendants of the Boston Colby Alumni reunions, and makes it hard for Holbrook, as class secretary, to glean items. So far as known to Holbrook, the addresses of the class are as follows:

E. P. Barrell, Southern University,  
New Orleans, La.

A. H. Brainard, Arlington, N. J.

A. F. Drummond, Waterville, Me.

Henry Fletcher, South Paris, Me.

Solomon Gallert, Rutherfordton, N. C.

Emery B Gibbs, 704 Tremont Building, Boston, and 42 Alton Place, Brookline, Mass.

B. P. Holbrook, *The Globe*, Boston, and 52 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. M. S. Howes, Mexico, Me., Postoffice, Ridgelyville, Me.

Rev. A. B. Lorimer, 3 Charles St., Bangor, Me.

Rev. W. J. Meader, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. W. Merrill, Fairfield, Me.

James A. Pulsifer, 173 Cook St., Auburn, Me.

Rev. John A. Shaw, Albuquerque, N. M.

W. D. Stewart, Bangor, Me.

Rev. John F. Tilton, (insurance), Portland, Me.

Of the non-graduates, H. H. Mathews is in business in Boston and Prof. William M. Cole, of Harvard University, resides at 55 Brewster St., Cambridge, while Charles F. Goodale is dead. Of the graduates, John F. Suckling, Royal J. Tilton and Carl E. Holbrook are dead. "Whom the gods love die young."



Anyone looking over the list will notice the high proportion of ministers. I believe nearly every member of the class was an active church member, in most cases a Baptist. Gibbs is probably the most active layman in Rev. Dr. O. P. Gifford's Baptist Church at Brookline and very prominent in the affairs of the New England Baptist Hospital; for one year he was president of the Boston Baptist Social Union; Brainard, while in Lynn, was president of the large Cooper Men's Class of the Washington St. Baptist Church, and Holbrook was a trustee for two years, president of the men's class for one year and chairman of the Missionary Committee for one year at the Salem First Baptist Church, as well as being a trustee of the Salem Associated Charities.

1889.

Rev. Nelson S. Burbank, Ph. D., has been 22 years pastor of the Baptist Church in Revere, Mass., which has constantly grown in power and influence. Starting with a congregation of 16 persons under his leadership, it is now one of the largest and most influential churches in that thriving suburb of Boston. Though receiving six calls to other churches offering larger salaries, Rev. Dr. Burbank has been true to his first love and only three Baptist ministers in Massachusetts have held longer pastorates. For 16 years he has been chairman or president of the Revere No-License League, and for 15 years in succession that summer resort town has gone no license. His popularity is by no means confined to his own church, as in 1908 he received a request signed by 100 voters of every ward to run for the Massachusetts legislature. His work along civic lines is hardly second to his church work.

1890.

*Correspondent:* ELWOOD T. WYMAN.  
Warwick, R. I.

George N. Hurd, of Manila, P. I., kept bachelor's hall for several weeks last fall while his wife, who was Edith Merrill, '88, was visiting relatives in Rhode Island, and friends in various parts of New England. Hurd is one of the three legal lights that '90 can boast of. He was formerly assistant attorney general for the Philippines but is now judge of what is known as the court of the first instance in the city of Manila. Although he has taken on

considerable avoirdupois since going upon the bench, he still retains his old-time interest in athletic sports.

Another '90 man, Merton L. Miller, Ph. D., has had the Philippines for his field of activity for several years. He is a big man in the service of the insular ethnological survey. We understand that he is still single.

Rev. A. B. Patten is gaining distinction as pastor of the First Congregational church of Sacramento, Calif., one of the biggest and most flourishing churches of the city. He plans to come on for the class reunion in 1915.

M. H. Smith is measuring well up to his new duties as master of the Dover, N. H., High School. He was thoroughly familiar with the field, having served as submaster of the school for several years before his election to the mastership.

Dana W. Hall, now a member of the firm of Ginn & Co., with his headquarters at Chicago, is rejoicing over the birth of a son. He hopes to bring the boy, who was born the last day of 1911, to Maine next summer.

Jeremiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent of the public schools of Boston, is one of the best known after-dinner speakers of Boston, particularly in Knights of Columbus circles. His oratory is so much prized that it is whispered that, like "Little Tommy Tucker," he can speak for his supper practically any night he will accept an invitation. He always has something worth while hearing and can tell it in a taking way that makes an audience cry "More! More! Don't sit down!" etc. This was the case the night of the Colby Alumni dinner in Boston, when he arrived from an earlier speaking engagement just too late to find the Colby boys still in session.

1891.

*Correspondent:* PRIN. F. W. JOHNSON.  
Chicago, Ill.

Reuben L. Ilsley, on leaving college, went to the Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton, where he taught for two years. From 1893 to 1897 he was principal of the Belfast, Maine, High School and for the two following years was principal of the Abington, Mass., High School. Since July, 1900, he has been in government service. For one year he was in the Boston Navy Yard and in December, 1901, he became a clerk in the Treasury Department at Wash-

ington in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a position in which he has received several promotions. His address is 3602 13th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Shortly after graduating from college, Ilsley married Mary Morrill, also of the class of '91, an event for which obvious preparations had been making for some years. Of the present condition of the family Reuben writes: "May and the children are enjoying good health. Morrill was sixteen last October and is in his third year in the Central High School and will be ready for college a year from next June. Priscilla is seven and is in the second grade." And here's to Morrill, the son of Reuben and Mary, with the hope that he may be one of the hundred and fifty boys to enter Colby in the fall of 1913!

Adelbert F. Caldwell for several years taught successfully at Kent's Hill Seminary and at Illinois Wesleyan College, Bloomington, Illinois. After a year's graduate study at Harvard in 1904, he was elected Professor of English Literature at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, a position which he still holds. This is a fine old college, with traditions not unlike that of similar institutions in New England. The announcement has just been made of an addition of over half a million dollars to the endowment of De Pauw, the income of which is to be used wholly for instruction. Caldwell's name has often been seen as author of stories and verse in the *Youth's Companion* and other publications. For diversion during the summer months he acts as guide, counsellor, and friend to some two score boys at Camp Oxford, an establishment among the Oxford hills of which he is the sole proprietor.

Herbert L. Morse writes, "At 2201 Sixteenth Street, Troy, N. Y., any friend will be welcomed at any time by Mrs. Morse, Alfred, Herbert, and myself. Ninety-one men and women especially welcome." From 1891 to 1895, Morse was teaching Mathematics and "making a bluff at Science" (to quote his own words) at Colby Academy, New London, N. H. To make good his "bluff" he spent the next year at Harvard working in Science and receiving at the end of the year, the degree of A. B. Since 1896 he has been head of the Science Department in the Troy, N. Y., High School. In the fourteen years during which he has held this po-

sition, the school has doubled in enrollment and the number of science teachers has increased four fold.

Edward B. Mathews went from Colby to John Hopkins University where he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1894, having won the competitive scholarship and fellowship in the department of Geology. Just before receiving his degree he was appointed Instructor in Mineralogy and Petrography in the same institution. He has since been promoted through the various grades to a full professorship, and is now well on the second lap in the race for a Carnegie pension. For thirteen years he has been Assistant State Geologist for Maryland and among other duties has edited the twenty-five or more volumes issued by the department. In addition he has served as editor of several of the volumes issued by the Maryland Weather Service. Mathews is Secretary and Business Agent of the committee in charge of the development of a new site for the University, which involves laying out new and extensive grounds and the erection of a large number of new buildings.

Charles S. Pease, since completing his course at the Newton Theological Institution in 1894 has filled pastorates successively in Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., 1894-6, Conway, Mass., 1896-1903, Northboro, Mass, 1903-10, and since the latter date in Adams, Mass. In his various pastorates he has identified himself strongly with civic interests outside his own pastoral work. He has published several historical papers among which is a monograph on Rev. Luther Rice, distinguished as one of the first American missionaries and founder of Columbian University. He has given addresses before several historical societies, recently before the Vermont Baptist Historical Society and the Backus Historical Society in Boston.

The writer of these notes has articles in the February numbers of two educational magazines, "Moral Education through Social Activities" in *Religious Education*, the journal of the Religious Education Association, and "The High School Boy's Morals" in the *School Review*. The former article is a paper read during the past year before the Religious Education Association in Providence, R. I., the Moral Education League of Wisconsin, and other similar organizations.

1892.

*Correspondent:* W. L. BONNEY.  
Portland, Me.

At its graduation this class consisted of 24 men. To date it has lost by death, one member, Halsey K. Kalloch in Bellingham, Wash., in 1906, just before our fifteenth reunion.

Through the medium of the "class letter", which was started the year following graduation and which still makes the rounds every year or two, we have managed to keep closely in touch with the whereabouts and "doings" of all our members. We had rather prided ourselves on the fact that we were the only class who had succeeded in keeping such a letter alive and moving, but we notice by the November ALUMNUS that '78 boasts of the same thing.

The following facts relative to the '92 alumni may prove of interest:

H. E. Wadsworth, proprietor and manager of oil-cloth factory, Winthrop, Me.

G. W. Singer, editor and proprietor of the *Herald*, Damariscotta, Me.

F. B. Nichols, publisher of *Bath Daily Times* and *Bath Independent*, Bath, Me.

H. F. Kalloch, physician, Waterville, Me.

W. L. Bonney, Maine Representative American Book Company, Portland, Me.

C. P. Barnes, attorney at law, Houlton, Me.

W. B. Andrews, principal high school, Westbrook, Me. and proprietor of the New England Teachers' Agency, Portland.

E. F. Osgood, photographer, Berlin, N. H.

F. T. Johnson, principal high school, Epping, N. H.

C. J. Ross, principal high school, North Hampton, N. H.

W. N. Donovan, professor in Newton Theological Institute, Newton, Mass.

C. A. Merrill, pastor Baptist Church, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

G. A. Andrews, pastor Congregational Church, Monson, Mass.

Chas. E. Cohen, manager Caesar Misch Corp., 400 Westminister St., Providence, R. I.

H. L. Pierce, in business, Shrewsbury, Mass.

A. G. Hurd, physician, Millbury, Mass.

Stephen Stark, teacher in Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Mass.

C. H. Reynolds, Editor *U. S. Investor*, U. S. Express Bldg., New York City.

G. P. Fall, attorney at law, 76 William St., New York City.

D. G. Munson, principal Boys' High School, Brooklyn, New York.

E. H. Stover, Neco, Arizona, pastor Baptist Church and County Supt. of Schools.

Loring Herrick, in business, Los Angeles, Cal.

At our first reunion in 1902, in Waterville, sixteen of the class were present,—a good number as reunions have been proving among Colby classes in past years. Our fifteenth was held at the Copley Square Hotel, Boston, and our twentieth we hold in Waterville next June. Plans for this event are not yet fully matured, but everything points to a large and successful gathering.

A recent visit to Aroostok County found Barnes busy straightening out the legal affairs, both criminal and civil, in the Caribou Court. Mr. Barnes served as County Attorney for two terms in Oxford County, where his ability in preparing and handling the criminal business was so conspicuously able that it led to his appointment as Assistant Attorney General of the state. When this office was abolished by act of legislature he formed a partnership with Mr. Ira C. Hersey, of Houlton, which is Barnes' native town.

For business reasons, Kalloch has decided to abandon Waterville as a field of operation, and after a few months of special study in New York, will resume his practice in Fort Fairfield. With a '92 lawyer and a '92 doctor in its midst, Aroostook County ought to be well looked after.

"Sturt's" smiling face is again in evidence behind the desk in his old quarters, after having been doing business in a temporary building after the big fire which destroyed, last year, the block in which the Trust Company was located.

Merrill was in Maine during the campaign last year, using his eloquence on the "No" side of the resubmission question.

It seems that Andrews "No. 1," as the Profs used to call him, in addition to his duties playing golf and attending

to the needs of two important pastorates has found time to do some rather noticeable literary work. In 1910 he published through T. Y. Crowell & Co. the book "What is Essential" and in 1911 the American S. S. Union published from his pen "After This Manner". His work of most account, as he hopes, is to appear in September, entitled "Effecient Religion" issued from the press of Geo. H. Doran Company. In addition to this he has published one juvenile book and is working on another. It would look as if the "Kid", while dispensing the Bread of Life might be able to buy his daily bread with his royalties.

"Nick" wishes it understood that there are two things he is especially interested in and that he believes in,—one is the Velie Motor Car, and the other is the success of his friend and townsman All Shaw in his candidacy for Governor. The *Bath Times*, which occupies a place in Nick's heart second only to his family, may be said to be the official organ in Shaw's behalf, and no weak or inefficient organ either.

It will be remembered that Andrews "No. 2", or "Bert" is the father of the '92 class baby. He is sending her to Vassar in a year or two. To quote Bert, "I'll send her if she can get a fit. She goes to my school."

1894.

Rev. F. W. Padelford, D. D., General Secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society recently made a trip to the Pacific coast, where he was associated with Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, D. D., in the Baptist Laymen's Missionary Movement campaign in California, Washington, and Oregon. Dr. Padelford left Boston January 4th, and was absent six weeks.

1895.

Cor.: PRIN. RALPH K. BEARCE.

The following is an extract from a letter received from William L. Waters: "I received your letter relative to Colby and the Class of '95 some little time ago. I regret to say that I have little of interest to report to you as a correspondent of our class and I regret that I have to inform you that on account of having contracted tuberculosis, I have been compelled to give up my practice of law and have been confined in my home in the sub-

urbs of Seattle since the first of July and with a very fair prospect that I will be unable to attend to the ordinary course of business for a year or so to come, at the same time I wish to say that I am improving very favorably."

1896.

Correspondent: H. W. Foss.

Howard C. Hanscom is a physician in Monmouth, Maine.

\*B. Ralph Cram is engaged in business in Mount Vernon, Maine.

\*Herbert E. Foster is an attorney at Winthrop, Me. He is also Vice President of the Fraternities Health and Accident Association of Maine.

\*Charles E. Dow is an attorney with offices at 528 Exchange building, Boston.

Benjamin Coffin is still Register of the Cumberland County Probate Court, a position which he has held for seven years.

\*Dr. Haven Metcalf, Chief of the Division of Forest Pathology in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, delivered a lecture on Forest Fungi before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Feb. 17.

The class was represented at the dinner of the Boston Colby Alumni Association by Cole, Collins, Dunn, Getchell, Kimball and Foss.

The January number of *The Sewanee Review*, published at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., contains an interesting article by Prof. Frederick M. Padelford on *The Simple Life as Shakespeare Viewed It*. It is a study of *As You Like It* which Prof. Padelford characterizes as "a gentle satire upon pastoralism . . . but in its most comprehensive aspect . . . an exposition of simplicity." The article has been reprinted in neat pamphlet form.

NOTE.—The men whose names are starred (\*) did not graduate.

1898.

Rev. E. C. Herrick, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Charlestown, Mass., has been called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Amesbury, Mass.

1899.

Cor.: REV. HAROLD L. HANSON.  
Rumford, Me.

Lawrence E. Gurney has made an excellent record as the head of the de-



partment of Physics at the University of Idaho.

C. H. Dascombe was married in June, 1910. He is a successful business man of Wilton, Maine.

Ernest H. Maling resigned his position as Chief of the Department of Municipal Finance and Administration in the Census Bureau last fall and is now doing special work for the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, with headquarters in the White House, Washington.

Ninety-nine had an unusually large number of ministers among its members. Their churches and addresses, so far as known, are as follows: H. H. Bishop, Baptist Church, North Tewkesbury, Mass; W. B. Chase, Baptist Church, Nanuet, N. Y.; H. L. Hanson, First Baptist Church, Rumford, Maine; G. A. Martin, Grace M. E. Church, Bangor, Maine; and F. E. Webb, Freeport, Illinois.

1901.

Rev. Robert A. Bakeman has resigned as pastor at East Jaffrey, N. H., and is to become assistant to Rev. Dr. Geo. R. Lunn of the People's Church, Schenectady, N. Y. Dr. Lunn was elected mayor of Schenectady on the Socialist ticket, and because of his official duties he has not the time for the pastoral work of the church, and so called Mr. Bakeman to take charge of the pastoral duties.

1902.

*Correspondent:* W. W. DREW.  
East Aurora, N. Y.

*Dear Classmates:*

I once cleared the path for the election of Herbert Libby to the chairmanship of our Reunion Committee, with the privilege of correspondence with each member of the class. He has squared the account by appointing me outright to an honorable post which carries the same privilege. He refuses to recognize the fact that I live far from all of you. New York City is farther from East Aurora than it is from Waterville. I must depend upon your letters for the news. Tell me about each other. You see that I recognize your modesty.

And first of all subscribe for THE ALUMNUS. A dollar bill sent to THE COLBY ALUMNUS, Waterville, Maine, will execute your purpose. But a bet on the Giants will not accomplish that

end, neither will a dollar's worth of corkscrews. Send the money.

Secondly, write to me.

Thirdly, follow your dollar to Waterville. It will be a *big* reunion if you do not attend. But it will be a *great* one if you do. We want to see each other. Think of John Larsson with a full beard and pompousness bred of success. He looks like a Russian Duke. Think of Sister Gray—just as lovely as ever—but weighted with dignity and shekels. Our doctors are getting rich.

Will the other hand show that our clergy are ducking ~~ton~~ moth-blown wealth, that they prefer skyey treasure? Perchance they see worldly goods as I grew to consider a farm. All I wanted was the landscape. I'll wager that Koch is a powerful exhorter and Ryder a relentless toiler for civic virtues (California always was a lucky state), and that Bunny Pike is the one who gets the frosting. An Episcopal Rector has the ordinary ministers tied to a post. It is *their* duty to do good; *his* to have a good time.

Our lawyers are an adventurous band,—two in Florida, one in Minnesota, and one in the wilds of Melrose Highlands. I feel a tender sympathy for these lawyers. I thought to be one myself. But God is good. I had read my Blackstone, and sundry other villains, when the Lady Who Knows took me firmly by the hand and proved to me that I lacked the brains to be a lawyer. God indeed is good.

Our pedagogues are many and they are successful. I mean to tell you more about them some day. Ike Saunders has been variously distinguishing himself. And he will be the first man to answer this letter unless Chipman beats him under the wire. Noah Barker of Ricker is one of Houlton's brightest social lights. Noah grows younger with the years and the younger he grows the more his town needs him. Stevenson has made Billy Sargent wonder if Colby hasn't two fitting schools. What more could mortal do! Bean is teaching the girls of Boston that all they need is "a Boston bag, a rubber plant, a moral purpose"—and Bean. Bert Libby is sitting on one job and holding another in each hand. Pratt is camped on the Berkshires. There is no better high school principal on earth. I make the mental reservation that I haven't seen Workman do it.



Our business men are too busy to tell me much about themselves. John Percy-field speaks of those who are always busy but seldom occupied. Ho there, Patriarchus Sanctissimus, push the button for your private stenographer.

The first number of the ALUMNUS gives forty-four men on the roll of our class. Twelve are teachers, 6 are ministers, 4 doctors, 4 lawyers, 7 in business, 4 in the general miscellany, and the rest incognito. But all this, as Doctor Black would say in his fine vein of annoyance—all this is "going around Robinhood's barn. Be specific." But the data F. O. S. is lacking. You be an Original Source. You may send your gossip by freight, collect. Farewell.

W. W. DREW.

George S. Stevenson, who has been the successful head of Coburn Classical Institute for the last half dozen years, has recently tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees, the same to take effect in the coming June. Principal Stevenson has in mind the establishment somewhere in Maine of a school for boys which shall fit for Harvard College. He has already been given assurance of financial backing for the enterprise and the coming year he will spend in a careful study of the whole proposition. As the head of Coburn Principal Stevenson has been unusually successful.

Herbert C. Libby has recently resigned his position as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Waterville, but at the request of the Board he will continue his work until the end of the school year in June. He was first elected in January, 1910, and will have served two and one-half years. He is to devote his time altogether to college work.

The following changes of addresses are noted: R. T. Johnson, 824 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. A. Richardson, Chester, N. J.; R. A. Kane, now at 1090 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. City, is soon to change to Arlington, Mass.

A new department of Physics and Physiology has recently been created at the State Normal School, Framingham, Mass., and L. L. Workman has been chosen to the position.

John G. Larsson, M. D., is in the practice of medicine with offices at 366 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass. He is married and has one child.

1903.

A. H. Pierce is now located at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., box 364. On January 3, the present year he was married to Laura Blanche, daughter of Mrs. Laura J. Hills, New York City.

C. W. Steward entered Tufts Medical School in 1904, and after one year of study, taught school as the principal of the Rockport High School. In 1908, he again entered the Medical School, graduating in 1911. He is at present serving a sixteen months' appointment at the Carney Hospital, South Boston, the Senior House Officer in the Gynaecological Service. In November, last, he passed the Maine State Board examinations in medicine, and will later settle somewhere in Maine.

Marjorie, the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon C. Staples, died Saturday, December 2, at the home of her parents in Portland, Conn.

L. E. Thayer for the past two years treasurer and collector of the City of Waterville has resigned to devote himself to his private business. He is a member of the L. T. Boothby & Son Co., the large insurance company in Waterville.

1904.

*Correspondent:* C. R. BRYANT.  
Pepperell, Mass.

Vernon S. Ames is Principal of the Upton, Mass., High School. His post office address is West Upton.

Carl R. Bryant is Principal of the High School at Pepperell, Mass.

Allen Clark is with the Barber-Colman Company of Boston, dealers in cotton mill machinery. His address is 7 Irving St., West Medford.

William A. Cowing is at the head of the Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston, Me.

C. G. Gould is in Milo, Maine.

L. A. Hammond is with the St. Croix Paper Co., Calais, Maine.

Frank H. Leighton is an instructor at the Mitchell School, Billerica, Mass.

John A. Partridge is Principal of the Lawrence High School at Fairfield, Me.

C. N. Perkins is a lawyer in Waterville.

John B. Roberts is practising law in Caribou, Maine.

Harold W. Soule is teaching at the Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

F. W. Tarbell is a physican at Smyrna Mills, Maine.

J. S. Tapley is in North Anson, Me.

G. E. Tolman's address is 154 Tolman Ave., Cumberland Mills, Me.

E. B. Winslow is purchasing agent for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His address is 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

F. E. Wood is Principal of the Millinocket High School.

1905.

*Correspondent:* ALFRED M. FRYE.  
274 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

Henry N. Jones is Massachusetts State Bacteriologist, his department is connected with the State Board of Health. During 1909 and 1910 he was engaged in the State Forester's Office in a bacteriological investigation of diseases of Gypsy Moth. He can be found at the State House in Boston, room 507. He says, "Am glad to say I am married and already have one arrow in my quiver, Henry Crommett Jones, a splendid boy according to all who have seen him and the finest product of the Twentieth Century according to his proud parents."

William Hoyt is in charge of the mathematics department in the Hume High School at New Rochelle, N. Y. Before coming to this position he was in the High School at Plymouth, Mass., and at Mercerberg Academy in Pennsylvania. His address is 309 Pelham Road.

The Pine Tree State appreciated the worth of Glen W. Starkey so he was called to the State Educational Department at Augusta. Previously he was located at Vassalboro as District Supt. He has been married for two years.

College jobs seem to be in Maxfield's line. Last year he was at Haverford, this year finds him at Simmons College in Boston. He has already acquired an A. M. and is now working for his Ph. D. in Harvard.

Another 1905 man gets an M. D. in June. He is W. J. Hammond, who finishes his course at Bowdoin Medical College. He is presiding senior of Gamma Gamma Chapter, from which he went as delegate to the national convention at Indianapolis last December. He is married and has a boy five years old, by name Edward Jean.

Flood seems to be more fortunate than the rest of us as he is District Superintendent of Schools for Winslow and Benton. Flood also is married.

Owing to the death of his father G.

D. Coy was obliged to leave Massachusetts and carry on the farm at his home in Presque Isle.

1906.

"Shorty" Craig has returned to his first love—he is now the New England representative of Atkinson, Mentzer & Co., publishers of text-books, with headquarters at 120 Boylston St., Boston. Shorty was the Southwestern manager for the company previous to joining the staff of Allyn & Bacon, with whom he has been for a year or more. We all wish him continued success in his new position.

Bowdoin is principal of Derby Academy, Derby, Vermont. This is one of the strong preparatory schools of northern Vermont. and Bowdoin is making good most decidedly.

Gooch is still with W. R. Grace & Co., Hanover Sq., New York City. This is one of the strongest export and import concerns in New York and maintains its own lines of steamers to various South American ports. Gooch has been with them continuously since graduation.

Lindsay, who received his M. D. from Harvard in 1910 and spent the following year in the Massachusetts Hospital at Tewksbury, is now a member of the medical staff at the Maine Insane Hospital at Augusta. John writes: "Colby did a lot for me. I shall never forget her."

"Link" has been on duty with Company K, Fifth Regiment, at the scene of the strike in Lawrence, Mass. He writes that he wouldn't mind if it "weren't for having to roll out of bed at the ungodly hour of 4 A. M., that hurts." Link never was much of a hand for rising with the sun. Writing in anticipation of the Boston Alumni dinner, he says: "Wish I could be with you Friday night. Remember me to all the boys."

"Bill" Dodge has returned to Chicago, where he has entered the employ of the Chicago Telephone Company. It is rumored that Bill was married before leaving for the West.

1909.

*Correspondent:* CLARKE D. CHAPMAN.  
Cambridge, Mass.

H. A. McLellan is principal of the High School at Ellsworth, Maine.

L. O. Merrill has left Berwick, Me., and is teaching science in the High School at Dover, N. H.

1910.

*Correspondent:* CHARLES L. HASKELL.  
Waterville, Maine.

Ralph Good still holds his position as physical instructor and teacher of mathematics at Coburn Classical Institute.

Alton Blake is working for the N. E. Tel. Co., at their Portland office.

Stanley Brown is taking a P. G. course at Colby.

John Tidd is attending Newton Theological Seminary.

Charles Swan is teaching at the Mitchell Military School, Billerica, Mass.

Henry Moore is attending Harvard Medical School.

Frederick Hill, Jr., is attending Harvard Medical School.

A daughter was recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Grant. Grant is Principal of the High School at Washburn, Maine.

1911.

*Correspondent:* ISAAC HIGGINBOTHAM.  
Newton Centre, Mass.

Raymond C. Bridges is Sub-master of the High School at Houlton, Me.

Guy W. Vail is at Attleboro, Mass., where he has a position in the High School as instructor of Physics and Chemistry. He is also coach of the athletic teams.

"Web" Cole believes in getting ahead of the rest of us. He has the honor of being the first of the class to become a benedict. On New Year's Eve he was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Lakin of Waterville. "Web" was so happy that he forgot to send the news to the correspondent, but we will forgive him. I am sure that the class extends congratulations to both bride and groom.

Under the new constitution of the Athletic Association, there is provision made for a graduate manager to have general oversight over all branches of athletics. The class is honored by the election of Ervin to this office. We were always proud of "Braggo's" athletic prowess, and we know that he will measure up to the job.

We hear that the girls of the class have already started the class letter. It may be that there is not so much need for that among the men owing to the ALUMNUS, nevertheless it would be a good thing for it would give us more of the personal touch. It's up to someone to start it.

The correspondent would like a list of the officers of the class who were elected at commencement time.

The following men have not sent any return word as to their whereabouts. If any of the members of the class can give any information it would be greatly appreciated.

R. C. Carter, R. R. Rogers.

