



THE  
Worcester Magazine

DEVOTED TO

Good Citizenship and Municipal Development.

*VOL. II.*

JULY - DECEMBER, 1901.

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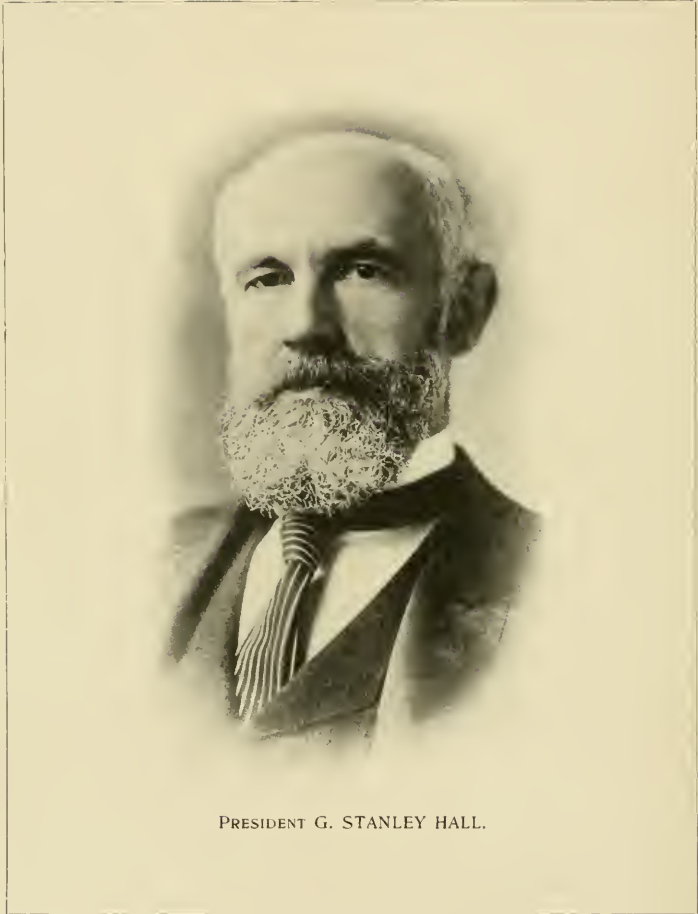
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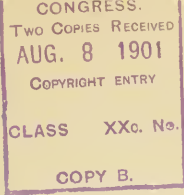
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PRESIDENT G. STANLEY HALL.



# The Worcester Magazine.

VOL. II

JULY, 1901.

No. 1

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## Clark University.



THE late Jonas G. Clark had long intended to devote his wealth to the cause of higher education before he made his plan public

in 1887. He selected an able Board of Trustees, including men of the highest national reputation like United States Senator George F. Hoar, General Charles Devens, Hon. W. W. Rice, Hon. John D. Washburn, Dr. Joseph Sargent, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, F. P. Goulding, and George Swan. As there were a dozen colleges within a radius of one hundred miles of Worcester giving the A. B. degree, it was determined to take the momentous new step here of receiving only graduates of other institutions and training them to be professors. This work, although it had been almost the sole aim of several of the highest institutions in Europe, had never had an institution devoted to it in America. Graduates of colleges and universities in this country who wished to become professors were obliged to go abroad, as they had done at the rate of several hundred a year, and study under very different conditions, so that the apex of our national educational system had essentially hitherto been in Europe. Foreign study under these conditions, while in many respects most advantageous, involved special hardships for some, many new adjustments, considerable loss of time and effort, and in the end at the best did not give precisely what American professors needed; so that in this respect this country was not unlike Italy, Russia, and Scandinavian lands, which then also, and to some extent yet, had to send their best graduates to Scotland, England, France, and especially Germany, to finish their preparation.

Never was a bold new step more triumphantly vindicated by its results. In the twelve years now closing, Clark University has trained more than four hundred members of American colleges and other faculties, including those of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, and many others. This has been done essentially on the income of \$700,000 by restricting the number of departments to only five, but making these the best possible under the circumstances. Work of this advanced character involves necessarily having but few students, and these the very best; demands special expenses in laboratories, and the focusing of much effort to first choose the best men, and second to bring them to the highest point of maturity, knowledge, and efficiency.

This work involves also special stress laid upon research and original discovery in pure science. During these twelve years, members of the university have written and printed 31 volumes and 2,062 monographs and memoirs upon special subjects, and it has published three journals—the "Pedagogical Seminary," the "American Journal of Psychology," and the "Mathematical Review." Small, financially and numerically, as the institution is, it has the very highest standing at home and abroad, and it has opened a new and higher field and led the way into it.

By his will, which the institution is soon to profit by, Mr. Clark has provided for adding a college to fit men on the ground for its higher work. It was his desire, and is the strongest wish and hope of the trustees, faculty, and of the small but growing body of alumni and friends, to enlarge still more this university work by strengthening the departments already established and adding new ones. The fundamental belief is that nature is an inexhaustible storehouse of force, and that in all matters that pertain not only to energy and industrial processes, but to life, health, reproduction, disease, increased knowledge of man, his environment in society and government, and all his institutions, knowledge of the secrets of nature and human nature, enormously as it has been increased of late, is just beginning.

The men who are attracted here, whether as professors or students, all want to devote their lives to research and to higher teaching. Men ambitious for these careers generally come from the middle stations in life and are rarely those reared in extreme poverty or great wealth, although these rules are not entirely without exception. Hence, it was necessary to adopt a system of fellowships, the highest grade of which is sufficient to cover the expenses of a

few chosen men and thus to relieve them of all anxiety for their support during their work here. During the early years, Mr. and Mrs. Clark contributed \$6,000 per annum to this end, and for the coming year Mrs. Clark has given \$3,000. In the hundreds of letters of regret and condolence which she received at the time of Mr. Clark's death, few if any were more touching than the expressions of former fellows, who declared that they owed their careers to this system.

In addition to this work, the university opened nine years ago a summer school, to which school superintendents, heads of normal schools, young professors in other institutions, librarians and others are invited, and in which all the faculty teach and give popular courses and demonstrations. These sessions have attracted over two thousand of the leading school men and women, and have had an important influence toward making methods of popular education more effective, and have helped greatly toward the proper use of libraries by schools. This, too, in its plans, scope and methods is radically distinct from any other summer school. The attendants at the summer session have come from every state in the Union. During the academic year the methods of the university are highly specialized and somewhat withdrawn from popular interest, but in the summer methods are reversed and the appeal is to the general public. The newspapers of Worcester and of surrounding cities have reported the daily work here, and this has still further extended its influence. Dr. Burnham, who is now perhaps the leading authority in school hygiene, has treated this subject systematically and has now a volume just ready for publication. Dr. Chamberlain has printed two volumes made up largely of his Summer School lectures. Dr. Hodge

has made himself one of the leading authorities in the country on nature study in the schools, and presents this matter at the coming session for the last time before it appears in book form. President Hall devotes his twelve lectures to the psychology of adolescence, and this matter will appear during the coming year in one or probably two volumes. Professor Story, who lectures during the year in the highest fields of mathematics, in the Summer School presents his views of mathematical teaching in the schools.

The idea is that in a republican or democratic form of government like ours, it is necessary to discover and develop every individual gift and bring talent to its fullest maturity so far as education can do this. It is felt that, whether in the sick-room where life hangs on a thread and a medical council determines modes of treatment; in the congressional and legislative committee rooms; in the discussion of industrial methods; and in more and more fields of life, the decisive word is spoken by the expert, who has pushed on to the frontier of any one particular thing and has made himself an authority and not an echo. It is understood, of course, that many of the great masters of industry who have won the very highest prizes in life have had the sagacity and force to find and make this mastery in some field by themselves, but it is felt that in many lines special training can facilitate this work of expert mastery for many who would not otherwise attain it; and that the power that comes of this special knowledge, whether obtained by advanced training in institutions devised for that end or independently of them, makes all who attain it, wherever or whoever they are, members of a kind of university invisible, not made with hands; that such men are already the leaders of the world and will

be still more so and still more in demand in the future; and that while they will always to a great extent be born, they must in an increasing degree, as the great body of knowledges and skills increases, be made by prolonged technical training.

The Johns Hopkins University was the pioneer in this country in developing the fellowship system, research, and the training of young professors. Here it has won signal recognition at home and abroad. Although its students have always been few in number compared with Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Michigan and others, its work has been epoch-making, and for many years made Baltimore the brightest spot on the educational map of the country. With the gradual reduction of its funds, however, it has come to be somewhat limited in not only its prospects, but its present work, and the graduate departments of several other American institutions have followed its lead, so that it is no longer so unique as it has been in the past. Some of its best traditions have been taken to Worcester and given a more favorable environment by relieving the professors from the work of undergraduate instruction and encouraging them to devote all their time to advanced work. By the general consent of the competent everywhere, this productive kind of scholarship is our one great American need. We have special institutions for the training of all classes and grades of ability, and even for duffers, and it seems to go without saying that there should be one or more centres where the chief endeavor should be to work for the best and for the most advanced men. This, of course, has always meant in the past, and will mean in the future, but few students and small income from fees. It means, too, a new kind of loyalty to the institution, where students experience a second birth and



JONAS G. CLARK.

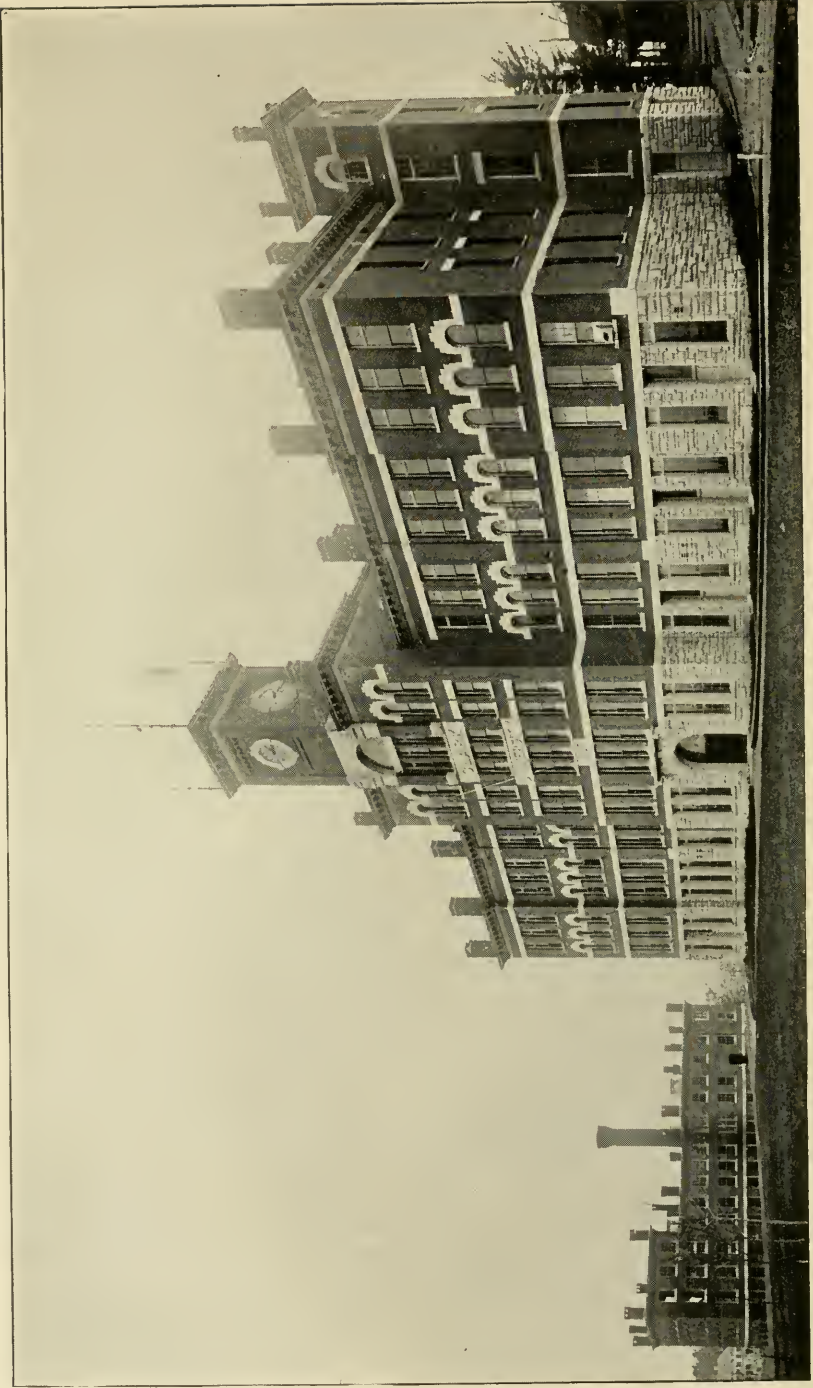
become creative instead of merely receptive; are made specialists after passing through advanced courses of special training; but it means a kind of paradise for those professors who are in love with their department and desire to contribute by discovery something to its advancement. Clark University has been called a paradise of young professors, and certain it is that nearly all its faculty have declined more lucrative offers elsewhere because they love the opportunity found here. It has been called by the most competent professors elsewhere "a leader and a light which allures to brighter worlds and leads the way"; "an institution for which England envies America."

Since Clark University was founded, the University of Chicago was opened and found in its members the heads of three of its strongest and largest departments, and there are now in the country thirteen other institutions, including Clark, which have organized to attempt to carry still further the great national problem of raising the level of our highest educational departments. The problems which this institution discusses are both vast and new, and nearly all of them are unknown to the ordinary college faculty. They deal with problems akin to those of statesmanship and which involve the highest ranges of philosophical, political, and religious thought.

Clark represents a portion of what in Germany is called the philosophic faculty, which is above the general collegiate training and which is not devoted to the education for law, medicine, theology, or technology—the four great professions. This field of education is the hardest to fully comprehend in all its significance and in a utilitarian age is hard to maintain in its integrity. Upon the condition of these studies, however, all the professions depend. Medicine,

for instance, is a group of sciences in what may for the most part be called applied biology, but the pure biology of the university gives the basal training for all this work. This noble profession rests upon chemistry, anatomy or morphology, and the general biology of plants and animals. Proficiency in these gives the fundamental culture and opens the way to the higher ranges and achievements in medicine. Law is based upon history, politics, and sociology, and these are its philosophic bases. Theology is conditioned by knowledge of the soul, the religious instincts of man, and their manifestations in history; and technology is only applied physical science. The great advances in all these four vocations have depended upon progress in the sciences which underlie them. Thus this kind of work is all conditioning and is at the centre of influence. The real university man is smitten with the love of truth. He wishes to probe nature and think the thoughts of God after him; to draw upon her infinite resources; to understand the problems of man, his origin and destiny; the laws of life, health, reproduction, disease, and human society, the perennial centres of human interests. He is content to work a lifetime in obscurity and be unknown even by his neighbors, if he merits the commendation of the few, wherever they be, who can best know and judge of his work. He feels himself to be far above all inter-institutional jealousies, rivalries, and competitions. And finally, he is reverent and at bottom religious to the core of his being, even though his creed be expressed in other than the stated formulae.

The great anxiety that clouded the later years of the life of the founder of Clark University was to know whether Worcester appreciated the institution he had founded and the work it had begun.



CLARK UNIVERSITY.

While scholars can live and work a lifetime with satisfaction in any environment, if only proper facilities are at hand, institutions need to feel the support and pride of the community in which they are placed. The founder died almost despairing of local, moral, or financial support in Worcester. Those who still live and bear the institution nearest their hearts do not share his doubt. They are rather inclined to challenge the city and even the world by asking anyone to name a more worthy object of support than such work as they have begun. They ask those who give funds to hospitals, which is noble, Christlike work, whether it is not yet better to help the best and most gifted to the summit of their power, because in helping these all other causes are most effectively aided. They point to the report of the British commission, which examined all the many thousand gifts for public uses of every kind that have been established there in the last few centuries, and which declared that of all objects in the world for which money could be given, the experience of that country had shown that the best was fellowships and other facilities to aid the ablest to their fullest development, because this work was ushering in the higher, super-man that is to be. They ask with the greatest earnestness those who give money to aid the blessed work

of churches and missions, whether the chief need here is not the leadership which only finished systems of education that put the best men into full possession of all their own faculties and the resources of all available knowledge and power, can give. Who can name any higher consecration of capital? We already begin to see the answer to this question in this marvelous period of great gifts for the highest educational uses. Although by general consent it requires high insight and not only broad but educated sympathies to see the critical point of most effective application of wealth, for these its very highest uses, that insight is slowly coming to American men of wealth.

Clark University has reached its critical moment, when its future for unnumbered generations is to be decided. Within the next year or perhaps two, it will be determined whether local appreciation is sufficient to be effective. The founder has gone, and the institution in a sense now belongs to the city. It has entered upon a new period of its existence, when it is hoped and believed that all the anxiety of the past twelve years may be relieved and their labor, already so richly crowned with the approval of science, may meet no less hearty and cordial recognition by its neighbors in this its great crisis.



# The Argument Against Municipal Ownership.

BY MAYOR CHARLES F. THAYER, NORWICH, CONN.



THE article of Mr. Geo. French under this title in the May number of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE is self-contradictory. It opens with the assertion that "the very bottom principle of a city is community of interests" and closes with the proposition that "municipal ownership deserves to fail because it is opposed to the genius and the history and the true *motif* of the city idea."

The very bottom principle of municipal ownership is also community of interests, and therefore it is not only not opposed to the city idea—it is the city idea.

Outside of its general duty relative to public health and safety the city is a co-operative organization, all members of which should operate together to secure to all the utmost good. Opposed to this is the modern idea that the few who operate street railways, gas, electric and telephone companies shall operate together to secure to themselves their greatest good at the expense of the community at large.

I cannot admit what Mr. French says cannot be denied, "that the extension of the functions of a city in the direction of municipal ownership must add materially to the burdens of the tax-payers as a whole," and therefore am compelled to deny that "the whole fabric of the argument for municipal ownership" fell to the ground while the ink was moist on the last sheet of his copy.

Like all opponents of municipal ownership he manifests great solicitude for the man who walks—sometimes known as the small tax-payer. He says "the man who walks must not be compelled to aid the man who rides." This idea is also prominent in an article now being sent to newspaper offices in a form designed to tempt the newspaper men to use their space without pay, for the benefit of the corporations, as follows: Why should those who walk, or those who ride some other way, or those who have no occasion to use a street railway, be taxed to relieve those who use such enterprises?

But let us put the question the other way: Why not compel the man who rides to aid the man who walks provided it can be done without injury to the former? This is the way to protect the man who walks and to make the man who rides go about doing good.

I agree that the city should not operate the public utilities at the expense of the tax-payers. It should not operate street railways in order that the "poor washerwomen" or the school children may be transported at public expense. Charity is already overdone. Too many now lean on the public. Municipal ownership aims to promote fraternalism, not paternalism. The public utilities should be owned by the municipality and operated on business principles at a profit, and the profits should pay the expenses of the local government, thus relieving from taxation both the man who rides and the man who walks. Mr. French must assume that the municipal street railway will be operated at a loss,

otherwise the burdens of the tax-payers as a whole will not be materially increased by municipal ownership as he asserts; and if operated at a loss, he is again inconsistent because he admits that the people in the aggregate are entirely capable of managing a lighting plant or a street railway. If the people are honest and capable there is no reason why the public service corporations in the hands of the municipality should not pay a profit, and if operated at a profit it is idle to waste so much sympathy on the dear man who walks.

But who will furnish the money to pay these governmental expenses through the profits of the municipally owned utilities? Not alone the tax-paying man who walks and the tax-paying man who rides. And why should these alone pay? There is another man abroad in the land and lots of him who now obtains the benefits of city government, but pays nothing towards its support. When he lives in the city he has no visible property and pays no tax, but he attends every ball game and goes by trolley. He is not always an inhabitant of the city. He sometimes lives in country places and comes to the city to attend the circus, the county fair and the Fourth of July celebration. Sometimes, he lives in distant cities or foreign countries and is sightseeing; sometimes he is a commercial traveler seeking whom he may devour, and often he is only just of age and out for a frolic with his best girl; and on all of these occasions he is sure to patronize the trolley car. It costs but a nickel, except when the girl is along, and it is more than fun to put out a dime on such occasions. Thus money flows into the city treasury under municipal ownership not only from the pocket of the washervoman, the school children and the tax-payer, but from the tax-dodger and all conditions of men; and from these pockets the money comes

voluntarily, not upon the threat of the tax-gatherer. The street car will be used whether owned by the municipality or a private corporation, and its use will increase. The patron will pay a nickel as readily as a three-cent fare, and under good management the five-cent fare will pay a good profit to the city above running expenses and the present low rate of interest on cost of construction. Were it not so, how is it that the public service corporations manage to pay fat salaries, and dividends on stock all dripping with water?

I agree with Mr. French that "it is idle to attempt to set up a claim that the people of our cities are incapable of managing a lighting plant or a street railway." They have long managed water works successfully, and there would be no opposition to municipal ownership of the other utilities if they were to fail. The question is not whether municipal ownership will succeed, but under what plan of operation will it best succeed.

A bill for an act to incorporate a company to operate a municipal lighting plant for our city was presented to the General Assembly last winter which was intended to do away with many of the objections heretofore urged against municipal ownership and which contains the germ at least of the future plant. A brief statement of the plan may be of interest.

The plan contemplates the formation of a corporation entirely independent of the city. A number of trustees, to be fixed by law, constitute the corporation as the trustees of the Connecticut Savings Bank constitute the savings corporations. The Board of Trustees is self-perpetuating, the remaining members filling all vacancies that occur. They appoint a board of directors to manage the business affairs of the corporation and act without compensation. The

capital is to be raised by popular subscription, the par value of the shares being twenty-five dollars, thus inviting a large number to become interested in its success. The terms of the subscription agreement expressly provide that such contributors shall have no voice or vote in the corporation or its management; that they shall be repaid the par value of their stock with interest at five per cent. per annum and that the trustees shall hold their shares in trust and vote the same until so repaid; when repaid, the shares continue forever to be held by the trustees in trust for the sole benefit of the city, which will then enjoy the usufruct, but have no more power in the corporation than had the original subscribers. The trust principle is necessary to prevent other corporations or capitalists gaining control of the corporation; and, being in the interest of the public, it cannot be said to be against public policy as in the case of the voting trust of a private corporation.

It contemplates the selection in the first instance of a board of trustees of high character and active public spirit, for upon them will depend the character of future trustees and directors, and it proceeds upon the theory that there are those with sufficient faith in their fellow men to be willing to contribute money to such an enterprise, and others of sufficient public spirit to devote their time to it without compensation for the good of the community in which they live. The savings institutions, the libraries, academies and hospitals are successfully conducted by such men in this manner, but it is only when it is proposed

through similar management to relieve the tax-payers and take away power of a few capitalists to monopolize the money-making franchises that such management is declared to be impracticable.

The plan proposed will divorce municipal ownership from politics; the city will own the beneficial use only of the street railway and the electric plant, and popular elections will have no effect on their management. The offices will not be filled according to the shifting successes of political parties; the aldermanic pull will have no power to place or displace workmen and operatives, and the anxieties of the civil service reformer will cease.

This plan but slightly modifies that of the Consumers' Gas Trust Company of Indianapolis, a corporation now sixteen years of age, with a record which makes it certain that municipal ownership not only does not deserve to fail, but deserves to, and will succeed along these lines: (1) Legal title in trustees; municipal ownership in the usufruct only; (2) management independent of political elections; (3) operation for profits, not to furnish something at cost; (4) all profits for relief of the taxpayer.

If organized on these lines any of the public service corporations will succeed if well managed, and if mismanaged the same corporation will fail under private ownership. In a word management is the key to success in both municipal and private ownership. And good municipal management will come through co-operation, fraternity and public spirit.



# Isaiah Thomas.

BY BENJAMIN THOMAS HILL.



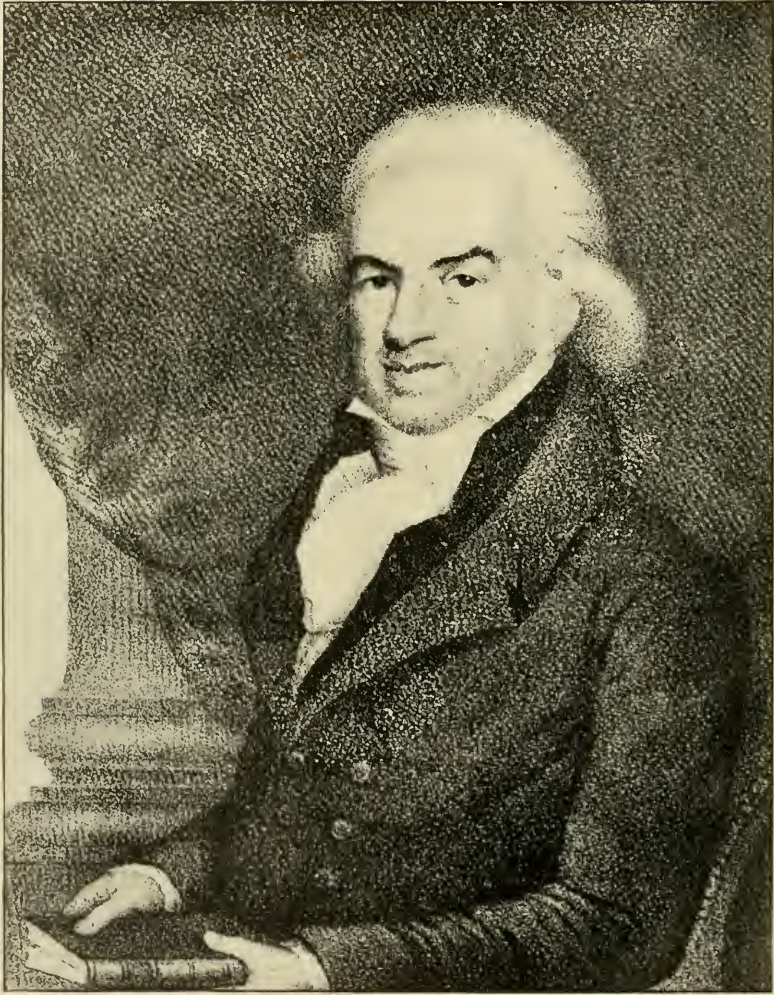
ISAIAH THOMAS, the son of Moses and Fidelity Grant Thomas, was born in Hempstead, L. I., Jan. 19th, 1749. According to the family tradition, Evan Thomas, master of the ship William and Francis, which arrived in Boston June 5th, 1632, was the great-great-grandfather of Moses. He settled in the colony of the Massachusetts Bay, in 1639 or 1640, the first notice of him on the colony records being under the date of Sept. 1st, 1640, when, having a wife and four children, he "is allowed twenty bushels of corne at harvest." He was a successful vintner, and seems to have dabbled also in speculation.

Moses Thomas, in turn soldier, mariner, trader, farmer and schoolmaster, succeeded in nothing he attempted, and his father, after many futile attempts to reform him and set him up in business, disinherited him. Though the son died first, the will was not changed, and at Moses' death, in 1752, his widow was left in the most destitute circumstances. Obligated to part with some of her children, the youngest, Isaiah, when six years old, was placed with Zechariah Fowle, a printer of ballads and small books in Boston, and a year later was apprenticed to him.

The apprentice always claimed that Fowle, having gotten him into his power, put him to all kinds of servile work, entirely disregarding the terms of the indenture "to teach or cause to be taught the said apprentice, by the best way and means he can, the art and mystery of a

printer, also to read, write and cypher"; and in later life used to say that six weeks' "schooling" was all he ever had, and poor at that. When he was seven years old, and so small that in order to reach the type-boxes he was mounted on a bench eighteen inches high, he set the type for a licentious ballad, "The Lawyer's Pedigree." He did this in two days, "though he knew then only the letters, and had not been taught to put them together and spell." Several years later he cut plates on wood or type-metal to illustrate Fowle's ballads. During the ten or eleven years of his apprenticeship, he had acquired the elementary branches of learning, and at the age of seventeen was considered an excellent workman. He loved the art of printing, and his greatest desire was to go to England to perfect himself in it.

In 1765, on account of trouble with his master, Thomas left Boston secretly and went to Halifax, hoping to find his way from there to London. But the means were wanting. He found employment with Anthony Henry, the government printer, and publisher of the "Halifax Gazette." The latter, an indolent man who knew nothing of printing, let Thomas take things into his own hands, and he became virtually the editor of the paper. It was at the time of the Stamp Act, and his notions of liberty soon got him into trouble. Seditious articles began to appear in the "Gazette." One day the year's stock of stamped paper for the "Gazette" was received from England. It was soon found that the stamps had been removed, and the next issue contained a notice, that "all the stamped paper had been used, and as no



ISAIAH THOMAS.

more could be had, the paper would in future be published without stamps." A few days later the "Pennsylvania Journal" arrived, in full mourning for the passage of the Stamp Act. Thomas wished to copy it for the "Gazette," but he did not dare to do it directly. As near an imitation as was possible was made of the Journal containing this notice: "We are desired by a number of our readers to give a description of the extraordinary appearance of the 'Pennsylvania Journal' of the 30th of October last. We can in no better way comply with their request than by the exemplification we have given of that 'Journal' in this day's 'Gazette.'" In one issue, death's heads were inserted in place of the stamps; in another the devil was represented in the act of thrusting his fork into the stamp.

Both Henry and Thomas were several times summoned before the governor and council; but warnings and

threats had no effect. Henry soon saw that he must part with his journeyman or give up the government business, and Thomas, after between six and seven months' residence in Halifax, went to Portsmouth, N. H.


In the spring of 1846, an old building in Portsmouth was remodeled, and in taking up one of the chamber-floors a quantity of type was found, which indicated that the room had, at some time, been used as a printing office. Behind the casement of one of the windows an old marble-covered book was found, with the inscription on the fly-leaf:

"Isaiah Thomas His Book 1766."

It proved to be his pocket memorandum book, and contained the following entries during the time he was absent from Boston:

"Left Mr. Fowle the 19th of September, 1765, and set sail the next day

The TIMES are  
Dreadful  
Wholesale  
Distasteful  
Dolorous, and  
DOLLAR-LESS.



of the STAMP  
An Emblem of the Effects  
of the Stamp

Thursday, October 31, 1765
THE
NUMB 1195

# PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL;

## AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

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**EXPIRING: In Hopes of a Resurrection to LIFE again.**

**I** am sorry to be obliged to acquaint my readers that as the Stamp Act is feared to be obligatory upon us after the *first of November* ensuing (The Fatal To-morrow), The publisher of this paper, unable to bear the Burthen, has thought it expedient to stop awhile, in order to

deliberate, whether any methods can be found to elude the chains forged for us, and escape the insupportable slavery, which it is hoped, from the last representation now made against that act; may be effected. Mean while I must earnestly Request every individual of my Subscribers, many of whom have been long be-

hind Hand, that they would immediately discharge their respective Arrears, that I may be able, not only to support myself during the Interval, but be better prepared to proceed again with this Paper whenever an opening for that purpose appears, which I hope will be soon.

**WILLIAM BRADFORD.**

Adver. to the LIBERTY of the PRESS.

about 10 o'clock for Halifax, and arrived on the 24th Day about 10 o'clock, which was just four Days from the Time I left Boston.

"Went to Mr. Henry's and engaged work with him for 3 Dollars per month and he to find me Boarding, Washing, &c. Work extremely scarce.

"Received of Mr. Anthony Henry the following articles, viz.

1 Pair of Broadcloth Breeches,	0 15 0
Two pair of Stockings,	7 0
1 pair of Shoes,	8 0
Two Check Shirts,	16 0
1 Pistereen,	1 0
1 Bottle of [this line, at the foot of a page, is obliterated.]	1 0
Two Dollars in Cash,	10 0
To 1 yard of Black Shallon,	4 0
To 1 yard of Blue ditto	3 9
Halifax Currency	3 5 9

"Work'd with Mr. Henry 5 months, 3 Weeks and 3 Days. Sailed from Halifax the 19th day of March, 1766, and arrived at Old York the 27th (at Dark) of said Month.

"Work with Mr. Fowle of Portsmouth 13 days.

"Friday, April 10, 1766. Came to work with Messrs. Furber & Russell for eight Dollars per month and my Board.

"Received of Messrs. Furber & Russell 5 yards and half of Black Serge at 9 Shillings Lawful money per yard, 2 9 6."

The appearance of the paper on which he worked disclosed his presence in Portsmouth to his Boston friends, and at the invitation of Fowle he returned, but remained only a short time. Notwithstanding he was so young, he wished to set up for himself in business, and hearing that there was an opening for a printer in Wilmington, S. C., he went there. This amounted to nothing, and he went next to Charleston, S. C., where he remained until the spring of 1770. He returned to Boston, and in partnership with Fowle, in July of that year,

issued the first number of the "Massachusetts Spy," which was to be published three times a week. After three months Thomas published it alone as a semi-weekly; and March 7th, 1771, it appeared as a weekly, in larger form than any newspaper before published in Boston. It started with less than two hundred subscribers, but the number rapidly increased after the first week.

The "Spy" soon became a power in the Massachusetts Bay, and some of the ablest writers of the colony contributed to its columns. Its bold and defiant tone drew widespread attention to the printer, and applications came from the Whigs in all parts of the country to set up presses.

The hostility of the loyalists toward him was extreme; he was frequently threatened with violence, his name was placed on the list of the suspected, and his office was known as the "sedition factory." He was one of the most patriotic of the Sons of Liberty; meetings were often held in his office, and he worked far into the night printing handbills to be posted throughout the town before morning. So frequent did the threats against him become, that a few days before the Battle of Lexington, his friends insisted on his keeping in retirement; and he went to Concord to consult with Hancock and the leading members of the Provincial Congress.

In 1774 the Whigs of Worcester had urged Mr. Thomas to start a paper there. He consented to do so early in 1775, and in February had issued a proposal for publishing "The Worcester Gazette; or American Oracle of Liberty." Though he had not intended to give up his Boston press, the early outbreak of hostilities rendered this necessary. He went back to Boston, packed up his presses and types, and on the 16th of April, with the aid of Gen. Joseph Warren and Colonel Timothy Bige-

low, "stole them out of town in the dead of night," and sent them ahead to Worcester. He remained behind, assisted in giving the alarm on the night of the 18th, and was actively engaged in the fight on the following day.

He arrived in Worcester on the 20th, and set up his press in the cellar of Colonel Bigelow's house, where he did the first printing done in any inland town in New England. After a suspension of three weeks, the "Spy" reappeared in Worcester, May 3rd, 1775. Here he also did all the printing for the Provincial Congress, until presses were set up in Cambridge and Watertown. Upon the pamphlet, "A Narrative of the Excursions and Ravages of the King's Troops under the Command of General Gage, on the nineteenth of April, 1775," etc., printed by order of the Provincial Congress, is a note in his own handwriting: "This was the first printing done in Worcester, Mass."

We have no connected record of Mr. Thomas' life during the Revolution. In the latter part of 1774, with William Goddard of Baltimore, John Holt of New York, and Thaddeus Burr of Fairfield, Conn., he had established a line of post-riders from Boston to Baltimore. In May, 1775, on the establishment of a temporary system of post-riders and post offices by the Provincial Congress, he was appointed postmaster at Worcester; in the fall of that year, when a regular post office department for all the colonies was created, Franklin again

selected him, and his successors renewed the commission until he was removed by Jefferson in 1801.

In 1776 and 1777 he leased the "Spy" and went to Salem, intending to start in business there; but financial difficulties prevented this. During these two years his family were living in Londonderry, N. H., but his own movements are unknown, with the exception that, while on a visit to Worcester, in July, 1776, he read the Declaration of Independence from the top of the porch of the Old South Church.<sup>1</sup> In the spring of 1778, Mr. Thomas resumed the publication of the "Spy," which came out in a new form.

Though the disordered state of the country when he returned made it a hard time to begin business anew, he gained ground slowly but surely. The circulation of the "Spy" was extended, and he did a little job printing. After the peace of 1783, his business rapidly increased. The "Spy" appeared in new type and on better paper, and was enlarged to five columns; besides the news, it published the whole of Robertson's History of America, Gordon's History of the Revolution, and other British publications, which made it more valuable than any other paper in Massachusetts. From March, 1786, to March, 1788, on account of a stamp duty on newspapers, it was changed to magazine form and called the "Worcester Magazine."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "The first time the Declaration of Independence was read in Massachusetts was at Worcester by Isaiah Thomas, Esq., who is now living, and participated in the late celebration. It was read from the top of the Portico of the S. Meeting-house."—"New England Palladium," Boston, July 7, 1826.

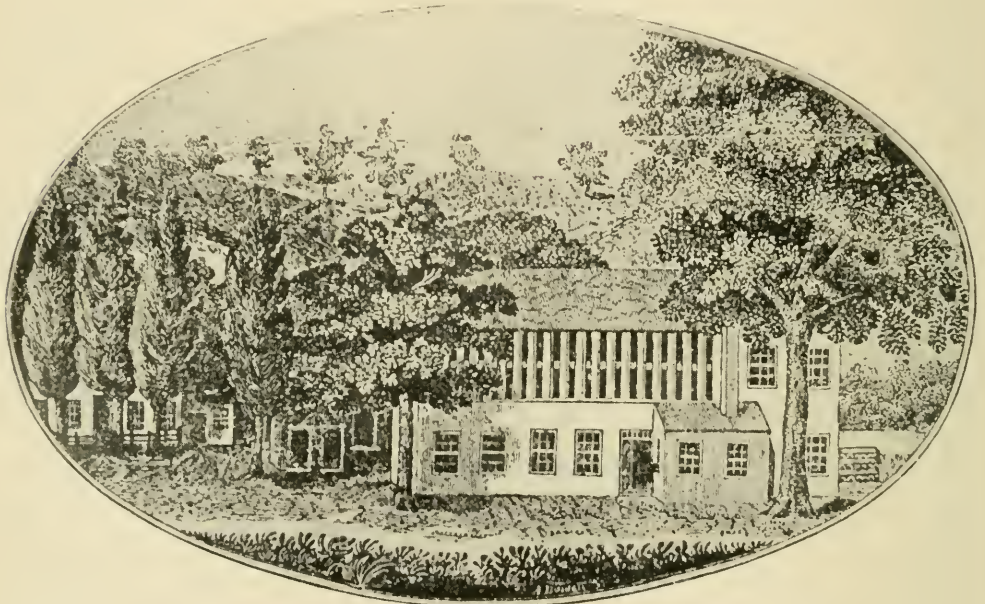
A bronze tablet in front of the City Hall now marks this spot.

<sup>2</sup> The other newspapers and magazines published by Mr. Thomas were: "The Essex Gazette," at Newburyport in 1773; the "Royal American Magazine," in January, 1794; the "Farmer's Museum," at Walpole, N. H., in 1793; the "Farmer's Journal," at Brookfield, Mass., in 1799; and the firm of Thomas & Andrews published the "Massachusetts Magazine," from 1783 to 1795, illustrated with engravings, which was very popular, and had a wide circulation. The last year he was in Boston he published "Thomas' New England Almanac, or the Massachusetts Calendar for the year of our Lord Christ 1775." This he continued to publish until 1803.

He built a large paper-mill at Quinsigamond in 1793 (the second in the county), and established an extensive bindery. With his partners he controlled sixteen presses, constantly employed, seven of them in Worcester. He had five book-stores in Massachusetts, one in Concord, N. H., one in Albany, and one in Baltimore. In 1788 he established a printing and bookselling business with Ebenezer T. Andrews, at the sign of Faust's head, in Newbury

classical and school-books; and six dictionaries.

He became one of the largest publishers of his time on either side of the Atlantic. His work, remarkable for its elegance and accuracy, caused Brissot (de Warville), the famous Girondist leader, to write of him in his travels in the United States in 1788: "Thomas is le *Didot des Etats-Unis*;" and Franklin spoke of him as the *Baskerville* of America.



QUINSIGAMOND PAPER MILL.

street, Boston, which continued until 1813; but his principal establishment remained in Worcester. At the "Worcester Book-store" he always had a large stock of the publications of the day, and the lists as published in his catalogues and in the "Spy" would make no inconsiderable showing at the present time. For instance, in the "Spy" of March 3rd, 1785, he publishes a list containing fifty-five works on divinity; fifteen on medicine; eleven of history, biography, geography and travels; thirty-one of novels, miscellanies and poetry; twenty-six

Some idea of the extent of his publications may be gained from Dr. Charles Lemuel Nichols' recent "Bibliography of Worcester," which gives nearly three hundred titles of books and pamphlets bearing his Worcester imprint alone. Among these the most important, perhaps, are the folio edition of the Bible (1791), which contains fifty copper plates and which, with the quarto edition, was carried through in a little more than twelve months; the "Laus Deo! The Worcester Collection of Sacred Harmony" (1786), upon a copy of which

Christopher Columbus Baldwin has written: "I believe this is the first specimen of music printed from types in this country. Before this it had been engraved;" and "Perry's Royal Standard English Dictionary," of which Mr. Thomas states in his dedication, "the first work of the kind printed in America."

In 1784 he began the reproductions of Carnan and Newbery's London children or chap-books, of which he published over fifty; and some of the titles of these are familiar to the children of the present day—such as "Mother Goose's Melodies"; "The House that Jack Built"; "Travels of Robinson Crusoe"; "The Death and Burial of Cock Robin"; and "The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes."

In 1802 he relinquished his business in Worcester to his son, Isaiah Thomas, Jr. He retired to private life, and devoted his time to the realization of two designs, which he had planned for many years: "A History of Printing in America," and "The Foundation of the American Antiquarian Society."

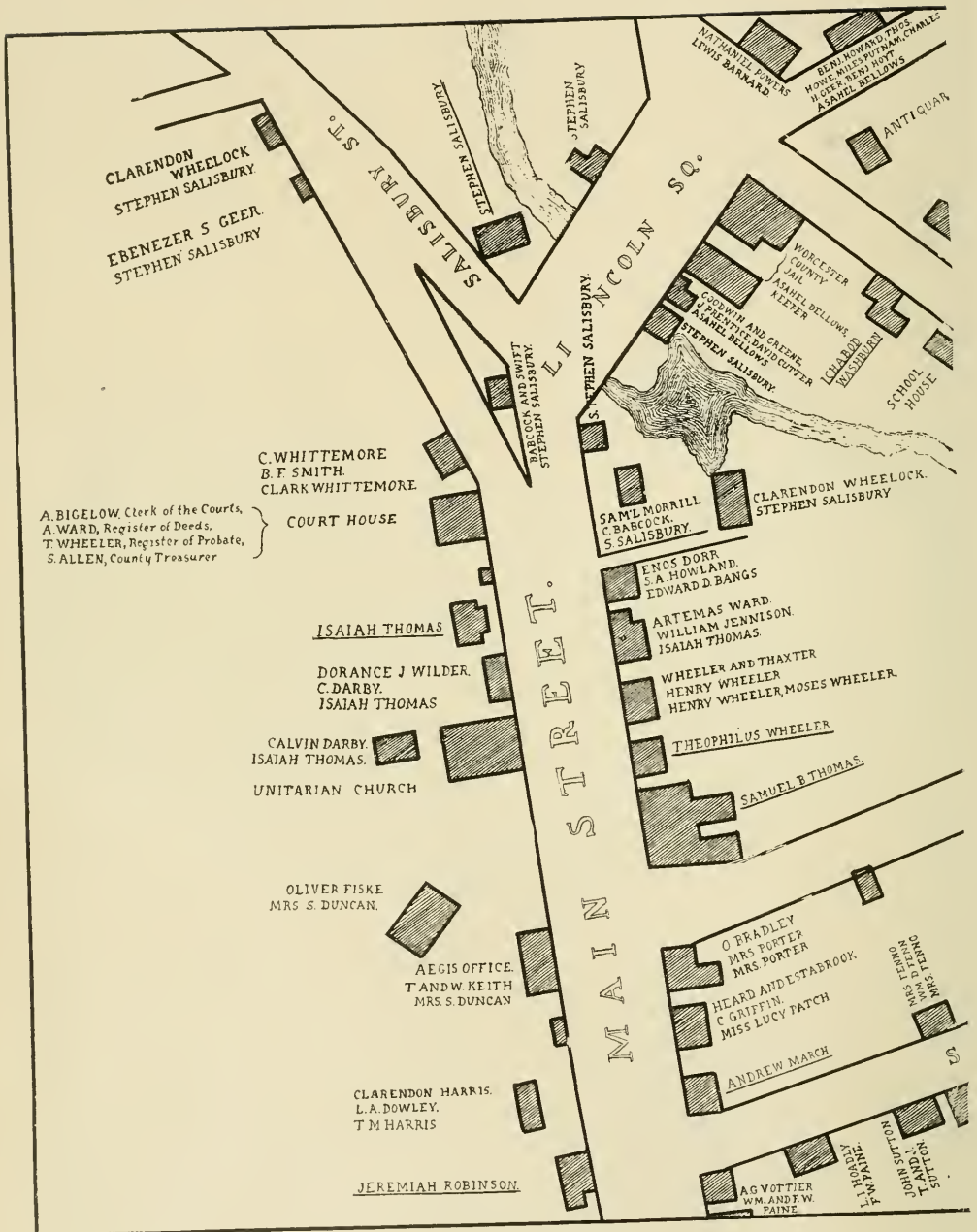
Up to this time there had been no such history in this country. Knowing personally the leading printers of his time, and having heard from them the traditions handed down by their predecessors, no one living had so extended a knowledge on the subject. He spared no time or expense in obtaining materials for this work, which was published in 1810, in two octavo volumes.

He had always taken a deep interest in American history, and the nature of his business, as well as his researches in preparing the History of Printing, had shown him not only the importance of the preservation of material relating to the subject, but also how fast the means of acquiring it were passing away. For years he had been collecting books and pamphlets of Americana, with the view

of forming such a library for the use of future students, and with this end in view he determined to found a society "to assist the researches of the future historians of our country," giving to it as a nucleus his own private library of about three thousand volumes. In January, 1812, he first disclosed his plan to the Rev. Dr. Bancroft and Dr. Oliver Fiske. During the spring and summer the details were perfected, and on Oct. 12th, a petition was presented to the Legislature, signed by Isaiah Thomas, William Paine, Levi Lincoln, Nathaniel Paine, Aaron Bancroft and Edward Bangs. In October the bill was passed, and on Nov. 19th the society was organized at the Exchange Coffee House, in Boston. Mr. Thomas was elected its first president, and held the office until his death.

Mr. Thomas lived on Court Hill, on the spot now occupied by the southerly wing of the Court House. The house stood only a short distance back from the street, and had a high and rather elaborate fence before it. To the north of the house was his early printing office, a small, square one-story building, which was later occupied by his coachman. Between this office and the Court House a narrow lane or footpath led up the hill to some little cottages, which seemed to belong to the estate. There were stables and other outbuildings, and a large garden and orchard.

Entering the house through the small front porch, which is still preserved in its original position, one came into a long, narrow entry (for it was not large enough to be called a hall), just wide enough for the door to be opened. Directly in front was the staircase, running around three walls. This had two landings, and its balustrades and pillars were elaborately carved. Back of the stairway, and nearly in the centre of the



FROM A WORCESTER MAP, 1829.

house, was the chimney, immense, even for those days, in which several people could sit with perfect ease. The room leading from the right was a parlor, square, and furnished with wainscoting and cornice, and with window seats built into each of the three windows. The walls of this room were hung with cordovan leather, painted in landscape, and fastened at the top and bottom. The ceiling was painted sky blue, with silver stars, and with a large ostrich egg in the centre.

Beyond the parlor, entered through a small porch in front of the north wing of the house, was a long, narrow room, which was probably Mr. Thomas' library, the western end of the room being filled with arched shelves. For eight years, until Mr. Thomas built and gave to the society its hall on Summer street, this room served as the first home for the collection of the American Antiquarian Society.

Behind the parlor was the dining-room, and directly back of the chimney was the kitchen with its enormous oven and fireplace. To the left of the hall was another parlor, similar to the one on the right.

A most public-spirited citizen, Mr. Thomas gave liberally, not only to private charities, but to every local public work. He gave the land upon which the Court House was built in 1801, and personally supervised its erection and the laying out of the grounds about it. He laid out and gave to the town the street that bears his name, and a lot upon it for a school-house. He contributed largely, both in money and in time, to the enlargement of Lincoln square and the building of the stone bridge there; he was one of the founders and one of the most substantial supporters of the Second Parish.

He was a member of many of the learned societies of the country, includ-



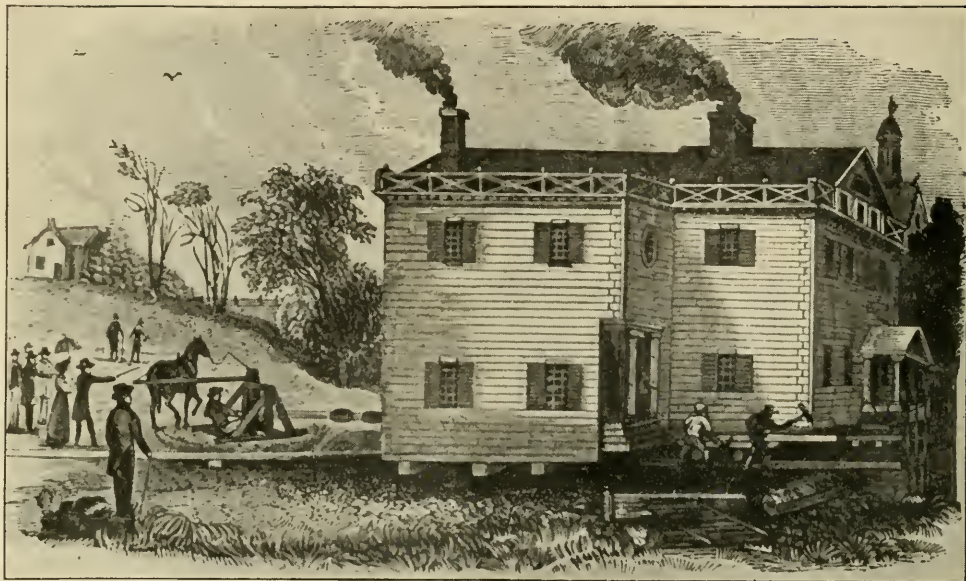
PRINTING OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE.

ing the historical societies of Massachusetts and New York. In 1814 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College, and in 1818 that of Doctor of Laws from Alleghany College. He was a prominent Mason, and was at one time grand master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge. From February, 1812, to June, 1814, he was one of the justices of the Court of Sessions.

Governor Lincoln said of him :

"With a strong and vigorous mind and a cultivated intellect, enterprise, energy and industry in early life gave him wealth, and possessed of this he lived in courtly style, and with beneficent liberality. He was the first in town to keep a carriage, and had his colored coachman in livery. In his person he was tall and slender, stooping somewhat in his gait. His address was courteous, his conversation frank, but something conventional, and his attention to appearance and dress was singularly precise and studied."

Mr. Thomas died, April 4th, 1831, at the age of 82 years, and was buried in the plain but massive granite tomb he



THOMAS MANSION IN PROCESS OF MOVING, 1838. (From an Early Builder's Circular.)

had built in the old Mechanics burying ground. When this burying-ground was destroyed in 1877, the tomb was rebuilt in the Rural cemetery, and the remains of Mr. Thomas were placed there

with Masonic ceremonies, in the presence of the members of the family, of the city government and of the American Antiquarian Society.

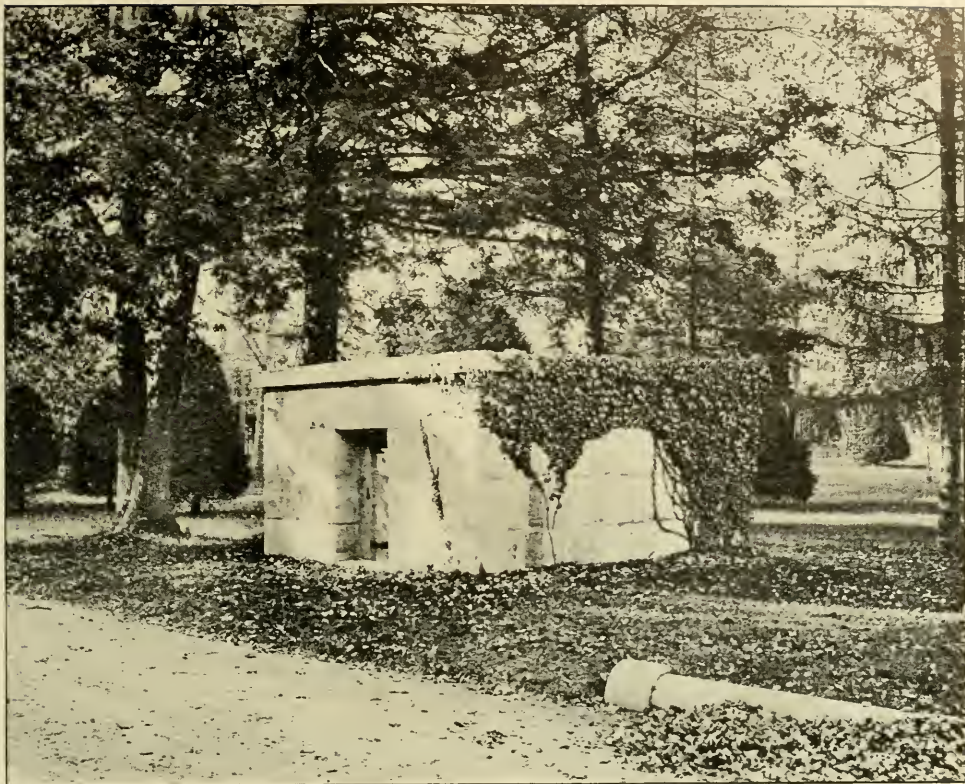
## Decoration of Schoolrooms.

At the Boston Public Library recently a lecture on the subject of schoolroom decoration was given in the lecture hall by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., the well-known architect of that city. His talk was both interesting and instructive, for he is an enthusiast in these matters, and has given them much study. To illustrate his ideas there was an exhibit of nearly fifty stereopticon views of works of art which seem especially well adapted to schoolroom adornment. The views were selected with the purpose of showing the educational as well as the decorative value of the work of the Public School Art League. Among the pictures were several madonnas, several equestrian masterpieces, the notable buildings of ancient Athens and Rome and modern Paris, Venice, Florence and Cologne, and portraits of statesmen and war heroes of this country.

The work of the Public School Art

League, as indicated by the lecturer, is the securing of money for the decoration of the public schoolrooms. The speaker showed photographs of rooms in Boston schools, such as the Bowdoin and the Francis Parkman, that the league already has filled out; also of rooms in the Medford High School, which he pronounced an example of what all schools of its class ought to be, although it was decorated not by the league, but by private donations of Medford citizens.

Frequent applause testified to the keen interest excited in the minds of those present when at the close Mr. Coolidge explained that one of the chief ambitions of the league which he represents is to increase its membership to 1,000, with an annual individual fee of \$2, the total fees for the year, in that case, to be sufficient for suitably decorating an entire schoolhouse.



TOMB OF ISAIAH THOMAS, RURAL CEMETERY.

## Street Pavements.

No. 2.

BY WRIGHT S. PRIOR.\*



PAVEMENTS will cost in Worcester on the average about \$50,000 per mile. \$100,000 appropriated annually will afford us in five years practically ten miles. We have ten miles to-day paved with macadam costing us more by half to maintain than it would to pay the interest on the money necessary to pay for a new pavement; and there is not a rod of the ten miles that makes a satis-

factory road a single day in the year. We would not only save money by paving these streets, but we would afford people satisfactory and permanent streets where now they are compelled to put up with those that cannot be kept in good repair without constant attention and enormous expense, for a macadam roadway, under heavy traffic, is the most expensive to maintain in good order of any of which I have knowledge, and is forever yielding either mud or dust.

\* Street Commissioner Wright Seth Prior is a native of Underhill, Vermont. Educated at Norwich University as a civil engineer, graduating in 1889. In 1893 he entered Worcester's city engineer's office, and January 4, 1898, was elected to his present position.

Our outlying streets and country roads, although not perfect, are by far the best that I have ever seen for streets of their kind, and they are maintained in a way that will put to shame any like streets that have come under my observation, but our pavements are in just the reverse order compared with other cities. The Street Committee of 1900 were public-spirited enough to give a week's time in which to travel and investigate pavements of other cities. This was the best and only real, live, united stand or action that has been



WRIGHT S. PRIOR.

taken so far as my knowledge goes looking to pavements for Worcester. On that trip we covered lots of ground, and covered it rapidly, and saw and learned a great deal. We found that cities as a rule are making a great effort to pave their interior and important business and residence streets with some one of the modern, up-to-date pavements as fast as possible. So evident was this that we all felt chagrined at the condition of the pavements at home, and the lack of any defined progressive policy or available means that would encourage one. It was noticeable, however, that as soon as the pavements

ceased we came upon suburban drives that did not compare at all favorably with our own; in fact, in some of the places the roads were so poor that we did not undertake to get farther than the pavements would take us.

This latter condition is of course very gratifying, but the former is equally humiliating. Nearly every one of our 120,000 people makes use of the streets in the heart of the city almost every day, and every person that comes to our city from abroad travels over these same streets, and in nine cases out of ten, these only, and their impression of our city is largely influenced by the condition of our streets, whether inviting or repelling in appearance. First impressions are everything, and it is a fact that cannot be disputed that the very first impression which a stranger gets on entering a city is from the condition of the streets.

Worcester will never outgrow the appearance of an overgrown country town until it shall have taken steps to enable a traveling man to reach a modern hotel over a modern pavement. We are so far behind in both these things that when our people want up-to-date accommodations they leave town, and when our neighbors from these thrifty towns about us want something better than rural districts afford, they go to Boston or New York, for they are sure it cannot be found in Worcester. We are losers in both cases. This condition of things has obtained for a long time; it ought not to be permitted to continue longer. We ought in my opinion to take a united stand to make Worcester a city not only where our own people will be satisfied and glad to stay, but where other people will be glad to come. If we are going to keep up our growth and make sure "Greater Worcester," and if we wish to keep our city among the leading cities of our country, we

must invest money at once to make it attractive, for this is just what other cities are doing that are making rapid strides toward the top.

Social and business conditions are such to-day that good street pavements and good hotel accommodations contribute much toward giving a city a good name. And there is still much in a name. I doubt if there are any two things of a public nature that contribute so much. Both indicate thrift, progress, high ideals and good citizenship. We are all aware that Worcester possesses all these splendid virtues, but we want them to take on a more intense and determined form. We all love Worcester, and I am sure we all want to see her lead and excel in all these public benefits. What business interest or enterprise prospers and becomes great that does not at first invest large amounts of money? It is as utterly impossible as to reap a harvest without sowing seed. We all want good pavements in Worcester, and have been in just this state for some years. I wonder if anyone expects to get them by simply wanting. Possibly someone thinks our present appropriation ought to be sufficient to supply all these wants, but I am sure I can convince such a one of his mistake. Our gross expenditures in 1900 were \$315,500; 1899, \$321,609; in 1898, \$298,600; 1897, \$325,600; 1896, \$304,900; our revenues for 1900 were \$113,000, leaving the net cost of the department about \$200,000 per year. The money for 1900 was expended under the following subdivision and in the following amounts:

Pavements, new and relaid,	\$18,000
Street sprinkling,	41,000
Gen. rep. on roads and bridges,	33,000
Permanent improvements,	21,000
Street cleaning,	18,000
Street sweeping,	11,000
Macadam,	40,000
Sidewalks,	63,000

Crosswalks,	7,000
Snow and ice,	3,000
Work for other departments and corporations,	25,000
Salaries,	6,000
Legal expenses,	3,000
Tools and repairs,	4,000
Street construction,	21,000

These figures have not varied very materially during the past five years, and must be increased rather than diminished to meet demands for higher grade maintenance and the extension of all these things necessary in a growing city. Only \$10,000 was expended in new pavements, and only \$50,000 has been thus expended in the last five years, so for the last five years we have averaged but one-fifth of a mile of pavement per year. At this rate we shall never have enough to make it noticeable. Our gross expenditures for the last 51 years have amounted to \$5,356,000, an average of \$105,000 per year. Our net expenditures for the same time foot up to \$4,072,000, an average of \$80,000 per year. We have pavement and other property to show for a part of this expenditure as follows:

12 miles of paving at \$50,000 per mile,	\$600,000
35 miles of macadam at \$10,000 per mile,	350,000
105 miles of sidewalk at \$10,000 per mile,	1,050,000
100 miles of gravel roads at \$2,000 per mile,	200,000
Brick crosswalks,	35,000
Real and personal property,	120,000
Total,	<u>\$2,355,000</u>

Boston, five times the size of Worcester, expends annually over \$4,500,000, a sum greater than our entire net expenditure in fifty-one years, fifteen times as much as we now expend annually, and three dollars to our one in proportion to its population. Following are the amounts expended by Boston under the several subdivisions:

General maintenance,	\$2,135,000
Street improvements (by wards),	678,000
Bridge, special,	27,000
Paving, special,	200,000
Laying out and constructing highways,	610,000
Blue Hill and other avenues (boulevard act.),	850,000
	<hr/>
Total,	\$4,500,000

Philadelphia expended \$1,500,000 in 1899; and \$1,250,000 in 1900, for new pavements alone, and the more than 200 miles of asphalt in Buffalo cost that city above \$10,000,000. These figures show what large cities are expending for street work and what a large per cent. of the whole goes for new pavements. Pavements cost money, but every other good and desirable thing costs money. If out of the money appropriated by the city of Worcester for street purposes more pavements ought to be laid and better results obtained, then either the management is poor and what we do costs too much, or else we expend too much on general repairs and street cleaning; for all other money is expended under orders from the City Council and the mayor. Surely we would not be satisfied were less attention given repairs and cleaning, and we are not satisfied with what is at present done, but it is all that our appropriation will warrant. That the management is poor and the work costs too much, a very few, I believe, claim, but none, I think, believe. There are a few people who seem to like to criticise public officials and their work, but such criticism being as a rule neither honest nor honorable, wields no alarming influence, and, in fact, is not worthy of any considerable consideration.

Concerning the cost of work, I am sure that no city in the Commonwealth can show a lower rate of cost for macadam, paving, or sidewalks that are op-

erating under the same wage rate and same cost of materials, than Worcester. We construct the very best block paving at an average cost of \$2.50 per square yard, which is just one dollar under the price paid in Boston by contract, and lower than in any other city producing the same results, so far as I have been able to learn.

Pavements cannot be secured at the best except through the expenditure of money. This investment other live cities are making, and this investment Worcester ought to make. Time will not permit going into details of pavements and the methods of putting them together. The preparation of sub-grade and the construction of concrete foundation, that portion of the construction which gives the pavement stability, is practically the same for all. The difference exists entirely in the wearing surface, and no one kind of wearing surface is suitable for all parts of a city. The problem of the kind of wearing surface to use is a local one, not only for each city, but for each of the various parts into which each city is imperceptibly divided. And the kind to be used upon any particular street ought to be left to those who make a study of the subject, rather than to those who see a few pavements and read a few comments, and then draw hasty conclusions, which in nine cases out of ten are likely to be erroneous. What business corporation would leave the decision of such vital matters to any other than one who was known to be an expert or an authority upon the subject in question!

When the Committee on Streets left Worcester on their tour of inspection they were strongly in favor of block paving for the streets on which they were asked to report; but upon their return they were more strongly in favor of asphalt. During the time we were absent we saw all the different kinds of pave-

ments in abundance, and did not hear one word of argument in favor of any, but consulted with city officials in charge, learned what they were doing, saw what they had done, were given the benefit of their practice, experience and judgment, and the report followed. It was due to being very favorably impressed with what had been seen in the line of asphalt streets and what expert city officials had to say for it as compared with the other kinds. They could not have reported otherwise. But I am advocating no one kind of pavement to the exclusion of others. I am simply arguing for the importance of pavements for Worcester, and for the good of Worcester. After we decide that pavements must be had I am sure we can decide upon what kind is best adapted to each particular street.

Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Bureau of Highways in Brooklyn,

says: "In spite of the pride of the American people in the development of our cities, and notwithstanding the fact that their wealth enables them to have only the best, they have been slow to appreciate the value of thoroughly well-paved streets. European cities have been ahead of us in accepting the doctrine that smooth and clean highways are a wise investment from every point of view, and so long as the work is done in a thorough and scientific manner the result is worth having regardless of cost. No city should think itself rich enough to prosper without them, and no city is so poor that it cannot afford them if it has any reason whatever for continued existence. Good roadways are cheap at any cost, and bad ones are so disastrously expensive that only a very rich country like the United States can afford them."

## Yale College Alumni Songs.

Occasionally, Worcester does a noteworthy thing in the way of book making, and Dr. Wm. T. Souther of Lincoln square has done that part of the public which remembers its college days a real service, since he has gathered into a handy booklet the songs we used to sing when the future was so bright and glorious. We recall the tunes on many a festive occasion, but the words, alas, they have vanished in the surge of time. However, with the doctor's thoughtful compilation in hand, we may lift our

voices as of old in grand old "Lauriger," we may shout "Upidee or Co-ca-che-lunk" or, in milder vein, we may sing "Integer vitae"; indeed the songs we used to sing are all here, and thereby we may enjoy our college banquet with threefold interest. The 25 cents which the pamphlets cost is but a trifle for the pleasure it affords. As the doctor is a Yale man, 1873, he naturally names his book for "Eli's" abode, and it is entitled "Yale College Alumni Songs."



## What the Public Might Think.

**J**ULY is as long as the longest month in the year. Julius Cæsar took care that his namesake in the calendar should not yield precedence, in the matter of days, to any other of the twelve sub-divisions. A higher power, or Sol himself, sees to it that in our northern regions July secures a degree of attention worthy of its regal origin. In our modern way of living, it marks, above all things, the beginning of vacation. Years ago, no one thought of letting up in his life work till he was ready to quit for good. Now nearly every one, in some way, expects to vary the monotony of labor by a cessation, or at least a change. Hence outgoing vessels are crowded with Americans journeying abroad for all sorts of reasons. The seaside resorts and the mountains are sought by those who cannot afford the longer trip in foreign lands, or have already made the tour.

**A**FTER all, those who remain at home are not to be pitied; they are really having more comfort than those who are trying to adapt themselves to new surroundings, new food and new customs. If they could only get the name of being away, very many people would elect to close the front blinds, lock the side gate, discharge the servant girl, and in negligee costumes devote themselves to the undiscovered pleasures of the back piazza and door yard. If they are really off work, they may arise when they like, have their meals when they choose to get them; in a word they may be entirely unconventional. There comfort lies.

**S**TILL there is a round of life and activity that knows no relaxation.

The milkman makes his ceaseless rounds, the iceman follows his jingling bells, and, if he has a period of diversion, it is long after the rest of the world has returned to its work. Half holidays in dry goods store and factory serve to reconcile weary clerks and operatives to their lot, and render life, for the time being, worth living. The worthies of other days would hardly comprehend the condition which has rendered the July respite almost a necessity. Evolution is seen as plainly in the customs of the day as in the development of man himself.

**P**ROBABLY Young America never gave a thought to it, but really he ought to be very grateful that the 4th of July comes when everything is blazing hot. What a melancholy time he would have if, like his English cousin, he had to blow on his fingers to keep them warm as the latter does when he celebrates Guy Fawkes' day, on the 5th of November. Our noisy boys have nothing to do but devote themselves, first, last, and all the time, to noise, and be it said that they generally succeed admirably or deplorably, according to the disposition of the one remarking. Those who believe in boys, generally, recall their own more or less remote days of juvenility, and bid the lads, "Go in."

**B**UT Worcester, the city of Worcester, the Heart of the Commonwealth, appears to have given over celebrations. Proportionately, no city in the land has a larger number of people who have no idea why business is suspended on the fourth day of the seventh month. Those

to the manor born, at least many of them, will tell the visitor that Worcester people, in the long ago, were the very first in New England to hear the Declaration of Independence read. In 1876, at Centennial exercises, the immortal document was read in Mechanics Hall, and once since that day, when the star in the pavement in front of the City Hall was, so to speak, dedicated, but since then, never.

THAT brazen star marks a bit of history, as the legend on the edge of the slab of stone indicates. It reads as follows:

HERE JULY 14, 1776, THE DECLARATION  
OF INDEPENDENCE WAS FIRST PUBLICLY READ IN  
NEW ENGLAND BY ISAIAH THOMAS  
FROM THE WESTERN PORCH OF THE MEETING HOUSE  
LATER KNOWN AS THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

WITH such an incentive why should a single 4th of July go by without public recognition? At least the Declaration should be read if not from a platform above the star, then from the second story of the City Hall tower. School children will gladly furnish music. It is not to Worcester's credit to thus forget. Considering the part borne by the patriot in 1776, the article on Isaiah Thomas, by Benjamin T. Hill, Esq., is especially apposite in this July number of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heated term, Worcester has had a genuine small pox scare. Those visiting the lower story of City Hall have had an opportunity to study the public's shoulder muscle in a manner almost startling. Young and old of both sexes have bared their arms to the knife of the physician, and, really, the back entry of the city's

palace has had a most decidedly hospital flavor. The difference between vaccination, gratis, and the regular doctor's fee of one dollar has made the public physician the most sought after man in the employ of the municipality. Then, when the public sits or stands with uncovered arm and shoulder to await the proper drying of the wound, some of the passers-by remark, "It's just a reminder of war times and the surgeon's knife."

THEY are not altogether chronic fault-finders who are wondering why it is necessary to send to Boston for an expert when a thorough diagnosis of a suspect is contemplated. Some of those talking say: "There was a time when men here in Worcester knew at a glance the character of a small pox case, and they would not have thanked the most distinguished party from abroad for his opinion." Perhaps the city's long respite from the dread disease is responsible for her own physicians' lack of recognition. If so, it is a tribute to the thoroughness of her regulations concerning vaccination. Public school rules have had very much to do with bringing about this state. Then, too, some are wondering if the doctors take the same care of their own garments that they exact from all those whom they suspect, but the public will always wonder.

WORCESTER has not, as yet, started for the Pan-American Exhibition, but later in the season she may be expected to put in an appearance in force. The city visited Philadelphia in 1876. She was noticeably present in Chicago when the world celebrated the discovery of America. She made her offering at Omaha's shrine, and is already laying up means to do justice to the effort of St. Louis to properly mark

in 1903 the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. Nor is this all, for Charleston, South Carolina, is beginning to prepare for a celebration, and even the Old South State will not be averse to receiving visitors and contributions from the Bay State, though there was a time when she had no use for any man or person hailing from Massachusetts. With so many exhibitions in prospect it would seem that we might count on sight-seeing places for years to come.

WHEN this number of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE makes its appearance, the Summer School of Clark University will be in full operation. Nothing in this city, from one year's end to the other, draws people from so great distances, nor from such divers directions, as the Summer School. Such schools are by no means an innovation, but that held by the university appears to have touched a most responsive chord. As a sample of the work for which the institution is peculiar these gatherings have been remarkably helpful. Advanced thinkers of both sexes have traveled from the Pacific slope for the two weeks' advantages that the school affords. In departing they carry away with them lasting impressions of what the university is doing. As a pertinent introduction to this number, we print a thoughtful article on the university worthy the perusal of every one.

OF all the graduating exercises with which the city was replete in June, possibly none took a more novel course than those of the Oread Institute of Domestic Science. From the moment that President Perky, clad in white, like the young ladies who followed him, led the march into Horticultural Hall till the last state represented had made her appearance, there was not a dull moment. Whoever conceived the programme, he or she is entitled to praise for decided originality. Essays the public has heard, but the preparation of a Welsh rarebit or the fabrication of a toothsome salad as a graduating effort,—well, where are the shades of our ancestors! Then, too, think of a patch applied to a garment as a public demonstration, but as our girls are seldom taught this work at home they must now get it in school or not at all. Darning had its place also, and a most essential art it is unless, in the hurry of coming times, everything is to be thrown away the moment a hole appears. Then the emergency scene, when injured humanity falls into the hands of ministering angels. Apparently these young women have received salutary lessons in common sense and, throughout, the exhibition merited the largest audience that Mechanics Hall, rather than the smaller Horticultural, could furnish.





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**Board of Trade Notes.**

The Board of Trade are arranging an excursion to the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, of which each member will be advised when plans are completed. A special train will be engaged and the best hotel accommodations secured in advance. Such a trip will afford the members and their families an opportunity to attend the Exposition under the most favorable circumstances without care on their part and at a reasonable cost. It has been suggested that the return trip include the St. Lawrence river, Lake Champlain and Lake George.

The Worcester Board of Trade is complimented by the appearance of the "Lynn Business Magazine," published by the Lynn Board of Trade, the first number of which has just been received. Its cover and general outward makeup are patterned after the WORCESTER MAGA-

ZINE. The consciousness of producing a neat and artistic cover design ought to be reward enough for the Board of Trade, but it is a pleasure to note that others appreciate the WORCESTER MAGAZINE, even to imitating it. The Lynn Board is to be congratulated on the possession of excellent taste. The interior of the magazine also lives up to the standard of excellence set by the cover. The frontispiece is a fine half-tone of the president of the Lynn Board, Mr. Charles H. Hastings.

A branch of the Western Union Telegraph office is maintained at the Board of Trade rooms. Members can telephone their messages to the secretary and will find the office a convenience. The rooms are connected with the central Telephone Exchange by a single party line (No. 722), and the secretary will be glad to respond to any who de-

sire to use the lines of the Western Union.

The subscriptions for the Devens statue are progressing, and some of the groups have completed their quota of six hundred dollars. The absence of the chairmen of several of the groups from the city makes it impossible to obtain complete returns.

The members of the Board who from necessity or from choice have to stay in town during the summer will find the Board of Trade rooms a very comfortable place to spend a half hour or so. They are about the coolest rooms in town. There are a large number of periodicals on file and facilities for writing and correspondence.

The exchange list of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE provides members with a val-

uable list of periodicals treating municipal questions. Among these regularly received at the Board of Trade rooms are: "Municipal Engineering," "Municipal Journal and Engineer," "Municipal Affairs," "World's Work," as well as a good number of trade journals, Bulletins Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Advance Sheets of Consular Reports, and several board of trade journals.

The June number of "Municipal Affairs" publishes an article on "The Progress of Municipal Reform." It should be read by every member of the Board.

Any Worcester manufacturer who desires to promote the foreign trade of Worcester or to increase his own is asked to send his address to the secretary of the Worcester Board of Trade, who will send him information which may be of advantage.

## A Little About Several Things.

In looking at the portrait of the mayor of Norwich, Conn., Worcester readers, at least, will discover features quite familiar in our city, since they most decidedly recall the face of our member of Congress, the Hon. John R. Thayer. The two gentlemen are first cousins.

Mr. L. L. Gilbert, secretary of the Alabama Commercial and Industrial Association, sends an abstract of the convention lately held in Montgomery, where some most valuable papers were read, one or two of which will, in time, have a place in these columns. Mr. Gilbert closes his letter with an exceedingly flattering comment on the work which the WORCESTER MAGAZINE is trying to do.

Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Boston, sends a

circular to the effect that Part I, Annual Statistics of Manufactures of 1900, is just issued. On pages 37, 38, Worcester; 38-54, the State; 55-60, Battleship Construction, are treated. Any one caring for the above report may have a copy by calling, in person, at the public document room, at the State House, or by sending three cents in stamps to the office of Chief Wadlin.

Evidently the editors and publishers of the "World's Work" knew just what the world wanted when they started the new magazine, for its success has been phenomenal. Paid subscriptions and cash receipts all point to the venture's having a prosperous future. Some readers are saying, "Of all the magazines that we read, nothing quite measures up to the 'World's Work.'"

# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

AUGUST

1901



DEVOTED TO

Good Citizenship and Municipal Development

WORCESTER, MASS.

Ladies' Shirt  
Waist  
Patterns.

**JOSEPH N. MUIR,**

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Business Shirts, 6 for \$7.50.

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**BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.**

N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., Lessee.

Boston, June 1, 1901.

**Rates and Conditions for Excursion Tickets  
to Buffalo or Niagara Falls and Return.**

Boston & Albany R. R. to Albany. New York Central & Hudson River R. R. to Buffalo or Niagara Falls. (Returning same way.)

Account of

**PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION** · MAY 1st to NOV. 1st, 1901.

From	Class A	Class B	Class C	From	Class A	Class B	Class C
Boston	\$10.00	\$16.00	\$12.00	Templeton	\$18.00	\$14.40	\$10.40
So. Framingham	18.70	15.50	11.60	Athol	16.90	13.70	10.45
Worcester	18.00	14.60	11.00	Westfield	15.30	12.50	9.20
Palmer	16.25	13.30	10.00	Pittsfield	13.70	11.00	7.75
Springfield	15.65	12.75	9.50	North Adams	14.00	11.25	8.00
Ware	16.75	13.70	10.40	Chatham	13.10	10.10	6.85
Winchendon	18.00	14.50	10.50				

**CONDITIONS.**

- Class A.** On sale daily, and good for passage, in either direction, May 1st to Oct. 28th, final limit Nov. 2d, and in Pullman Cars on payment of additional charges for such accommodations.
- Class B.** On sale daily, and good for fifteen (15) days, including date of sale, and for continuous passage only in each direction; and are non-transferable, requiring signature of purchaser, and must be stamped by agent at Buffalo or Niagara Falls before same will be good for return passage. Good in Pullman Cars on payment of additional charges for such accommodations.
- Class C.** On sale daily, and good for eight (8) days, including date of sale, and for continuous passage in each direction, and in day coach only, as per contract of ticket. Not good in Pullman Sleeping or Drawing Room Cars or on limited trains. Tickets are non-transferable, and require signature of purchaser, and must be stamped by agent at Buffalo or Niagara Falls before same will be good for return passage.

**A. S. HANSON,** General Passenger Agent.

Have Your Carpets Dusted at the  
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Old Carpets Bought and Sold. Feathers Renovated by Steam. Take Notice. All orders should be left at Bemis & Co.'s Shoe Store, 423 Main St., or addressed to

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**Malleable Iron and Steel Castings,**  
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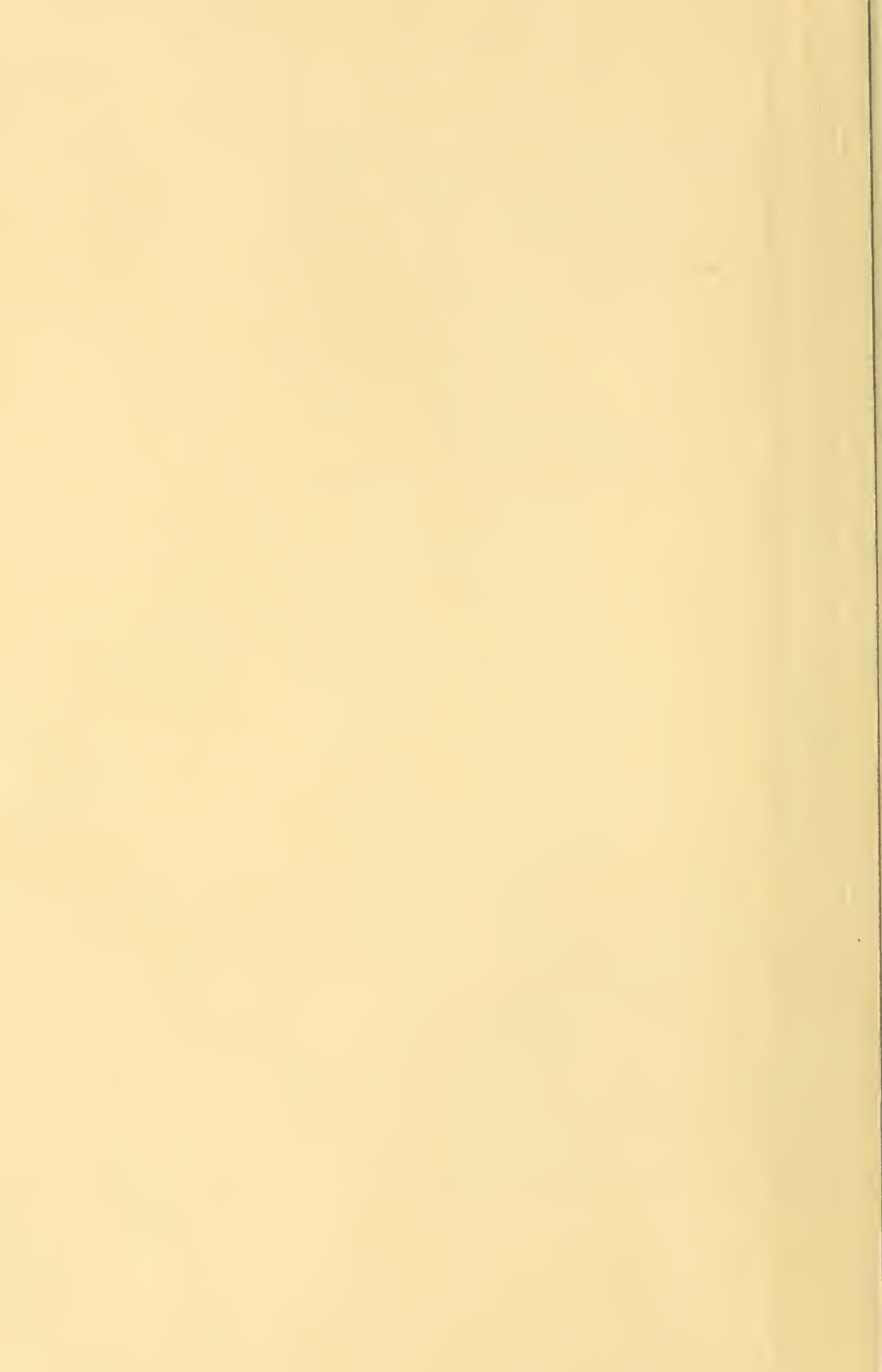


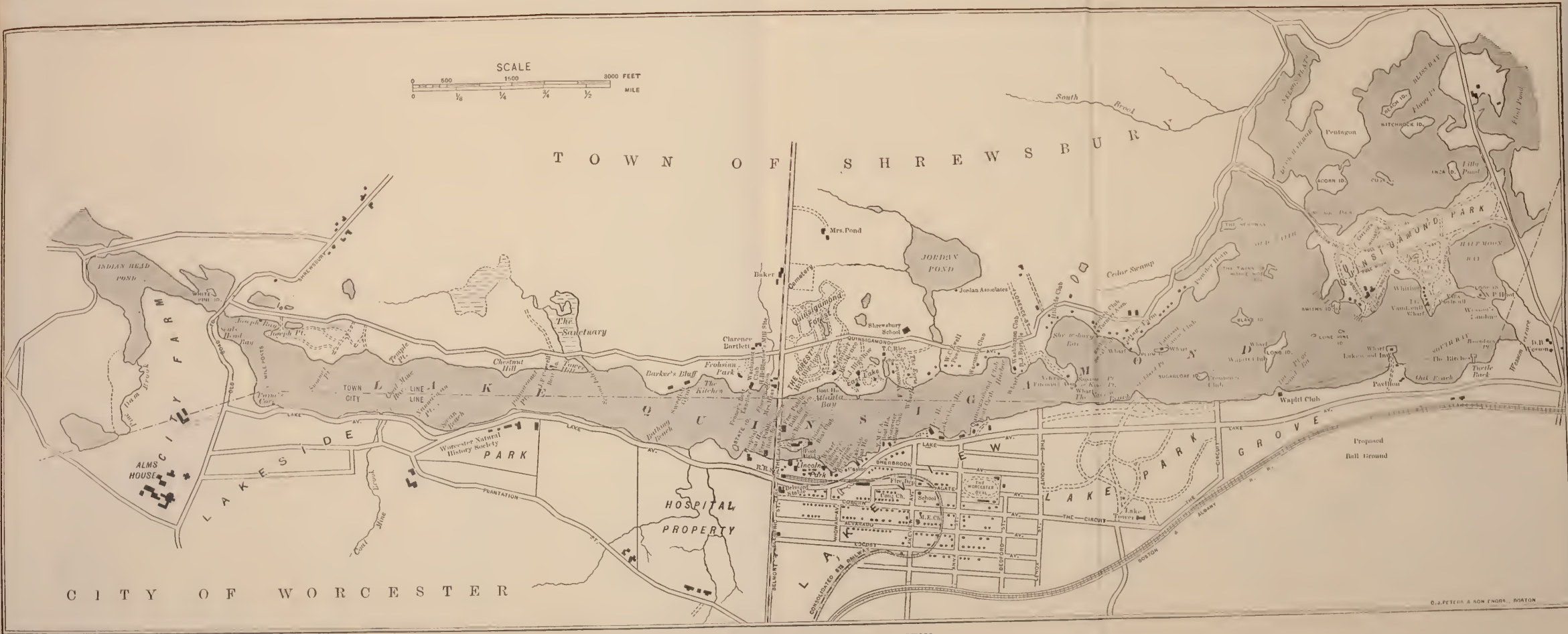




LINCOLN PARK, LAKE QUINSIGAMOND.







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The Lake offers greater opportunities for rest and diversion than any similar body of water in New England.



1882



VIEW OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE WEST

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# The Worcester Magazine.

VOL. II

AUGUST, 1901.

No. 2

## Lake Quinsigamond.

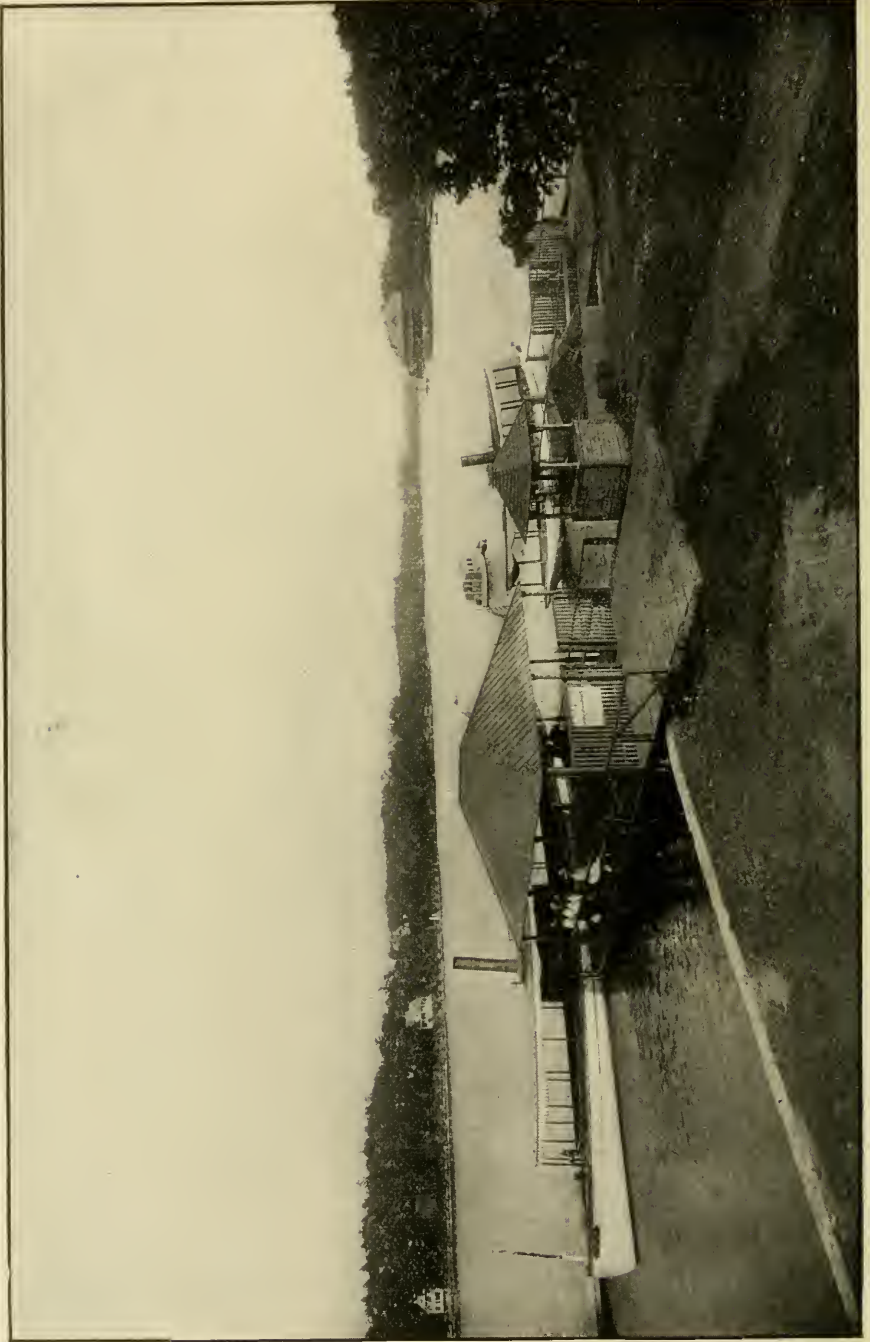
"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."—POOR RICHARD.



HAT is true of Jack is equally true of every one. Whole volumes have been written on how Worcester works. The results thereof go around the world, but just as valuable is a knowledge of how Worcester plays, for unless diversion of some kind is taken, we shall see her people as ripe for stratagems and spoil as those in whom no music is found. In the building of a city which, like Topsy, just grows and is not forecasted from the beginning, very little if any provision is made for relaxation. This situation is peculiarly characteristic of America, but crowded Massachusetts is waking to a realization of what is imperative in the immediate future. It is no credit to Worcester that she finds her hundred and more thousand people hard by one of the most beautiful lakes in the land. Though she may have planted early habitations on her shore, they were quickly transferred to the sinuous banks of Mill creek, and the waters of the deeper lake were left untroubled for many a year. In every possible way she indicated her contempt for mere beauty, and not till money appeared in the venture was the virgin soil of the lakeshore utilized for habitations and the waters for sport.

The famed lake region of England and many a noted Swiss mere have no more claim to natural attractions than that long, narrow, deep and glittering sheet, to the early settlers, Long Pond, but which the Indians denominated—well, something which in modern speech becomes Quinsigamond. So deep were its waters where the people of Worcester and Shrewsbury wished to cross, they did not attempt to construct a bridge, after the ordinary pattern, but stationed there a floating corduroy, and for nearly fifty years denizens of either town crossed and recrossed with the swish of moving waters distinctly heard. Then, in the later fifties, led by a desire to give starving laborers something to do, great quantities of earth were dumped into the lake till in time the causeway appeared, and to-day it exists as the most formidable obstacle in the way of realizing the possibilities of the beautiful water boundary. Better to have fed the people from the public crib than to thus sacrifice so much beauty on the altar of utility.

Many a traveler from the city of Worcester as he proclaims the name of his home hears strangers remark: "Oh, yes, Worcester! why, that is near the long-named lake where Harvard and Yale used to row." Yes, it is the very same city, or rather what the small place of



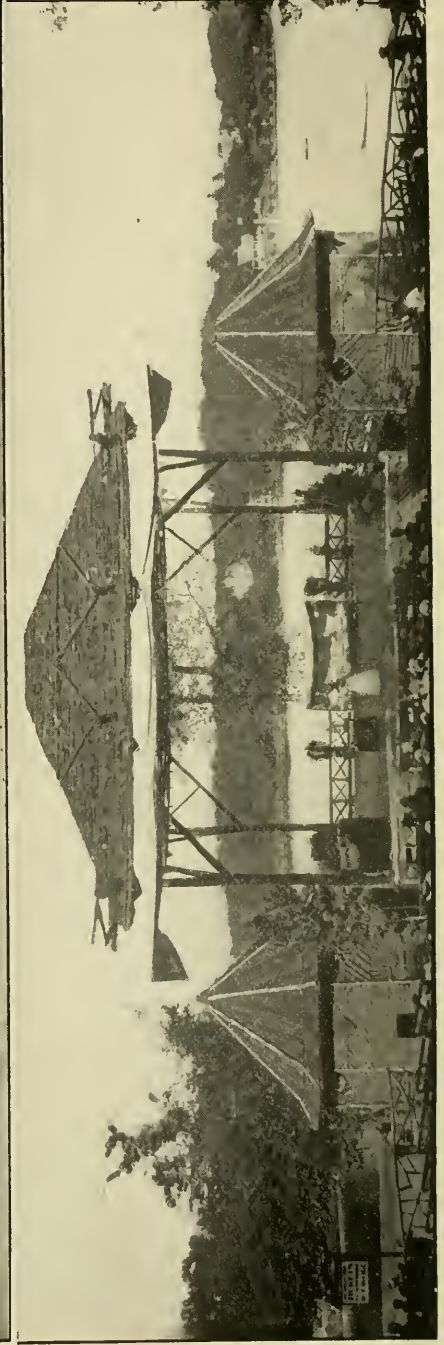
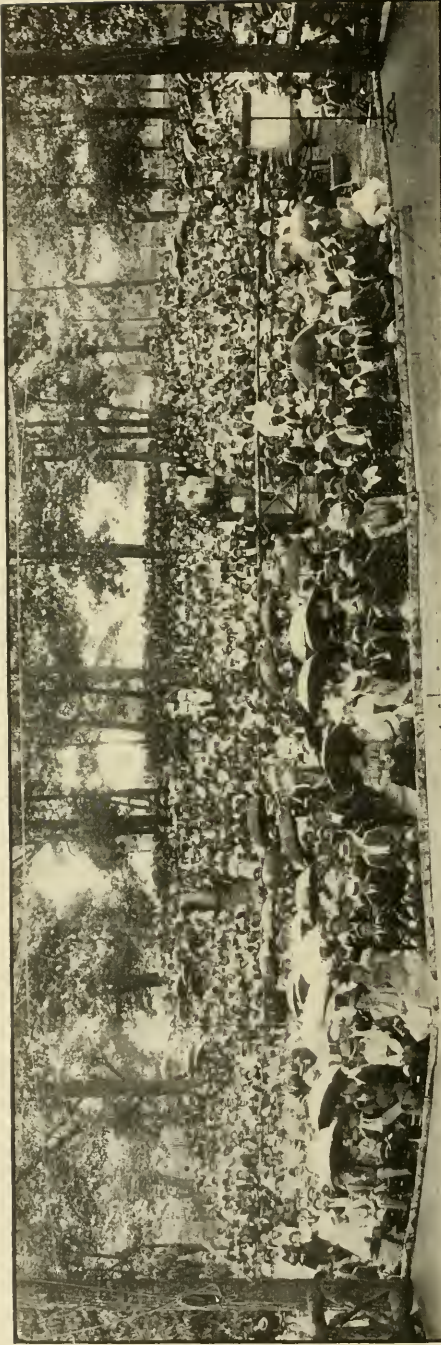
STEAMBOAT LANDING, LINCOLN PARK.

1859-'70 has grown to, and it is the very place where those same colleges would row to-day if the ridiculous causeway could be supplanted by a bridge, for no water-way in New England begins to offer the advantages of the lake for a race-course, straightaway, if the transverse hindrance could be obviated. There are certain nervous people who remember the days of college racing with sensations akin to those which the near survivors of the Wyoming Massacre may be supposed to have called up when, in later years the horrors inflicted by Cornplanter and his savages were referred to; and when the colleges declared they would never come again, the people with one accord said "Amen." But things have changed between then and now; not only is the city much larger, but the college-boys are a class of very different youths from what their fathers were. Moreover, there were provocations then. Who wouldn't feel resentful to be dumped, as the boys were, from the cars of the Boston & Albany with no sign of a station and with no means, worth mentioning, to reach the city; but that subject is worthy a whole article rather than this passing mention. Intercollegiate New England should row on Lake Quinsigamond, and would each and every year if proper facilities were offered.

Whoever was the man who discovered the picturesqueness of this shining body of water, his name should be enwreathed for all time, since until his day it had served no better purpose than a dividing line between Worcester and Shrewsbury and its waters a perpetual difficulty to the respective inhabitants as they exchanged visits. The opening of the Dummy railroad was a revelation of railway-making to the denizens of these quiet regions, for up hill or down the shrieking little iron horse went on his way, followed by his relay of cars, with

as little hesitation as larger engines drew their charges through the Deep Cut and beyond. Nor were the advantages of the lake as a residential section recognized till H. H. Bigelow came into possession of the greater portion of the bordering land, and, proceeding to build houses thereon, invited purchasers and dwellers. With the courage of his convictions he built a home for himself across the water, still unsurpassed by neighboring structures, and opened roads and pathways, cut down and set out trees, till he had transformed the very face of nature. Full of life and energy himself, he said, "Here is a chance for weary Worcester to play and rest," and Lincoln park was the result. At the termination of his railroad and on the turnpike connecting the city and the town, he developed the diversion grounds, which have already far outgrown the demands made upon their appointments. On the island near, he built a hotel and a theatre, and later was the first man to move for an iron bridge to take the place of the intrusive causeway.

Finally came the street railway, and an even longer step forward was made. The extension came none too soon, for the question of play was becoming a pertinent one. The trend of the day for workers is cityward, but when these people would relax and recuperate they turn their faces towards the country, and if, along with green trees and verdant fields, may be offered a stretch of purest water, then is the cup of enjoyment likely to be filled. A building boom followed. Hastily constructed cottages gave place to edifices to be occupied throughout the year, not merely for hot weather use. Mayor Verry's city encompassing boulevard became a reality, despite the croaking forebodings of owl-like prophets who steadfastly refused to behold the light of advancing



OPEN-AIR THEATRE, LINCOLN PARK.

day, and many a well-built house today expresses what the villagers think of the thoroughfare and its advantages.

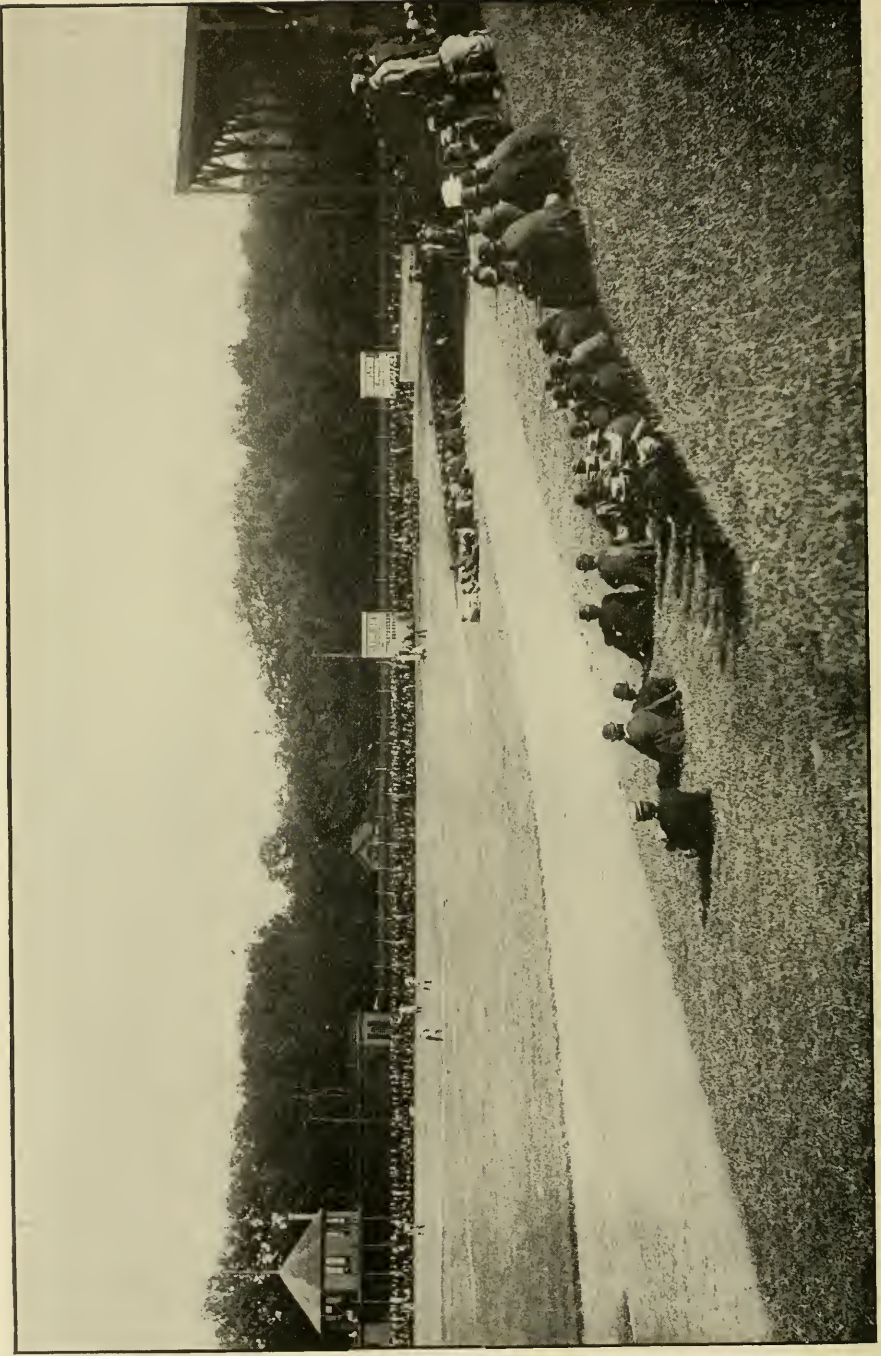
Naturally, college races had turned the thoughts of youthful Worcester toward the lake as a place for rowing facilities, but the same were developed very slowly. Just one lone structure, north of the causeway, proclaimed the club-home of the Quinsigamonds, but very little came of it in any way. In time when the Commonwealth acquired the lake front east of the hospital grounds, the club had to move, and then there was nothing for many a long furlong northward. Familiarity with the advantages of the location, however, did not breed contempt; on the contrary, there came from many a fervent desire to come to the water's side for permanent homes. Where for successive seasons white tents had shone through the surrounding green, there came the well-built residence in which dwell Worcester mechanics and professional men. School-houses and churches were called for, till Lake View grew to be one of the city's sections, to be considered in politics as well as boat-races.

Still, the development was none too rapid. Improvements were needed long before they were obtained. It was not till within the official life of Councilman J. H. Meagher that free public baths were secured, and even then not without serious opposition, so hard does hide-bound conservatism die. Now anchored just north of the dividing highway is a structure in which or from which aquatically disposed femininity may swim or paddle. "We have just been down to swim," may now be heard on the lips of Worcester's prettiest daughters as well as from her sturdy sons, for whom like provision is made south of the same road and about over the invisible line which separates the city and the town. When the respon-

sible parties shall have learned that the pleasures of bathing do not end before half past seven P. M. and that many an artisan cannot reach the pool before that hour and a corresponding extension of bathing time is afforded, then the gratitude of liquid-loving Worcester will be increased.

John Bunyan was not the only one who found Vanity Fair crowded. Man is so made that he loves his fellows, and until his whole nature changes we may expect him to crowd wherever he may see and hear at the cheapest rate possible. With a full knowledge of this fact the railway management, to whom the grounds of Lincoln park were leased for a term of years, proceeded to pile one attraction upon another, till now on a Sunday, the inclosure is in no way able to hold the vast throngs which crowd its area. Everything possible in the way of innocent diversion is presented, and the same may be had at a sum seldom exceeding a nickel. The laborer may, with his wife and children, ride the steeds in the merry-go-round, he may see gratis, from certain seats, the performances on the under-the-sky stage, while an extra five cents will give him a better place. Is he inclined to see the lovely shores of the lake? Here comes one of the diminutive steamers which ply the waters, and for a dime he can ride down to the foot of the lake and back, taking in the varied clubs and landings as he goes. Or if he is athletic and desires to do his own propelling, he may step to any one of numerous boat-houses and find ample facilities to satisfy his inclinations.

People who frequently ride between Worcester and Boston are accustomed to expressions of astonishment and pleasure on the part of strangers who, for the first time, set eyes on what has justly grown to be a source of pride to all loyal dwellers hereabouts. To ques-



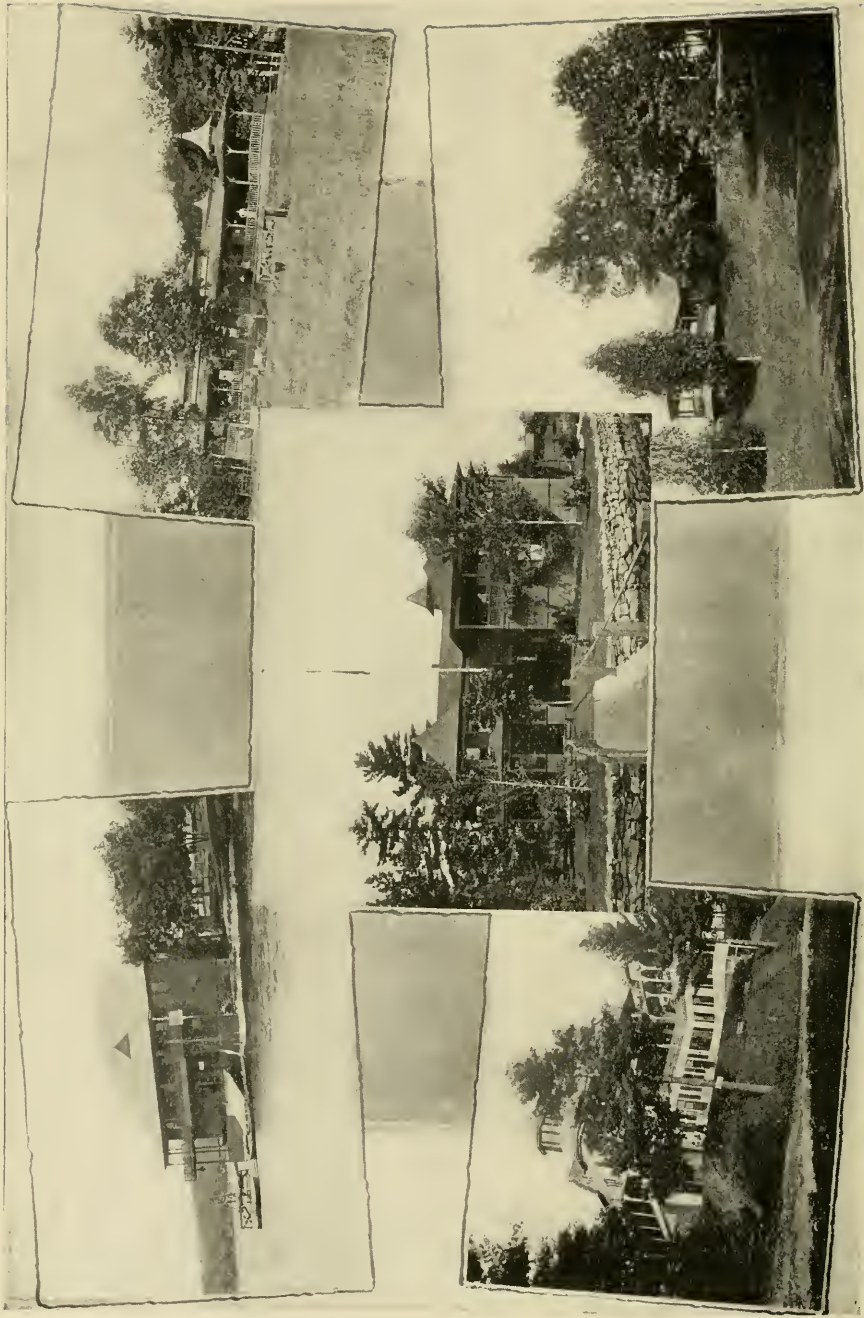
THE OVAL AT THE LAKE.  
WORCESTER'S FIELD FOR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

tions, ever asking, the Worcester man gives such answers as he is able, and has grown used to hearing the remark, "Well, I wish we had such a body of water near our city. We would make more use of it than you seem to have done," but the speaker is not aware of the inborn and bred slowness and conservatism of the Heart of the Commonwealth. Were he to stop and examine what has already been done, he would find evidences of continuance and strength that are not characteristic of the boom-towns of the West. There is to be no step backward. Each and every move is one to the front and forward. Each season develops some new phase of the onward march. When the question of the new bridge was a living and forceful one, Mr. H. H. Bigelow employed skillful engineers to thoroughly and most carefully survey the entire surface and shores of the lake; the result is a map of enormous proportions now hanging upon the walls of the Island of Belmont House. This specimen of the handiwork and labor of Messrs. Rugg & Wood, civil engineers, represents eleven hundred dollars' outlay for Mr. Bigelow and three winters' time for the engineers. The same reduced to a scale has long been the standard map of the locality and is the one which, still further reduced, is introduced into this number of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

With an eye ever directed to the picturesque, several years ago Mr. Bigelow had a bridge built connecting the island with the park, and it is a most sightly spot whence to see the moving panorama of the park and lake. It also marks the line over which the Boston & Albany Railroad will throw its bridge when, with the inevitable straightening, the long detour about the lake is given up, and by bridge and tunnel the Boston trains enter our Union station; but that is an event for the re-

mote future, in no way troubling the present.

Were our admiring stranger to pause a day in Worcester, it would be strange if he did not find some one ready to escort him to the lake, and by way of the steamer or rowboat show him in detail the many attractions to which every season is adding. If we are aboard the swiftly moving steamer, we shall see at our right, as we steam away, the well-appointed boat-house of A. A. Coburn, the pioneer in the way of offering boats to let. Next to him comes Robertson, with another collection of water-skimming vehicles, both occupying territory on which the railway magnates have long cast covetous glances, really necessary to the proper development of the park. At the Casino, shore approachers may find simple refreshments, well served. Then come the quarters of the Lakeside Club. The edifice is substantial and all that the members at present demand. Jutting well into the water appears the edifice long maintained by the lake department of the Y. M. C. A., and here, from morn to night, through six days of the week, there is the most incessant activity; but the time of the association is nearly up, since the lease expires in the spring of 1902, and already purchase has been made of land to the northward, on which a new structure will be reared in the coming fall and winter. Next is passed the home of the Worcesters, and on a sightly eminence we see the transferred edifice of the Quinsigamonds. The hand of man is evident in the work done along the edge of Lake park, itself a gift to the city by the Hon. Edward L. Davis and H. H. Bigelow. As we near the southern end we may see the Davis tower, near which the Leonard boy, in 1697, was carried into Indian captivity, and on the site of whose home Mr. Bigelow has ready to place a colossal figure of the pioneer. An ex-



THE FROHSINN.  
THE QUINSIGAMOND.

THE TATASSIT.  
LAKE CLUB-HOUSES.

THE Y. M. C. A.  
SVEA GILLE.

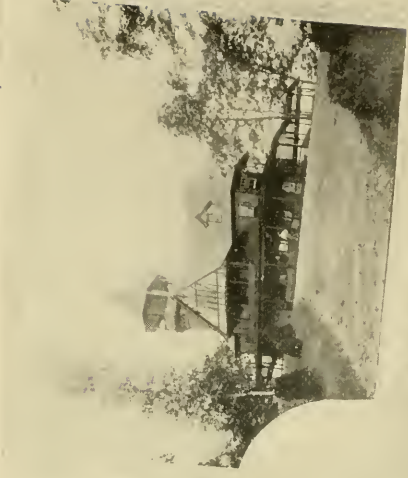


A GLIMPSE OF THE LAKE FROM DAVIS TOWER.

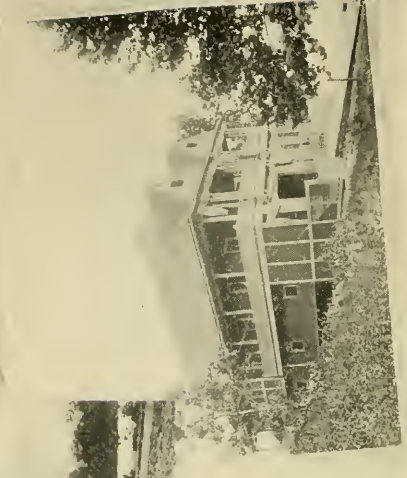
cellent landing invites us at Stoddard's Point, but we must defer a ramble through the park till a later day. Lake-wood, with its ruins, suggests what may be. At the Birches we may stop if a signal be given, and here we swing to the eastern shore and start northward, though we shall wind in and out again and again. Were we in a smaller craft we might essay the nooks and recesses afforded by bays and runlets, but now we must stick to our vessel. There are islands many upon whose isolated surfaces now club houses stand, as those of the Wapiti (Elks) on Long island, and the Tatassit on Plum. It is only a matter of time when each bit of insulated land becomes the summer habitat of some body of men anxious to escape the cares and burdens of the day. In this way, Sugar-loaf island has been flattened to a considerably larger area and a decidedly lower altitude; here are the Frontenacs. Looking out through a maze of trees is the nicely-appointed home of J. G. Vaudreuil. Across the cove appear the Lobster Claws, and the landing for Edgemere, a part of "Quinsigamond Park." Near by, the omnipresent H. H. Bigelow has put out thousands of dollars in developing a trotting-course and in making picnic grounds, unexcelled in many a mile. There are few summer-days when they are not filled with happy, tuneful children improving every facility that the place affords. Here in the near future, it is possible that the Consolidated Railway Co. will develop appliances for diversion and pleasure as yet undreamed of in Worcester's loftiest flights of fancy. Crossing the lake at the causeway, by a digression to the southward, along the already constructed highway, a track can be laid cutting off some distance by running along the old dam and so directly into the park, thence the way would be across or under the Boston



THE LAKESIDE,  
THE WASHINGTON.



THE WAPITI,  
THE WACHUSETT.



THE FRONTENAC,  
LAKE CLUB-HOUSES.

& Albany Railroad to the Grafton Railway line. When this is accomplished, it will matter little how many thousands essay to escape the city's heat and turmoil. All can be accommodated.

King's or Sagamore's Point yet awaits an edifice in keeping with its unrivalled situation. The barn-like structure, long so painfully apparent, will some day give place to a private dwelling, or a club-house, which, if adequate to its position, will outshine any and everything on or about the lake. The Shrewsbury side, for quite a distance, has become the favorite location for club-houses, and here in succession may be found the summer homes of the English Socials, the German Turners, the Swedish Svea Gilles, the Washingtons, and the Waeuntugs, with no end of private cottages and camps interspersed. It would afford more than a passing pleasure if we could climb the height and from the Eyrie take in the unsurpassed view. Had we time to call, a welcome would be extended by Mr. A. J. Bigelow, and hours might be spent in threading all the mazes of the H. H. Bigelow estate, where now his son, Irving, and family reside. It would be a pleasure to inspect the garden, lying on a gravelly hilltop, but made surpassingly fertile by the rich earth taken from the bed of yon well-filled pool. Long years have sped away since the days when General Ben. Butler disturbed the waters of Massachusetts politics, but he is remembered here as we recall the thousands who, on a beautiful October\* day, gathered to

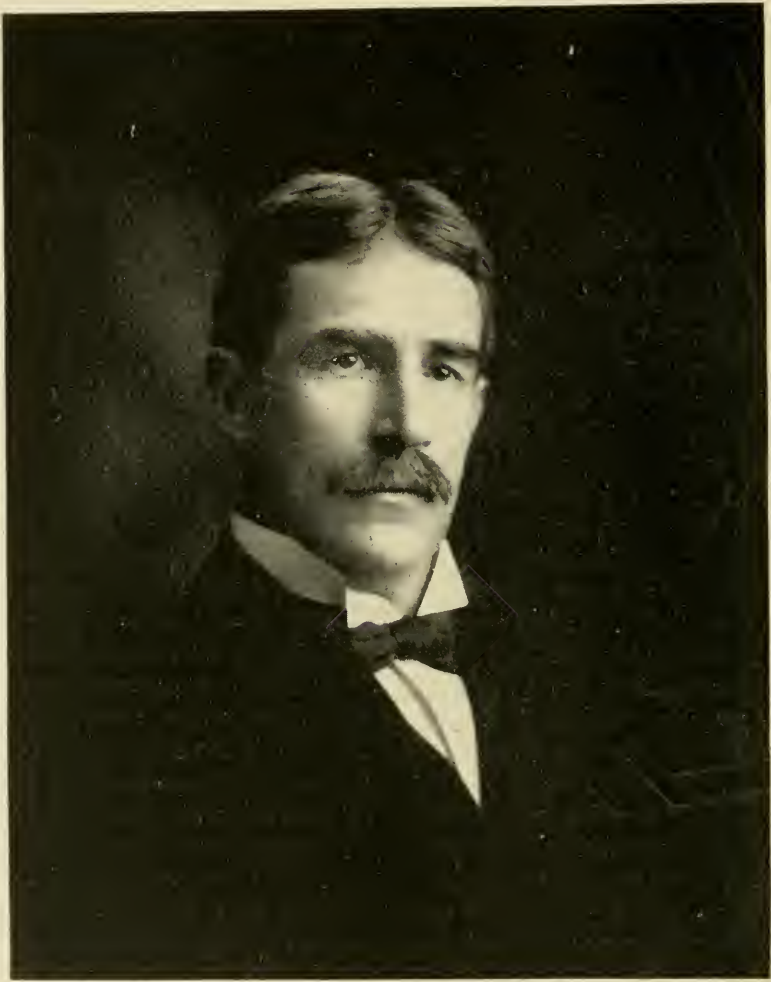
partake of a real barbecue, one of the few ever given in this part of the country. In this slight depression the spit-roasted and revolving ox was roasted, and in the hollow yonder, with amphitheatre sides, the irrepressible statesman addressed his admirers, and they were there in legions.

At the tip end of the island, though made a peninsula by the causeway, is the edifice built, years ago, for a theatre, where the Quincy Boat Club abides. Crossing the highway and the Suburban railway, we find the boat-renting establishment of Hass & Fenner, and beyond, on the heights, most beautifully placed, the house of the Frohsinns, one of the city's oldest clubs. Just this side are the excellent quarters of the Wachusett Boat Club, which has done so much to encourage boating at the lake and from whom even more in the future is expected.

To reach this point we have left our steamer, since getting under the bridge is not always feasible. When the water is high, the flooring of the bridge is too low for the steamer's smokestack. When the water is low, the bottom of the pond is too near the keel of the boat. Instead of a passageway, ample in every respect, Worcester's thousands, through this insignificant Gut of Canso, are cut off from what will yet be the most attractive part of Lake Quinsigamond; but the glories of that delectable region must await a month for their setting forth. They demand an article devoted to them alone.

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\* October 15, 1878, was long memorable in political annals, and the General was at his best.



HERBERT PARKER, ESQ.

# Herbert Parker, Esq.

HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

BY ARTHUR P. RUGG.



THE office of attorney-general of the Commonwealth is one of the most important in the gift of the people. Its duties are manifold, touching all the varied activities in which the state engages, and all the interests for which it assumes responsibility. Its purely judicial functions—as, for ex-

ample, the determination of whether extraordinary and prerogative proceedings for the suppression of interferences with public rights, usurpations of public offices, and abuses of franchises, shall be instituted—demand courage unflinching in the face of powerful influences, coupled with a soundness of judgment which will withstand all importunities, and a keenness of intellect capable of piercing and dispelling all the mists of sophistry.

The attorney-general has the control and direction of all capital causes which arise in the state, and only an advocate of the first rank should be intrusted with interests so momentous in the administration of criminal law. In this respect, service as district attorney is a valuable, though by no means a prerequisite or sufficient, preparation for the higher office, and the importance of murder-trials in comparison with his other duties is relatively much less than heretofore.

The Legislature has made, within the last decade, numerous and weighty additions to his sphere of work. Formerly, many commissions and quasi executive boards retained and paid from their

respective appropriations counsel of their own selection. This system has been changed, and now the attorney-general renders all the legal service of the Commonwealth, and is the official adviser of every commission, board and department as well as of the governor and the General Court.

This wide field of activity, together with the creation of the Metropolitan Districts for parks, sewers and water, and the grade-crossing abolitions undertaken by the state, make it essential that the attorney-general possess wide experience in all branches of civil and equity practice, that he be a trial-lawyer equipped to cope with the most adroit and learned antagonist, and that he be characterized by breadth of view and intellectual grasp, deliberation and foresight, which shall enable him to treat the gravest constitutional questions with the hand of a master.

The variety and magnitude of the subjects he is required to deal with affecting affairs of state, the liberties of the people, the rights of the individual, and vast property interests, call into exercise the highest qualities of the great lawyer—a keen sense of justice, a true legal instinct, profound learning, courage, integrity, and that eloquence which persuades and convinces.

Any candidate for this office must be subjected to, and be able to bear, the most searching tests of capacity and character. From the beginning to the present, the office has been held by the

most eminent and worthy of their generation at the bar of the state.

Fully conscious of these exacting requirements and lofty traditions, the friends of Herbert Parker throughout the Commonwealth urge his nomination by the Republican party, at the state convention to be held this fall, knowing that his capacity is abundantly equal to every demand, and that his accomplishments amply fulfill the requirements of the honorable office. Although he has always resided in Lancaster, he is so identified with the profession of Worcester that he is peculiarly representative of the Heart of the Commonwealth. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., March 2, 1856. His father, George A. Parker, was a civil engineer of national reputation. His mother is the sister of Cornelius Conway Felton, for many years president of Harvard College. Mr. Parker was of the class of '78, Harvard, studied law in the office of George F. Hoar, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. For the next year, he was private secretary to Senator Hoar. He practiced law in Worcester a short time in association with Charles F. Aldrich, but about 1885, believing that a smaller community offered more to a young lawyer, he removed his office to Clinton, where, within a year, a co-partnership was formed with Hon. John W. Corcoran, which existed until the latter opened an office in Boston a few years later. While in Clinton, he was for several years a special justice of the Second District Court of Eastern Worcester, but resigned on account of the increasing demands of his practice. In 1891, soon after the decease of Hon. Harris C. Hartwell, Mr. Parker succeeded to his place in the well-known law firm of which Ex-Congressman Norcross was the senior member, the name of the new association being Norcross, Parker & Baker. Mr. Parker was invited to this

office because of his reputation as a skillful court lawyer, which was even then well recognized and established, and the high character of the firm as the leading office in northern Worcester county was fully maintained during his connection with it. The wider range of opportunities existing in a larger city attracted Mr. Parker to Worcester in 1894, where he has since practiced continuously.

In January of 1887, he was appointed assistant district attorney for the Middle District by Francis A. Gaskill, and when Judge Gaskill was elevated to the Superior Court bench in February, 1895, Governor Greenhalge appointed Mr. Parker to succeed Judge Gaskill as district attorney for the remainder of the year. At the election in 1896, he was elected for a full term of three years, which ended January, 1899, when he declined to hold the position longer, and retired after having been connected with the office twelve years. During this long service, there were revealed not only the qualities of a trial-lawyer so essential to the proper performance of these important duties, but also a judicial discrimination and fearless performance of what appealed to him as right, which are even more vital in the ideal prosecuting officer. In his administration, no defendant was ever prosecuted, however humble, who did not deserve to be tried, and none escaped, however influential, whose actions demanded investigation at the bar of public justice.

Mr. Parker has never held especially prominent political offices, as he has always been devoted to the practice of his profession. He has, however, been a member of the Republican Town Committee of Lancaster for many years, and for a time was on the Republican State Central Committee. Although prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress, he has always refused the

use of his name for this purpose, but his unusual efficiency and popularity as a speaker have called him frequently upon the stump in this and adjacent counties, where his valuable services have always been at the command of the party. His occasional addresses upon patriotic and literary subjects show a breadth of culture unusual in one so actively engaged in professional work. He is a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Worcester, and holds various other positions of trust in business and charitable institutions, and is a member of the Worcester, Commonwealth and Brookline Country Clubs.

The professional growth of Mr. Parker has been phenomenally rapid and substantial. It would not be correct to point to any particular case or series of cases as being decisive in his career, but it is the rare combination of patient industry and brilliant intellectual endowment to which his present position is due. An enumeration of the especially important cases with which he has been connected would mean the naming of every case of unusual prominence that has occurred in Worcester county for ten years past. He has been the trusted adviser of large financial and manufacturing interests, and although he has been counsel for some of the large corporations, municipal, railway and business, which frequently appear in the courts as defendants, he has also been often retained by plaintiffs, and some of the largest verdicts ever recovered in this county have been due to his able efforts. Distinguished as his attainments are in other branches of the law, it is as a trier of causes that he is pre-eminent. It is no disparagement of others to say that as a cross-examiner of witnesses he has no superior. He is one of the rare men who always use for their own advantage and the discomfort of their adversaries this dangerous, two-

edged weapon which so often wounds the one who attempts to wield it. Agility of thought, versatility of attack, instinct for truth and inexhaustible resource, render it next to impossible for a deceitful witness to escape being caught in his own toils. The wonderful facility of his felicitous speech, his wealth of imagination and brilliant sallies of wit, have charmed jurors and won their verdicts at term after term of court, and have demonstrated—if demonstration were needed—that there has been no modern decadence in the art of oratory. Whatever may be true of other arenas for spoken discourse, those who have heard Mr. Parker's impassioned and brilliant arguments will be slow to believe that true eloquence is on the wane at the bar. The number and importance of his causes before the Supreme Court and his method of presenting them, distinguish him as a lawyer of varied and profound learning. The names of few, if any, attorneys in the state appear more frequently in the last ten volumes of the Massachusetts Reports.

Mr. Parker is a lover of nature, and his vacations are usually spent in studying some of her myriad manifestations. He has a thorough knowledge of birds and animals, is a devoted disciple of Izaak Walton, and as occasion can be snatched engages in all sorts of out-of-door sports. In 1886 he was married to Mary C. Vose of Lowell, a grand-daughter of Franklin Forbes, late of Clinton, and step-daughter of Col. James Francis, the engineer of the Locks & Canals Company at Lowell. Four children, George, Katherine, Edith, and Haven, have come to bless their home. By reason of having been located as a practitioner in three different parts of the county, and of his long experience on both the civil and criminal sides of the court, he enjoys an especially wide ac-

quaintance in this and neighboring counties.

A peculiar grace of manner and a delightful personality have drawn around Mr. Parker a host of warm friends, while simplicity of tastes and democratic habits have made him, perhaps, the most popular man in central Massachusetts.

The determining reason in selecting an attorney-general, as well as a judge of the courts, should be superior fitness. When no controversy is raised upon this score, locality considerations are of consequence. The geographical argument

in favor of Mr. Parker's nomination is especially strong, for Worcester has had no representative upon the state ticket since the last election of Governor Bullock in 1867. None of our large cities have so unvaryingly given great Republican majorities for the state and national tickets as Worcester, and her earnest, united, and enthusiastic presentation of a candidate of such unquestioned capability and equipment will be peculiarly significant and influential in molding public opinion in other sections of the Commonwealth.

## Worcester in Lower Branch Federal Congress.



IT has often been said that Worcester, in whatever congressional district she may be placed, has ever monopolized the honors, arrogating to herself, as it were, the sun's place in the solar system and requiring satellite duty from the smaller towns. Whether true or not in later years, it certainly was far from the truth in the first half of the period separating us from the adoption of the Constitution, for up to 1844 she had had less than fifteen years of representation out of a possible fifty-six, and this number was divided among four men.

In the first arrangement of districts, Worcester county was by itself, and the first representative was Jonathan Grout, Democrat,\* of Petersham. The county's first representative was a cousin of

the first Jonathan Grout, who came to Worcester in 1744, and thereby was great grandfather of the late Jonathan Grout, book-seller, and father of the Rebellion hero, Willie Grout. In the election of 1790, General Artemas Ward (F) of Shrewsbury was returned. His name, prominent in Revolutionary annals, is still fragrant in local traditions. He was re-elected in 1792. In the meantime, the first general census of the country had been taken, and a rearrangement, on the basis of population, placed Worcester in the 2d District along with Hampshire county (then including the present Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin counties) and Berkshire, with four representatives. In the selection of candidates, each one of the counties was to have at least one. In this cumbrous system, the intelligent voter was confronted with a long array of

\* For convenience, in this article, those who opposed the Federalists are classified as Democrats, though the word was not used until the days of Andrew Jackson. It is uniformly indicated by the letter D. Federalist is shown by its first letter, F.; W. stands for Whig; A., for American; R., for Republican; and F. S., for Free Soil.

names, those of Worcester, on that 2d day of November, 1792, finding it necessary to choose among no less than sixteen candidates, of whom, on that day, were elected Artemas Ward of Shrewsbury, and Theodore Sedgwick (F) of Berkshire county. On the third trial, William Lyman (D) of Hampshire county and Dwight Foster (F) of Brookfield were chosen. However worthy the remote candidates may have been, there could be very little personal knowledge on the part of the constituent. Lyman and Sedgwick were too far away to come within the Worcester category, but of Ward and Foster, Worcester records are full.

Before voting for members of the next Congress, the Legislature modified its peculiar arrangement of two years before, and the greater part of Worcester county fell within what was known as the 4th Western District. Election came Nov. 3, 1794, and Dwight Foster (F) was returned, defeating Levi Lincoln, Sr., though Worcester town gave a majority for its Democratic fellow citizen. Dwight Foster was the father of Alfred Dwight Foster, and thus the progenitor of several Worcester citizens, himself subsequently U. S. senator; his name was once very familiar in Worcester ears. Again, in 1796 and in 1798, the honor went to him. As he was elected, June 6, 1800, to the national Senate, his unexpired term was finished by Levi Lincoln, Sr. (D), who was elected on the third trial, Dec. 15, 1800.

Thus it was not until the first year of the new century that the subsequent city of Worcester had a representative in Congress, for Mr. Lincoln did not take his seat till Feb. 6, 1801, less than a month before the expiration of the VI Congress. At the regular election in November he had been chosen for the full term, his principal opponent

being Jabez Upham of Brookfield. Levi Lincoln, Sr., was the first to bear in the town of Worcester, a name honored through several subsequent generations. Born in Hingham, graduated from Harvard in 1772, he came to Worcester in 1775, though in that very year he had suspended his legal studies to march as a minute-man to Cambridge. Throughout the period of the Revolution he was a power for the cause of liberty. During his long career, extending to 1820, he held a long list of local, county, state and national offices. A member of both branches of the Legislature, we see him selected to succeed Dwight Foster in the national House; but his stay there is brief, since President Thomas Jefferson chose him for his attorney-general, and he resigned his place in Congress before taking his seat, i. e., in the VII Congress. Returning to his home after four years he was elected, in 1806, to the governor's council; later he was lieutenant governor of the Commonwealth, and, on the death of Governor Sullivan in 1808, he succeeded to the executive duties. As a candidate for the position of governor, he was defeated in 1809 by Christopher Gore. President Madison appointed him, in 1811, an associate justice of the Supreme Court, but impaired eyesight compelled his declination. Few if any more eminent men ever called Worcester home.

As Attorney-General Lincoln's resignation caused a vacancy in the House, elections for the same were held, and on the second trial Seth Hastings (F) of Mendon was chosen, defeating General John Whiting. He was twice re-elected, serving through the VII, VIII and IX Congresses, defeating each time Edward Bangs, a prominent Worcester citizen. Again there had been the decennial shaking up of the districts, and in 1802 our township found itself in the



JOHN D. BALDWIN.  
CHARLES ALLEN.

JOHN DAVIS.  
LEVI LINCOLN, SR.

Worcester South District. To the X Congress, 1806, Jabez Upham (F) of Brookfield was chosen, and he was again elected in 1808. Mr. Upham, who was the grandfather of Associate Justice Horace Gray of the U. S. Supreme Court, resigned his position in 1810, and to his unexpired term Joseph Allen (F) of Worcester was elected, Oct. 8, 1810, defeating John Spurr of Charlton.

Thus by a sort of accident, the town again had a representative in Congress, but it was for a brief period only, covering the few remaining weeks of the session. Mr. Allen took his seat Dec. 23, 1810, and retired with the end of the XI Congress. The name of Joseph Allen\* was, in his day, one to conjure with in this vicinity. Father of the still more famous Charles Allen, and of the noted clergyman, George Allen, by his own long life of devotion to duty he won a lasting place for himself among the people of Worcester. Born in Boston, through his mother, a nephew of "Sam" Adams, he received the advantages of the Latin school, including instruction from Master Lovell, but he was in Leicester early enough to have a prominent part in the preliminaries of the Revolution. For thirty-three years he was clerk of courts. He declined a re-election to the House, though he was subsequently in the governor's council. He survived till 1827.

At the November election of 1810, Elijah Brigham (F) of Westboro received a majority of all votes cast, and for the next two Congresses Mr. Brigham continued to be the representative. Unfortunately, Feb. 22, 1816, Mr. Brigham succumbed to an attack of the croup, dying in Washington. He had successively defeated John Spurr, Estes Howe of Sutton, and again John Spurr, who appeared to be a chronic Demo-

cratic candidate. On the 26th of August, 1816, Benj. Adams (F) of Uxbridge defeated Abraham Lincoln of Worcester for the vacancy, and he was honored with two re-elections, through the XV and XVI Congresses, thus repeatedly defeating Abraham Lincoln, who appeared to have succeeded to Spurr's Democratic honors, and Sumner Bastow of Sutton. To the XVII Congress, Jonathan Russell (D) of Mendon was elected in 1820, defeating Benj. Adams, whose Federalist principles were in temporary eclipse, though the new issue of protection was involved. Although Mr. Russell had been an able diplomat, his chief claim to fame rests upon his unpleasant encounter with John Quincy Adams, from which he retired completely discomfited, as did nearly every one who assailed "The Old Man Eloquent."

In 1820 another U. S. census was taken, and the redistricting measure continued to retain Worcester town in the Worcester South District. The election of 1822, for the XVIII Congress, resulted in the choice of Jonas Sibley (D) of Sutton, who also defeated Benj. Adams, the latter appearing to die hard. In turn, on the fourth trial, Aug. 1, 1825, he himself went down in defeat before John Davis (F) of Worcester.

A long time had elapsed since Worcester had had a breath of recognition, but she was gradually coming to her own. For nearly forty years the district had been sending men to Congress, and for all of that time the township had been represented, directly, less than five months. John Davis was a Northboro boy, born Jan. 13, 1787; graduated at Yale, 1812, and early put out his legal shingle in Worcester. Of the straightest sect of the Federalists, he enjoyed preferment at their hands and of their

\* Though long in public life it is believed that no portrait of him was ever made.

Whig successors for many years. Such was his popularity among his followers that the exceedingly flattering prefix of "Honest" was used with his name for many a year, and indeed to this day

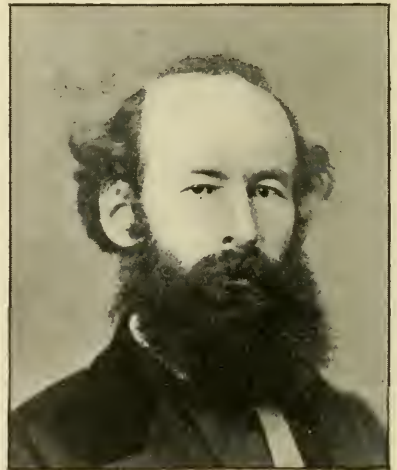


LEVI LINCOLN, JR.

very aged people refer to the days of "Honest" John Davis. At the following four elections he was re-elected, defeating easily all opponents, among whom in the Worcester lists appears in 1826 the name of Pliny Merrick. In 1828 Worcester gave him all her votes; in 1830 Daniel Thurber, William Eaton, Pliny Merrick and Maturin L. Fisher received opposing votes; in 1833, April 1, John Brown had 40 ballots and John Spurr, 3. Elections for XXIII Congress in Massachusetts came as above, owing to slowness of the redistricting committee.

At this date it would be a difficult matter to decide just what was the reason which prompted the Whigs, or National Republicans, who had succeeded to the rights and privileges of the Federalists, to nominate the Worcester congressman for governor, but this they did in the fall of 1833. Very likely there was some political exigency

to later people unknown, but to the workers then perfectly evident. As Mr. Davis was elected, it was the proper act for him to resign his Washington position, which was done early in 1834. The subsequent career of "Honest" John Davis is history. In 1835 he resigned his office as governor to become U. S. senator, and in 1840 he resigned the latter position to lead a forlorn hope against Democratic Marcus Morton in the contest for governor again. Victorious in the fight, he was chief executive for two years, when he, too, went down before the mighty Morton, though the final test was in the Legislature, where the victor, as usual with him, went in by a single vote. In 1845 he was once more sent to the national Senate to succeed Isaac C. Bates, who had died in office. He thus continued in Washington till 1853, when he declined further political honors and came home to his people to enjoy their utmost confidence till his death, which



ELI THAYER.

came on the anniversary of Concord and Lexington, 1854.

Though Davis' resignation in 1834 deprived Worcester of one representative, she was speedily provided with an-

other, since on Feb. 15, 1835, the district elected Levi Lincoln (W) to take the vacant chair. Worcester gave her distinguished citizen 460 votes, and to Isaac Davis, 92; to Charles Allen, 35; to Alexander DeWitt, 2; to William N. Greene, Thomas Kinnicutt and Charles Hersey, 1 each. The new representative had just left the gubernatorial chair, which he had filled for nine successive years, breaking all records, both before and after him, and in the earlier portion of his life had written Junior after his name. Worcester born, 1782, he was graduated from Harvard in 1802; was repeatedly in the State Legislature; served in the Constitutional Convention of 1820; was lieutenant governor, governor, representative in Congress, collector of the port of Boston, etc.; later president of the State Senate, and finally the first mayor of Worcester; indeed, it might be said that his entire life was one grand round of honors. He bore them all with credit to himself as well as to his constituents. He died May 29, 1868. In the election for the XXIV Congress he defeated Maturin L. Fisher; in 1836 he was elected over Jubal Harrington by a large majority; for the XXVI Congress in 1838, he was chosen over Isaac Davis and Charles Allen, both of Worcester; in the great Whig year of 1840, he again vanquished the same opponents, but he did not take his seat, resigning the same that he might fill the more lucrative place of collector in Boston.

At a special election, held May 3d, 1841, the Rev. Charles Hudson (W) was chosen, defeating Isaac Davis and Cyrus P. Grosvenor. A new arrangement of districts followed the census of 1840, but Worcester remained the central figure in No. 5. Representative Hudson was again selected in the contest for the XXVIII Congress, but he had to try three times; in the regular

November election his chief opponent was Pliny Merrick; at the second trial, Feb. 13, 1843, he was again opposed by Pliny Merrick, and there was no choice, for, till a much later period, the candidate chosen must have a clear majority over all; in the final test, April 3, 1843, his principal competitor was David Henshaw of Leicester. Mr. Hudson was successively elected to the XXIX and XXX Congresses, defeating in succession Isaac Davis and R. B. Hubbard in 1844, and Walter A. Bryant, Seth Alden, R. B. Hubbard and Luther Brigham in 1846. In 1848 Mr. Hudson yielded, on the second trial, to Judge Charles Allen (F S).

The agitation of the question of slavery was beginning to be prominent, and the people of Worcester, ever in the forefront of reforms, were not slow to express themselves, hence the election of a man who resented the Whig nomination of Zachary Taylor, a slave-holder, and openly opposed his election. Judge Allen was a son of the Joseph Allen who, for a few months early in the century, had represented the district in Washington. He was a native of Worcester and a life-long resident. A law partner of John Davis, he had been in the Legislature, was one of the commissioners for the negotiation of the Ashburton Treaty, had been a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and always held the very highest respect of all his fellow citizens. A Whig till he could no longer tolerate the party's affiliation with what he deemed a monstrous evil, he became a leader in the growth of the party of Liberation, first called Free Soil, later Republican. Happily he lived to see the consummation of all his hopes, in the success of the war for freedom, since he did not die till Aug. 6, 1869. His re-election to the XXXII Congress was not accomplished without a deal of



GEORGE F. HOAR.

effort, for it was not until the third trial that he was proclaimed the victor.

So closely did the contests of those days run, it became necessary, in self-preservation, to so modify the terms of the election that, after the first or regular election, a plurality might elect. The census of 1850 as usual kept the city in the midst of the district, though the number became nine in the enumeration. For the XXXIII Congress Alexander DeWitt (A) of Oxford was chosen by the district, and the same was true in 1854, when the American or Know-Nothing fever reached its climax. In turn Colonel DeWitt yielded the victory to Eli Thayer (R) in 1856.

Mr. Thayer entered the canvass just six days before its close, but by almost constant riding, walking and talking he was able to cover the district. Those days were surely strenuous enough to have suited our later Theodore Roosevelt. He came into office when the Kansas troubles were vexing the public beyond compare. He was a man of such sturdy nature and growth that the campaign and its results were perfectly fitted to his characteristics. He was born in Mendon June 11, 1819, received his preparatory training in Worcester, and went thence to a successful career in Brown University, whence he was graduated in 1843. He was a teacher in this city for many years, founding the Oread Institute, a very prominent school for young women; in 1853 and '54 he was in the Legislature, but his chief reputation came from his founding of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Association, to whose results, no doubt, is owing the foremost attitude that that state has ever maintained on all questions involving morals. It is not so long a time since he was an active entity in our midst, dying April 15, 1899. He was re-elected in 1858, but owing to certain dissatisfaction he did

not receive the regular nomination in 1860, and thus was defeated by Goldsmith F. Bailey (R) of Fitchburg, who had been regularly nominated by the Republicans.

Mr. Bailey did not live through his term, dying May 2, 1862, the first occurrence of the kind in the Worcester county delegation since the death of Elijah Brigham in 1816. For the unexpired term, choice was made, Nov. 4, 1862, of Amasa Walker (R) of North Brookfield, father of the late General F. A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The census of 1860, with its consequent readjustment, simply changed Worcester's number from nine to eight, and in November, 1862, John D. Baldwin (R) was elected to be the new representative. As editor of the *Worcester Spy* and a member of the Legislature, he already enjoyed a wide reputation. A native of Connecticut, Mr. Baldwin had studied at Yale, though he did not graduate. Many years later, in 1839, however, recognition of his attainments was had by the conferring upon him of the honorary degree of A. M. by Yale. Through the XXXVIII, XXXIX and XL Congresses he served till 1869. During this time he had prepared and published a valuable work entitled, "Pre-Historic Nations." Returning to his editorial duties he was a prominent figure in our city till his death, July 8, 1883.

The election of 1868 not only carried General Grant into the presidency, but it also, in Worcester or 8th District, sent George F. Hoar (R) to Washington for his first term. A native of Concord, Mr. Hoar had received the advantages of a thorough course at Harvard, and, after service in both branches of the Legislature, was about to enter



WILLIAM W. RICE.

upon a Congressional experience, which is still in progress. On the 29th day of this August he will have seen his seventy-fifth birthday, a fact which some of his fellow citizens know, but of which, very likely, more are ignorant. Through these many years Mr. Hoar has found time to do much in the way of literary work, notwithstanding the exactions of his legal profession as well as those made by his representative office. His reminiscent articles contributed to *Scribner's Magazine* are meeting a deal of popularity from the reading public. He was repeatedly re-elected till 1876, when he declined to be again a candidate, but in the following winter he was elected to the U. S. Senate, a position to which, by the Legislature of 1901, he was chosen for the fifth consecutive term, an honor never before conferred upon a Massachusetts senator. During Mr. Hoar's term of service came the census of 1870, whose only effect was to push the numeral representing the district forward to nine.

The Centennial year witnessed the promotion of Wm. W. Rice (R), another Worcester lawyer of prominence. Born in Deerfield, he received his education principally in the state of Maine, from whose Bowdoin College he was graduated in 1846. For several years he was instructor in Leicester Academy, and then from the tutelage of Emory Washburn and George F. Hoar, he passed to the practice of law. Having held several offices of a legal character, he was sent to the State Legislature in 1875, and the next year it was his good fortune to succeed to the place so long occupied by Mr. Hoar. Here Mr. Rice remained for ten years, receiving no less than five consecutive elections, but he tried once too many times, for in 1886 the fates

gave the victory to his former pupil, John E. Russell (D) of Leicester. After his career in Congress, Mr. Rice again resumed the practice of his profession, but ill health had settled upon him, and in 1896, March 1, he died, at the time the senior surviving mayor of the city. In 1880 another census indicated such an increase of population that a new district was formed, and Worcester's number went up to ten.

John E. Russell, who, owing to some dissension in the Republican ranks, became the next representative, had long resided in Leicester, and so well was he known in Worcester, it were pardonable if some even thought him a dweller here. His stay in Washington was limited to one term, though there can be no doubt that had his politics been of another stripe, he might have continued to represent the Worcester district indefinitely.

The year 1888 was to see another presidential contest. Grover Cleveland was nearing the end of his first term as chief executive of the nation. Worcester Republicans laid aside their animosities and united on Joseph H. Walker (R) as their candidate for Congress, and in November triumphantly elected him. And this they continued to do till 1898, when they suffered him to share the fate of his latest Republican predecessor. Mr. Walker is a native of Boston, though spending much of his boyhood in Hopkinton, coming, however, to Worcester in time to reap some of the advantages of her schools, thence going into active business. He was early a member of the city government, and for several years was a vigorous legislator in Boston, always a pushing and successful business man. After his ten years' experience in Washington, he is again to be found at his regular place of business in Walker block, except when he is in



JOSEPH H. WALKER.



JOHN. R. THAYER.

New Hampshire superintending his farming interests there. The census of 1890 gave yet another congressman to the state, and the numerals were turned around, i. e., the districts were named from the west toward the east, and that in which Worcester was located became No. 3.

The Democrat who was elected to succeed Mr. Walker in 1898 was John R. Thayer, than whom no member of the Worcester Bar is better known. Born in the town of Douglas, he had his college preparation at Nichols Academy in Dudley, whence he passed to Yale, where he graduated in 1869. He soon afterward came to this city, and has been a power in local matters since. He has represented his ward in both branches of the city government and also in both branches of the Legislature, and when a divided Republican party invited the Democracy to put

forth its best candidate, he was found in the person of the man who now represents the 3d Massachusetts District. It is a noteworthy fact that when he has gone outside of his own ward he has found himself in Republican territory, but, somehow, he managed to succeed just the same as when surrounded by his own political followers. He knows everybody, and everybody knows him, and where such acquaintance is mutually agreeable there is little wonder that he wins. The first year of the new century sees the Worcester district represented by a gentleman of unquestioned ability, but not of the politics professed by the majority of the voters of the said district, though in justice to Mr. Thayer it must be said that the greater part of his votes have met the approval of the great majority of Worcester's well-wishers, irrespective of party.

THE PLAYERS' BLUE BOOK. This is an age of dictionaries and cyclopedias. The latest addition to the stock of information to be had ready-at-hand is yet *in futuro*, but is promised, at an early date, in the shape of a volume bearing the foregoing title. The product of a Worcester author, A. D. Storms, and to be published by Sutherland & Storms, it should receive a deal of Worcester appreciation. We are promised a volume of 300 pages, 8vo, elegantly bound, and containing sketches and faces of at least 150 leading lights upon the stage to-day. Judging from the specimen pages submitted for inspection, the book is to be an invaluable adjunct to him who delights

in the glare of the footlights and histrionic genius.

San Siriaco Buchana Tabervina, first Filipino child ever born in America: Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, July 4, 1901.

By day she greets in baby-wise,  
A battery of curious eyes;  
By night on mother's silken breast  
She cuddles, coos and sinks to rest.  
God guard her, little alien guest.  
Her play by day, by night her rest.  
O may her beauty like a flower's,  
Unfolding through the summer hours,  
Awake in them that seek her ways  
Remembrance of forgotten days,  
Filling their hearts with the divine  
Compassion she excites in mine.

—ARTHUR McILROY in *The National Magazine* for August.

## What the Public Might Think.

AUGUST maintains its reputation for heat and humidity. Those who have not already had their summer outing must get it now or not at all, for with September come schools and the general awakening of business, and each and every man who has affairs of importance to superintend must be on the lookout. The city itself is very quiet, it being exceedingly difficult to secure a quorum at any kind of a meeting.

EVEN churches suffer, and a recent census of attendance at evening services at the Protestant churches, still open, revealed a singular condition. The largest number present at any one, even the roomiest structures in Worcester, did not reach 300. Possibly had the numeration been made in the morning, a larger return had been secured, but the morning paper men were themselves asleep at that time, and so could not see how many of their fellows were out and about. Still, if our religion's sole recommendation is its outward observance, it is not necessarily the best.

WHILE a large portion of the industrial world is viewing with dread the situation in the iron and steel districts of Pennsylvania and the immediate West, Worcester presses forward serenely. Her diversified industries promise work, even if one of her great plants should be tied up, but at present the closing of other mills seems to have inspired greater activity here. The half Saturday off, which had hardly begun, was ended on the 10th inst., and night-shifts are necessary to keep up with the demands made upon the wire mills.

"It's an ill wind that blows no one any good." The saying is old and true, but Worcester would rather see her neighbors of the Keystone, Buckeye and other states at work and profiting thereby than to be doing the latter's tasks, even if a little more pay does come this way. In the long run the country is better off in proportion to the prosperity of each and every part.

OUR City Hall solons do not seem to succeed very well in the matter of street-paving measures, so as a result of their disagreement nothing is done, i. e., on or near Main street. Loads of macadam are transported to sundry much-traveled (?) thoroughfares like Maple street and Pink, but differences of opinion keep the great artery in anything but a healthful condition. No problem confronts any municipality of greater magnitude than that of properly paving the streets. We have the experience of older and larger cities to profit by, and if we do not it will be our own fault or stupidity. Those in authority should decide, and that quickly, as to the best material and then let us have it. Comparisons are said to be odious, but we cannot escape them as people return from their Exposition trips to Buffalo. The latter city has a system of noiseless paving that is a delight to tender nerves. Concrete may not be the best, in spite of the silence which attends it, but, if not, let us have that which is better.

SPRINGFIELD, our western neighbor on the banks of the Connecticut, for several weeks has been reading a series of valuable articles on making herself a beautiful city,

the same appearing in columns of the *Republican*. The useful has long led the march in everything American. Appreciation of the beautiful, to our Puritan ancestor, was more than a weakness, it was a positive sin. From that early attitude, his children have gradually departed, till to-day American artists and architects are known and recognized as well as American literary people, yet it is not such a long time since Sidney Smith, in derision, asked, "Who reads an American book?" Everything tending toward the true and the beautiful is looking up in America, and a series like that in the *Republican* is a good indication of future better things. What a pity New York city could not take to heart such truths as the articles possess! The magnificent contour of New York island, which once was an inspiration, is forever lost. The jagged and irregular line of sky-scrapers, in the language of Mark Twain, remind the observer of the obtrusive snags remaining in the jaws of age, and the worst of it is, as General Sheridan remarked of Mullet's new Pension building, "The blanked thing is fireproof."

With millions devoted to the making and keeping of the wonderful Art Museum of Gotham, does it not seem a bit incongruous that every line of beauty should be persistently violated under, as it were, the very shadow of the collection? New York is not the only sinner. May Worcester, which has only set foot in the flood, escape a complete immersion.

**F**IELDS of municipal activity have surely widened when the mayor of a city finds it desirable to let the country know what he has done in the way of destroying a mosquito nuisance. Winchester, Virginia, the place immortalized by the verses of Buchanan Read, for it was thence that Sheridan

rode to Cedar Creek, has for several years suffered greatly from the pest which the average newspaper man has generally assigned as the chief summer inhabitant of New Jersey. If the man is a benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, on what pinnacle shall we place him who enables his fellow man to eat and sleep in comfort? "Blessed be the man who invented sleep," were the immortal words of Sancho Panza, and equally blessed is he who destroys the Macbeths who would murder sleep. In the class of benefactors must be placed Winchester's mayor, for, after a brisk and effectual campaign, he is able to announce that a coating of kerosene upon the surface of near-by stagnant pools will make an end to the mosquito pest. While we of the North may have no fear of yellow fever germs, injected by the bill of the insect, few are forgetful of the torment that a single member of the busy humming enemy is capable of. While men of science had earlier announced their discovery of the source of the nuisance and the way of destroying him, it remained for Winchester's mayor to make a practical, municipal application, and the results he gives to the world in notes of exultation. It will be safe now for the veterans who fought in the Valley of the Shenandoah to revisit the scenes of their former prowess.

**T**HAT Worcester is not altogether selfish in her exploitations is evident in the earnestness with which she espouses the cause of Herbert Parker in his candidacy for the attorney-generalship. It is true that he has an office in this city, and that his figure is as well known in our midst as those of John R. Thayer, Frank P. Goulding, or the many other men of law who appear in

our midst, but his home is in Lancaster and has ever been. However, Worcester, both city and county, takes up his cause with a zeal that speaks volumes for his merit, and augurs well for his success. The WORCESTER MAGAZINE stands for all that redounds to the good and credit of the Heart of the Commonwealth, and in the ambition of Mr. Parker joins heartily. When, several years since, through the promotion of District Attorney F. A. Gaskill to the bench of the Superior Court, Gov. F. T. Greenhalge appointed in his place the young attorney of Lancaster and Worcester, it became apparent that a lawyer who could thus impress himself on his excellency must have more than passing abilities. His successful holding of the office of district attorney has thoroughly vindicated the wisdom of the governor's selection, a wisdom that the people have themselves ratified. Only once in the long existence of the office of attorney-general, from 1780 to date, has the position been filled by a Worcester county man. Forty-one years ago, when Abraham Lincoln first ran for president, the people elected, for the first time, Dwight Foster of this city

to the office, and he held it for four successive years. This absence of Worcester from the responsible and honorable position has not been on account of any lack of material in the city, but rather because combinations of influences have defeated Worcester candidates, of whom there have been several. In 1872 the county went into the convention united on P. Emory Aldrich as its candidate, but Chas. A. Train won the nomination. Again in 1882 the great central part of the state presented Col. W. S. B. Hopkins, only to see him go down before Edgar J. Sherman. Once more, in 1893, a united front was presented in behalf of Francis A. Gaskill, but after the convention, Worcester as of old threw in her allegiance to the successful man, viz., Hosea M. Knowlton. She again presents a candidate and asks the concurrence of all who believe in fair play and a recognition of unflinching devotion, convinced that her candidate is entitled to the nomination. Worcester's city solicitor and late associate of Mr. Parker in the district attorneyship, Arthur P. Rugg, Esq., to this number of the MAGAZINE contributes a valuable and convincing statement of Mr. Parker's candidacy.

## Some New Books.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON, by Raymond Calkins, from Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. No phase of municipal life requires more careful handling than that of the traffic in liquor. Ever since the days of the Washingtonian movement, in the forties, the baneful effects of alcoholic indulgence have been spread before the people in many ways. Prohibition by local option, or through Constitutional amendment, has been and is a political issue; each year witnesses a rehearsal of its evils, generations come and go, but still the undeniable harmful results

continue. Mindful of this condition, in 1893, fifty gentlemen organized themselves into a committee for the dispassionate study of this, one of the most important subjects of the century. In the way of reports of progress, they have already put forth "The Liquor Problem in its Legislative Aspects," and "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem," and now comes No. 3 in the series with the above-named title, to be followed soon by a volume treating of the physiological effects. "Substitutes for the Saloon" is prepared under the direction of a

sub-committee consisting of Francis G. Peabody, Elgin R. L. Gould and Wm. M. Sloane. It is not putting the matter too strongly to state that no more valuable book on this subject has ever appeared. Nearly everyone, sellers of liquors included, agree as to the evil which the drink habit engenders. Very few have definite notions as to how the evils may be offset. While this book does not attempt to recommend a cure-all, it does describe in its eleven chapters the methods pursued in many places in America and Europe, particularly England, whereby a substitute for the saloon may be found. All the reasons for the existence of the saloon are fairly stated, the gregarious nature of man is considered, and a clear presentation is made of what philanthropic men and women are doing to provide their fellow beings with something to take its place which will not debase while trying to minister to man's social instincts. Full consideration is given to clubs, missions, college-settlements, Y. M. C. A.s, lunch-rooms and coffee-houses, etc. Data are carefully collated and the results given, and, after all are summed up, it appears that in very few cases has anything been found which will fully take the place of the much frequented saloon. So long as people continue to crowd into cities, just so long will the drink question remain one of the most pertinent before all constituted authority. The book makes clear and conclusive that the average laborer is not attracted by what may appeal to a person of education, and necessarily some other means must be taken to reach him and remove him from the lowering conditions of the saloon, often called the poor man's club. With the consequent cost of pauperism and crime, not to mention insanity, nothing more becomes the careful and deepest consideration of those who rule than this one topic, viz., the saloon and its possible substitutes. If cities consider themselves fortunate and successful in proportion to their increase in population, then they must be willing and ready to meet and overcome the evils which inevitably accompany such increase. Libraries and reading-rooms do their part; pleasure-grounds and modes of

diversion will also help; play-grounds for active, growing boys are a paramount necessity; places of innocent amusement at the very least cost may become desirable, and a people's forum in every ward would not prove a poor investment of the city's funds. The book merits the careful reading of every thoughtful citizen. Price \$1.50.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, by Frank B. Sanborn, in the Beacon Biographies, published by Small & Maynard, Boston. There did not seem to be any real need of another biography of the Sage of Concord, but were another to be attempted, no one could be found better qualified to undertake the task than the gentleman who for so many years was in almost daily communication with Mr. Emerson, and who so thoroughly entered into the thoughts and ways of the man whose fame increases as the years go by. One can hardly imagine Mr. Sanborn writing a dull book, nor touching any theme that he does not embellish. If then there be assigned to him a subject which he must undertake with the tenderest of feelings, what may we not expect? His story of his friend and America's wise man, is one to be read at a sitting. A trip to the seashore, or to the mountains, will be rendered happier as the traveler reads of the early life and development of the poet and philosopher. Evidently from his rich treasure-house, Mr. Sanborn chose just a few choice nuggets, but these he displays in a manner to make the one unknowing to Emerson's life wish for more, and to give an extra glow of pleasure to him who has read his Emerson for many a year. The story is prefaced with a careful chronology of the principal events in Emerson's life and followed by a list of the biographies already in existence. It is such a handy little volume, it may be put in the pocket without crowding one of even modest proportions. Price 75 cents.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, by Richard Burton, in the Beacon Biographies, published by Small & Maynard, Boston. To one who has journeyed to Oak Knoll for the pleasure of an interview

with the Quaker poet, who has lingered over the books in the Amesbury study of the writer and who, when the last of earth had been experienced, waded through the winter snows of the cemetery that he might see where the grave was made, and who bore away a sprig of arbor vitæ as a precious souvenir, any story of Whittier's life is interesting. Evidently Mr. Burton approached his theme with a genuine liking for the poet. Into the limited space assigned him, he has crowded the main items in the quiet career of a man who, in spite of his seclusion, mightily affected the affairs of his day, for it was not as a versifier that the young Whittier took up his pen. Had nature given to him a bodily strength in keeping with his disposition, the honors of the anti-slavery cause had not gone, in the halls of legislation, to Sumner, Seward, Hale and Giddings unchallenged. Still both Whittier and his friends have no occasion for regrets, since the fame of the poet far exceeds that of any one of those who controlled the applause of listening senates. The sketch is brief, terse, comprehensive and pleasing, and a worthy contribution to the volumes which are giving to New England's writers their lasting station in the halls of fame. Price 75 cents.

CONTENT IN A GARDEN, by Candace Wheeler, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. With the decorated border by Dora Wheeler Keith and its pea-green cover and edges, the volume attracts attention immediately. Then, when the same is opened and the text is found set up in the corner of each page, the first thought is that here is a novelty sure. In endeavoring to find a reason for such cornering, aside from something new, we wonder if it is not to tempt the reader to comment and, in journal form, enter on the empty white surface his own reflections as the seasons progress. Charles Lamb thought his own books much enhanced in value by the marginal references of Coleridge; and who knows what increased estimate may be set on some volume of "Content" by the passing reflections of a distinguished observer; or is all the widespread margin for the beautiful floral sketches which cover

some of the leaves? Here we find many an old friend, and we only wish that each page had been thus decorated with the figure of some well-remembered flower and that there had been no repetitions. Bay State readers will be pleased at the thought that the Catskill garden wherein "Content" is found, was suggested by a visit to Celia Thaxter's Isle of Shoals paradise. The writer's references to the distinguished people who have, like herself, found satisfaction and delight in the study and cultivation of flowers are specially happy. The story is not from any scientific view-point. Nothing is said of stamen, nor pistil, but color is made supreme. Good words are expressed for the dear old floral friends of long ago, and comfort as well as "Content" comes with poppies, marigolds, hollyhocks and peonies. What a loss was that which, through the disappearance of the pond, destroyed the giant water-lily! A spread of nine inches of white and yellow loveliness was worth a journey to Long Island to behold. The student of color-effects will find the book invaluable. Price \$1.25, net.

THE SECOND BOOK OF BIRDS, by Olive Thorne Miller, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. This is an entertaining addition to the many books which make out-of-doors interesting. With increased wealth and consequent leisure has come a desire to know more of the non-essentials of life. In the olden times, birds were birds, and that was all there was about it. A robin was recognized almost as a member of the family, and all the farmers' energies were devoted to scaring away the crows. Barn-swallows were legitimate targets for the farmers' boys, because they dared to build their mud-nests beneath the projecting eaves, but that there was material in bird life worthy his time and attention seldom entered his head. Anything that was edible he could understand, and partridge, quail and snipe he hunted, shot and ate. He was entirely utilitarian in his aims and motives, but his children and later descendants have learned that in no phase of life are there more interesting subjects than the various ways and customs of birds. Washing-

ton Irving's story of the bobolink excited the passing interest of the boy reader fifty and more years ago, but the school-boy of the new century has an opportunity to learn of the whole great family of feathered life. This Second Book the reader may open where he likes; it matters not on what page he begins, he will read right on with unflagging interest. While in the table of contents, scientific names are given, the subject is discussed from a popular attitude, with the most pleas-

ing of incident introduced, so that fiction itself could not hold one more closely. Illustrations, colored and in black, set forth the flying, singing creatures in a way to make one wish to drop all else and to seek the woods and fields. Much that the author observes, the ordinary reader has had opportunity to see, but has passed by unheeded. To actually see and observe birds and their ways, the student must cultivate the highest power of observation. Price \$1.00, net.

## Playgrounds as Purifiers.

"Playgrounds and Their Place in Physical Education" was the subject of an address made by Jacob Riis of New York before the Boston Physical Education Society recently in the Walker Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was discovered in England thirty years ago, he said, that the question of crime in cities was largely one of athletics—giving the children a chance to play. If they could work off their surplus energy in this way they would not do so through mischief. Bringing up boys under such conditions as existed in New York slums he considered depraving citizenship by municipal enactment. "We never shall know how much the Common in New England towns stands for in our national character," said he.

He said a law had been secured prohibiting keep-off-the-grass signs on children's playgrounds in New York. Grass had long been considered sacred in New York, but it was only recently that the boy began to be so looked upon. Grass and flowers were very desirable, but playgrounds were ahead of them in import-

ance in crowded districts. The location of parks and playgrounds, he declared, had immediately caused a disappearance of crimes of violence in the worst degree. A passage has been secured in New York of a law providing that no schoolhouse should be built without sufficient outdoor playground. Before the law was enacted it was found that not a single schoolhouse in the city had such a playground. These new playgrounds were sometimes on the roofs, because land was so expensive, but that was good, for they could be made accessible without going inside the building and so be used by the residents of the community evenings. He declared that the restoration to the boys of their right to play was of vital importance to the nation.

Chairman Stratton of the Boston Park Commission spoke briefly, recommending that those present bring their influence to bear on the Aldermen and Councilmen to provide more generously for playgrounds. He thought nothing would pay so large an interest to the city as these institutions.



# WORCESTER BOARD OF TRADE



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## Board of Trade Notes.

Mid-August finds more than two-thirds of the directors of the Board at some seaside or country resort seeking relief from the pressure of their own business, but no doubt planning for active efforts in the work of the Board the coming season.

The short notice last month of the facilities for telegraphing which are afforded by the branch office of the Western Union at the Board of Trade rooms produced a notable increase in the use of the line. Members are beginning to realize the convenience of telephoning their messages and two good operators are usually in attendance, insuring prompt attention.

The summer vacation very properly puts a quietus upon the work of the committees; but the secretary is always "in session," and even his short outing of

two weeks was broken into by the work of arranging for the Board of Trade excursion to Buffalo, which has been fixed for September 4th to 12th.

The following is the itinerary of the trip to the Pan-American Exposition, arranged by the secretary for the convenience of the members of the Board of Trade and their friends who desire to see the Exposition at the least expense and absolutely without care as to baggage transportation or hotel accommodations:

September 4th leave Worcester, 7.08 P. M., and arrive in Buffalo September 5th, 7.45 A. M. September 5th, 6th and 7th will be spent at the Exposition with first-class hotel accommodations near the grounds, including lodging, breakfast, evening dinner and three admission tickets to the fair. September 8th, at Niagara Falls, with tickets for the trip on

the river from Buffalo to the Canadian side and by electric and the "Great Gorge Route," passing the famous Whirlpool Rapids, to Niagara Falls, stopping at the International Hotel. September 9th by steamer across Lake Ontario to Toronto, spending the afternoon and early evening in Toronto and taking vestibule sleeping cars for Kingston. September 10th by steamer down the St. Lawrence, through the Thousand Islands and Rapids to Montreal, arriving at 5.30 P. M.; dinner at Queen's Hotel and by train the same evening to Plattsburg, occupying staterooms on the Lake Champlain steamer "Vermont" for the night, and September 11th making the trip across Lakes Champlain and George to Saratoga, stopping at Congress Hall. September 12th a carriage ride will be taken in the forenoon and the party will leave at 3.10 P. M. for home, having supper in Albany, and arriving in Worcester at 10.20 P. M.

All the accommodations arranged for are first-class, and the itinerary can be varied by stopping over at any point on the route or by returning direct from Niagara Falls, and in addition a side-trip can be taken at a slight additional cost to the quaint old city of Quebec.

As too large travelling parties always incur more or less inconvenience in securing meals and arranging for transfers, it has wisely been decided to limit the Board of Trade excursion party to Buffalo on September 4th to the number which can be adequately provided for in advance. This plan will not be pleasing

to late applicants who cannot be received; but no other plan could have been adopted and secure satisfactory accommodations.

The tickets for the Board of Trade trip to Buffalo will consist of a neatly bound book of coupons, which will entitle the holder to be carried, kept and cared for the entire trip, together with daily admission to the Exposition while in Buffalo, so that money taken for "emergencies" can be kept to spend at home.

Between twenty and thirty new members have joined the Board of Trade since the beginning of the year. Still there is room, and some day it may occur to other public spirited citizens that they can no better fulfil their obligations to the city of their residence than by joining its Board of Trade.

The officers of the Board of Trade sometimes wish the members would improve the opportunity which is freely accorded them, of suggesting ways of extending the usefulness and influence of the Board of Trade. The Board is a public institution and welcomes any courteous criticism of what it does or of what it omits to do. It was a bright Sunday school scholar who defined "sins of omission" as those sins we ought to commit but do not; and doubtless there are many things the reader thinks the Board of Trade ought to do which it does not. Please inform the secretary what its "sins of omission" are.



# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER

1901



DEVOTED TO

Good Citizenship and Municipal Development

WORCESTER. MASS.

# BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.

N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.

Boston, June 1, 1901.

## Rates and Conditions for Excursion Tickets to Buffalo or Niagara Falls and Return.

Boston & Albany R. R. to Albany. New York Central & Hudson River R. R. to Buffalo or Niagara Falls. (Returning same way.)

Account of		PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION			MAY 1st to NOV. 1st, 1901.		
From	Class A	Class B	Class C	From	Class A	Class B	Class C
Boston	\$19.00	\$16.00	\$12.00	Templeton	\$18.00	\$14.40	\$10.40
So. Framingham	18.70	15.50	11.60	Athol	16.90	13.70	10.45
Worcester	18.00	14.60	11.00	Westfield	15.30	12.50	9.20
Palmer	16.25	13.30	10.00	Pittsfield	13.70	11.00	7.75
Springfield	15.65	12.75	9.50	North Adams	14.00	11.25	8.00
Ware	16.75	13.70	10.40	Chatham	13.10	10.10	6.85
Winchendon	18.00	14.50	10.50				

### CONDITIONS.

- Class A.** On sale daily, and good for passage, in either direction, May 1st to Oct. 28th, final limit Nov. 2d, and in Pullman Cars on payment of additional charges for such accommodations.
- Class B.** On sale daily, and good for fifteen (15) days, including date of sale, and for continuous passage only in each direction; and are non-transferable, requiring signature of purchaser, and must be stamped by agent at Buffalo or Niagara Falls before same will be good for return passage. Good in Pullman Cars on payment of additional charges for such accommodations.
- Class C.** On sale daily, and good for eight (8) days, including date of sale, and for continuous passage in each direction, and in day coach only, as per contract of ticket. Not good in Pullman Sleeping or Drawing Room Cars or on limited trains. Tickets are non-transferable, and require signature of purchaser, and must be stamped by agent at Buffalo or Niagara Falls before same will be good for return passage.

A. S. HANSON, General Passenger Agent.

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Exclusive  
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MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SHOES.

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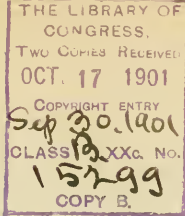
ALBERT S. HEYWOOD, Vice-President and Treasurer.

BERTRAM S. NEWELL, Assistant Treasurer.





A. E. ENGLER, PH. D., LL. D.,  
PRESIDENT WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.



# The Worcester Magazine.

VOL. II

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

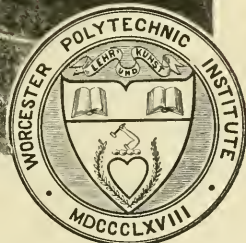
No. 3

## Polytechnic Institute.

BY U. WALDO CUTLER.



VIEW OF POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE FROM THE WEST.



T



HE Worcester Polytechnic Institute, conspicuous for its buildings on their hill to the northwest, and for its unique aim and effective work, is just now entering upon the second generation of its history. A third of a century ago it was formally opened, and Boynton Hall, its first

building, the gift of Worcester citizens, was dedicated the November following under circumstances still memorable in our city's history. The first class was graduated thirty years ago, and the names of sons of that class have begun to appear upon the rolls of the alumni. As this number of the Worcester Magazine goes to press the thirty-fourth

class are entering upon their course of study at this institution, in a peculiar sense Worcester's, and the city's busy people do well to pause for a moment in their varied occupations, in order freshly to turn their attention to this living, growing influence in their midst, which perhaps they have not yet known as fully as they ought.

If we believe, as we must, that the Past is always a large factor in the Present, then to know our institution we must observe the purposes of its founders, the traditions of its life, the ideals of those who have built themselves into its history.

John Boynton's first letter of gift to the Institute bears a date only a few weeks later than that of Lee's surrender.



BOYNTON HALL—THE ORIGINAL BUILDING.

This earliest founder was a Worcester county man by long residence, so quiet in his industry that people were surprised when it was learned that he had saved a fortune to give for the benefit of the world, so wise in his judgment that he selected David Whitcomb as confidential adviser in his great benevolence, so modest that we can imagine that death, in 1867, came as a sort of relief from the publicity of the ceremonies attending the formal opening of his school.

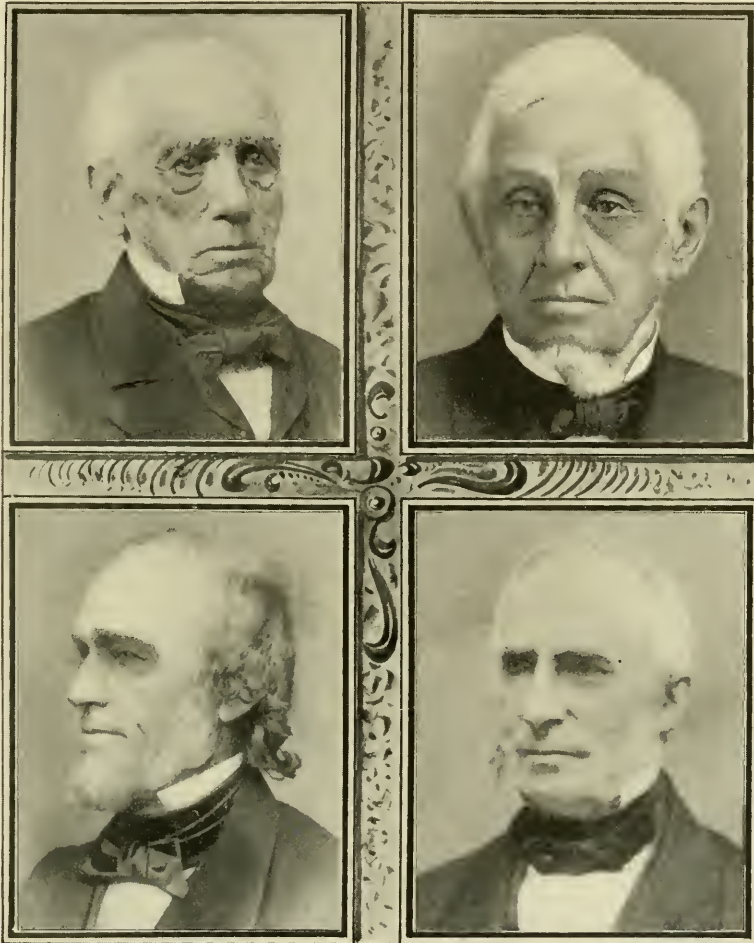
John Boynton furnished the first endowment, but his fund of about one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars has been several times multiplied by the noble generosity of the elder and the younger Mr. Salisbury, by the various state appropriations, and by the no less worthy smaller gifts and legacies of many citizens. John Boynton gave the first initial impulse toward founding something, he only vaguely knew what, that should help boys to live more effectively. This original idea was given shape and definiteness by Mr. David Whitcomb and the wise man whose counsel he in turn sought—Dr. Seth

Sweetser; it was reënforced by the thought Mr. Ichabod Washburn had long been cherishing, in some way of helping poor apprentices to learn their trades more thoroughly and more pleasantly; it has been further interpreted and enlarged upon by trustees and faculty, who have from the beginning until now been giving themselves to this work, until our Polytechnic has long outlived the experimental stage of its career, and has become a recognized force in the world of affairs and of ideas, of work and of culture.

What was the unique aim that justified the foundation of a new institution of learning at a time when the country was hard pressed in strengthening the things that remained, that were ready to die? Mr. Boynton said he was desirous to devote a portion of his property "for the promotion of the welfare and happiness of his fellow men" by furnishing instruction to youth in those branches of education "which are essential, and best adapted to train the young for practical life." And Mr. Washburn's hope for a course of instruction "whereby moral and intellectual training might be

united with the processes by which the arts of mechanism, as well as skill in the use and adaptation of tools and machinery are taught,' was entirely in keeping with Mr. Boynton's. So, almost imme-

of living, struggling men;—as stated by Prof. Woodman in his still vital dedication address, to afford "a liberal education upon a scientific basis, in order that a portion of our leading men—



JOHN BOYNTON.  
ICHABOD WASHBURN.

DAVID WHITCOMB.  
STEPHEN SALISBURY.

INSTITUTE BENEFACTORS.

diately, the Washburn Shops were incorporated into the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, to form a school where the method of study should be more largely inductive than in the already long-established colleges, and where the subjects taken up should bear more directly upon the life

those whose tastes and capabilities, or whose pursuits in life are not literary—may be placed upon the same elevation" (as the college-trained men). So, aside from the general subjects—English and two other modern languages, history, economics, and literature—which in some degree are indispensable



Kingsbury. Reeve. Coombs. Jones. Duff. H. Smith. Jennings. A. Smith. Cutler.  
Marshall. Sinclair. Chandler. Kinnicut. Mendenhall. Haynes. Conant. French.  
PROFESSORS—1900-1901.



VIEW FROM THE EAST.

in any educational system, the courses of study are made up of mathematics as the basis of much scientific work, drawing as the basis of original work in design, and physical science, particularly with reference to its application in the innumerable arts and manufactures of the day.

The attaining of mental discipline, education, culture, through study of modern languages and of science rather than of the so-called classics, was at least a rather novel idea, in the opinion of some a preposterous one, in the seventh decade of the nineteenth century, and it has had to make its way slowly. Three of the New England colleges then had scientific departments, it is true, but they were overshadowed by the classical and dominated largely by their methods. The Rensselaer Polytechnic at Troy had, in 1868, for more than forty years been running as an independent institution on the scientific basis, but it was distinctly a special school for civil engineers only. The pioneer school of applied science in America, practically on the basis of the polytechnic schools of Germany—the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—had just graduated its first class, when the Boynton-Washburn school was opened; but this institution distinctly lacked the Washburn feature of a well-equipped machine-shop, run on strictly

business principles, work in which constituted a practical element in the course of training.

The work of the new institutions was, then, to educate men for life as it is—to turn out not machines, but men; not journeymen, but “expanded, educated, controlling” men. How the dedication addresses hammer away at this fundamental principle of character-development as the *practical* end in view. “The training of all one’s powers, and the thorough study of those few elements that lie at the foundation of all the sciences, is the quickest, the surest and the best way to prepare for any one kind of practical work.” “I have no hesitation in saying that the great illuminating, scientific power of the next half century will be a single, simple, well-balanced course of liberal culture, upon a scientific basis.” “The school is no place of merchandise. The teacher is no trader, but a power ordained of God for higher and better purposes; standing above and in advance of his time, leading the age upward; not following the current fancies of the hour, but teaching what people most need, and what will best satisfy them when they get it.” “The education that attempts to gratify and stimulate current fancies, for pay, may be a fair commercial speculation, but is spurious, and has no abiding educational power. It



TO THE INSTITUTE.

wants the life, the vigor, the control to turn men, with a strong hand, into right paths." "It is supposed that it (our Polytechnic) will give every boy a good education, and a means of earning his living besides." "It makes no pretensions, but asks for recognition as an effort to diffuse more widely the principles of sound learning and effective living,"—to help on "that grand equipoise of intelligence, when, behind the arm that smites the anvil or guides the plow, there shall dwell a soul tranquilized by the same philosophy and stirred by the same high hopes that guide the pen of the scholar, or breathe inspiration into the words of the orator. When, as evening comes on, the manufacturer shall leave his looms, the merchant his counting-room, and the mechanic his work-shop, and each in the quiet of his home, share with the scholar communion with the great and good of past ages; and so find gradually accumulating in his soul those stores of hidden

wealth which are the solace of adversity, the comfort of retirement, and the strength of declining years."

Such was the spirit that animated the founders of our school. Such was the work our Institute was given to do, and it sturdily set about doing it. The general interests were placed in the hands of twelve trustees, the leading men of the community in matters financial, intellectual, and moral. Only two of the original names, those of Hon. George F. Hoar and of Mr. Charles H. Morgan, still appear on the list; but vacancies have from time to time been filled by names of those also wise and honored, and the extending interests of the growing institution have since, as at first, been well guarded. The original board of five instructors has been increased to thirty or more, sixteen of whom constitute the faculty.

Dr. Charles O. Thompson, the first president, did an exceedingly important work at the Institute as a clear-headed

organizer and judicious administrator, and in the community as a public-spirited, broad-minded citizen and cultured, cordial gentleman and friend. It was a very great loss to the Polytechnic and to the city that another institution was allowed to entice him away. His death, a few years later, was deeply mourned here, but his influence is still with us. Others also, who were associated with him on the faculty or who came after him and have since been lost to the world or to the Institute, have left their strong and helpful influence behind. Worcester will long remember the wisdom and skill, the strong personality, the keen insight, the genial presence, the power to think and to bring things to pass of the second president, Dr. H. T. Fuller, and of Profs. Kimball and Alden and Gladwin and Smith and Higgins and Eaton and White and Moore, and others, and especially of Dr. Mendenhall, the third president, the vigor of whose life among us we have not yet learned to think of as gone from Worcester,—able men, all of them, coming well up to the standard of a good teacher set by Prof. Woodman in that dedication address already quoted from, who, he says, "is simply to man-

age his class and his subject, by patient and skillful work, so that the young men will acquire as much as possible, in a given time, of the subject and of the best discipline that belongs to it, and of its relation to other things. The only hope and ambition of the good teacher is to make great and good men of his students. As to being popular, he will strive to deserve the approbation of all good men, and then take whatever comes. As to being a great and distinguished professor for students to talk about, what does that amount to? He prefers that students talk about their studies and take great interest in them. And just in proportion to his quiet and steady contact and labor with his class, will be his value to the college."

In 1871, when the first class was graduated, the catalogue showed a list of eighty-two students, a number which has in thirty years increased more than three fold. About 24 per cent. of the present membership are from outside Massachusetts, 17 per cent. from the state outside Worcester county, 25 per cent. from the county outside the city, and 34 per cent. from the city itself. Probably the proportion from outside the state has been slightly increasing,



ELECTRICAL LABORATORY.



Forsman. Sweetser. Jernberg. Ives. Allen. Merigold. Ewell.  
Fairfield. Dukes. O'Regan. Quinn. Ginn.

Wood.

INSTRUCTORS—1900-1901.



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

but in round numbers we may say that two-thirds of the Polytechnic students have been coming up to Worcester for their education from places more or less remote, contributing their part to the city's life, carrying from it, on graduation, lines of influence to all parts of the country and of the world.

The name under which our school was first incorporated — the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science—was exceedingly cumbersome. The first president recognized this fact, and prophesied the change which was brought about four or five years after his withdrawal. "All royal personages," he says, "are christened with long names. Loyalty and affection soon contrive to shorten them. Perhaps in a few years we shall know our institution as the Worcester Technical School." Since 1887 an act of the Legislature has allowed us the name Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

The direction at first given to Institute life and work has in the main been followed since, changes having been made only to adapt it to new conditions,

in order to keep abreast of the times in a period when education in America has made great advance. To reduce the pressure upon the students and to allow time for consideration of new subjects, as the scientific progress of the age demanded, the course of study planned for three years and a half for the mechanical section, and three years for others, was, in 1893, extended to cover four years. From the first students have selected according to individual bent or taste, early in their course, among the departments of study offered at the Institute, originally four in number, and they devote a considerable proportion of time each week to the pursuit of the special subjects chosen. Perhaps in accordance with the principle laid down in the early motto of the school, "A few things faithfully," the course in Design was dropped after a few years, the other three continuing as planned at the beginning. The Civil Engineering department now has graduates in positions of largest responsibility throughout the country. In view

of the special provision of the founders as well as of the enormous advance in mechanical pursuits since the War of the Rebellion, it is only natural that the mechanical engineers among the alumni should far out-number those in any other department. Many of these have won honorable distinction for themselves and for the school that fitted them for useful life. The graduates from the Chemical Department have had a no less degree of success as teachers or as experts along their particular lines of technology. Two additional departments have been introduced to meet the needs of particular classes of students — the General Scientific, for those wishing to become teachers of science or to engage in business, and therefore needing a somewhat broader training than others along the general lines of human thought, conduct, and expression; and the Department of Electrical Engineering, which, since its establishment about ten years ago, has vied with the Mechanical for student favor. In consideration of the rapid advance in the science of electricity and its applications, this department has filled a great need. Its equipment is very complete, and the work accomplished in special research during the past few years has extended the good name of the Institute in scientific and educational circles.

Another way-mark in our institution's progress has been the conferring of advanced degrees upon graduates who have won professional distinction; and still another, of a different sort, to be sure, but also significant of gain in stability, of firmer footing in the community, in the sisterhood of the colleges, and in the hearts of the students and graduates, is the erection of the two tasteful, commodious homes of student fraternities; and, this summer, the fitting up of suitable quarters for the

student Young Men's Christian Association. The traditions of the Polytechnic all point to hard, earnest work, with perhaps too little attention to the refinements of cultured life, and to the fund of pleasant memories of happy social hours and friendly contests, with which college experience at its best enriches a life-time.

The administration of the third president has just closed. That of the first, Dr. Thompson, was characterized by vigorous, effective organization, the sprouting of the seed; that of the second, Dr. Fuller, was the period of vigorous growth, when most of the endowments other than those received at the outset came in, when all the buildings except the two original ones were erected, and when the number of students reached a point which has not since been exceeded; that of the third, Dr. Mendenhall, has been the time of ripening and strengthening of fibre for the maturing and gathering in of results — the period of perfecting of appliances and of broadening and confirming the scope of the work.

The conditions are favorable for a bright summer and good harvest under the new administration now beginning. As Dr. Mendenhall's successor, Dr. Edmund A. Engler comes to us with culture and experience, to take up the president's work as left him by three distinguished men who have gone before. He has our hearty welcome, our full confidence, and our cordial support in the position which he honors, and of which he assumes the responsibilities.

Worcester, with its varied life and activities, is the proper soil for the polytechnic idea to grow in. The five departments, the Chemical, the Electrical, the Civil, the Mechanical, and the General, are well organized, and furnished with necessary appliances for their work. The school has won a good name

among sister institutions; it has worked long enough to feel a good degree of confidence in its fitness to supply what the time needs, and to gather to its support nearly nine hundred alumni, who are active and successful in the various professions for which their studies have fitted them. The student body is becoming more closely knit together in fraternities and other organizations, toward which unity the new dormitory building—Newton Hall—now opened for the first time, on the corner of Main and State streets, will directly contribute.

The Institute has an established place in Worcester life. Its ten or twelve substantial buildings furnish their share of attractiveness to the streets, and its annual income of more than forty thousand dollars from invested funds, independent of tuition fees, distributed here for salaries, supplies, etc., indirectly goes toward the support of Worcester's stores and shops. Each year upward of one hundred and seventy-five students from abroad have been doing their part in giving employment to Worcester's tradesmen and home-makers. Some have found wives here, and quite a proportion of the alumni, one hundred and fifty at least, have remained in Worcester, many of them in positions of greatest influence and responsibility, contributing their inventions and their gifts of money, their trained skill and disciplined energy, to swell the volume of her enterprises and to make more abounding the life of her institutions. In these and many other ways the Polytechnic is helpful to our material prosperity. Its immaterial value in contributing toward thoughtfulness, refinement, high ideals of conduct and of character, can not be estimated. Certainly Worcester may be proud of it, and will do well to give it all possible encouragement and support.

Encouragement and support it will certainly need in this new century, when other institutions of similar character with almost unlimited endowments are competing for public regard and patronage. Its place is no longer, as at first, entirely a unique one. Colleges of long standing have incorporated the novel idea, and new institutions, some of them modeled directly after the Worcester Polytechnic and at first drawing their very life from it, have sprung up in various parts of the country. We must grow with our competitors, or be crushed by them. But that which the last generation thought and planned and died to develop, the new generation will surely not fail to cherish.

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#### FRATERNITIES.

##### PHI GAMMA DELTA.

During the past few years the two chapters of college fraternities at Worcester Polytechnic Institute have been an important factor in the social and student life among its members. The older of these chapters, Pi Iota Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, was founded November 20, 1891, in the library of Boynton Hall, and from that day has grown constantly from the coterie of charter members until at the close of the Institute year, last June, there were 24 active members, and a graduate membership of 95, among whom are some of the most prominent and active members of the alumni of the Institute, together with several of the faculty and instructors.

For several months after its organization the chapter occupied rooms in the Knowles building. After that time the chapter occupied houses on Highland and Everett streets, until, at the annual banquet of the chapter, in the spring of 1898, the matter of permanent ownership of a chapter house was considered, which finally resulted in the organization of

the F. A. Morse Association. Under the supervision of this association the house now owned by the chapter at the corner of Salisbury and Boynton streets was planned, constructed and made ready for the use of the chapter.

The present chapter house of Pi Iota was occupied in the fall of 1899, and was formally opened January 26, 1900. It is a three-story colonial structure in brown and white and faces Salisbury street.

The house is equipped with all modern improvements and has accommodations for fifteen men, giving the members of the chapter an opportunity to live together and enjoy all the privileges of a modern fraternity house, with ample chance to entertain in both a formal and informal manner at all times.

The fraternity was organized May 1, 1848, at Jefferson College, and at the present time comprises a membership of upwards of 7,000, with 53 chapters, and 890 active members.

#### SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON.

Conveniently located on Humboldt avenue, with a pleasant outlook across Institute park, is the local chapter house of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. The active chapter numbers twenty-five, and enjoys a strong alumni support, dating back to members of the class of 1893. Ten or a dozen of the members live at the chapter house, the colonial style of the house affording excellent and desirable rooms.

While the general fraternity is considered strongest in the South and West, yet the New England chapters are by no means inactive or unprogressive. The inter-chapter relations are very strong, especially those between Gamma of Harvard University and Delta of Worcester Tech; while the biennial gatherings and general initiations, held at Auburndale, Mass., bring together

delegations from all the New England chapters, and many times representatives from colleges in other provinces.

#### PRESIDENT A. E. ENGLER.

EDMUND ARTHUR ENGLER, who, this month, begins his active duties as president of the Institute, is by birth and rearing a western man, for up to his removal to this city all his life was passed in St. Louis. His name suggests German antecedents, nor does the name belie him, since his father was an Alsatian, a native of that province, which, wrested from the Fatherland during the reign of Louis XIV, was, under Bismarck and William I, brought back, but so complete had been its degermanized condition that the elder Engler could never speak a word of German. Our new president's mother was a German in birth and speech. The son was born in St. Louis, Dec. 23, 1856, and in due time became a student in the Washington University of that city, whence he was graduated in 1876. His successive degrees from this institution are as follows: A. B., 1876; Ph. B., 1877; A. M., 1879; Ph. D., 1892; LL. D., 1901. From 1881 to 1901, he was professor of mathematics in his alma mater, becoming dean of the School of Engineering in 1896. He was president of the St. Louis Academy of Science from 1898 to 1901; was a member of the Washington University eclipse party at Norman, Cal., Jan. 1, 1899; secretary of the St. Louis Round Table Club, 1884-1900; has contributed extensively to current magazines on scientific subjects. He was married June 17, 1886, to Catharine A. Ashbrook, who presides over the president's home at No. 11 Boynton street.

#### FORMER PRESIDENTS.

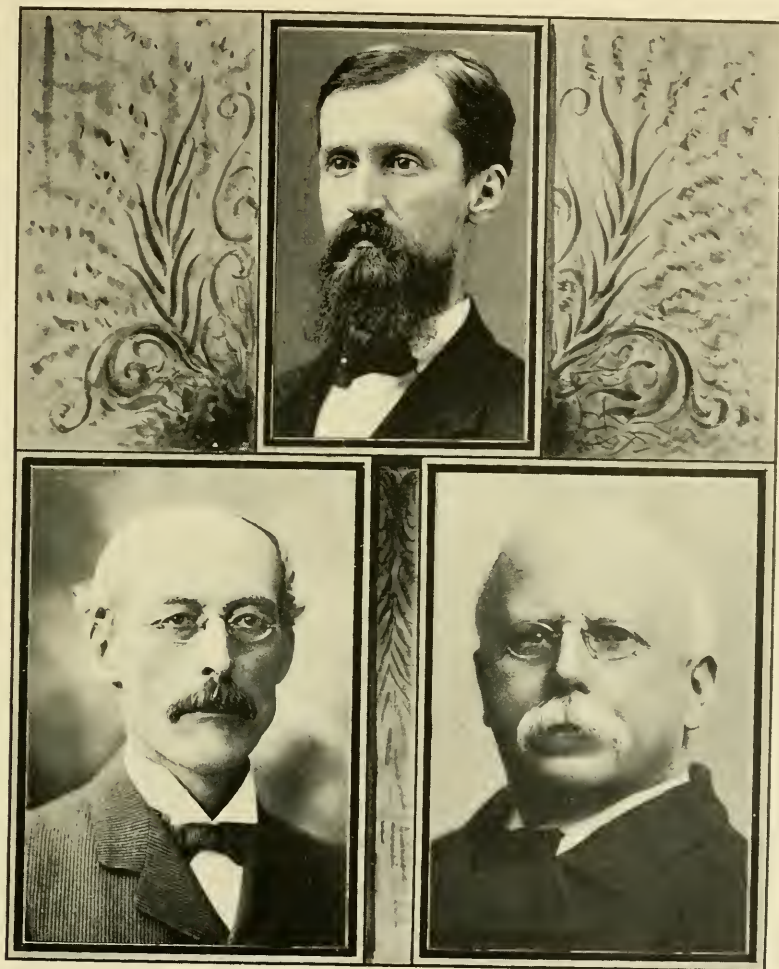
CHARLES O. THOMPSON, who, under the title of principal, presided over the Institute during its earlier years, was

born in East Windsor Hill, Conn., where his father was connected with the divinity school located there, now maintained in Hartford. The date of his birth was Sept. 25, 1836. In 1858, he was graduated from Dartmouth Col-

lege. For six years he taught in Peacham Academy; for one year he practiced civil engineering in Piermont, N. Y., and in 1864 became principal of the Cotting high school in Arlington, Mass., where to this day his memory is particularly bright. From Worcester he went

to the presidency of the Rose Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute, Ind., where he died, March 17, 1885. His body was brought to Worcester for burial, and now lies in Rural cemetery.

HOMER T. FULLER followed Dr.



HOMER T. FULLER.

CHARLES O. THOMPSON.

THOMAS C. MENDENHALL.

FORMER PRESIDENTS.

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Thompson. He was born in Lempster, N. H., Nov. 15, 1838, and was of the class of 1864 at Dartmouth. He taught school at Fredonia, N. Y.; studied divinity in Andover and at the Union Theological Seminary of New York; again taught in Meriden, N. H., and St.

Johnsbury, Vt. For two years he preached in Wisconsin. In 1871, having decided to make teaching his life work, he became the principal of the academy in St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he continued till his coming to Worcester. From the presidency of the Institute, he went to Springfield, Missouri, where he is at the head of Drury College, located in that flourishing city.

THOMAS C. MENDENHALL, who came after Dr. Fuller, is an Ohioan, having been born in the Buckeye State, Oct. 4, 1840. The story of his self-education reads like a fairy tale, and should be told at length, but not here. From a professorship in the Ohio University he went, in 1878, to the Imperial Univer-

sity in Tokio, Japan, where his scientific studies and deductions gave him a world-wide reputation. Returning to America in 1881, his time was given to his favorite occupation of scientific development in Ohio, and later in the employ of the national government. In 1886, he succeeded President C. O. Thompson at the Rose Polytechnic in Terre Haute, whence he went to the U. S. Coast Survey, where the Worcester Polytechnic people found him. Since his resignation, much of his time has been given to the renewing of old acquaintance among his Ohio friends. In October, he goes abroad for a prolonged stay, calling at the Azores on his way.

## Polytechnic Annals.

1865. Jan. and Feb.—Vague rumors of contemplated donation.
- March 6.—Anonymous letter, in possession of David Whitcomb, shown to several Worcester gentlemen.
- March 25.—Ex-Governor Emory Washburn and the Rev. Seth Sweetser issue call for meeting at the office of the Hon. George F. Hoar, Mar. 27.
- May 10.—Charter of new Scientific School signed by Governor John A. Andrew.
- May 13.—Gift of \$100,000 by John Boynton through his friend, David Whitcomb.
- June 3.—Gift accepted by the trustees.
- Sept. 19.—Stephen Salisbury, 1st, gives site for buildings.
- Oct. 16.—Mr. Salisbury's offer to accept.
- Dec. 2.—Ichabod Washburn offers to erect a machine-shop.
1866. March 6.—Ichabod Washburn gives \$50,000 to the Institute.
- March 10.—Stephen Salisbury adds to original gift of land for site, making about eight acres in all.
- June 5.—Plans for grading and developing the site, submitted by Calvert Vaux of New York, adopted; the grading was finished late in the fall; the leveled site is sixty feet above Boynton street.
- Nov. 2.—Plans for Boynton Hall, submitted by S. C. Earle and James E. Fuller, adopted; on the same date committee appointed to advertise for building bids.
1867. Feb. 18.—Power given to committee to contract for building; contract awarded to H. N. Tower and Tilley Raymond.
- Feb. 18.—Stephen Salisbury, 1st, gives \$10,000 towards the new building.
- Feb. 25.—Mr. Salisbury adds \$10,000 to his gift.
- March 24.—John Boynton dies, aged 76 years.



HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY,  
President, Board of Trustees.

- Oct. 10.—Stephen Salisbury, 1st, gives \$50,000.
1868. March 20.—Charles O. Thompson of Arlington elected principal of Institute.
- Sept. 19.—First circular of information issued.
- Nov. 5.—First examination for admission.
- Nov. 11.—Formal dedication of Boynton Hall.
- Dec. 30.—Ichabod Washburn dies, aged 70 years.
1869. May 10.—Legislature of Massachusetts gives \$50,000.
1870. March 3.—Empowered by the Legislature to hold property not to exceed \$1,000,000; in same act, authorized to confer degrees.
- May 27.—The Legislature grants permission to borrow guns from the state for use in military drill.
1871. July 26.—First class graduates.
1872. Feb. 20.—First apprentice class enters.
1882. Apr. 12.—Principal C. O. Thompson resigns, to take effect Aug. 29.
- July 7.—Homer T. Fuller of St. Johnsbury, Vt., elected to the principalship.
1884. Aug. 24.—Stephen Salisbury, 1st, dies, aged 86 years.
1886. May 14.—Legislature gives \$50,000.
1887. April 20.—Stephen Salisbury, 2d, gives funds to build and equip laboratories.
- May 26.—Name of the school changed, by the Legislature, to Worcester Polytechnic Institute.
- July 8.—David Whitcomb dies, aged 79 years; he was the first treasurer of the Institute.
- Oct. 1.—Stephen Salisbury, 2d, presents Institute park to the city, reserving certain features in behalf of the Polytechnic.
- During the year the Magnetic Laboratory was erected.
1888. June 2.—Corner-stone of Salisbury Laboratories laid.
1889. Jan. 19.—Title of the Institute's presiding officer changed from principal to president.
- During the summer, Boynton Hall thoroughly repaired.
- In the fall, Salisbury Laboratories occupied.
1892. March 19.—Legislature grants authority to hold property not to exceed \$2,000,000.
- May 2.—Professor E. P. Smith dies, aged 52 years.
- 1893, fall. Four-years' course begins.
1894. March 16.—Legislature gives \$100,000.
- April 19.—President H. T. Fuller resigns, to take effect July 1st.
- April 28.—Dr. T. C. Mendenhall of the U. S. Coast Survey accepts election to the presidency.
- Physical Laboratory constructed during the year.
1896. May 16.—Legislature votes to annually give \$3,000 for support of scholarships.
1897. Dec. 2.—Professor A. S. Kimball dies, aged 53 years.
1899. March 16.—Legislature votes to increase annual scholarship appropriation to \$6,000.
1900. Dec. 15.—President T. C. Mendenhall resigns, to take effect July 1st, 1901.
1901. April 20.—Dr. A. E. Engler of St. Louis elected president.
- September.—Newton Hall, the old Wetherell mansion at the foot of State street, opened as a dormitory; the first movement of the kind in the history of the Institute.

# A Last Word Against Municipal Ownership.

BY GEORGE FRENCH.



MAYOR Charles F. Thayer of Norwich, Conn., advocates municipal ownership, in the July *MAGAZINE*, from a standpoint which opens wide the real point at issue in the discussion that is attracting much attention in the minds of the intelligent citizens of nearly every American city.

The text of his argument seems to be found in a paragraph containing these words:

“Municipal ownership aims to promote fraternalism, not paternalism. The public utilities should be owned by the municipality and operated on business principles at a profit, and the profits should pay the expenses of the local government, thus relieving from taxation both the man who rides and the man who walks.”

This epitome of the aim of the advocates of municipal ownership presents a somewhat curious view, and evidences the looseness of the contentions that are put forward to excuse or justify the attitude toward city governments of those well-intentioned people who imagine municipalities ought to go into the business of making money out of a portion of the citizens in order to relieve another portion of the payment of taxes.

If we are to agree that cities may properly take up the prosecution of profit-making business the whole question goes by the board, and there is no argument that can be urged against municipal ownership and operation of those enterprises carelessly denominated

“public utilities.” The aim would be, in such case, for the city to engage in enough profitable business to assure an income equal to the ordinary tax levy; or perhaps equal to the needs of the city treasury, if all desirable improvements were to be attempted. This is not an extreme, but a logical, interpretation of Mr. Thayer’s text. Incidentally, I must dissent from the implied definition given to the term “community of interests” by Mr. Thayer. I was careful to show, in my article in the May *MAGAZINE*, which Mr. Thayer alludes to, that community of interests means, to me at least, the interests of *all* the people in the city. When, therefore, Mr. Thayer declares that “the very bottom principle of municipal ownership is also community of interests,” I cannot but conclude that he is using language very loosely, or that his idea of that community of interests which should rule in the conduct of city affairs contemplates drawing money from one class of citizens, or from a portion of the citizens, for the purpose of relieving all from taxation. In other words, this proposition is that an indirect tax shall be levied upon such as patronize the so-called public-utilities corporations, to cover the whole expense of the city government, and exempt from taxation all who are not compelled to ride on street cars or buy electricity or gas. I can conceive of no sophistry that can construe this proposition otherwise, or that can find in it any flavor of fraternalism, except such as levies upon one brother for the support of another.

Those who argue for municipal own-

ership appear to think that the profits accruing to the enterprises concerned are drawn from some source quite outside of and unconcerned with the city these profits are to benefit. Mr. Thayer seems to imply as much. Of course, such an idea is not seriously held, but the question of the source of these profits is sedulously ignored. A business man would not consider that his wealth was greatly increased if he were to draw a check against his balance in one bank merely that he might deposit it in another bank. The proposition of municipal-ownership advocates amounts

to no more than that, considered as a matter of taxation and finance, as it must be. Cities have power to regulate the charges of the corporations, if they have not voluntarily turned that power over to the corporations.

Mr. Thayer's plan to relieve from taxation "both the man who rides and the man who walks" could by no possibility result otherwise than to saddle the man who rides with the whole expense of the conduct of the city government and exempt from taxation the man who walks, if the public utilities were operated at a profit.

## Lake Quinsigamond.

No. II.

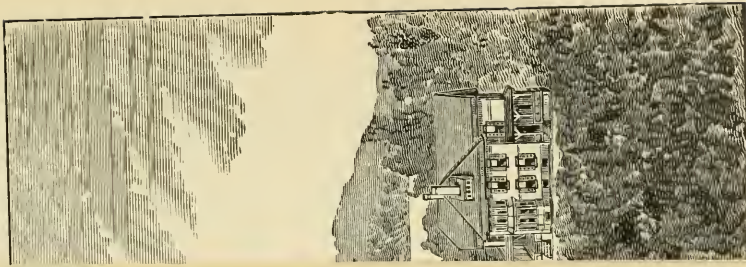


DEVELOPMENT is written clearly over every rod of shore south of the causeway, while north of the same the waters break upon beaches as free from the improving hand of man as when Ephraim Curtis and Gershom Rice made their way to this remote part of the province.

The man or woman passing across the dividing road for the first time might well inquire why the difference. On the one hand every possible form of activity, on the other only the canoe and row-boat of pleasure-takers. Then if a stranger, should the inquirer be told that years since the city of Worcester laid out, or, better, threw in thousands of dollars in an effort to fill up what nature had left open, the chances are that the viator would utter sundry words as to the stupidity of municipalities generally.

Of course the old county road, by way of the Poor Farm, afforded ample means of travel between the towns of Worcester and Shrewsbury in the earlier times.

It was over Poor Farm bridge that Washington rode, and before him Captains Bigelow and Flagg had led their men to Cambridge on the Lexington-Concord day, by the same devious route. But as times advanced and people increased, the old axiom of the straight line and the shortest distance became more prominent, and some way over the ever-present water seemed necessary. The best place for the bridge was just where the water was deepest, and the art of bridge-building, a century since, was far from its present degree of advancement. It was nearly 100 years ago that the Worcester Turnpike Corporation was organized, and which found it desirable to open a permanent way across the lake. At first a floating bridge was constructed at a cost of \$9,000. Shrewsbury's historian, Andrew H. Ward, Esq., says that the structure was made of two or three tiers of round timbers, laid first lengthways or parallel with the course of the current, then crossways, and next overlaid with hewn timbers on which transverse planks were



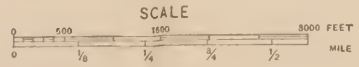
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T O W N O F S H R E W S B U R Y

INDIAN HEAD POND

F A R M

ALMS HOUSE

L A K E S I D E

Worcester Natural History Society PARK

HOSPITAL PROPERTY

CONVENTED BY RAILROAD

JORDAN POND

South River

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINSIGAMOND PARK

L A K E P A R K

G R O V E

Proposed Ball Ground

C I T Y O F W O R C E S T E R

C. J. PETERS, LITHO ENGRAV. BOSTON

LAKE QUINSIGAMOND AND LAKE VIEW.

The Lake offers greater opportunities for rest and diversion than any similar body of water in New England.

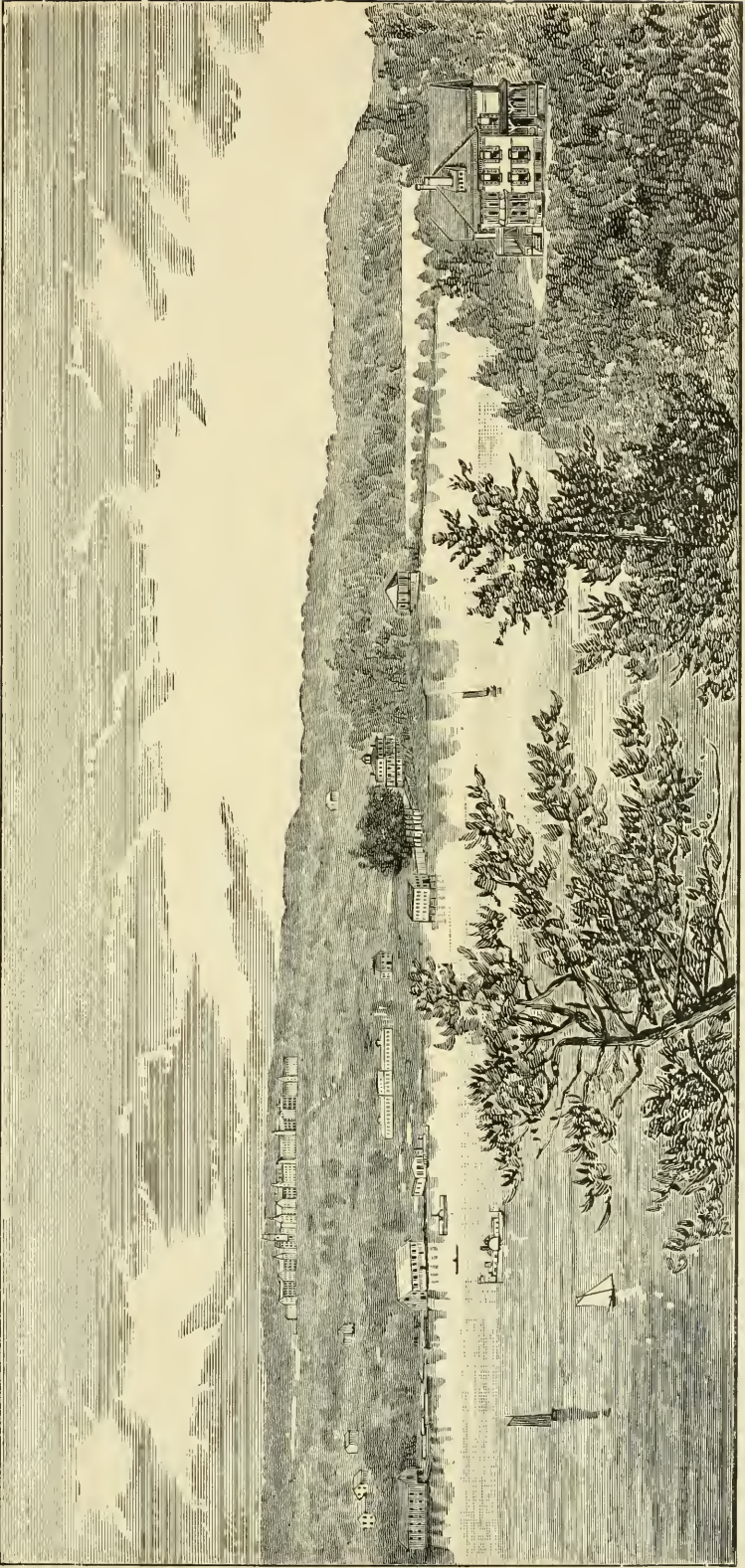
ership appear to think that the profits accruing to the enterprises concerned are drawn from some source quite outside of and unconcerned with the city these profits are to benefit. Mr. Thayer seems to imply as much. Of course, such a view is entirely incorrect. It is the profits of the enterprises themselves which are drawn from the city. It is the city which pays the taxes and the charges of the corporations, and it is the city which receives the benefits of their operations. It is the city which is the source of the profits, and it is the city which is the beneficiary of their operations.

to no more than that, considered as a matter of taxation and finance, as it must be. Cities have power to regulate the charges of the corporations, if they have not voluntarily turned that power over to the corporations.



The divid well one ity, o boat stran years out, dolla had l viator the st Of of the of tra ter ar



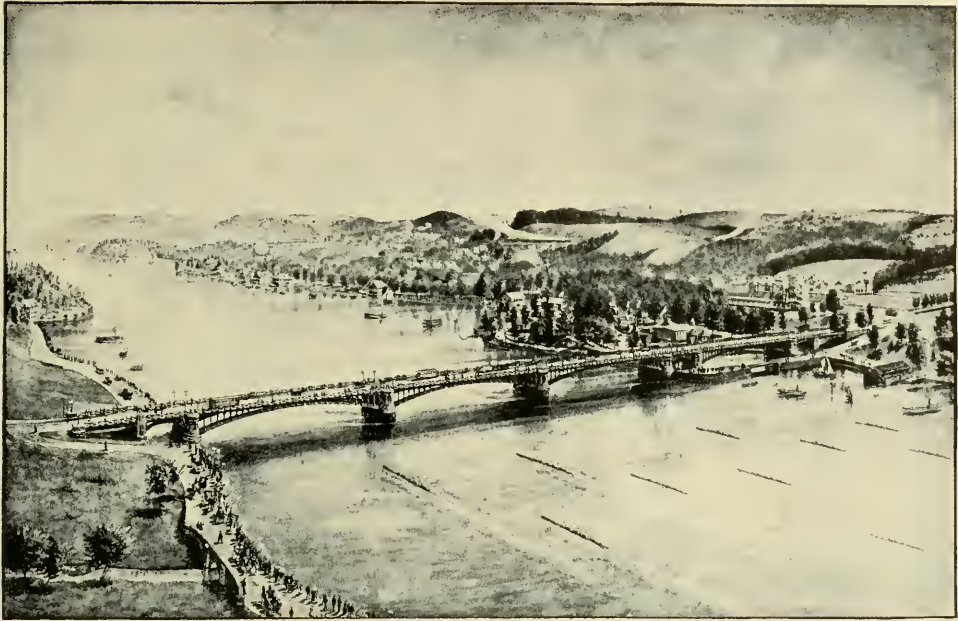


THE LAKE TWENTY YEARS AGO, LOOKING FROM THE EYRIE.

placed, and the entire mass was securely fastened to each shore. Water-soaked wood soon sinks, and ere long the bridge was not so much a floater as its projectors desired; accordingly another of a different pattern was made, and it is fair to suppose that if the Worcester Polytechnic had then been in existence the builders might have saved their \$13,000 which they put into the struggle to overcome the laws of physics. The scheme embraced nine piers, of which the middle one was considerably the largest. These structures were made after the fashion of cob-piles, the successive courses being pinned to each other, and as the weight increased the figure sank till it rested on the bottom. Finally, all the supports found their way to the bottom of the lake. They were fastened to each other, and long timbers were laid to serve as stringers for the planking. Upon the roadway proper, gravel was laid, apparently to keep up the deceit of a regular dirt road, but the bottom of the lake was irregular, and was muddy in some places, gravelly in others. The surface of the bridge became exceedingly irregular. To obviate this defect, more earth was laid on, which doubtless hastened the collapse. The four eastern piers leaned towards the south, the timbers were parting from their fastenings, and just at its completion, possibly before the same, on the morning of Sept. 19th, 1817, while many of the workmen were near by at breakfast, the structure separated near the centre, and the east half tumbled into the pond to the south, while the remainder, pier by pier, like Jill, came tumbling after. The excessive depth of the water, from fifty to one hundred feet, had required no less than 54,000 feet of timber for the making of the bridge, hence when the disintegration came there was thrown up to the surface such a mass of debris as no inland waters had ever seen before.

In the following winter there was built upon the ice, on the western or Worcester side of the lake, the bridge which did duty for many a long year, or till the advent of the causeway. When the ice had melted away in the spring, the bridge was swung around and securely anchored, and though useful was never exactly ornamental. It was 525 feet in length and 30 wide. There are many people of Worcester to-day who recall the floating bridge, which seemed in danger of going under when a heavily-loaded vehicle passed over it. Had the good citizens of 1857 only waited a few years, they would have built a bridge instead of closing the way to water-passage. When the city gets ready to do something, there will be constructed a bridge which will admit of the free passage of all sorts of craft, yet so near the surface of the water that the views up and down the lake will not be obstructed. Just when this day will come few would venture to prophesy, but it is sure to arrive, and when it does the uses to which the waters of Lake Quinsigamond will be put would astonish the most advanced projector of to-day.

Says one of the city's active business men, "In 1842, I was a boy fond of fishing, and with my mates I used to get down to the lake as often as school, lack of money, and such besetments would permit. It was a quiet place in those days. There were no houses anywhere near the water, except at the eastern end of the floating bridge, where was located Monroe's Tavern, a place much patronized by the people going to and from Shrewsbury and beyond. Woods surrounded the water in every direction, and it was a treat for us boys to paddle out into the deepest portion and fancy ourselves like the early navigators. Then, so far as I know, there were only two small boats owned on the water; one of them was south of the bridge, the



PROPOSED BRIDGE, LOOKING SOUTH.

other north, and both on the east side. I remember very well that Judge Wm. N. Green, who dispensed justice in the court, corresponding to that now presided over by Judge Samuel Utley, would at times appear on the end of the bridge about the same time that we did. He would patronizingly look us over, and say, 'Well, my boys, going fishing?' and we would chirp up, 'Yes, sir,' hoping that he would ask us to go with him, for we knew that he always got a lot of nice fellows, but he never did. He just wished us good luck, and then took the fine boat on the north side and rowed off. When he came back he would have such a long string of the biggest kind of perch, making our poor, little lot look so insignificant. We learned afterwards that he used to drop his line off the entrance of cold spring, and on the other side near where Coal-mine stream comes in. We had the fun of going out in the boat just the same, even if it was an old flat-iron thing, which we had to bail all the time to keep afloat."

If the boy had undertaken the walking around the north end of the pond, he

would have found an unbroken wilderness on the east side, after leaving Monroe's Tavern and barn and the nearby bowling-alley. Dr. John Green owned a mill-privilege near these buildings, but otherwise the shore of the lake was as bare of houses as when the Nipmucks reigned supreme. The same would have been the case for a large part of the way down the west side. There were some open fields, but very small, till near the old bridge, and there, just north of the present bath-house, was the favorite bathing-place of Worcester boys. Here they might strip, and, with no intervening trunks or tights, sport to their hearts' content. They infringed no law, and were considerably nearer nature's heart than are their grandsons of 1901.

To-day, the boatman or pedestrian can find much to enliven and please by a trip about the north end of Lake Quinsigamond. It is, first of all, the favorite course for those who like to row rapidly and for exercise. The absence of islands makes it almost ideal for a mile straight-away. There may be seen on the east side, just north of the causeway, a large



THE OLD WAY.

granite post set securely. It marks the starting-place of the regattas which so stirred the college world thirty and more years ago. Just a little below the Poor Farm, or Indian Head bridge, still on the Shrewsbury side, may be seen the corresponding post, opposite to which was stationed the stake-boat, around which the contesting collegians were compelled to swing their unwieldy crafts.

Should the pleasure-seeker take the road as he proceeds northward, he will find no houses, unless he follows down to the water's side some one of the several paths leading off from the boulevard, which runs around the entire body

of water, but these, as the map indicates, are not numerous. Occasionally, during the summer months tents of campers are seen through the close foliage. That person desiring true camp-life will select this side in preference to the more closely habited shore south of the causeway. There are blueberries in abundance, and the beat of the water along the beach is the only sound one hears, save the clear notes of the wild wood-bird, and all this within less than two miles of the Union station. The hill-sides may bear traces of former picnickers, but we must not expect all the results of absolute discovery. The constant variety will keep our attention



THE NEW WAY.



A FORMER KING.

through every step of the way. So closely does the foliage approach the water, we may find places where it is difficult to pass with dry feet, but even failure is worth the effort. Some day it is possible that Shrewsbury or the city of Worcester will acquire all this stretch of tree-covered hill and dale and transform it into an unrivaled public park. For a long distance along the shore, towards the north, all the area between water and road is owned by the heirs of the late Geo. Sumner. Though always interested in Shrewsbury matters, Mr. Sumner did not take so much of this riparian land because he wanted it, but rather to protect himself. Owning a few acres along the shore, for the purpose of camping there whenever he liked, he found himself once confronted with several suits for damages on account of a fire which had started on his territory. Finding it cheaper to buy contiguous land than to pay the cost of litigation, he became an extensive holder of these wooded ridges. He would not be far out of the way who should venture the prophecy that Mr. Sumner really invested better than he knew

when he bought out his neighbors.

As we cross the bridge, which for so many years has covered the connection between the lake and its northern source, we should stop a moment to look to the right and see White Pine island, which through the entire season will have one or more tents of jolly campers, who find their remote location all the more delightful. They are just as happy, as they propel their boats over the surface of Indian Head pond, as they would be had the old name of Harlow's pond lingered. This change of names, before hinted at, came about through the appointment in 1888 of a committee of gentlemen representing the historical societies of the city, along with property owners, around the lake itself. The Sanctuary, which should have been noted on our way up, holds its name from so distinguished a source as Col. T. W. Higginson, who, in his Worcester days, was conspicuous for his love of out-of-doors life. The significance of its appellation is evident when we note its quiet and shut-in location.

Just before climbing the hill which leads up to the Poor Farm, or, in later parlance, the City Farm, look to the southwest, and over the green of the intervening forests catch the glint of the morning sun upon the roofs of the vast collection of buildings which we call the Insane Hospital. Though the scene may not exactly conform to the words of Tennyson, it does suggest his lines, when he says:—

“The splendor falls on castle walls and  
Snowy summits old in story;  
The long light shakes across the lakes  
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.”

And the distant shout of a merry fisherboy is easily transformed into—

“The horns of Elfland faintly blowing.”

As we swing around the corner, at the top of the hill, and start southward, we shall find no particular difference in our

thoroughfare, save that it is wider and better worked, and for some distance we are out of the woods, but the same pristine condition of the water's edge continues. There are no dwellings, nor docks, nor landings. Man has been here, however, in the hopes of selling lots, but he has realized nothing as yet, and he will not until the approaches from the southward have been made easier. The parapets of the bridge over Coalmine brook invite us to rest for a moment, and we moralize over that particular characteristic of man which prompts him to spend days of his time in efforts to beguile the finny inhabitant from his proper element, for just beyond us, out in the deep waters, there has been the best of fishing from time immemorial.

Natural History park is a reminder of days when ambitious Worcester tried to make a short cut to fortune, fame, and knowledge. In 1885, the Hon. Jos. H. Walker donated forty acres of land; Thos. H. Dodge and H. H. Bigelow erected buildings wherein during the summer months were to be taught the sciences nearest to nature. The camp reached phenomenal pitch of popularity. An aggregate of more than four hundred boys from Worcester and elsewhere sought its bounds for the purposes of recreation and study. Military drill was a prominent feature of the cur-

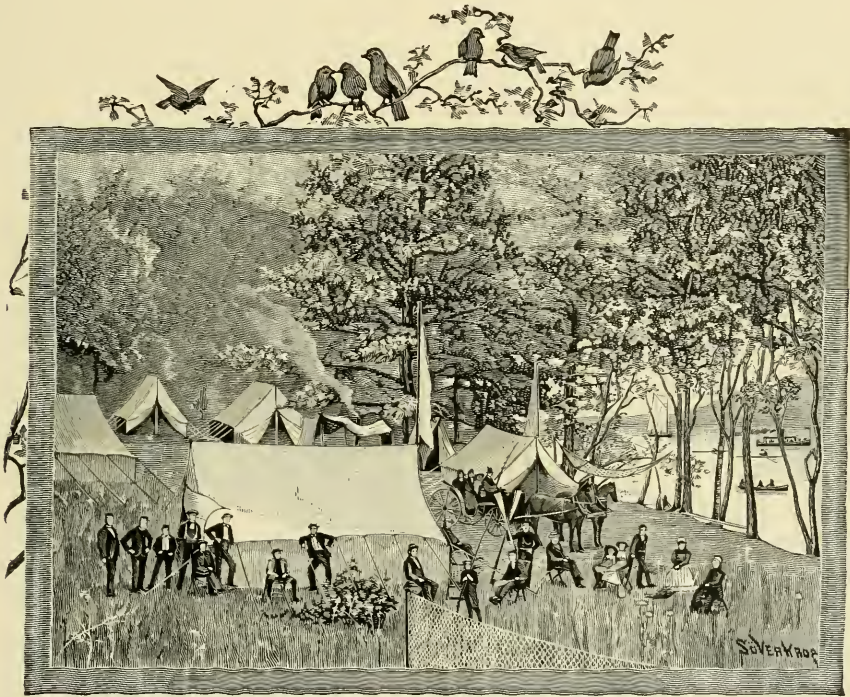
riculum and something akin to a soldier's regimen was maintained. Under the competent direction of Charles E. Burbank, Geo. B. Churchill, Henry A. Kelley, and others the venture met most deserved success. Now, however, desolation reigns. The once well-kept parade ground gives no token of the gatherings which there responded to the bugle call; the buildings are going to decay, and under a lease for a term of years, the beautiful place has become the vacation home of a colony of Swedes. However delightful the place may be to the occupants, to the visitors who knew it in its glory contrasts will inevitably arise. Would that the original purpose might be restored. Wigwam hill, rising behind the park, reminded the boys of days when the Indian reared his humble dwelling here, and sought food in near-by placid depths. This side of the lake is a favorite route for those who have spare hours for riding, since they see a fine display of nature's coloring, while on the other the silvery water shines. Here, too, comes the gunner on malevolent intent, desirous of killing God's creatures for no higher purpose than diversion. Let us hope that singing bird and chattering squirrel escape their thoughtless foes. Historian Ward, in all soberness, in 1826, mooted the



propriety of stocking the lake with "the cod, mackerel, haddock, and perhaps the halibut." In most eloquent language he dilated on the possible results.

The steep banks leading down to the water's edge, the clear outlook above the lake, at least suggest to the observer the cliff-wrought road which winds along the north side of Lake Lucerne, one of Switzerland's glories. Only a few acres separate Natural His-

the bath-house devoted to the convenience and pleasure of the gentler sex, and if the day be warm it will be strange indeed if, sporting in the offing, we do not see a number of girls asserting their rights and abilities with the utmost ease and grace, over waters where fifty years ago only their fathers dared to swim. Truly the world does move and the Indian with his dugout or birch bark canoe would have reason to wonder as



NATURAL HISTORY CAMP.

tory camp from the possessions of the state in the shape of the hospital grounds, so there never can be any building except as the Commonwealth may develop. At our left is Regatta Point with all its memories of former days when the lake and shore resounded with acclaim as Yale and Harvard alternately led in their early encounters, and soon we reach the western end of the causeway, seeing close under the same

he neared the crowded causeway and its approaches. Thus much for the past and present. The future is to mark grander, brighter changes than any that have as yet appeared. Coming thousands will here seek and find the pleasures denied in the close and heated city. May wise heads and skillful hands direct each and every change for the greatest good of the greatest number.

## A Protest.

REPORT OF THE PARKS COMMISSION OF JANUARY, 1901.

"The committee takes the ground that the summit of Newton Hill one-third of the way down from the top should ever be kept open and no trees allowed to grow up to obstruct the vision."

*To Editor of the Worcester Magazine:*

Dear Sir: I notice that "municipal development is one of the mottoes of your fine monthly," and therefore conclude the park system of our city and its manipulation would be a fair subject for consideration in your columns. I am sorry to learn that the "powers that be" have decided to entirely denude Newton hill of all shade trees one-third of the way down from the summit, the reason stated therefor being to preserve the hill-top views.

To destroy Newton hill as a pleasurable place of resort by the destruction of all its leafy beauties and protection of visitors from the fervent heat of the summer time, I think, would be a grievous wrong to this beautiful eminence and to its owners, the people. In the establishing of our park system in the years gone by, the hill variety was largely favored by its worthy builders. This was well enough, but is it the part of wisdom to make all of those heights, exclusively, into points of observation, eliminating other enjoyments and comforts of greater value, besides utterly destroying the natural beauty of the location?

Here are privileges of lounge and ramble, outing, recreation and healthful diversion on this eminence, which we have enjoyed from time immemorial.

It seems almost absurd to despoil this beautiful height of its beauty and usefulness to the public, simply for one object only, when we have already two observatories on the adjacent hills, Mr. Salisbury's on the north and the reservoir to the east, which seem quite sufficient for our present needs in this direction.

Elm park, as designed and projected, when nature, with but few limitations,

had her own sweet way, was a perfect park—a garden of surpassing attractiveness in copse and clump and thicket, foliage rising from the grass-decked ground at your feet to the topmost branch of tree and thicket and foliage and flower-embowered retreats and avenues. Pleasing were the views and vistas along the water-side, and especially charming were the tree and shrubbery crowned, flower-adorned islets of nature's own, inimitably-tangled grove and beautiful nestling in the "meres," beautiful, indeed, wherever the eye might linger, and unspeakably pleasing with the forms and songs of birds, glorified in the radiant sunshine of the summer day.

Why not extend those charming conditions clear over Newton hill to the western limit of the grounds? A forest park, of forest trees, and shrub and flower, growing under the exuberance of Dame Nature's own pleasing conditions, with but little artificiality or cultivation, and still less of the handiwork of man; retaining the delightful charm and native wildness of the primeval forest, so pleasing to the eye of the lover of nature. Thus we have a paradise for the squirrels and the birds, and a "garden of the gods" for the greeting of our good people in the generations of the coming years.

But, I would respectfully observe, that to devote Newton hill, exclusively, to observation purposes, as proposed by the Park Commission, at the cost and sacrifice of its beautiful plant life and foliage, so restful and charming a protection from the ardent sunshine, depriving the very portion of this beautiful eminence of all shade protection, where the breezes are most inviting and enjoyable, and when people most delight to linger in the pleasant summer-time—to destroy these sylvan beauties so attractive and beneficent which have adorned this height for so many decades of years, would be wretched treatment of this grand old hill, and a wrong to park and people.

A. B.

## What the Public Might Think.

SEPTEMBER brings the opening of school and college, in both of which Worcester is deeply interested. No city in the land ever placed itself more completely in the hands of the schoolmaster than has the Heart of the Commonwealth. Journeys begin and terminate on the school signal. Home regimen is regulated by the demands of school, and if growing Worcester does not gain all that school promises it will not be on account of any lack of compliance with what school exacts.

FROM remoter regions, come many to profit by what the city offers in the way of secondary schools and higher institutions. The University, the College, and the Polytechnic; the Academy and the Military School; the Normal and the strictly private school, each and all report full ranks and prosperous prospects. The science-crowned summits of the city never presented a finer appearance than at the beginning of this the first school year of the new century. From the \$200 schoolhouses of one hundred years ago to the sumptuous edifice on Richards street is a cry so far that one look hardly suffices to appreciate it.

THE opening article in this number of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE is timely, since the new year inaugurates several innovations in the progressive and flourishing Institute. A new president sees the very first dormitory in the career of the institution opened, and, as on the Saturday night before the opening, the young men were clustering about the entrance of the old Wetherell mansion, to many a

passer-by came visions of earlier days when for them college halls stood invitingly open, and, to one at least, came the refrain sung in the sixties in words like these:

"'Tis September's golden month, when the opening is at hand,  
That we watch the trains and registers to see the Freshmen land;  
Oh, there's stumpy Fresh, and seedy Fresh, and Freshies short and tall,  
The Freshmen with the goggles, and the Fresh who wears a shawl.

"Some are hopeful, some despondent, and a very knowing one  
Asks you if it is a fact that the Prex now weighs a ton;  
Oh, they all are model boys, study hard the whole day long,  
Always go to chapel regular and sing this little song,  
Oh, that will be joyful, joyful, joyful,  
Oh, that will be joyful when Sophomores sin no more."

Very likely by the time the five years' occupation of the old mansion is ended, which, by the way, never looked so bright and beautiful as it does now some plan will have been evolved to provide even more ample accommodations to those who prefer the dormitory system. Who knows but that such a time may see the space north of the Salisbury laboratories, or the reserved portion of Institute park covered with model structures for the express purpose of affording lodgings and food for the growing contingent which visits Worcester on the attainment of science bent?

HOWEVER, till that time the Worcester people who daily pass the large mansion at the foot of State street will continue to rejoice that now every

window is seen, no blinds are shut, and each night brings an illumination, something of an atonement for its long shut-up and melancholy appearance. Though it may never have covered any Havesham secrets, it certainly is now opening of no end of Great Expectations. The excellent family names of Wetherell, Newton and Lincoln give the edifice a far more than ordinary interest, but the brick walls were never more honorably employed than in affording homes for the "Tech." boys.

AS this number of the MAGAZINE goes to press our city is enjoying her annual feast of music. Among all the facilities afforded here for intellectual growth, perhaps there is nothing so peculiar as the culture offered in the way of musical attainments. Artists of world-wide fame regard an appearance in Worcester's week as a seal of approval, and music lovers from the country at large repair in great numbers to the city during the festival. It is not a little interesting that the fame of Worcester rests chiefly on iron and music, two considerations about as far apart as the zenith and the nadir, though really they have many points in common. Teachers are enjoined to assign shorter lessons during the week, and children are encouraged to get all that they can from the stream of melody. Frequently the chief artists have favored the high school with the very best their talents afforded. In many ways we are made to renew our acquaintance with Collins, and to reflect on the days

"When Music, heavenly maid, was young;"  
and with him to sincerely sing,

"Oh, Music! sphere descended maid,  
Friend of Pleasure, Wisdom's aid!"

THE contest for attorney general nomination is going merrily on at this moment. The Boston head-

quarters for Herbert Parker are managed by the Hon. Alfred S. Pinkerton, a campaigner of long and successful experience. The praises of Worcester's candidate are scattered from Provincetown to Berkshire, and a host of earnest, devoted admirers are pressing home upon the minds of caucus attendants the surpassing merits of their favorite. It does seem as though the attorney general of the Commonwealth might visit Boston by some other route than what was the Old Colony railroad. During the 121 years of the state under the constitution, that portion of Massachusetts whence Mr. Parker's rival hails has had the office for full forty years. Perez Morton held it twenty-one years; John H. Clifford, eight; George Marston, four, and Hosea M. Knowlton is about to retire after seven years of occupancy. Would it not be as well for some other portions of the Commonwealth to be remembered? Barnabas Bidwell, Dwight Foster and A. J. Waterman, with eleven years of service, represent all the time that the place has gone to dwellers west of Middlesex county. We need a change of allotment.

LESS than five months ago the city was full of bustle and excitement on account of the expected visit of President McKinley. Nothing in the way of former receptions, accorded distinguished visitors, was to be even a prelude to the extent and magnificence of the honors to be paid him. The sudden and severe illness of his beloved wife changed the entire programme, and Worcester had to give up all the prospects of visit, reception and accompanying glories, though each and every one confidently expected that ere his administration was ended, his well-known friendship for Senator Hoar would eventuate in a journey hither at some date, possibly in 1902, but one

moment, a sad one in our national history, changed it all, and we shall never meet McKinley here.

INSTEAD, a vast audience gathered on the 19th inst. to hear words of eulogy pronounced in Mechanics Hall. While the city mourned sincerely the deaths of Lincoln and Gerfield, seemingly there had not been in the past such a universal turning to solemn reflections as when we learned that our president was dead. While pulpit and platform rang with praises of the dead and denunciations of his slayer, it was not till the final day that the culmination was reached. In the light of experience, it is easy to see how the management might have been very much better. Ten thousand people wished admittance to Mechanics Hall, four times the number that could be accommodated. An imposing array of speakers was listed for the occasion, hence the intense anxiety for admission. For hours before the opening of the doors a dense mass of humanity surged about the

main entrance, filling the streets and occasioning intense suffering to many in the throng. Women fainted, and those who did not bore away with them in rent garments and bruised bodies lasting memorials of the day. Then the exercises themselves were too long. Not till five o'clock were they ended. Suppose that every hall in the centre of the city, viz., Washburn, Horticultural and Association, had been opened, that Senator Hoar, Dr. Conaty, President Hall and John R. Thayer had been distributed, or, better, had the latter addressed the thousands who would have gathered around the bandstand on the Common, all might have listened; there would have been no unseemly spectacle of pushing, crowding and shouting, which lent everything but impressiveness to the occasion. However, in the suspension of business, in the decorating of windows, in the evident sorrow of our people, Worcester placed herself in the very van of those who believe in right, decency and order; law and fair play, the golden rule and God.

## Some New Books.

*Vital Records of Northboro, Mass., to the End of the Year 1850, compiled and published by Franklin P. Rice of Worcester.*

This book, printed in the excellent manner which has characterized all of Mr. Rice's work, is a valuable continuation of the work which he began many years ago. Within the 153 pages of the volume he has placed the names of all who were born, married or died in the town from the beginning to the middle of the last century. The genealogist will find Mr. Rice's work more and more necessary as the years go by. In the same line with this work, in addition to the extensive printing of Worcester rec-

ords, he has put forth the Vital Statistics of Auburn and Boylston. The compilation of records of other towns is in progress. It is not too much to state that Mr. Rice has been an innovator, and the labors performed by him have been a considerable incentive to similar researches elsewhere. In its efforts to note all that pertains to the advancement of Worcester, the WORCESTER MAGAZINE will not overlook any plan to rescue the city's past from oblivion, confident that our future will be entirely in keeping with our regard for what has been done, and for those who laid the prime foundations.

Mr. Rice has gone about his work in a thoroughly systematic manner, confi-

dent that there is a scientific way in which the foundations of history should be laid. His scheme has progressed along the following lines, viz.:

A preliminary work of accumulation and classification to bring all original material together in system in public and central depositories, so that in a few minutes a question can be settled, which, scattered and inaccessible as so many facts now are, could not certainly be determined. Another great advantage is the assurance as to the existence or non-existence of desired information. If it is known that it does not exist, then further effort to find it ceases.

The real philosophy of history can not be attained so long as the sources of information remain undeveloped, and in historical as in other scientific investigation the effort now is to reach the obscure yet fundamental elements which constitute the substance of the whole. The immense mass of material in New England in the form of town, county and other records, most of it hidden and unknown, presents a rich mine to explore, and one from which the most valuable results may be expected.

Mr. Rice entered into this work more than twenty-five years ago, with the idea at first crude and imperfectly formed, of subjecting this material to minute classification.

The methods considered and discarded were the preparation of a general reference-key to a stated locality, an index of selected subjects, and an abstract of certain periods. Finally, the determination was reached to print the original in its entirety so far as undertaken.

Much fragmentary matter in the same line has been presented in the various historical serials, but this method is unsatisfactory and tantalizing. To go over a given locality thoroughly and completely is the only true way.

Mr. Rice originated and applied the name, "Systematic History," to the ac-

cumulated results, and the term has come considerably into use. In 1884 he prepared a plan, and suggested the passage, of an act by the Legislature to require the printing of their records by the towns in the state in such yearly portions as would not be burdensome until all to the year 1850 were printed. The valid objection to this was that forcing action through legislative power would throw the preparation into incompetent hands, as the towns would get the work done as cheaply as possible, while such undertakings require care and accuracy.

The work accomplished by Mr. Rice was first the "Worcester Records" in nine volumes—3,425 pages. This is the only example in which the records of the whole period of proprietary and town governments of a place, together with births, marriages and deaths, have been put in print.

He has printed from county records "Court of Sessions and Warnings," "Worcester Indexed Information," "Worcester Book," a chronology, and the "Dictionary of Worcester," alphabetical arrangement. "Worcester Annals" is in preparation, and vital records of towns, issued under "Systematic History Fund," as already stated.

He intended, ten years ago, to supplement "Worcester Records" with abstracts of Worcester wills and estates to include the whole county.

When Mr. Rice began, only two or three towns in the state had printed portions of their records, and these unknown to him. He has been actively engaged in advocacy of this work, and has traveled in its interest over a considerable portion of New England, with tangible results in the printing of records in several places. Nearly 100 towns in Massachusetts have now printed records, and he has been directly concerned in six towns, Princeton now being under way. Also, in two or three towns in New Hampshire.



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## Board of Trade Notes.

The first regular meeting of the directors, after the summer vacation, was held on September 12th, with ten members present. The Committee on New Enterprises reported upon three matters already considered by them, and on others which are now being looked up.

The chairman of the Committee on New Enterprises is called upon for considerable service, much of which is, of necessity, fruitless, but which is cheerfully rendered if it so be that any good may come to the city.

The matter of freight rates and classification over what are known as the Sound lines to New York was brought to the attention of the directors by a communication from a local shipping firm, and was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Railroads.

The "down draft stove" of the Nemo Stove Co. has undergone a practical

test at the Polytechnic Institute, and it has also been investigated by the Committee on New Enterprises. Their manufacture would add an industry not now represented here.

The "Vudor" porch shade has been pretty well tested during the past season, both as regards its intrinsic merit and its selling quality. The company now making it in New York will locate in Worcester if capital can be secured to increase their business by the addition of more weaving machinery. A number of their shades have been hung upon Worcester porches during the past two months.

The Pan-American excursion was participated in by sixty people. The trip covered about fourteen hundred miles during a week of nearly entire pleasant weather. The trip on the Niagara river, Lake Ontario, and through the Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence Rapids, and especially the trip

across Lake George, were charming features. The arrangements were made in advance, and all railroad and steam-boat connections were made, bringing the party to their destination on schedule time. The secretary of the board, who completed the arrangements and took charge of the party, developed unexpected talent as a conductor, and his efforts were appreciated by the members of the party.

The new advertising stickers for envelopes can be obtained by anyone who desires to use them on his letters by applying at the secretary's office. They are furnished at the bare cost of printing, twenty-five cents for a package of 250. Over 5000 were taken by a few business houses in a single day. In order that they may be as widely distributed as possible, it is hoped that a large number of people will use the stickers, and they will be delivered by sending a postal card to the secretary, stating the number wanted. There are many private individuals who can certainly use a package of 250 in their correspondence, and thus help advertise the city of Worcester. The stickers are gummed, and are easily attached to the back of an envelope by slightly moistening two opposite edges.

It is the desire of the directors to bring the board into closer touch with the interests of manufacturers, to the end that they may be served by the various committees of the board. The matter was referred to the proper committee, who have already issued a circular to the manufacturers of the city.

The Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade comprises many of the most public-spirited citizens of Worcester. Each one has contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the city in the past, and they can now, individually and as a committee, perform a

valuable service as well as a duty by their suggestions to the Board of Directors.

The abolition of grade crossings, towards which steps are now being taken, was referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

During the last year the multiplicity of business for the consideration of the directors, at each of the regular monthly meetings, frequently required long sessions of two or more hours. The directors, at their last meeting, voted to adjourn the regular meetings during the coming season at an hour not later than half past nine o'clock, and the meetings will begin promptly at eight o'clock.

By the vote of the directors the subscriptions to the Devens monument fund were to be closed Oct. 15th. During the summer vacation little could be accomplished, as many members of the board were absent from the city. Frequent meetings of the chairmen of the different groups will be held during the short time intervening before Oct. 15. The division of the Board of Trade into twenty-five groups of nearly twenty in each group was intended to secure a large number of solicitors, who, as members of the Board of Trade, and as public-spirited citizens, would each feel a personal interest in securing for their respective groups contributions amounting to at least \$600. In some of the groups this amount was contributed prior to the summer vacation, while in other groups less effort had been expended and contributions were small. The Board of Trade has nearly 500 members; their own contribution to so worthy an object should amount to no small sum, and their individual solicitation in a city of 100,000 inhabitants ought to readily insure the aggregate amount the board has undertaken to raise.

# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

OCTOBER

1901

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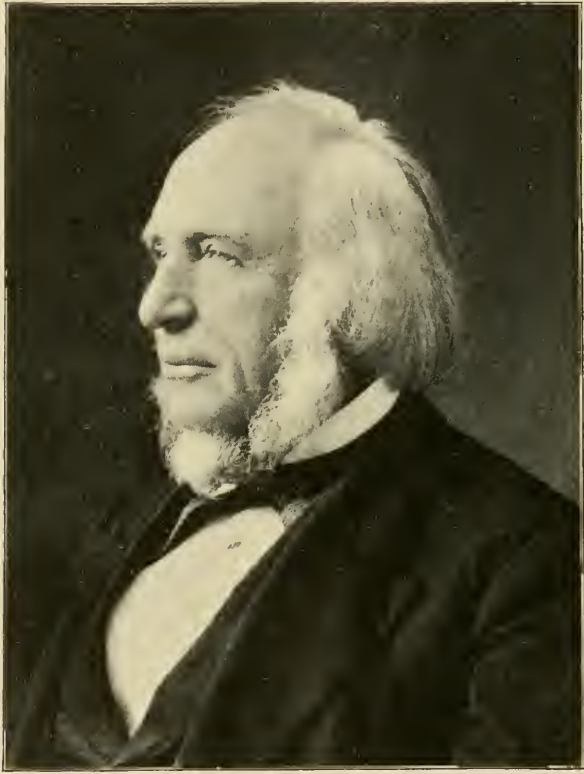
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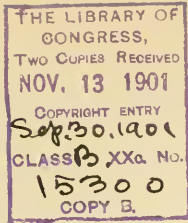
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WHY DID YOU TURN THIS AROUND? JUST TO READ IT?





W. T. MERRIFIELD.



# The Worcester Magazine.

VOL. II

OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 4

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## William Trowbridge Merrifield.

BY HARRIETTE M. FORBES.



At the beginning of the eighteenth century the two grandfathers of William Trowbridge Merrifield were living in Worcester, one at the northern, the other at the southern extreme of the town. Timothy Merrifield, who had served in the Revolution, came here in 1786, having lived previously in Sherborn and Holden, and bought the last farm on the old Shrewsbury and Holden turnpike, this side of Holden. His wife was Mercy Perry, daughter of John Perry of Milford. The other grandfather, whose name Mr. Merrifield was always proud to bear, was William Trowbridge, who lived in what was called the Trowbridge mansion house, which still stands in Trowbridgeville. His farm reached to the Auburn line, and was purchased by his father, James Trowbridge, in 1739, when he moved to Worcester from Newton. He also served in the Revolution, and was for twenty years deacon in the First Unitarian Church. He married Sarah Rice, daughter of Thomas Rice, whose father, Ephraim, was among the first proprietors of Worcester.

When Alpheus Merrifield, the only son of Timothy, married Mary Trowbridge, the daughter of William, she

had a longer wedding journey than was customary in those days—eight miles, from the southern to the northern boundary of the town.

While taking this trip, Alpheus stopped at a village store and bought a small flask of spirits to make the toddy for the neighbors who might run in to greet the young couple. As they sat that night in their part of the Timothy Merrifield homestead, they heard a sound in the cupboard, and, upon investigation, found the whiskey flask cracked round and round, and the liquor dripping on the floor. They accepted this as an omen, and, among the very first in Worcester, founded their new home on temperance principles.

Alpheus Merrifield was a carpenter and contractor as well as farmer. For a great many years he was overseer of the poor, and for twenty deacon of the First Unitarian Church, succeeding his father-in-law, William Trowbridge, in that capacity. He was a man of considerable property for the day. He erected not only many of the principal buildings in Worcester, but took contracts outside, being in demand even as far from home as South Carolina.

William Trowbridge Merrifield, the eldest son of Alpheus and Mary Merrifield, was born April 10, 1807. Three years later his father moved to

Trowbridgeville, where, at a very early age, the boy took his first lessons in riding, and earned his first money, 12½ cents a day, for riding the thirty-three-years-old colt to plough. From this time, for more than eighty years, there were very few days that he did not have the reins in his hands. At five or six he used to ride the horse three or four miles from home to mill, and at seven had the whole care of a cow, including milking her.

The first book he ever owned he bought with money which he had earned. It was a rather thrillingly illustrated copy of *Pilgrim's Progress*, bound in wood.

When four, he began going to the little schoolhouse in New Worcester taught by Thankful Hersey, and in 1819, when his father moved back to the turnpike farm, he went to the school on Burncoat Plain.

He was a sturdy boy, with a sense of humor and love of fun which they alone saw who knew him best. He was almost never punished in school, but the boys who sat beside him and who laughed more easily than he were often in disgrace.

At fifteen he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade of his father. He went to Holden, where he was put to planing clapboards, while a skilled carpenter laid them. His father went away for a half day, and the boy begged the carpenter to let him try to put them on. When his father returned at night and saw his work, he said little, but the lad was promoted to laying clapboards.

After the fashion of those days he served a seven years' apprenticeship to his father. When eighteen he was given the superintendency of erecting buildings. When twenty-one his apprenticeship expired, and the first contract he made independently was for the brick block in Trowbridgeville, which has

lately been taken down. None of the middle-aged carpenters who worked on that block questioned his right to rule them. They recognized in the determined young man who gave them their orders the ability to command, and the power and strength, if necessary, to enforce his commands.

His personal appearance at this time must have been attractive. He had not attained quite to the height of his father or grandfather, but his five feet ten was increased several inches by the heavy crop of hair, which was combed up straight from his forehead. His shoulders were broad, like the Trowbridges', and his one hundred and eighty pounds of weight was solid muscle and bone. His face was shaved smooth, showing the strong lines of the mouth; his eyes were deep blue, with an expression kindly, but imperative and masterful.

Perhaps the most dominant trait in his character was persistency, the patient perseverance in carrying whatever he undertook to a successful end.

He used to tell a story of an experience he had with some oxen when he was a boy of eleven which was very characteristic of the boy and man. On his grandmother's farm there was a yoke of wild steers, which had been very cruelly treated by the hired man. Always absolutely fearless with animals, the eleven-year-old boy, as soon as he arrived at the farm, took them out to yoke them. They rushed across the yard, bellowing and frothing at the mouth. His father was away, and he decided that before night he would conquer them. He managed to get them back into the stable, and then spent the whole day working over them, carding and patting them, and finally laying the yoke against their necks, until he succeeded in putting it upon them. The next day he did the same until he could yoke them and back them into a cart. To finish the story in his own words:



IN EARLY LIFE.

IN MIDDLE LIFE.

W. T. MERRIFIELD.

“When father came home, he took the whip and was going to back them into a cart. I said to him, ‘I wish you would let me back those oxen in.’ He looked at me with a good deal of dignity, and said:

“‘William, I knew how to drive oxen a good many years before you were born.’

“I said: ‘I know you did, and I presume you can do it much better than I, but I know these oxen.’

“He drove them round in front of the cart, and I went off and sat down on a stone to watch the proceedings.

“The minute he said, ‘Back!’ they wheeled around. He tried it three times with just the same result. Then he turned to me. ‘Can you back these oxen in, William?’

“‘I don’t know,’ I said. ‘I could have done it, but they are rather worked up now.’

“But I came and took the whip, and they backed right in for me. Father never opened his head, but he did not try to drive them again.”

Mr. Merrifield, in common with a few other brave spirits living in Worcester in the thirties, believed in the ultimate growth of the city, and dared to act in accordance with his belief. The middle-aged men of to-day remember him as a rather conservative man; only the very, very old, who knew him as a young man, think of him as ready to seize each new idea in mechanics or business, daring to enter into large enterprises, and laying broad foundations for those who were to come after him. He was never afraid to follow his own judgments and convictions; unkind criticism or ridicule was absolutely unheeded by him.

Very early in his building career he had contracted to put up a house for Henry Wheeler, a strong temperance man. He invited men to come to help him raise the frame, telling them he should give them a lunch, but no liquor. Not a man came. He went to Mr. Wheeler, who said if he could not raise his building without liquor he would go without it. However, that was not necessary, for there were enough tem-

perance men in Worcester to help him out. The next week, as a result of this experience, Mr. Merrifield commenced putting up buildings, one post at a time. He had never seen any one else do this. About this time in 1842 he put up the first portable steam saw-mill ever used in this vicinity. This was in Princeton, and proved an immense saving over the old-fashioned way of carrying all the logs to mill. Not long after this, in 1844, he entered into a contract to build the village of Clinton. This included the building of the Lancaster Mills, a mill at Boylston, the quilt mill, and eighty-five tenement houses. The Lancaster Mills, when finished, were the largest industrial plant in New England.

This was the only time in his long life when he lived away from Worcester. For four years he made his home in Clinton, which increased from 300 to 4000 in population during that time. The house in which he lived still stands near the Clinton station.

It has been said of Mr. Merrifield that he was never in a hurry, but combined with this trait was a quickness of decision—almost an intuition, of seeing instantly what he wished or believed wisest to do. He showed this trait very early in deciding that he liked a little girl who went to the school on Burncoat Plain when he was sent there to visit his grandmother in the winter of 1815. He then was not quite eight, and the little girl, a daughter of Jabez Brigham, was only five. She looked very pretty to the sturdy little fellow from Trowbridgeville the first day he went to the school, and when, in the middle of the afternoon, she got up and asked to be dismissed, he asked to be dismissed too, and walked home with her. When, a few days later, her Grandfather Kingsbury died, he went to the funeral, the first one he ever attended.

After that, as long as she lived, he

never saw another girl he liked so well as her. When he came back in four years to live on the Turnpike farm, she was a neighbor, for her father lived in the large house which stands just beyond the railroad at the Summit, now the residence of Mr. C. H. Ellsworth. His sisters told how he used to whip the old horse, as they drove home from church, until they got just behind the Brigham carriage, which they followed to Burncoat Plain.

They were married in 1830, and went to live on Summer street, where they stayed until they moved to Clinton. There Mrs. Merrifield died, leaving four young children. In choosing a new mother for them, Mr. Merrifield considered only their best good, and selected the sweet-faced young teacher of his daughters. She justified his confidence in her, and proved as loving a mother to his four motherless children as to her own. She, too, was a Brigham, a daughter of Capt. Charles Brigham of Brigham Hill, Grafton.

A sketch of Mr. Merrifield would not be complete without reference to his love of plants and animals. Although he followed his father's occupation of contractor and builder, which led him through his faith in machinery into the lumber business, the making of doors, sashes, blinds and chairs, the carrying on of planing mills, and eventually into what proved the great undertaking of his life—the erection of buildings to rent, with power, to hundreds of business firms,—he was at heart always a farmer. He loved a good horse, or a good cow; he never would buy a piece of land even for a cow pasture unless it had a fine view. He liked to drive to the hills and look down on the city, and he took into his own character the grandeur and breadth of it.

He was connected for a great many years with the Agricultural and Horti-



A FAVORITE DIVERSION.

cultural Societies. He knew each plant in his greenhouses, and watched its growth from day to day. It was a source of great pleasure to him to be able to send flowers and black Hamburg grapes to his friends and to the sick, while there was never a funeral among his less fortunate neighbors on Pink and North Ashland streets, and vicinity, that some child did not climb the hill for a few white flowers, or even "a little green box," and they were always generously and gladly supplied.

When, in 1856-'57, he built the house on Highland street, where he lived the rest of his life, he set out thousands of trees and shrubs, of varieties then but little known in Worcester, many of which he procured from Scotland. But it was characteristic of the man that with all his love of his trees and animals he made them subservient to himself. He relentlessly cut down beautiful trees when he found that, sitting on his piazza, they broke too much into his panorama of the city and its encircling hills. And then he planted new ones, knowing they could not grow tall and beautiful while he lived, but watching them with

interest and sympathy, for his was a nature that could find delight in working for his children to the third and fourth generation.

He was fond of his horses, but he rarely kept a horse more than a few years, partly perhaps from the inborn Yankee love of trading, partly from a dislike to have an animal grow old on his hands. Only once did his affection for a particular horse seem stronger than any other consideration. She was a high-strung, nervous gray, and she, like all her mates, was sold after a few years. But it was not long before she was back in her pasture, never to be sold again. Mr. Merrifield never claimed she was a bargain, nor did he say at what advance in price he bought her back, for it was a trait of his to keep his own counsel, and an inquisitive inquirer gained nothing who tried to ferret out what he did not care to tell.

Mr. Merrifield was among the first in Worcester to own Jersey cattle, and his own herd started from a thoroughbred cow, Donna, which he admired as much for her beautiful form and color as for her more practical merit of yielding rich

milk and butter. He never looked at his cattle in simply a practical way—he enjoyed their character. He was always proud of any unusual feat accomplished by any of his animals, and recognized in them intelligence and common sense. In selecting a horse he always chose one who, in his opinion, would act with good judgment in any emergency. When, after a severe carriage accident, his sister bought from a tin peddler a steady old dobbin that could not be whipped out of a jog trot, he told her he should not dare to ride with her—that kind of a horse was very dangerous.

He was one of the original members of the Union Church, and served on the building committees of the first and second edifices on Front street. He was a pillar in the church, and he never thought, like Atlas, of slipping away from his burden and letting it rest even temporarily on other shoulders. At one time, when a minister was settled over it whose ideas were different in many ways from the good old doctrines he had heard for so many years from Dr. Cutler, some one asked him why he did not go to another church.

"I think," he answered quietly, "it would be a good deal easier for him to leave than for me."

He held comparatively few public offices for a man of his influence and ability. His greatest work for Worcester was done in his counting-room on the corner of Union and Exchange streets, where, for nearly a half century, he was the cool-headed, far-sighted adviser of the business men of the city.

It has been repeatedly stated by persons familiar with the history of Worcester that Ichabod Washburn and William T. Merrifield did more to establish it as an industrial centre, and promote its growth from a country town to a large city, than any other of its citizens.

He was for a time president of the

Horticultural Society, and of the Mechanics Association; for ten years trustee of the Worcester Insane Asylum; a member of the Common Council the first year that Worcester was a city; later, he served on the Board of Aldermen, and for one year in the Legislature.

Nowhere did his fine qualities of heart and mind show to greater advantage than in the midst of his own family. As he locked his counting-room door, and stepped into his phaeton, he apparently dropped all business cares. His children always ran to meet him, sure of an interest in whatever they had to tell, and can never recall one time when he stepped over the threshold with a clouded brow. Small things never fretted him, and it was a part of his philosophy and nature to never worry over great ones. So completely did he have control over himself that one who lived for many years in his family cannot recall a single hasty word spoken by him. The trees bordering his land on Highland street were often seriously injured by boys, who climbed them to see the horse-trots. His daughter remembers how she would sit as far back in the phaeton as possible to hide her smiles when he stopped his horses to scold them, so odd it seemed to her to hear him speak in a cross tone, and so sure she was of hearing his chuckle when he drove on, leaving a dozen frightened boys sliding down the trunks.

He was a very just man, and his benevolence was largely actuated by his sense of justice. He gave unhesitatingly and generously where it seemed to him he ought. Having given, he never recalled the fact again, apparently even to himself; it was a debt paid which he had owed to the Lord.

He resided in several different houses in Worcester, besides one in Clinton.



OLD ENTRANCE TO MERRIFIELD ESTATE.

The first two in which he lived were on Summer street, neither of which now stands. When he returned from Clinton, he built the house on Harvard street which he sold to Mr. Tiffany, which the Tiffany family still owns. This brought a larger price than any other house previously sold in Worcester. His longing for the real country induced him to buy thirty acres on Highland street, with no neighbors nearer than Mr. Salisbury on the east, and Mr. John Hammond on the west. He built the stone mansion, where he lived after 1857, from his own designs, and laid out the grounds in curves which pleased the most skillful landscape gardeners. While this house was being built he lived for a year in the Waldo House, and for a year or more in the farm-house on the Highland street place. Towards the end of his life, when the city crept towards him, even to his gates, he regretted he was too old to build a new home in Tatnuck, on his farm, which crowned the hill on Moreland street.

Many times during his long business life as builder, contractor and real estate owner, he was involved in litigation. He was always ready to make a fair settlement when no principle was involved, but could never be driven or frightened by threat of a lawsuit. His litigation never disturbed his serenity. He never lost an important case in court. He employed the best lawyers, such as the late Judge Charles Allen, Isaac Davis, Peter C. Bacon, P. Emory Aldrich and Col. W. S. B. Hopkins, and then prepared his cases with as much care and thoroughness as if he was the attorney in charge. In his earlier cases, like that against the Building Committees of the Medical College on Union Hill, Worcester, in 1851, and against N. A. Lombard in 1865, his brother-in-law, William Brigham of Boston, acted as his counsel, and the opinions of the Supreme Judicial Court in those cases have been frequently cited since then. As a witness he was cool and accurate. He was frequently called as an expert in land damage

cases. Cross-examination never terrified him. He had a reason for every opinion he gave. Cross-examination simply added weight to his testimony. In an important case the opposing counsel—a lawyer of great ability and skill as well as a statesman of national fame—declined to put any questions to him, saying to his client: "I would rather cross-examine Frank P. Goulding than William T. Merrifield."

He was a man who never complained, and with one exception was never ill until the last few years of his life. He never had occasion to go to a dentist. When, at eighty-five, he was ill with the grip, he drove his pair of horses as usual to and from his office, but in coming to the house from the stable he became exhausted and fell on the frozen ground. It was a cold day in December, and he lay there until he was seen by some young men on Highland street, who helped him into the house. Even this experience only kept him at home one day. When asked if he did not suffer severely from the cold when lying

for half an hour, as he did, on the icy ground, he said, "No; I was very comfortable. I had my gloves on, and I reached around and got my hat."

At last the body, which had served him well and faithfully for nearly eighty-eight years, was worn out, although the mind lost none of its vigor.

December 26, 1895, he lay down on his bed as a man weary with a hard day's work, and in a few hours he had entered into new spheres of activity, hampered by no weakness of age, but with the courage and patience and indomitable will of his youth, trained and strengthened at every point by a life full of experience.

The life of Mr. Merrifield is naturally divided into two parts, that of his home and that devoted to business. The first division, as his daughter saw him, has been given; some space should be allotted to the second. The modest sign, long hanging at the entrance to No. 100 Exchange street, might be passed daily for years without attract-



AMONG HIS FRIENDS.

ing the attention of the average man, but the painted words mean much to Worcester.

ROOMS WITH POWER TO RENT

100

EXCHANGE

W. T. MERRIFIELD



OFFICE

Possibly one in a hundred of the men who visit the city may see this portion of Worcester, but right here is made a considerable part of the wealth which renders the exhibited sections of the Heart of the Commonwealth possible. Perhaps issue may be taken with the statement, but it would seem reasonable that churches, schools, museums and stores are results, rather than causes, and somewhere there must be digging and delving that the glittering consequences may follow.

Wm. T. Merrifield was not yet thirty-two years old when he made his first purchase of land in this section, and, singularly enough, that purchase covered the site of the office which for more than sixty years has borne his name. January 10, 1839, is the recorded date of the conveyance to him of land on the north side of what was then Columbian avenue, now Exchange street, extending northward to the brook, and having Union street on the east. Nearly four years later he secured land on the south side of the avenue (Exchange street), including a wooden building and an engine, and therein he manufactured window-sash, blinds, doors, shingles and other building material, for it will be remembered that long ere this Mr. Merrifield was a successful contractor and builder.

About this time, the invention of planing machines by William Woodworth was utilized, and, ever quick to detect a chance to advance, the young builder introduced the very first planer in Worcester, and for two dollars per one thousand feet made money for himself and saved it for his customers. We are told that so noisy was the machine that its peculiar hum could be easily heard half a mile away. When the Brown planer came into use one was installed in 1847 on Exchange street, a little to the eastward, and the din of manufacturing was greater than ever. When, however, it was shown that the later planer was an infringement on the Woodworth patent and was accordingly silenced, though it was a better machine, Mr. Merrifield bought it, and, discarding his first venture, entered the Brown planer upon a long career of usefulness.

In 1848, Mr. Merrifield began the erection of a long building on the west side of Union street and began the renting of rooms therein, along with power, to mechanics who needed just such an opportunity. Here was one of the foundation stones in the city's prosperity. The next year, this long Union street shop was extended to North Foster street, and more rooms were rented. The new quarters were appropriately dedicated by the holding therein of the second exhibition of the Worcester County Mechanics' Association, which occupied the whole of the building for the week beginning Sept. 18, 1849. In 1851, the original wooden edifice was moved to the westward and a four-story structure took its place, extending down Union street and along Exchange. As with the new building of 1849, so with this latest, the third exhibition of the Worcester County Mechanics' Association was held in it for the week following Sept. 16, 1851.

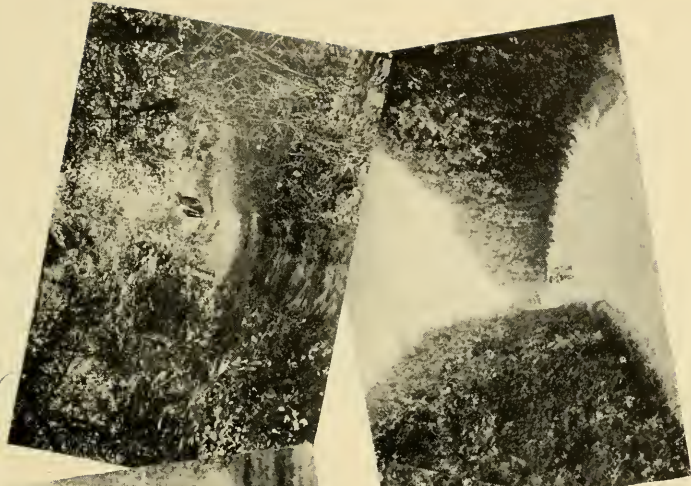
There was still a demand for room and power, so that, in 1852, Mr. Merri-  
field was warranted in buying land and  
in erecting thereon a building extending  
to Cypress and extending down that  
street. In 1853, the same quality of fa-  
cilities was extended the entire length of  
Cypress street. Then, too, there was a  
long edifice running towards the south  
between the Union and Cypress streets  
buildings. All of these edifices, except-  
ing the last named, were four stories in  
height, the first of brick, the upper three  
having wooden framework with brick  
facings four inches in thickness, all sur-  
mounted with roofs, nearly flat. The  
location of the power plant was on the  
west side of Union street near the cor-  
ner of Exchange. These long ranges  
had become veritable hives of industry,  
sending out a greater variety of manu-  
factured articles than any other equal  
amount of space in the world, and the  
energetic instigator of all this activity  
was not yet fifty years old.

#### THE GREAT FIRE.

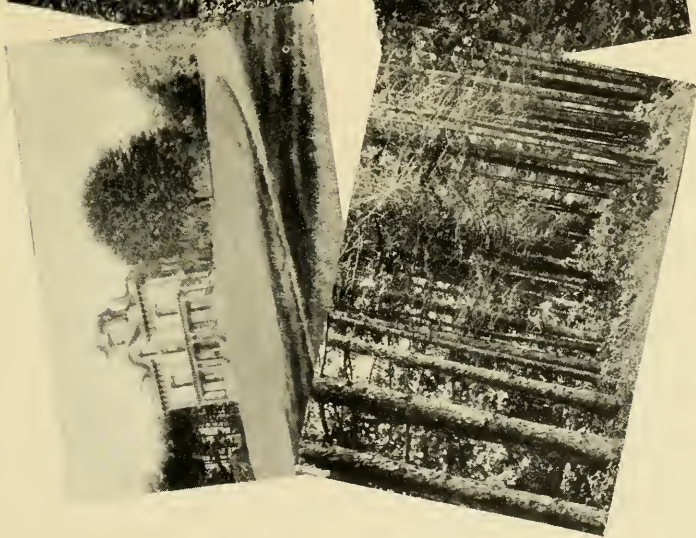
The foregoing words will make every  
Worcester citizen, past sixty years of  
age, and then resident here, start off  
into an interminable description of that  
terrible Wednesday, June 14, 1854, when  
in a few hours the merciless flames con-  
sumed the accumulations of years. It is  
not too much to say that no subject, not  
even the War of the Rebellion, can ex-  
cite so fervid flights of eloquence as the  
events of that summer afternoon, truly  
a rare day in June. An enumeration of  
the firms that were making fortunes for  
themselves and the city would be a  
pleasant feature of this article, but lack  
of space prevents. In a word, they  
were the forerunners of the Paladins of  
Industry who today keep the name of  
Worcester in the very forefront of the  
world's workers. No one knows just

how the fire started, for it began in the  
noon hour, when the majority of the  
workmen were at their dinners. The  
first indication of the conflagration was  
in the sewing-machine rooms of Hood,  
Battelle & Co., when a few pails of water  
would have put out the entire blaze, but,  
alas, the water was not there, and, at ten  
minutes past twelve, the alarm called out  
the fire department, when it appeared  
that the fourth story was beyond the  
power of the appliances to reach, a fact  
noted by the owner when he rebuilt, for  
all of the immense reach of building was  
carried only to the height of three sto-  
ries.

As is uniformly the case, when there  
is one breath of misfortune, a hundred  
follow. What seemed to be an easily  
managed fire soon passed beyond the  
command of the local department, and  
help was summoned from the neighbor-  
ing towns. Fire engines came from  
Clinton, Fitchburg, and even Nashua,  
N. H. Millbury sent two, and so eager  
were the firemen for the fray that they  
actually lifted their machines from the  
car rather than wait for the usual appli-  
ances for unloading. Engines were in  
readiness to be transported from Boston  
if the fire should extend further towards  
the south, and it was calculated that  
they would make the forty-four miles of  
distance in thirty minutes. An interesting  
reminiscence of the day is the fact that  
Emory Washburn, then the governor of  
Massachusetts, took his turn at the  
brakes, in his anxiety that the destruc-  
tion should be stayed and that he might  
relieve the exhausted members of the  
fire service. But all efforts failed, and  
at five o'clock the once work-covered  
space showed only smoking ruins. Be-  
ginning at the extreme southwest cor-  
ner of the plant, the blaze had swept ev-  
erything before it till only blackened  
walls were standing.



JO BILL ROAD.  
TO THE HOUSE.

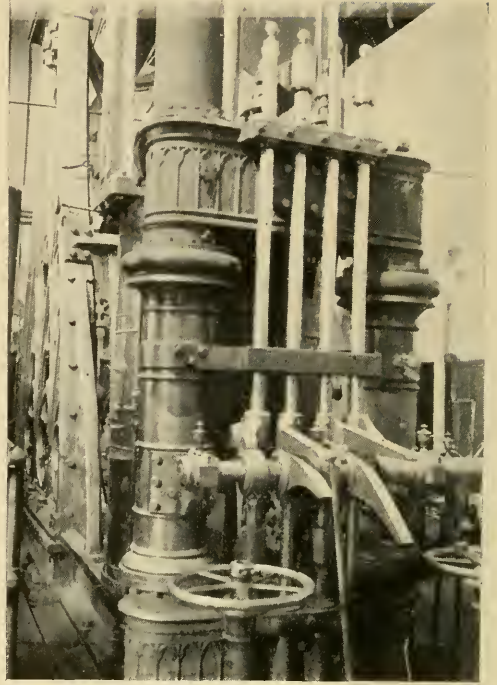


THE OLD HOME.  
THE LARCHES.

HIGHLAND STREET ESTATE.

What might have appalled a heart less firm, only roused in Mr. Merrifield a determination to rebuild and to improve. Even while the fire was raging most fiercely, plans were forming in his fertile brain whereby he might again set his wheels in motion. A signal illustration of his remarkable devotion to details is told of him during this fiery ordeal, for while the war of fire and water was in progress he bethought himself of a note of \$3000 due at the bank that very afternoon, and he requested Isaac Davis to take his wallet, containing the sum, to proceed to the bank and there take up the note. Happy the community which possesses men of such thoughtfulness and neighbors who can be thus trusted. The embers were not cold when the late tenants were called together by their landlord, who wished to know how many would wish rooms and power of him when he rebuilt, which he intended to set about immediately. Apparently the results of the conference were satisfactory, for the phoenix act was repeated with variations, to the advantage of all concerned. How much this fire stayed the march of prosperity, it would be difficult to tell. It is certain that some mechanics left the city, carrying their works elsewhere, but so quickly were their places taken, there was little seeming interval.

The first engine that was set up in this business was one of the very first worked west of Boston. It is said that Mr. Merrifield had his first power from regular equine sources, and though ever devoted to horseflesh, in later time he had no further use for them in the generation of power than to indicate the number of horse power to which his engine was equal. To this day, the wonders of Merrifield's engine are discussed, and men in remote states of the Union have been heard to say: "All that I can



THE OLD ENGINE.

Photo. by H. P. Fairfield.

recall of Worcester is the great engine which used to drive so many machines in that vast array of buildings. I have stood for many a minute, almost dizzy with the regularity of its motions and the possibilities of its power." The work which it did carried not only the name of the busy projector abroad, but that also of his native city, in which to the day of his death he held the greatest pride.

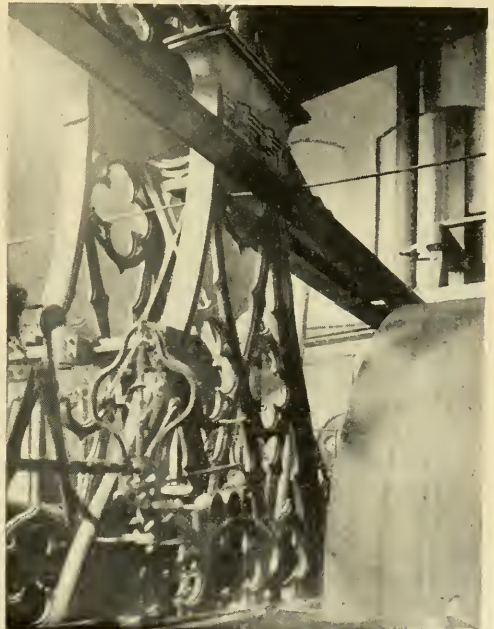
After the fire, when the making of a new plant was contemplated, one of the most important features was the engine which should drive the wheels to be placed within the walls. The new location was to be on the east side of Union street, and a new chimney was erected. The old brick tower was sold to L. W. Pond, and one of the frequently told stories of the late owner's pluck and determination is that of his moving the tall

pile of brick and mortar to its present place, just north of Exchange street. Mr. Pond, who had native resources of nerve and determination himself, is reported to have said to Mr. Merrifield: "I wish that chimney were on the other corner." "Very well," replied the owner, "if you wish it there you shall have it there," and, much to the wonder of Worcester of those days, the chimney of above one hundred feet in height was moved over the unstable surface of Union street to its present site, where it has stood for almost fifty years.

The new engine was ordered from Lawrence, Mass., and was made from designs drawn by Mr. John C. Hoadley. It was a condensing, beam engine, having a Sickles cut-off. There is no reader of this magazine who will not be interested in knowing that the engine was erected in the winter of 1854 and '55 by Mr. Charles H. Morgan, who later became so prominent in Worcester's industries, and who is still one of the chief factors in the output of this teeming center. Naturally, Mr. Morgan ever held a special interest in this, a sort of protege, and is always ready to talk about its qualities and characteristics. But the engine had its day. Its walking-beam made its last vibration and then grew still. The nearly half century wonder, like the body of the man who ordered it, gave way to later agencies. When it came to placing the new Corliss engine, late in 1899, it was found desirable to keep the old power going, and thus the new one took up its lodgment in a neighborly manner right by the side of the to-be-dethroned monarch, and the signal for motion in the new was that for rest in the old.

When the disastrous fire of last June wiped out that part of the Merrifield works east of Union street, it was feared that the engines, new and old, had gone,

too, but fortunately they survived. Then arose the question as to the existence of any picture of the widely known pile of iron and steel. The general sentiment was that none was in existence, and that from its location the making of one was impossible. The old source of so much wealth was built first, and the structure covering it followed. Evidently, there were few conveniences for photography, but fortunately Mr. H. P. Fairfield, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, in his looking about the city was attracted by what he called the carbuncle on the side of the building, and went in. The magnitude of the silent engine excited his amazement, and having his camera with him, he secured three impressions, which he has kindly loaned for reproduction in the Worcester Magazine. There never was another engine just like it. The designs were not repeated, and during all these years it has stood, *sui generis*. Nominally of 350 horse power, it was frequently run to a 500



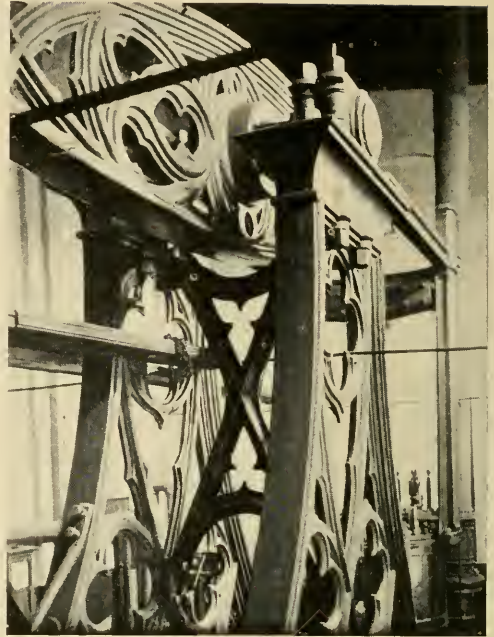
BAND-WHEEL AND SUPPORTS.

Photo. by H. P. Fairfield.

limit, its walking-beam making thirty trips per minute. Mr. F. D. Brackett, who, for six years, was its custodian and manager, is now directing its destination, and he is a storehouse of information concerning the retired engine, which is rapidly going to the scrap heap. The new engine is capable of exerting a power equal to that of 1000 horses, but no one wonders at it. The early date of its erection, the peculiarity of its construction, caught the eye of the observer, and with propriety, the Merrifield engine was for many a long year Worcester's first wonder.

The system that Mr. Merrifield inaugurated has been a very popular one in this city. For twenty cents per square foot of floor surface annually, he rented his shop-room. The inventive genius had no need of care as to his power. He had only to run on his belt and his machine was in motion. The great works of Washburn and Moen started in this manner, and not till after the death of Ichabod Washburn were works, so long rented, purchased by the company. All the surplus earnings of the business had been devoted to the expansion of their magnificent enterprise. A similar course has been followed by scores of men whose names are now famous in the manufacturing world. Were the books so long kept by Mr. Merrifield to be opened and we were to transcribe therefrom the names of all who hired space and power from him, we should find in the list a very large portion of all those who, in a mechanical way, have contributed to the prosperity of the city.

Worcester ought to be proud of the fact that, in this array of tenants, are found no less than seven of her chief executives. Fostered in the Union and Cypress street shops, the several kinds of business grew and flourished till they outgrew their location. Today the place



THE WALKING BEAM.

Photo. by H. P. Fairfield.

is a scene of activity. There may be seen securely founded lines of work that are as old as the building, and whose managers have for these nearly fifty years paid their rental to the projector or to his estate. What better testimonial could we have of the character of the man and of his enterprise? An enumeration of the industries driven by the Corliss engine of today would be a sufficient answer to the question, so often asked, as to why Worcester does not suffer in times of business depression as do some of her sister cities in the Commonwealth. Evidently, the extent and variety of her forms of labor render her less sensitive to market changes than places whose sole dependence is one great industry. The people of Worcester think, and with justice, that no one has contributed more to this condition than their late esteemed and revered fellow-citizen, W. T. Merrifield.

## To Keep Country Boys at Home.



TO check the tendency of the country-born boys to gravitate to the cities, which the professional educators of Illinois have discovered, there has been a bill introduced in the Legislature of that state providing for the consolidation of the poorer district schools in order that a better curriculum may be adopted, and to permit of the teaching of agriculture as provided by a course of study just introduced, calculated to stimulate interest in farming and to make it more profitable.

Eight months of work are provided in the new course, with a varying list of subjects for each month. Questions regarding live stock, their breeds, the distinguishing features of blooded animals, the comparative effects of food upon different classes of stock, and the gain in weight under similar conditions, form an important part of the study. Every topic concerning the farm is covered, a detailed description of each kind of grain, vegetable and fruit being required of the scholars. The students are expected to plant experimental patches of various products, watching each daily and reporting on the progress made. The amount constituting a day's work in the different lines of labor about a farm is asked, and the student is required to make a close study of the subject. Each one taking the course will be asked to draw a plat of some farm in his neighborhood and write a history of the place, telling of the current year's yield of each product, what became of the grain and vegetables, how much was

used by the family or fed to stock, and what the stuff marketed brought.

All this is well, but what should be taught the country boys is "how to make farming profitable." That is the most vital question they have to consider. New England country boys do not, as a rule, flock to the city for the reason that the city offers them more opportunities for the enjoyment of life, but because they can not bring themselves to contemplate the life of drudgery and poverty the old way of farming has imposed upon their fathers. They are willing to work, and expect to do so. They have been bred to a life of toil and privation. They have experienced, through observation of their fathers' lives, the pinch of poverty, the terrors of the mortgage, the agony of the tax-bills, the cruelty of crop failures, the constant humiliation of having no money. They have wrestled with the soil only to receive the barest necessities of life, and those in such scant measure that a "square meal" of good food often made them feel as though they were filching from the future to eat it. The planting and nurture of the crops has not caused them to anticipate a degree of profit in the harvest, but a degree of mitigation of hardship and deprivation. A good crop scarcely meant more than reasonably prompt payment of interest on the mortgage or the taxes.

Farming for profit now means two things: knowledge of the soil and knowledge of the markets. To know how to feed the soil to produce salable crops, is the first requisite for a successful farmer, and to know how to sell the crop is the second requisite. To be able

to distinguish the fine-drawn differences between grades of blooded stock, is an accomplishment, scarcely an essential. A good cow of any ordinary breed, or mixture of breeds, will pay her way; a sound horse, Percheron or what not, will haul the farm wagon or take his share of the plowing. These things are good to know about, and profitable to know about. But what is essential is knowledge that will enable the farmer to get an income off of land that has been only keeping him out of the poor-house. If he can make an acre of ground yield a

hundred bushels of perfect potatoes that has been giving him but a "jag" of white-top hay or a few bushels of "nubbin" corn, he is in a position to offer his boys an attractive future on the farm. To know the points of a thoroughbred Alderney cow or Suffolk pig, profits him little, in comparison.

There is money in good farming—good money and plenty of it. Teach the farmers how to get it out of their land, and the boys will not care to risk the hazards of life in the cities.

## The Initiative and the Referendum.

DEFINED BY PROF. FRANK PARSONS.



THE initiative is the proposal of a law by a reasonable percentage of the voters.

The referendum is the submission of a measure to the people for final approval or rejection; obligatory, when all but urgency measures must be submitted; optional, when submission may be required by petition of a reasonable percentage of voters; legislative, when the option of submission is in the legislature or council; executive, when the option is with the mayor or governor, etc.

Otherwise stated, the initiative is the right of provoking a decision of the sovereign people, and the referendum is the right of making such decision.

Direct legislation is already in full use in town affairs. The referendum is obligatory in the making of constitutions, and quite generally in certain city matters, and it may be used in all city and

state affairs at the option of the legislative authorities.

All that is necessary is to put the option in the people in the case of city and state enactments (or make the submission obligatory) and add the initiative. In this way the principle of direct legislation will be consistently applied from end to end of the scale of legislation.

This has been done in South Dakota by constitutional amendment, in Oregon and in Utah a similar amendment has passed the Legislature, Nebraska has a statute giving direct legislation to cities at their option, San Francisco has the initiative and referendum in its charter, etc.

The movement for direct legislation is growing with astounding vigor and unparalleled rapidity.

It will establish self-government in place of government by councils and legislatures; democracy in place of elective aristocracy; government by and for

the people in place of government by and for the politicians and the corporate interests whose instruments they are.

It can and will destroy the private monopoly of legislative power and establish public ownership of the government. The fundamental questions are, "Shall the people rule or be ruled? Shall they own the government or be owned by it? Shall they control legislation, or merely select persons to control it?" The referendum answers these questions in favor of the people.

It will perfect the representative system, correcting the evils of the unguarded method of making laws by final vote of a body of delegates beyond the reach of any immediate effective control by the people.

It will give the representatives a keener regard for public opinion, and enable the people to pass on their action before it takes effect.

It will remove the concentration of temptation by diffusing power; it will no longer pay to spend much time and money bringing strong pressure to bear on a few legislators, because their action will not be final—they can not deliver the goods.

It will eliminate legislative corruption, kill the lobby, stop blackmailing bills, discourage log-rolling, check the passage of private and local acts, and close the door to franchise steals and all other sorts of fraudulent legislation.

It will abolish the obstructive power of unscrupulous minorities in legislative bodies.

It will determine the power of rings and bosses.

Under direct legislation a speaker can no longer play the czar to any purpose.

It will check the interference of employers in elections and diminish their power to control the political action of employees.

It will diminish partisanship and tend

to wipe out party lines in discussion and voting.

In its complete form it will enable men to vote their convictions without leaving their party or deserting its candidates, and so will diminish the warping power of party allegiance.

It will work an automatic disfranchisement of the unfit, and bring out a fuller vote of the more intelligent and public spirited who now so frequently stay at home because they do not feel like endorsing any of the platforms or candidates presented.

It will stop the prolific output of useless, or worse than useless, law and ordinances, and limit legislation to the few enactments really needed.

In conjunction with municipal home-rule in local affairs it will relieve our legislators from the pressure of multitudinous private, corporate and local measures, and enable them to give proper attention to matters of real importance.

It will develop the people's interest in public affairs.

It will compel the people to think and act.

It will elevate the press and dignify political discussion.

It will elevate the profession of politics, weakening the motives that lead bad men into political life and strengthening the attractions of public affairs for men of high character and attainments.

It will favor stability, security and contentment in many ways, affording a natural safety-valve for discontent, and preventing its accumulation, bringing responsibility home to the people, stopping the schemes of political aggressors, etc. Radical changes of policy and delays disastrous to business will become less frequent, because of the speedy consideration and settlement of public questions in accordance with the popular will. It is a guarantee against disorder.

Revolution has little chance where the people can easily mould the law.

It will do more than any other one thing except the growth of sympathy and conscience to secure a peaceful solution of the great industrial problems that are threatening our civilization.

It will save the cost of innumerable impotent petitions and powerless mass-meetings, lobby expenses, abortive investigations, excessive printing of special laws, local acts, private legislation, etc. The cost of legislative sessions of councils, legislatures, and so forth, could also be reduced; perhaps one chamber of moderate size would be sufficient with the referendum.

The referendum will separate the judgment on men from the judgment on issues.

It will disentangle issues and permit each one to be judged on its own individual merits, thus ridding us of our conglomerate politics, with its mixture of issues in complex, ambiguous platforms, each mixture to be taken only with a specified candidate or set of candidates.

It will develop civic patriotism and intelligent participation in public affairs.

It will make the government more flexible, more easily adapted to changing conditions. Constitutions could be changed readily, statutes repealed or vetoed, new measures instituted, "dead-locks" deprived of their force, and the

law rendered altogether less rigid than at present.

It will tend to unite the people. Interests and opinions on specific measures do not follow existing lines of division. People will be drawn together across the boundaries of the various organizations. The fibres of political fellowship will run over and through party walls. The upper classes will take a deeper interest in the lower classes, come into closer sympathy and more permanent contact with them, and take a more active part in their political education.

It will help the people to understand their own affairs, their city, state, nation, the age in which they live—a matter of the utmost importance, which can not be accomplished without the referendum, for the people will never thoroughly understand public affairs till they are called on to decide them.

Indirect legislation is not much wiser as a rule than indirect love-making. The people get what they want through indirect legislation about as well as Miles Standish got what he wanted through representative love-making.

Direct legislation means control of your servants instead of letting your servants control you.

It is simply a common-sense application of the established principles of agency, affording the principal his proper rights of veto, instruction, direction, control and discharge.



# American Taste in Literature.

BY CHARLES CLARK MUNN, Author of "Uncle Terry."



HERE seems to be a widespread belief that our taste in fiction is degenerating, that French literature and the school of Zola, Daudet and Ouida have contaminated our taste; that only the erotic novel will please; that realism, and realism of the carnal sort, is what the public demand. We see Ross's abominations sell into the hundred thousands, Daudet's masterly presentation of evil life equally successful, and when dramatized fill a theatre at fabulous prices for an entire season. And worse than this, we find writers of world-wide fame and unquestioned power seemingly stooping to cater to this apparent taste. To call a book or play "broad" is the surest way to win success for it, and the more *risque* it is, the faster the book will sell, and the higher the prices charged to witness its stage presentation will be.

And yet this vitiation of public taste is more apparent than real; for while critics are lamenting it, purists railing against it and authors unyieldingly catering to it—presto! along comes an honest, wholesome tale of country folks, pure in thought, sturdy in character—like "David Harum"—and the sales soar into the tens and hundreds of thousands. Then, as if to confound the dramatists, a combination of play-writer and actor gathers a few simple materials at an unheard-of coast village and plays them in "Shore Acres" season after season to crowded houses.

In this connection I am reminded of an incident that came my way a few years ago that surprised me. I was in a rather "wild and woolly" western city, and that evening, at the suggestion of an acquaintance, we drifted into a cheap

vaudeville theatre. And it was cheap,—from the vulgar lithographs in the lobby, portraying lewd-faced actresses, almost nude, to the crowd of men who filled the seats. They were a scurvy lot, wearing their hats and smoking a combination of stale pipes and "Pride of the Sewer" cigars that was nauseating. The first act consisted of a female balladist whose song and its rendering were worse than vulgar, and the next a skit between a to-be-supposed half-"jagged" man and woman, the dialogue of which would be classed as "unfit for publication" by any reputable newspaper. Both acts received hearty applause, however, and the cloud of smoke that dimmed the lights grew denser. I began to think I had received entertainment enough of that sort to last several years, and was about to suggest to my friend that we depart, when a little, timid, sweet-faced girl of not over sixteen tripped onto the stage and down to the footlights, where she, without once looking at the audience, but keeping her eyes above them, sang a song the burden of which was, "Down where the lilies grow." It was simple; it was sweet; it was pure and wholesome; and its entire tenor and impress was like that of a bunch of blue water-flags bending over to kiss the current of a meadow brook. It made one think of green fields white with daisies, of growing grain bowing and billowing beneath summer breezes, of placid mill-ponds thick-covered with lily-pads and dotted with fragrant blossoms. In short, her simple, timid childish warble lifted me out of that beastly crowd—any one of whom I would not care to meet in a dark alley—and sat me down where nature in all her beauty is, and man is not.

The two preceding acts, both vile in all respects, had drawn long and loud

applause as might be expected; but what was my surprise when this timid little girl concluded her song to hear a burst of it that fairly shook the house! And more than that, they kept it up, and would not desist until that frightened child came back and sang her little song to a spellbound audience once more. When she again tripped off the stage, and while that crowd of contradictions was once more wildly applauding, my friend and myself withdrew. We felt it wise to do so while we "had a good taste in our mouths"; but the incident and its paradoxical effect furnished me food for thought for many a day after, and even now I can see that simple little girl, too scared to look at the sea of brutal male faces in front of her, and hear her childish warble, so feeble as to hardly reach the rear seats, and yet powerful enough to win a wave of applause that must have made the rafters of that den of vulgarity fairly quiver.

And why this seeming contradiction?

Why will the same dear public that rushes to see "Sappho," peruse and praise "David Harum" with the same avidity? That is a hard question to answer, and I will leave it to others who think they can explain. One thing I do believe, and that is that much of this so-called vitiation of taste can be and should be charged to writers who seek to pander to it. If all who can and do write would believe it wisest and best to weave wholesome tales and present only pure and honest people in their books, and not cater to the lowest of human impulses, we should be spared this erotic deluge. There is just as much warm human interest in what is good and sweet and pure as in what is carnal and vicious. I do not believe public taste has degenerated, but if rightly presented, wholesome and honest people will win an enduring attention and a place in the feelings and memory of the exacting public which never was and never will be accorded to evil ones.

## The Exterior of a House.

The exterior of a house must be conditioned not only by its interior arrangements, but by various external considerations too often overlooked. The natural characteristics of the location should play an important part. The house should seem a harmonious outgrowth of its surroundings; should grow up out of the rocks, like the town hall at North Easton, Mass., or take its place with special reference to the surrounding trees, like George Gould's Georgian Court. If it occupies the summit of a hill it should follow the long, low lines that give a sense of stability and security, rather than the turreted and be-towered outlines that only accentuate the building's comparative insignificance—unless, indeed, one were to build some such *tour de force* of the church militant as Mont St. Michel, an exception which but proves the rule. In general a country house will do well to emphasize the horizontal lines, while a

house in a confined city lot will emphasize the vertical. Otherwise in the country there is too much the effect of the fragments of block houses which hopefully cumber a city's outlying districts. If a house is to occupy a prominent position in a town or village, it must have a corresponding dignity of design; a shingled cottage would be an evident absurdity on Fifth avenue, and the same principle holds true in lesser degree on humbler streets. In the third place, the house must harmonize with its architectural neighbors if brought into close comparison with them. Large grounds or an isolated site bring their own freedom; but a French chateau or a Mexican villa in the midst of an old New England village street would be so incongruous that no charm in the design, *per se*, would atone for its lack of harmony with its surroundings.—Good Housekeeping.

## Worcester's Clubs.



THE Heart of the Commonwealth has never had the reputation of a club city. All sorts of reasons might be advanced for this condition, prominent among which may be the fact that few cities of Worcester's size have a finer array of homes, giving to the tired citizen all the enjoyment possible; another is sometimes suggested in the number and character of entertainments offered by the churches. Indeed, if a man attends all the affairs of whatever kind given in his particular church, he will have very little time for a club. It is quite recent that a building was set

apart for the special lodgment of a club. The old Brigade Club had rooms and an active membership as early as 1879, but it was not till the organization of the Worcester Club in 1888 that the city may be said to have entered upon real club life.

### THE WORCESTER CLUB.

The first president was the Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, and its membership has partaken largely of the leading professional and business men of Worcester. In looking about for a permanent home an exceedingly happy choice was made in the stately mansion of the late Hon. Isaac Davis. Evidently the distinguished builder had entertainment in mind when



THE WORCESTER CLUB.

he erected his three-storied structure, and perhaps he and his knew how to utilize its many rooms and appointments, but it was beyond the need of the average American family of to-day. Located on the corner of Elm street and Oak, it has a central site, though not immediately on a line of street railway. Those who would ride thither must take the Cedar street cars, and thus, stopping at Elm, they have only a short walk to the entrance. Those inclined to athletics do not mind the steps necessary to take them from Main street over the hill to the house.

Once there they find all the equipments and adornments usual in buildings of such a character. The most careful attention is given to the wants and needs of all visitors, and in the years since its opening a wide range of people has been entertained within its walls. Lecturers of world-wide fame have been transported quickly from the platform to its parlors, and the hours have passed quickly in reminiscence and jest. Legislative committees have here learned what Worcester is like, and in a thousand ways the club has answered the purposes for which it was instituted.

If the visitor has the least liking for history, he may be told the story of the man whose long-time domicile the club has appropriated. Many a man of less resources and perseverance has had his name emblazoned on the roll of fame, and the fellow citizens of Isaac Davis remember him with no little admiration. Coming to the city a poor boy just from college, he made his office his home also, hence his office hours were all there were. He was always in, thus he lost few clients on account of absence. Early espousing the principles of the Democratic party, he enjoyed about all the honors that that organization could give him. He was one of the most

highly honored of the city's mayors; he was repeatedly a candidate for lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth, and once at least was very near the nomination for vice-president of the United States. With his venerable locks extending to his shoulders in his later years, he was a conspicuous person as he rode about our streets.

Not a word of the foregoing may be said to the entertained, but it would in no way detract from the pleasures which those repairing to the club are able to offer their guests. The membership is limited to 150 men, and obviously is exceedingly select in its character. While not local in its patronage, it has a considerable membership from its immediate vicinity.

#### THE HANCOCK CLUB.

The only other social club in Worcester having an entire edifice devoted to its housing is that bearing the above name. It was organized in 1891, and at first was located in the upper portion of W. H. Sawyer's office on Lincoln street. From the beginning it has been known and recognized as a north-end club, though there is no restriction in membership on locality lines. It continued in its birthplace scarcely more than a year when the old Salisbury mansion at Lincoln square was leased, and there its home has been in the intervening years. It, too, has drawn to itself a large number of prominent gentlemen, who find within its comfortable rooms diversion and relaxation not attainable elsewhere. While food is served at stated times, no attempt is made to maintain a regular table. Perhaps in some future day the hospitality which in the olden times reigned here may be again displayed.

The interior of the well-known structure is distinguished for its extremely old-fashioned character. Considerably



THE HANCOCK CLUB.

more than one hundred years ago the mansion was erected, and when it shone conspicuously at the north end there were none who dared to intimate that Worcester held a more capacious and elegant edifice. In the changes necessary to the fitting up of the rooms for club use, an old fireplace was opened, and therein were found the utensils once deemed a part of the array essential to cooking. The crane was already hung, and upon and around it was the outfit found in all well-arranged households of the times. To-day, opened, swept and garnished, the fireplace and its crane stand, a magnificent object lesson of the days of long ago.

The founders of the club had some discussion as to what its name should be. Many would have been pleased with Lincoln, but the proximity of street and square bearing the cognomen of the distinguished family, laid an interdiction upon

that proposition. Then Salisbury had its advocates, but the well-known modesty of Mr. Salisbury himself prevented the appropriation of his name. The next step was a long one into the past. It was remembered that in and after Revolutionary days the noted president of the Continental Congress had owned property in the immediate vicinity. A tavern near was long known as the Hancock Arms. In the office of the contiguous Antiquarian Society was a grand old clock which had been ticking off the hours for more than a century, and in the main reading-room was a large settee upon which the weary might recline if so disposed, both once the property of John Hancock. Putting all these facts together, it was decided to name the club after the first governor of the Commonwealth, and in his name it bids fair to stand for many a year.

## What the Public Might Think.

"The skies they were ashen and sober;  
The leaves they were crisped and sere,  
The leaves they were withering and sere;  
It was night in the lonesome October,  
Of my most immemorial year."

THUS sang Edgar Allan Poe in "Ulalume," one of the most weird of all his fancies, but the New Englander who revels in the colors of October will hardly agree with the adjective which the poet applies. Loneliness is inherent in no season or time, but belongs rather to the individual.

THE month in Worcester has seen, at least, two noteworthy anniversaries, those of the Fifteenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments. The former comes together each year on the date of Ball's Bluff disaster, and this year marked the fortieth return of the day. Sad are the memories in many minds of the events of that October day when Worcester men crossed the Potomac to the destruction of so very many. Defeat and disaster though it was, the survivors have seized upon it as the one to be specially remembered in their annual meetings.

IT was forty years ago, the 30th of October, that the 25th Massachusetts Infantry, recruited to the maximum, marched away from Worcester, as excellent an array as ever faced an enemy. From Roanoke Island to the wind-up of 1865, the regiment never failed to give a good account of itself, and on this latest anniversary it gathered a large number of the survivors, who greeted lovingly their former commander, Gen. Josiah Pickett, who, nearing the age of four score, stands erect as of yore, and

with a clear voice gives his directions as in days of old. He is always at the head of the table, and every veteran present is happier at the privilege of still obeying the familiar voice.

SOLDIERS of a later date, too, have had an October reunion. Those who went down to Cuba, and carried the flag at Santiago; those who are known as the City Guards, or Co. A of the Second, rallied on the 18th of the month, three days before Ball's Bluff anniversary, and with many friends fought their battles over again. To the outside world such gatherings are of very little account, but to the participants they mean much. Sometimes veterans travel hundreds of miles, just for the privilege of a day's visit and interchange of memories.

THE month will be memorable as the one which marks the substitution of the heavy rail in the system of Worcester's street railway. The Sidewalk Committee never had a more serious task than supervising the construction. Were it not for the prevalence of policemen, who enjoin motion upon them; it is fair to suppose they might do more than they have thus far been able to accomplish. Certainly, it has been many a day since travel was more impeded. Still, we have much to be thankful for that the trouble is no worse. The managers of the change are effecting it in a way which reflects credit upon them.

IF, when the line is once more settled, and the streets again resume their normal appearance, we could think there would be no recurrence of the torn-up

condition, how happy we might be, but of such a state we have little assurance. Like the poor, it is to be feared upheaved thoroughfares are ever with us. In the "Adventures of Télémaque," we read how the ancients laid out and built their cities, but we moderns just let ours grow, and so try to adapt ourselves. There is little doubt, however, that in the future every municipality will have a city under ground as well as that above, and it is not too much to presume that sometime all underground work will be provided for along with the growth and development of the city.

HOWEVER much we may assure ourselves that this or that is securely settled, we have hardly more than turned our backs before some scheme receives the support of the authorities, and then up come gutters, if the very middle of the street is not turned over. Seldom do the gutter and pavement go down as well as they were at first, and by the time they have had three or four trials the streets merit much of the criticism which is leveled at them. Still, those who talk loudest about the disagreeable condition of our thoroughfares, evidently have traveled least. Were some of the fault-finders to stop over, just one day each in the cities passed through by them on their way to the Pan-American, they would see enough to make them look with some degree of complacency, for a few weeks at least, upon their own.

THE subject of grade-crossing is again occupying much of the popular mind. There is nothing before the city at present of greater moment. If the separation can be effected to the satisfaction and benefit of the city, it will be one of the epoch-marking events in our history. It is to be hoped that such a

degree of wisdom may characterize all concerned that no spirit of over-reaching may be evident, but that the real interests of all concerned may be considered. Again, had the builders known thirty years before what the new century would demand, how much in time and money might have been saved! It sometimes seems a pity that heaven should from all creatures hide the book of fate.

WORCESTER, without question, sent her part to Buffalo's great exhibition, whose name, made up of Greek and English, has excited the curiosity of many a visitor. Evidently the story of the god, Pan, is not current the world over. As this number of the MAGAZINE appears, the exhibition itself will be a matter of history. Whatever impression the traveler gained or failed to get, in this all are agreed, viz., that the citizens of the lakeside city proved how much could be accomplished by united efforts. By no means one of the largest cities in the land, taking advantage of her situation, and the first year of a century, she has made her name synonymous with zeal and enterprise for many a day.

ONE month ago the issue as to who should receive the nomination for the attorney-generalship was before the Republicans of Massachusetts. Repeatedly the city had seen her hopes and expectations in this respect destroyed, but the friends of her favorite, Mr. Herbert Parker, were able to rally sufficient numbers to carry the contest to a successful issue at the convention, October 4th. Worcester sent down to the American House reception a large and enthusiastic band of devoted admirers, who did their best to impress their convictions on the minds and hearts of those who had not the advantage of an

acquaintance with their candidate. That their presence and devotion were effectual became apparent when the result of the balloting was announced.

“FRIEND after friend departs; who hath not lost a friend!” Many a man within the last month has had the sentiment of these words in his mind, if not the words themselves, as he thought of the city’s loss in the death of Frank P. Goulding, Esq., who died at his residence on Harvard street September 16th. His was one of the best-known figures in our streets. Always intent on his errand, he ever had the bearing of a man intensely occupied. He had little or none of the habit which makes a club a delightful place, though he may have been a member of several. His was too busy a life for such diversion. Possibly less intensity had prolonged his life. Early inured to hardship as boy and man, he could tell the whole story of personal accomplishments. He came near filling the notion of true American success. What he was he had become through and of himself, and he was all the stronger for it.

THE leading article in this number of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE is commended to the reading of Worcester people and others as the delightful tribute of a daughter to her father. Not every father is worthy of such a description, and still less left children capable of thus naming their amiable qualities. Many of us knew W. T. Merrifield as we met him in the marts of trade, or saw him riding to and from his day’s duties, but how few ever saw him in his family, or in the scenes which were even nearer his heart than the work to which he gave so many years of his life. It would seem that text and pictures, also from filial sources, would give to those who revered him a closer view of the man who did so much for Worcester

than they have hitherto been able to obtain. The years relentlessly roll us away from the day when his eyes closed on his charming home surroundings, but the mental vision of his venerable form is still clear. Curiosity is piqued to know just what he would think of all the changes that have been wrought in his cherished fields, were he to once more look out upon them. Einhorn, Eckfeldt and Schussler roads are certainly queer names for surface which for so long a time pastured the stock of that sturdiest of Americans.

THE naming of streets is a subject worthy of more consideration than it always gets. In the same connection with the foregoing names, was for a time associated that of Bismuth also. However much the gentleman who gave the names profited by the use of the metal, and whatever gratitude he may have felt towards the German physicians who administered the drug, it is certain that his applying these appellations to the new streets in his real-estate venture was quite inapropos. The names of streets should readily explain themselves. Numerals have no real place in such nomenclature, but the giving of names, far fetched and absolutely without local reputation, was entirely without excuse. Trowbridge road is a fitting recognition of the middle name of the former owner, a retention of the mother’s name, of which he had a reasonable fondness. Had the promoter chosen to apply his own cognomen to one of his beautiful new streets, no one could help applauding, but as for the German names they belong elsewhere. Then, too, it will be observed that one of the exquisite views comes from Jo Bill road, not Institute road, its more recent title. What a pity that the good old name used for a hundred years had to give place to one that may be found in a dozen places, large and small. Who would not like to see the old restored and the new changed?



# WORCESTER BOARD OF TRADE



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## Board of Trade Notes.

The total subscriptions to the Devens statue fund, secured by the efforts of the Board of Trade, already exceed \$7,500. The interest shown by many members, and the success attending their efforts, is a tangible evidence of the value of the board to the city in inculcating a sentiment of generous public spirit. Although the Board of Trade sought to raise a larger amount, the sum secured is a source of pride and satisfaction, as it was accomplished in a few weeks of active effort by a portion only of the entire membership of the board.

So little has been done in the past toward beautifying our city, and so little expended for the æsthetic or sentimental side of municipal development, that citizens are not yet educated to the point of appropriation of the value to a city, even from a material standpoint,

of such evidences of a liberal public spirit as parks, statues and a pleasing and harmonious public architecture afforded.

Why a statue to General Charles Devens, and if one, why an equestrian, military statue, and why place it in front of the Court House? His military experience was merely an episode in a long career of honorable public service as a civilian; and distinguished as it was, it does not entitle him to rank among the great military chieftains of history. Scores of other brave officers during our Civil and other wars are his peers. Would it not have been better to erect a monument to Devens the jurist and advocate, especially when placed in front of a building the sole purpose and significance of which are associated with the pursuits of peace and not of war? Is it not incongruous to

place before a temple devoted to the administration of law the equestrian statue of a military hero? *Inter arma silent leges.* These are some of the inquiries elicited by the canvass made by the Board of Trade. They are pertinent, but they are easily answered. Charles Devens was a typical representative of the "citizen soldier," and of the institutions, educational, political and religious, under a free government which made the high type of an American citizen soldier possible. Facing a career in his chosen profession, with all its beckoning allurements, of honorable renown, he, like others in our own community, made at the call of his country in her hour of need, the one great personal sacrifice which should forever secure to him and to all like him the grateful devotion of his countrymen. Devens was the first colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, pre-eminently a Worcester county regiment, its companies representative of ten of our county towns, Leominster, Fitchburg, Clinton, Worcester, Oxford, Brookfield, Grafton, Northbridge, Webster and Blackstone. One regiment among many it is true, but one easily among the first in valor, in patriotism, and in the supreme sacrifice of life. No military company of all history has better earned the right to be held in reverent memory. What English town would not deem itself honored as the home even of a single hero of the charge at Balaklava, and failing to honor such a hero, what English town would escape the just condemnation of posterity? The monument to Devens is not solely a tribute to him, or even to the soldiers he commanded—it is an expression of the patriotism and public spirit of Worcester, and of its appreciation in 1901 of the qualities of manhood in 1861 reflected

credit upon American citizenship throughout the world, and of the personal sacrifices which made a free republic an enduring heritage for us and our children. To place the monument in front of the Court House makes it a county memorial, and its separation by a highway from the immediate grounds of the building, removes all apparent incongruity. It is a monument no less to ourselves than to the citizen soldiers of 1861, for our dedication of this monument will be a dedication of this generation to that service which made another generation glorious; and it is also the just measurement among us of those qualities which we seek to commemorate.

The Board of Trade has taken a lively interest in abolishing the crossing of the public streets by railroads at grade, and in view of the meeting of the commission appointed under the act of the Legislature, the directors of the Board of Trade appointed a committee of eleven, consisting of Rufus B. Fowler, chairman; Hon. Rufus B. Dodge, James Logan, Edward M. Woodward, M. J. Whittall, Irving E. Comins, John R. Back, Charles A. Allen, Ward P. Delano, Edwin P. Curtis, William Hart.

The welfare of the traveling public ought to receive the first consideration in any changes in the streets, but the interests of the manufacturing concerns are a close second in importance. The growth of the city in the future, as in the past, is dependent upon the prosperity of its manufacturers, without which we should have less occasion for streets.

The Committee on Foreign Trade are carefully considering methods to increase the export business of Worcester. This is one line of work in which concerted action is of great advantage,

and the Board of Trade can be of service to those who will permit it to do so.

Reciprocal trade relations with Canada have met with favor among Worcester business men. The Board of Trade indorsed the action of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in the matter, and a petition has received over 1,000 signatures in Worcester favoring more intimate trade relations with our northern neighbor without committal to any specific action, leaving that matter to the wisdom of our representatives in Congress. Mr. E. A. Pierce, who has represented the Boston Chamber of Commerce in Worcester, reports that the interest in an expansion of our foreign trade has been greatly increased by the efforts of the Board of Trade.

The necessity for a more economical expenditure of city funds, either by the creation of a Board of Public Works, or otherwise, has received considerable attention from the Board of Trade, and the conviction is increasing that the work of the several city departments should become so correlated by such general supervision as will enable them to work as a unit, and also cause all present changes to be made with a wise prevision of future needs.

While this is a meritorious thing to do, and results in advantage to the city, if the men so endorsed are elected, it does not ensure to the city the services of ideal officials. On more than one occasion the association has publicly disapproved of the acts of some of the men whom it endorsed. On this account, therefore, there is a growing feeling among some of the members that the time has come for the association to take such steps as will ensure to it the opportunity of endorsing men who will not only be the best in a given number, but also ideal to a conspicuous degree. This sentiment found expression in the fol-

lowing recommendation of the Executive Committee:

"Your committee have decided to recommend for the consideration of the association a change which it is believed will extend the work and influence of the association. Valuable as has been the sifting of candidates by the association year by year, and efficient as has been its service in many directions, we are disposed to believe that the association may in the future render an even greater service to the city and the voters by taking steps toward discouraging unworthy aspirants from attempting even to get their names before the caucus. We think that something can be done in this direction by holding a meeting of the members of this association in each ward preliminary to the nomination of candidates by caucus or otherwise, before the campaign really begins, for conference and the consideration of such names as may then have been suggested for any public office from the ward. If none of the persons already mentioned as possible candidates are considered satisfactory, or it is thought that better men can be had, steps may be taken to induce the right men to take the field. These meetings would undoubtedly have a large moulding influence on the subsequent action of the voters, and tend to check the progress of any movement in the interest of undesirable persons. We therefore recommend that the association appoint a committee to give this matter consideration and report to the association at the January meeting."

The committee was appointed, and reported at the March meeting in favor of the plan suggested. After some discussion it was decided that the question was of such great importance to the association that it should be assigned to a special meeting. Whatever the decision of the association may be, at the meeting soon to be held, the important fact will

remain that so long as five hundred representative citizens maintain their interest in meeting together to discuss in a free and candid manner the relative merits of those seeking office, benefits

will continue to accrue to the municipality, and the opportunity for effective opposition to unworthy plans of any person or persons will be preserved.

## The Chicago Servants' Union.

The first attempt to organize the servants was a miserable failure. Most of the workers were foreigners who had been in this country a comparatively short time, and their wages, compared with the miserable pittance they had been receiving in their native land, were liberal. Since then, however, matters have changed. Intelligence offices have served the purpose of instructing the servants that they have rights and are in a measure responsible for the spirit of independence which has asserted itself of late years. Therefore, when a few months ago another person took up the project and set at work organizing the servants, the road was far clearer of stumbling blocks.

Among the obstacles which still remain in the way of absolutely perfect and harmonious organization of the servant classes is the race question. The different nationalities are frequently at swords' points. Take, for instance, the negro cook. Will he work in harmony with the Swedish or Irish housemaids or other servants? Generally he will not. Another difficulty is the lack of education, which is likely to play an all-important part in causing trouble. In

other organizations unscrupulous leaders have provoked jealousy and unrest, and it is not improbable that the same will happen in this, the last labor association to be formed. Furthermore, if the demands made upon employers are too severe, female servants are likely to be replaced with men. Already in California the Chinese houseman is popular, and in Chicago and New York and other eastern cities the demand for Chinese and Japanese man servants can not be filled.

At present the movement is centered among the cheaper and more ignorant classes of help, and although the promoters say that there is no question that eventually it will extend to all kinds, it is doubtful whether it will reach the better homes. As a general thing, these wealthy and well-to-do employers do not patronize the employment agencies; they engage servants upon the recommendations of others who have tried them; they pay wages that are far above the scale; and their households have so many employees, as a rule, that the work is divided up and each has a comparatively small share.—Good Housekeeping.

# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER

1901



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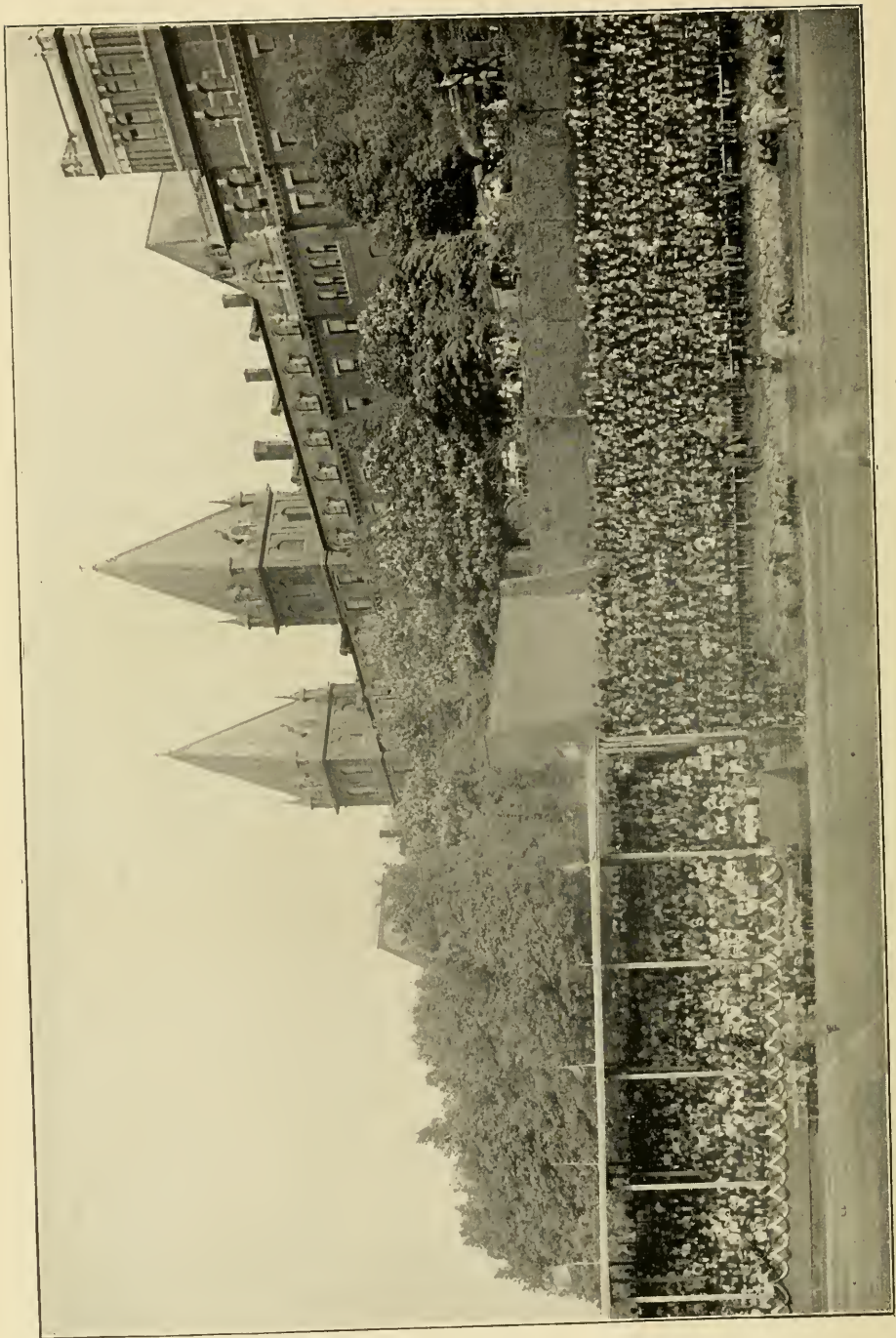
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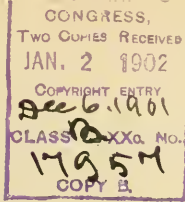
WHY DID YOU TURN THIS AROUND? JUST TO READ IT?

J. T. SAUNDERS,  
Custom Upholsterer.





BASEBALL, MEMORIAL DAY, 1900; HOLY CROSS; 3, CORNELL 0.  
(College in the background.)



# The Worcester Magazine.

VOL. II

NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 5

## College of the Holy Cross.

BY RICHARD H. MOONEY.



On Pakachoag Hill, in the southern part of Worcester, where the saintly John Eliot, known as the Apostle of the Indians, met the Nipmuck tribe, and instructed them in the Christian religion, stands the College of the Holy Cross. The college was

founded by the Rt. Rev. Benedict Joseph Fenwick, second bishop of Boston.



THE BEGINNING.

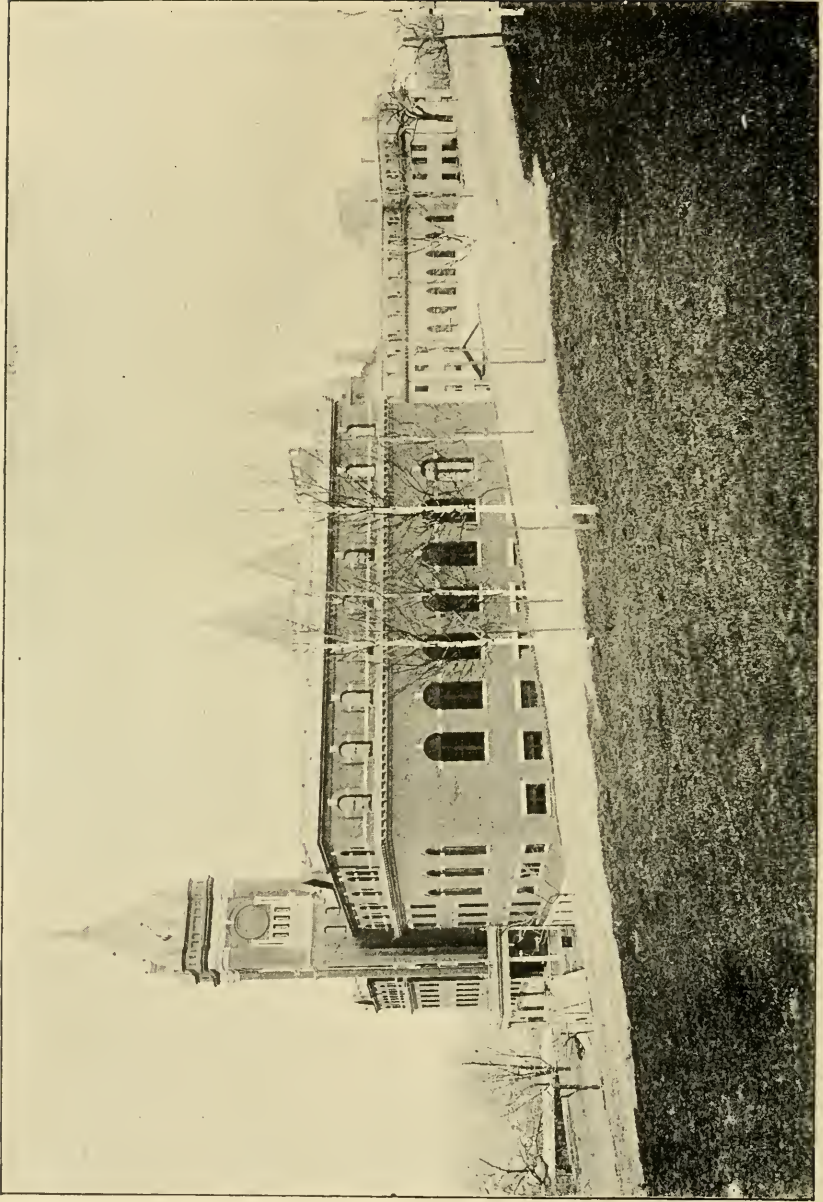
The first steps towards the establishment had already been taken by Rev. James Fitton of Boston, who in 1840 erected on the hill the Seminary of

Mount Saint James. The seminary with its central and side buildings and belfry two stories high, and extending seventy-five feet in length, was quite a



REV. THOS. F. MULLEDY, S. J.,  
First President.

grand structure for the time. This building with about sixty acres of adjacent land was given to Bishop Fenwick in the year 1842, by Father Fitton. In the immediate vicinity of the site of this original structure the college was erected. This situation for an educational institution is one of the most commanding in New England. The elevation of this Hill of Pleasant Springs; its healthfulness, and the natural beauty of the scenery; its remoteness, and at the same time its proximity to the city, testify to



NEW BUILDING, 1894



BISHOP BENEDICT JOSEPH FENWICK, FOUNDER.

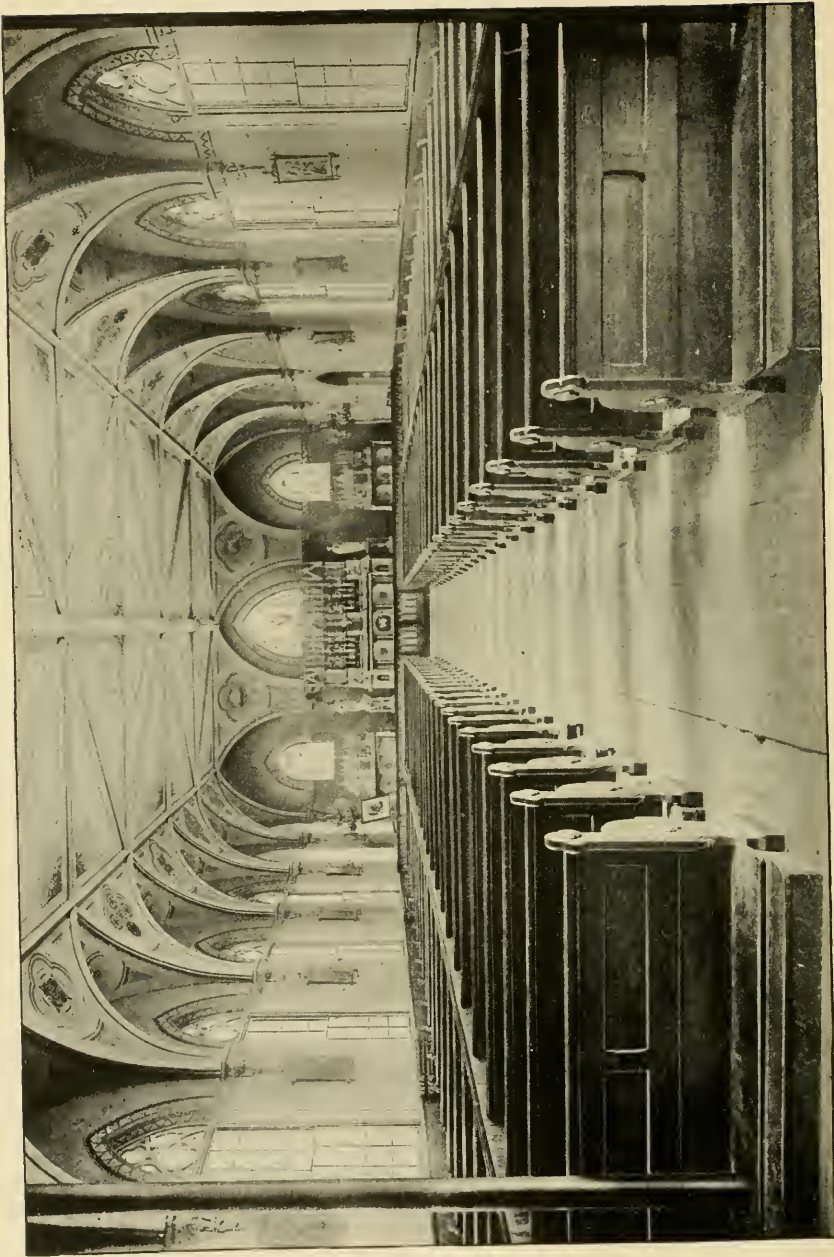
the sound judgment of the founder in the location of the college. From the brow of the hill looking to the north, is an extensive and complete view of the city of Worcester, at the time of the founding of the college a town of hardly 10,000 inhabitants, now a busy, thriving city of nearly 120,000.

Other elevations crowned with institutions and towers are readily discerned, and over and beyond these and the many steeples and spires, sits high aloft the mountain of Wachusett.

The large pond called Stillwater, and the Blackstone river partly encircle the base of the hill. Near by is the village of Quinsigamond, the largest suburb of the city of Worcester, and the location of the great South Works of the American Steel & Wire Company.

On every side the view afforded makes the location of the College of the Holy Cross most charming and interesting.

In the Seminary of Mount Saint James, Nov. 2, 1843, classes were organized, work begun, and the College of the Holy Cross took her place among the educational institutions of the state, Rev. Thomas Mulledy, S. J., president. The corner-stone of the college proper was laid June 21, 1843, and the classes were transferred from the seminary January 13, 1844. The oration at the laying of the corner-stone was delivered by Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, D. D., pastor of St. Peter's Church, New York city, and a former chaplain of the Senate of the United States. His oration was a masterly and scholarly effort. It treated in general on education, educational institutions, explained the "ratio studiorum" of the Jesuits, and paid them glowing tributes for their world-recognized worth. Having referred to the danger which had been apprehended by some, of the interference of any ec-



COLLEGE CHAPEL.

clesiastical power from abroad, he said: "The youth who will be here formed to letters, will also be moulded into true Christians and sincere members of the republic. They will be early taught the necessity of religion, the practice of virtue, the maxims of char-

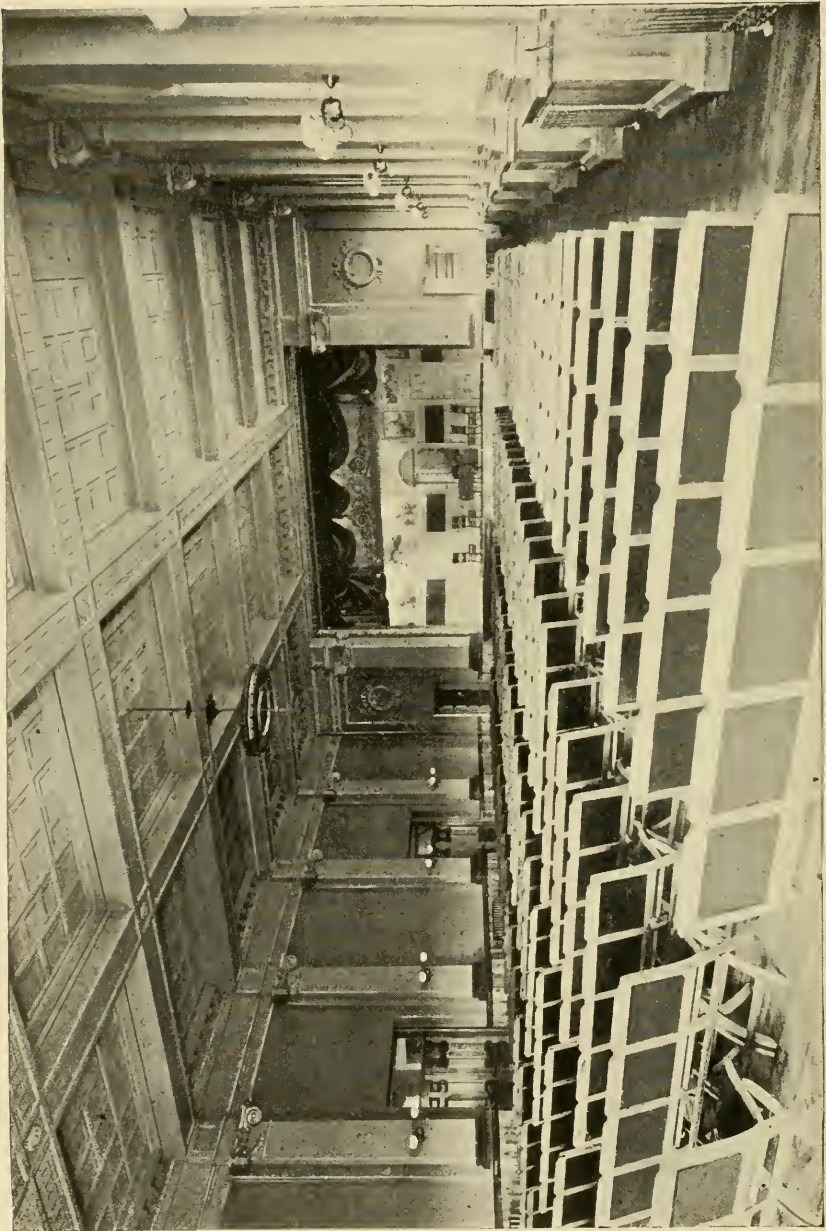
that they must be ready to defend the prerogatives and liberties of their country as against any oppressor, no matter who he may be; and while we constitute but one church in dogmatical tenets, we are bound to embrace all other communions in the uni-



REV. JOHN J. POWER, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.  
An Early Graduate.

ity. They will be instructed to recognize no temporal power over this free land, in any foreign authority, whether secular or ecclesiastical. They will be taught that even the sovereign pontiff, whose spiritual protection as Catholics we admit and revere, possesses and claims no right to exercise any sway over us as citizens of this republic;

versal creed of liberty. They will be taught, within these walls, to give to God the things that are God's, and to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and the eternal truth of this maxim will be inculcated, that he who is not faithful to his country will not be true to his God. This day will be long remembered and commemorated. It will be a bright



FENWICK HALL.

era in the history of the diocese of New England. In future years when the walls of the college have grown sombre with age, it will afford matter of exultation to the youthful orator of other years when he shall refer to the peculiar period and circumstances which characterize this ceremony.

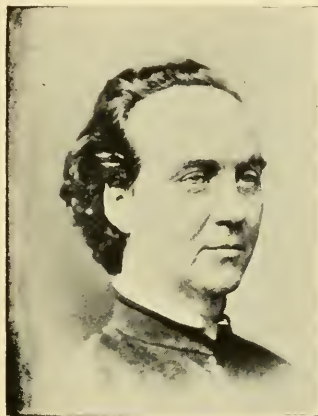
Only a few days have elapsed between two memorable events: the first and most important, the celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument; the second, the laying of the corner-stone of the first Catholic college in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: the one, the mighty obelisk of Liberty, which is destined to endure, more imperishable than brass, through all coming time; the other, a noble temple of arts and sciences, dedicated to virtue and consecrated to religion and patriotism; which, we trust, will send out into the ranks of life ripe scholars, pure Christians and intelligent freemen, worthy of the shrine at which they have been reared, and of the republic to which they belong. All hail, then, to this beautiful spot!

Around it are blended the quiet shades of the country and the busy population of the town. The spires of a new college will peer on the traveler's gaze as, by the power of steam, he is hurried along, with the speed of the wind, on the plain beneath us, where mighty railroads join together, and, as it were, annihilate distances the most remote. May the eternal eye of Providence watch over its fortunes. Under its omnipotent protection, it has commenced: "Unless the Lord builds the house, in vain they labor who build." May the right reverend prelate, under whose auspices this institution has been commenced, find its structure soon completed, and his expectations of its usefulness and value fully and happily realized!

May it be an enduring monument of

his zeal and disinterestedness, as well as a signal ornament to the beautiful and flourishing town of Worcester! In brief, my fervent aspiration, in concluding, is: *Quod felix, faustum fortunatumque et nostris et posteris sit!*"

On the 10th of August, 1846, the distinguished founder of the college, Rt. Rev. Benedict Joseph Fenwick died and was buried, in compliance with his own request, in the cemetery at the college. "He sleeps," as Archbishop Hughes said in his eulogy, "beneath the monument which he himself raised. Every

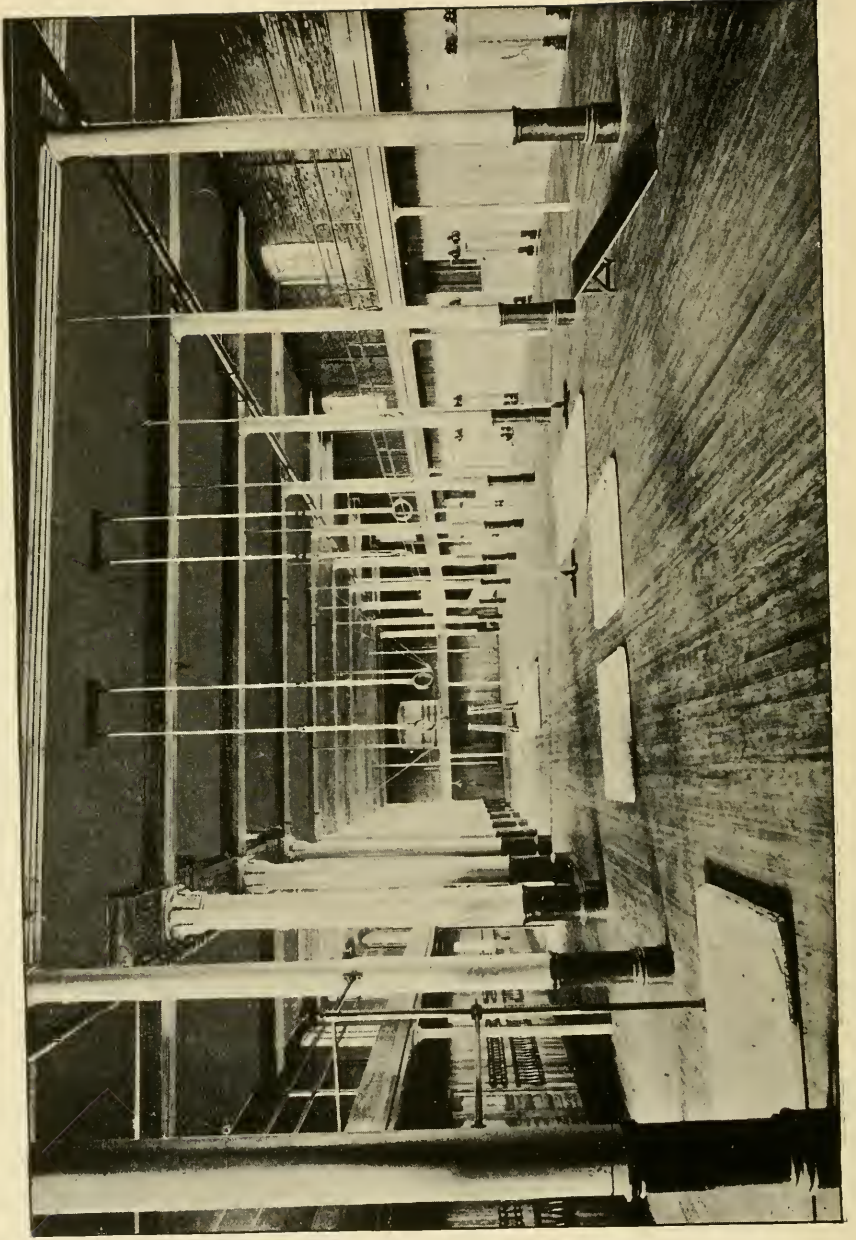


REV. JOSEPH B. O'HAGAN, S. J.  
Tenth President.

day a shadow from its top is cast by the sun of heaven upon the bed of his slumber, and every day the pupils whom he taught and whom he loved breathe over him a prayer."

The early years of the institution were times of many financial difficulties, but by judicious management all these were cleared away. So bright were the prospects and so rapidly were students being enrolled, and the first class having arrived at its time for graduation, the college in March, 1849, Rev. John Early, S. J., president, applied to the Legislature of Massachusetts for the privileges of incorporation.

The committee to whom the question



THE GYMNASIUM.

was referred reported adversely, 4 to 3. When the question was introduced into the House of Representatives the majority report was accepted, giving the college leave to withdraw.

This action caused much discussion at the time.

The class of '49 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Georgetown College, as did all succeeding classes until 1865.

On the afternoon of July 14, 1852, eight days before the annual commencement, a fire broke out in the third story. In a short time the whole of the central building was destroyed. The college was not insured, and the loss was estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

The following is an extract from the account of the fire in the next morning's edition of the *Spy*: "While the fire was raging, the scene around the outside of the building presented as re-



BISHOP THOMAS J. CONATY,  
Rector of Catholic University, Washington.

indiscriminately mingled with the utensils of the kitchen. The literary labors of the fathers of the church were in many cases pretty thoroughly thumbed by the children of the present generation. Many an unwashed urchin tried his hand upon the Latin vulgate; and Hebrew and Greek manuscripts appeared to be as familiar as household gods, for the time being, to the indefatigable searchers after knowledge whom motives of curiosity had attracted to the spot."

The loss at first seemed irreparable. But the friends of the college resolved that it should be rebuilt. The Rt. Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, bishop of Boston, issued a circular in which he commended the college to the Catholics of his diocese. The response was prompt and liberal, and on the 3d of October, 1853, the college, enlarged and remodeled, was again opened. During the presidency of Rev. Peter Blenkinsop, S. J., begun in 1854, the college was visited by the notorious smelling committee, headed by



REV. EDWARD D. BOONE, S. J.  
Tenth President.

markable a combination of the tragic and comic as is generally witnessed upon such occasions; large quantities of furniture were thrown from the windows upon the ground beneath, and as irreparably injured as if they had been left to the consuming element. Images of saints and pictures of the Virgin were



OLD COLLEGE FROM THE BLACKSTONE.

Mr. Hiss, and authorized by the Legislature to visit certain Catholic institutions in which it was suspected that immorality, treason, and proselytism were fostered. The broad-minded and liberal men of Massachusetts condemned this silly interference and the spirit which made it possible.

Gov. John A. Andrew visited and examined the college in 1862, and presided at the commencement, July 7, 1863. In 1865, the faculty again petitioned for the privileges of incorporation, and a bill, framed to meet the exigencies of the case, was passed in the House of Representatives March 21, without opposition. The Senate confirmed the action of the House March 23, and the governor, John A. Andrew, signed the bill the next day.

The charter granted, with other privileges, the power to "confer such degrees as are conferred by any college in this Commonwealth, except medical degrees." This placed the college on an equality before the Commonwealth with all other institutions of a similar character.

The 27th of April, 1865, was set apart for the public celebration of the event. Rt. Rev. James A. Healy, class of '49, late bishop of Portland, delivered an oration appropriate to the occasion.

The gratitude of the college towards all those who had shown an interest in the procuring of the charter was evidenced in the resolution passed April 24 by the Board of Trustees. The secretary of the board thus recorded it:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the corporation are eminently due and are hereby tendered to His Excellency John A. Andrew, governor of Massachusetts; Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. P. A. Chadbourne, senator and chairman of the Committee on Education; Hon. Isaac Davis, ex-mayor of Worcester; Hon. E. B. Stoddard, senator from Worcester; John C. Crowley, Esq., of Boston; and M. J. McCafferty, Esq., of Worcester, for their kind and effectual co-operation in procuring the act of incorporation for the College of the Holy Cross."

The college was particularly indebted

to the Hon. Alexander H. Bullock for many acts of courtesy. As a resident of Worcester he had always taken a neighborly interest in the college. While speaker of the House, he offered to present the petition for a charter, and presided at three successive commence-

to expect from many Christian denominations."

The administration of Rev. Joseph B. O'Hagan, S. J., from '73 to '79, was the great improvement era. The Gothic chapel built by him was dedicated November 24, 1875, by Rt. Rev. P. T.



REV. JOHN F. LEHY, S. J.  
Ex-President.

ments while governor of the state. At the commencement in 1868, alluding to the unsuccessful attempt to obtain a charter, Governor Bullock said, "I have been deeply impressed by the manner in which the friends of the college hid all signs of disappointment. They exhibited a patience which, under such circumstances, I should hardly have dared

O'Reilly, bishop of Springfield. During the administration of Rev. Michael A. O'Kane, S. J., the college was again enlarged by a new building, magnificent in proportions and elegant in structure. At length this handsome college, the first to attract the eye of the western traveler, known throughout the Catholic world for its high attainments and for



REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD WORSAM MEADE, U. S. N.  
Entered Holy Cross, 1846.

the honorable quota of professional men it is yearly sending out into the battle of life, is gaining the end for which it has long been striving, the means of accommodating all students who seek education within its halls.

The new building adjoins the old one at right angles on the east end and extends south 220 feet and west 110 feet. The addition is four stories high, with a basement which contains a gymnasium, 140x48 feet, provided with all the latest apparatus. There is a running track, fifteen laps to the mile, raised about

The first floor contains a lecture-room, class-rooms, laboratories and parlors. The second floor contains a large hall, class-rooms and the library. The third floor contains thirty-two rooms for the philosophy or senior class. Each floor has wide corridors in the middle, connected by grand staircases.

The main entrance to the building is in the middle of the new wing, of stone, with a vestibule, and faces as beautiful an approach to a college as there is in the country. The building is of brick with granite trimmings. There is a



APPROACH TO THE COLLEGE.

eight feet above the main floor. There is also an enormous swimming-tank, 50x34 feet, besides the regular bathing rooms with conveniences for all kinds of baths.

tower about 150 feet high over the main entrance and a similar tower on the north end. The new building cost about \$150,000.

The material for the new baseball

field, said to be one of the best in the country, was furnished by excavations for the new building.

The system of education followed is the one in use in all the colleges of the Society of Jesus, and is guided by the principles laid down in the *Ratio Studiorum*. This body of rules and suggestions has been elaborated by centuries of experience, and has been judged

best means of developing harmoniously all the intellectual powers of the student.

The college course is eight years: four in the preparatory department and four in the collegiate. The preparatory department is a classical high school. The students in this department are under the same management, enjoy the same advantages, and are subject to the same



JOHN T. DUGGAN, M. D., '86.  
Worcester School Committee.

worthy of attentive study and hearty approbation by many of the ablest scholars. This system secures natural, thorough, effective and uniform methods of teaching. Keeping in view the essential distinction between collegiate and university education, as that of a general as distinguished from a special or professional education, the branches of the course have been selected as the

general regulations as the students in the collegiate department.

For entrance into the preparatory department applicants must have completed a full grammar school course or its equivalent. Besides the regular preparatory and collegiate departments there is a special class designed for older students, and for those who are able and willing to do a greater amount of

work than the regular course demands.

In all of the courses of study the subjects are not elective, but prescribed and demanded, except a few studies, in the last two years of the college course.

Reports are sent to the parents and guardians every three months during the scholastic year.

Great stress is laid on the formation and moral training of character. Hence a close supervision is exercised over the students.

in the same athletic line may be had on baseball and football fields, on tennis courts or on hand-ball alleys.

All of these sports impart their own special discipline of the intellect as well as of the body. They are never allowed to become an end, but are made tributary to scholarship and character.

The college has few scholarships to offer, owing to its comparative youth, and to the fact that its graduates are not possessed of inherited wealth, but are



JOHN B. RATIGAN, ESQ., '79.

The professors live with the students, mingle with them constantly, take part in their sports, direct their studies, and in every way assume the relations of friends. This familiar personal communication among faculty and students is conducive to a healthful, exhilarating and ambitious environment.

Physical exercise is encouraged among the students, and the latest and most improved apparatus is provided in a spacious gymnasium. Outside work

compelled to make their livings by daily toil.

The following are of recent foundation: (1) The Governor Ames scholarship; (2) the John Reid scholarship—both open to residents of Worcester, on examination, for tuition during the college course; (3) the Monseigneur Griffin scholarship; (4) the Robert Walsh scholarship—the former limited to residents of St. John's Parish, Worcester, and the latter to residents of the Im-

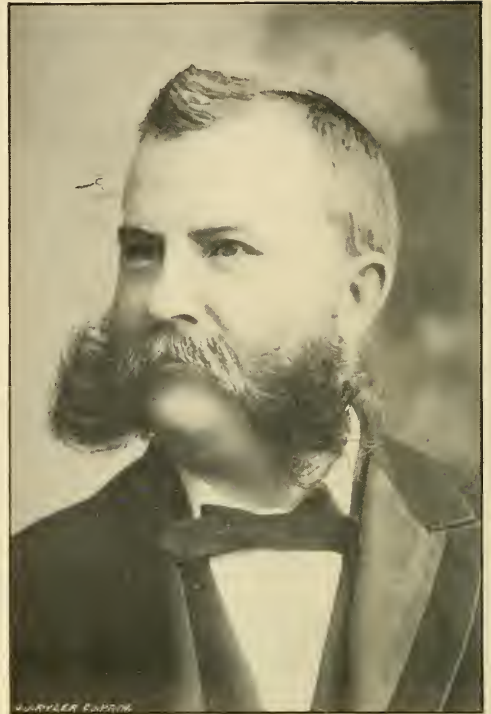
maculate Conception Parish, Worcester, both for tuition during the college course; (5) the Mrs. Driscoll scholarship, entitling the holder to board and tuition during the college course; and (6) the Rev. Charles E. Burke scholarship (interest on \$2,000), limited to graduates of St. Joseph's high school, North Adams, Mass.; and (7) the John J. Power scholarship (interest on \$1,500), limited to the young men of the sanctuary choir of St. Paul's Church, founded by the Rt. Rev. John J. Power, D. D., V. G., of Worcester, pastor of St. Paul's Church.

There are many societies at the college, including sodalities, glee clubs, a dramatic society, and debating societies, the most famous of which is the B. J. F., organized in 1846, and named in honor of the founder of the college.

For the past few years the dramatic club has revived a former custom of producing Shakespearian and other plays, which prove a source of pleasure to large audiences, and great profit to those taking part.

The graduates of the college from 1849 are holding distinguished positions in the various professions and in mercantile life. They are frequently brought together socially and kept in touch with the college, not only through the circulation of the college magazine, the Holy Cross Purple, and by the meetings of the Alumni Association, but also by local branch organizations, such as the Connecticut Alumni Association of Holy Cross College, and by Worcester County Alumni Association of Holy Cross College.

The officers of the general Alumni Association of the College of the Holy Cross are: Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, D. D., '70, president; James B. Carroll, Esq., '78, vice-president; Rev. Richard S. J. Burke, '73, treasurer; Richard H. Mooney, A. M., '79, secretary. Rev.



RICHARD H. MOONEY, '79.  
Principal Quinsigamond School.

John J. McCoy, S. T. B., '76, Francis P. McKeon, A. M., '79, Philip J. Markley, A. M., '77, Election Committee.

The officers of the Worcester County Alumni Association of the College of the Holy Cross are: Rev. John J. Power, '51, honorary president; Rev. James J. Howard, '87, president; Dr. Michael J. O'Meara, '82, vice-president; William I. McLoughlin, '93, secretary; Francis M. Phelan, '94, treasurer. Rev. Edw. J. Fitzgerald, '88, Charles J. O'Hara, '84, C. Eugene McGillicuddy, '91, Executive Committee.

The officers of the Bristol County Alumni Association of the College of the Holy Cross are: Michael Kelley, M. D., '79, president; Hon. John J. McDonough, '80, vice-president; Rev. James P. Curran, '95, secretary; Owen J. Eagan, D. D. S., '88, treasurer. Rev. David F. Sheedy, '82, Michael H. Shea, M. D.,

'86, James P. Doran, '96, Executive Committee.

The officers of the Connecticut Alumni Association of the College of the Holy Cross are: Rev. W. H. Rogers, '68, president; John W. Larkin, '92, vice-president; Rev. Jeremiah Curtin,

fessional culture. The latter belongs to the university, and a college ought not to encroach upon it except incidentally. Modern developments in the domain of literature, science, and philosophy have not been neglected, and have not been allowed to destroy the old college cur-



REV. JOSEPH F. HANSELMAN, S. J.  
President.

'77, secretary; Stephen W. Wilby, '88, treasurer. Thomas F. Kane, M. D., '84, Robert F. Fitzgerald, '89, Philip J. Markley, '77, Patrick T. O'Brien, '91, Executive Committee.

Holy Cross College has no ambition to be anything more than a college, an institution which affords a general as distinguished from a technical or pro-

riculum. The entire course is so shaped as to lead up to the degree of B. A. This degree has been recognized for a long time, both theoretically and practically, as the degree which belongs peculiarly and appropriately to the college. The college since the foundation has sent out about 3,000 young men (not all graduates) into the various walks of

life, and if the youth of the institution, with that of its sons, forbids us to call them great men, not even her youth can forbid us to style her the great mother of good men.

The presidents of the college have been:

Rev. Thomas Mulledy, S. J., '43-'45.

Rev. James Ryder, S. J., '45-'48.

Rev. John Early, S. J., '48-'51.

Rev. Anthony F. Ciampi, S. J., '51-'54.

Rev. Peter J. Blenkinsop, S. J., '54-'57.

Rev. Anthony F. Ciampi, S. J., '57-'61.

President Hanselman is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a graduate of St. Francis Xavier College, New York city. From his seminary course in Montreal, he proceeded to Frederick, Md., where he entered the novitiate of the Jesuits. After four years' stay there, he was at Woodstock seven, though not consecutive, years. He has been connected with Holy Cross College since 1893, till the departure of President Lehy, holding the office of prefect of studies and discipline. He assumed the duties of president at the beginning of the present college year.

The visitor to Pakachoag Hill or Mt. St. James may yet see the successive structures in which were housed the earlier attempts at school and college. Used for various purposes they still exist, and serve to teach the student

Rev. James Clark, S. J., '61-'67.

Rev. Robert W. Brady, S. J., '67, six months.

Rev. Anthony F. Ciampi, S. J., '67-'73.

Rev. Joseph B. O'Hagan, S. J., '73-'79.

Rev. Edw. D. Boone, S. J., '79-'83.

Rev. Robert W. Brady, S. J., '83-'87.

Rev. Samuel Cahill, S. J., '87-'89.

Rev. Michael A. O'Kane, S. J., '89-'93.

Rev. Edw. A. McGurk, S. J., '93-'96.

Rev. John T. Lehy, S. J., '96-1901.

Rev. Joseph F. Hanselman, S. J., 1901, (now acting).

of to-day from what small beginnings great enterprises have come. The arbor-vitæ-surrounded burial ground of the Jesuits is an interesting place. It is near the east end of the main building, and therein repose the bodies of seventy-eight priests, including that of Bishop Fenwick, the founder of the college. Among these modestly remembered dead we may see five starry banners, small, to be sure, but large enough to show that they mark the graves of Union soldiers, among them that of Rev. Jos. E. O'Hagan, who, born Aug. 15, 1826, died at sea, Dec. 15, 1878. His body was returned here for burial. He was president more than twenty-five years ago. Thanks are hereby given to the Holy Cross Purple for the use of half-tone cuts.—Ed.

## Nature Literature.

"The growth of literature pertaining to plants and animals and the out-of-doors," says a writer in *Country Life in America*, "is one of the most emphatic and significant movements of the time. As an indication of the interest on the part of the public in reading matter appertaining to country life, it may be recorded that there were published within fifteen months 142 books devoted to outdoor topics. Not one of these books has been what the publishers call a failure; a number have sold 20,000 copies; some 40,000; others 50,000; and at least one 90,000 copies. Publishing houses are preparing special catalogues of out-

door literature. Added to all this, is the rapidly growing literature of agriculture and its allied arts. The old days of distrust in 'bookfaring' have come to an end. Farm literature of the present day is vital, resourceful, scientific, entertaining. The demand for it is increasing. Much of it will outlive its generation." A most significant example of this literature of the outdoor world is the magazine *Country Life in America* itself, which, with its beautiful photographs and large, elaborate pages, makes a new advance in this sort of periodical publication.

# The Lesson from Cambridge.



SEVERAL pages of the May number of the MAGAZINE were devoted to a presentation of the non-partisan government maintained by the city on the Charles. We send our young people to the University City for intellectual advancement, and it is just possible that other equally valuable lessons may be given us by those who, in Cambridge, have demonstrated the possibilities of municipal life without the legalized sale of intoxicants.

In 1897 Mr. Frank Foxcroft, who from the beginning of the contest had been in the forefront, contributed the following story to the columns of the *New York Weekly Witness*. He then recited the history of a decade. Were he to tell the story to-day, he would simply add the intervening years, for there has been no change in the city's policy on this question. In view of Worcester's annual upheaval a repetition of Mr. Foxcroft's description is appropriate.

"On the first day of May, with children's festivals, public meetings and religious services, the people of Cambridge, Mass., held a unique jubilee.

"The day marked the completion of ten full years without a licensed saloon. In December, 1886, acting under the local option law, which submits this question to the people at each city election, Cambridge voted not to allow the licensing of saloons. At ten successive elections since, this decision has been reaffirmed; and as the license year begins May 1, that date this year marked

the completion of the first decade of closed saloons.

"Cambridge is a city of 85,000 people. Cities of equal size, in some gust of popular indignation, have been carried against the saloons. Worcester, Lowell, Fall River and Atlanta, Ga., are instances of such cities. But the gust of indignation has always spent itself. No other city of equal size has ever been carried for 'no license' in two years in succession. That which makes the position of Cambridge unique is that the no-license policy has prevailed there at eleven successive elections.

"What has brought about this condition of things in Cambridge? And what are the practical workings of ten years of closed saloons which are thought worth commemorating by a public jubilee? These are questions which I shall endeavor briefly to answer.

"Prior to 1886 Cambridge had voted for five years, from the passage of the local option law, for license. With her accustomed conservatism, she fully tested that system before undertaking a change. The saloons became every year more arrogant. They were contemptuous of the law. Their influence was dominant at the City Hall. In 1885 the vote against license, which had been cast rather as a protest than with any expectation of practical results, increased ominously, and the license majority of 1100 the year before was cut down one-half. In the summer of 1886 two things happened which set people to thinking more than before upon the question. There were two saloon murders, in one of which the saloon-keeper

was the murderer. Then the Board of Aldermen affronted public sentiment by licensing a saloon on Kirkland street, near Harvard University, in one of the best residential districts.

"When the campaign approached, a public meeting was called, at which a Citizens' No-license Committee was appointed representing each ward. Each year since the same committee has been reappointed, with some changes of enlargements, and each year a Ministers' Committee has co-operated. The Citizens' Committee has conducted the political campaign; the Ministers' Committee has arranged meetings in the churches.

"In 1886 none of the four local papers were in sympathy with the movement. The Citizens' Committee immediately started a paper of its own, called the Frozen Truth, which was sent by mail to all the names on the voting list—eleven or twelve thousand in all. The contents of the paper were as described in the title. The paper did not touch the general question of temperance, but printed information as to what was being done in Cambridge. It gave a list of saloon-keepers and their bondsmen; and it gave a map showing how the Aldermen had planted saloons all around the schoolhouses. This plain speaking aroused attention. When election day came, there was a majority of 566 for no license.

"The leaders in the movement were wise enough to see that this was not the end of the fight, but the beginning. They proceeded promptly to organize a law enforcement association with more than a thousand members, not to make prosecution, but to strengthen and aid the authorities in enforcing the law. In place of the customary pressure on the side of how-not-to-do-it, the association

substituted a strong and wholesome pressure on the side of how-to-do-it.

"The liquor saloons did not close. They expected to reverse the result the next December, and to bridge over somehow the interval between May and December. The next campaign was a spirited one. Experienced political campaigners declared that no political party had ever done more thorough work than was done by the No-license Committee. It opened headquarters, and employed clerks and canvassers. It made a complete house-to-house canvass of the voters. It ran barges to carry its voters to be registered. It naturalized voters. It printed and distributed two numbers of the Frozen Truth, together with various rallying circulars. It manned every polling place with workers and carriages. The remarkable result was that the total vote was nearly three thousand larger than the preceding year, but the increase was split exactly in two and the majority for no license was the same as before. The local saloon interests, liberally supported as they were by the wholesale and brewing interests of Boston, were handsomely beaten in the desperate fight which they had made for existence. They had fireworks in readiness for their expected victory; but instead the church bells were rung.

Several general principles have been kept in mind in all of the campaigns. There has been no confusion of the main issue with anything else. As a committee the no-license organization has had nothing to do with parties or candidates. There has been no waste of strength in idle controversies. The no-license workers have expended none of their ammunition on each other. There has been no vituperation. People who did not approve of no license were not called names, but were invited to study

the results of the system. There has been no attention paid to political differences. Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists and Independents have worked together harmoniously. Nor has there been any regard to religious differences. Two-thirds of the committee, perhaps, are Protestants; the others are Catholics. But all have worked together. Catholic priests and Protestant clergymen sit on the same platform; the annual ministers' appeal for no license is written by a Catholic priest, and signed by every Protestant pastor in the city, and by nine priests representing four out of five of the Catholic parishes. The platform is made broad enough to hold every man of whatever faith or politics or general theories or personal practice in the matter of temperance who simply does not want the saloon back in Cambridge.

"But the chief reason for the continuance and growth of no-license sentiment in Cambridge is the demonstrated advantage of the system. There were the usual objections at the beginning: that the city could not afford to do without the license fees; that as much liquor would be sold under no license as under license; that local trade would suffer, and that the law could not be enforced. Every one of these objections has been refuted by experience. If all moral considerations are ruled out, it is possible to prove the advantages of no license in Cambridge on the hard basis of dollars and cents.

"For ten years, up to 1886, Cambridge was under license, half of the time under a general law and half of the time under local option. Here is a chance to compare ten years of license with ten years of no license. Let us see what the figures are:

"From 1876 to 1886 the valuation of Cambridge dropped from \$62,000,000 in round numbers to \$59,000,000. In the next ten years it rose to \$83,000,000. Here is a loss of \$3,000,000 in the license decade, and a gain of \$24,000,000 in the no-license decade. If this fact stood alone it would be highly significant; but it does not stand alone. In

the ten license years the average annual gain in population was 1182; in the ten no-license years it has been 2195. In the first decade there were 151 new houses built annually; the average the second decade has been 332. The city gets annually in taxes on the increased valuation of the city under no license three or four times as much as it would get from license fees, if it called the saloons back.

"During the ten years of license the Cambridge savings banks made a net gain of \$155,333 each year in deposits. During the ten no-license years the annual net gain has been \$366,654. This gain, as analysis of the returns shows, has been chiefly in small deposits of \$50 or less. In East Cambridge, the principal manufacturing section of the city, the deposits last year were four times as large as in the last year of license.

"The anticipated injury to local trade has not been experienced, although Boston with all its stores is only a bridge-length away. Two years ago 257 Cambridge merchants, in all departments of business, signed a public appeal declaring that no license had benefited the material interests of the city, and expressing a hope for its continuance.

"As to the effect upon the public order, the chief of police and the three police captains agree in bearing witness to the improved condition of the streets and the falling off in drunkenness and crimes incident to drunkenness. The chief states that 75 per cent. of the arrests for drunkenness are made on the bridges or street cars, and are of persons who bought their liquor in Boston.

"We had last June a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of Cambridge as a city. The finest feature of that celebration was not the brilliant trades display, nor the division made up of Harvard boys, nor the parade of the manual training school, nor the gathering together of 7000 school children; it was the spectacle of 85,000 people keeping holiday, and from sunrise to sunset not a drunken man visible anywhere."



CAPTAIN EDWIN G. BARRETT.  
FIRST LIEUT. MOSES H. TISDALE.      SECOND LIEUT. WM. H. PLUMMER.  
Commissioned Officers, Company A.

# Worcester in the Spanish War.

CITY GUARDS, COMPANY A, 2d REGIMENT, M. V. M.

[It is expected to print in the WORCESTER MAGAZINE, in successive installments, an account of the services of each Worcester company engaged in the strife of 1898. The story of the Guards, begun in this number, is founded on the journals kept by Serg't J. T. Laflamme and Artificer Samuel E. Clapp, company historians.—Ed.]



FROM the early days when the frontier town of Worcester was expected to return her quota to repel Indian attacks, down through French and Indian wars, that of the Revolution and later encounters, the town and city has ever been ready to render a good account of itself.

The War of the Rebellion was not so far away but that memories of it were fresh in the public mind, and the militia of the Bay State was largely composed of men whose fathers had seen service in the days of 1861 and '65. Long before the final order was issued, the question of active service had been discussed in all the armories of Massachusetts, and there appeared to be only one sentiment, viz., that of a desire to take a hand in ending Spanish rule in America. Not a man in the militia could remember the day when there was not some trouble in Cuba, and the conviction was deep and widespread that the United States would eventually have to go to the rescue of the struggling patriots in the Pearl of the Antilles.

It is just possible that the surcharged condition of the atmosphere added zest to otherwise monotonous drill, for the boys were beginning to think that some-

thing might come of the everlasting handling of firearms, the unlimited facings, marchings, and devotion to tactics generally. At the same time, it must ever redound to the credit of American soldiery that very few men were anxious to go simply for the sake of carrying guns with the intent of shooting some one. It was a distinguished Frenchman who said, more than one hundred years ago, "In America no men are soldiers by trade, but men of all trades are soldiers." These militiamen were ready to bear their part in helping rid an oppressed portion of humanity of its burden, even to the extent of risking their own lives in doing it.

However, while to the praise of our men the foregoing is true, there was needed some overt act, some blood-curdling deed to kindle the fire which had been laid so long. The spark was afforded when, during the night of February 15, in the harbor of Havana, the United States ironclad, the *Maine*, was blown up. It was the crowning ignominy of the century, an act fitly supplementing the barbarous rule of Spain in the Western Continent, and one which immediately welded into a compact mass North and South, making every American desirous of wiping out a despotism which would countenance such a diabolical deed. Every man capable of bearing arms seemed like a greyhound straining at his leash, needing only its severing to spring upon the foe. While some people might flatter themselves that the outcry was wholly owing to the desire to fight for Cuba, in their heart

of hearts they knew full well that from the murky waters of that island harbor there was a never-ceasing moan, "Avenge me," and the cry, "Remember the Maine," after three years filled with their own history, has not ceased to re-echo.

"When the splendid Maine went down,  
And we saw our brothers drown,  
Then a flood of sudden tears  
Changed the smould'ring wrath of years;  
And, above their Cuban grave,  
We vowed to see our banner wave."

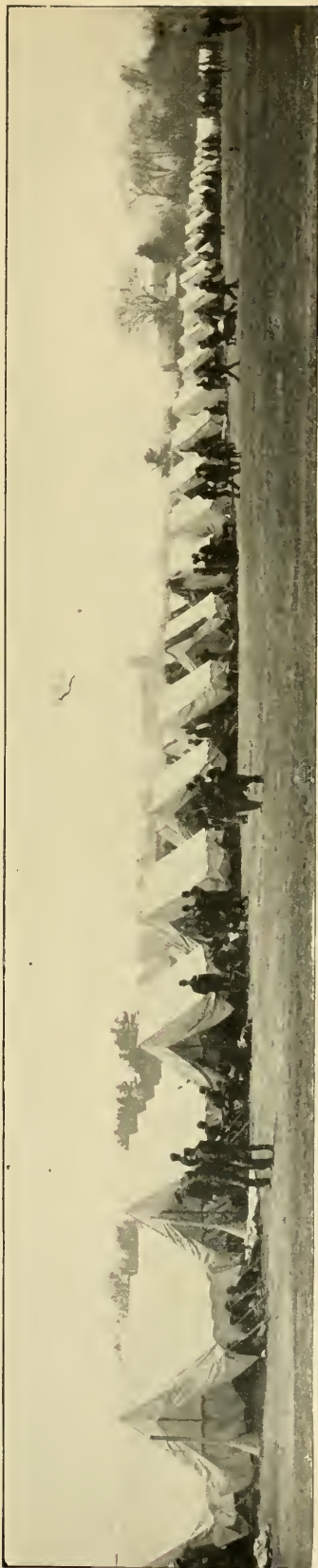
April 19, a momentous day in Massachusetts history, saw Congress pass an act warranting the declaration of war by the president, and the same was signed the following day. Then followed, on the 23d, the call for 125,000 troops, of which number the quota for Massachusetts was four regiments of infantry, and one of heavy artillery. April 28 Governor Roger Wolcott called out the militia of the state, and preparations to comply were immediately afoot. Worcester was the proud possessor of four companies of infantry and one of artillery. The Emmet Guards constituted Company G of the 9th Regiment, while the other three companies belonged to the 2d. Those were stirring times, and to many a home the call came with all the emphasis that Byron depicts in the immortal night before the Battle of Waterloo. Playing war was done, and our boys were soon to know what the actual was like.

In obedience to a regular summons, the members of Company A assembled in their Armory rooms Friday evening, April 29, to ascertain what the attitude of the men would be in regard to the call. It was a well-attended meeting, and, long before the nominated hour had arrived, the rooms were crowded by the soldiers and their friends, and one spirit seemed to actuate the crowd. At precisely 8.15 P. M. Captain Edwin

G. Barrett called the gathering to order, and requested the withdrawal of all those not belonging to the company. After a brief setting forth of the purpose for which the meeting was called, remarks from others were asked for, and the first to respond was Sergeant W. H. Plummer, who, in a ringing speech, urged the men to volunteer as a company and to follow the flag wherever it might lead. He touched the right chord, for his words were received with cheers, and the men were ready to volunteer at once. However, words from others in a similar vein followed, after which the captain called for a rising vote upon the great question, and, be it said to the everlasting credit of the members, every man rose in the affirmative.

So much for the altogether, the vote when men are inspired by each other; then followed the more trying ordeal, as each man was called into the private room of the non-commissioned officers, where, in the presence of the captain and company clerk, Corporal R. L. Allison, he was asked to make his personal decision, and again there was no flinching, for every man was ready to put down his name. The moments, as the interviews progressed, were anxious ones to the men, and it was a long breath of exultation that followed the final announcement. For reasons which seemed sufficient to himself Captain Barrett refused to accept four men, reasons in no way reflecting upon them, but which were obviously worthy of consideration. Not till 11.35 P. M. did the meeting end, and then the time was none too long, for it was the most important assembling of the Guards since 1861.

Sunday, May 1, the members assembled again to transact further business, looking to the near departure for scenes of hostility. A committee of veterans



34 REGIMENT, U. S. V., CAMP DEWEY.

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was appointed to look after the company property during its absence, and the further order was read directing every man to report at 7.30 A. M. Tuesday, May 3, in heavy marching order. Following adjournment, each man proceeded to look after his own belongings, and to discuss the probable disposition of the regiment on its departure. Monday followed with about the same situation, for the victory of Dewey, the day before in Manila harbor, had not then been heralded, but the next day was all aflame with the wondrous story of Dewey and the results of the first naval battle fought with modern appliances.

There was no one in Worcester who did not wish a bright, beautiful day in which to see the boys depart, but with characteristic weather fickleness, Tuesday dawned rainy and dismal. Only the glorious news from Manila saved the day from downright gloom. Many a time has the city risen above temporary troubles, and this case proved to be no exception. Red, white and blue bedecked the buildings, and Main street looked as it must have appeared so many years before when the sons of Worcester were departing for the Southland. Every available inch of standing room was occupied by those who were bound to see their boys march by. Moisture, not even rain, could dampen such ardor, and the programme of departure was carried out just as if the sun had shone his brightest. The armory at the appointed hour was filled with the members of the three companies who were that morning to say "good-by" to it for they knew not how long, it might be forever. It was quarter past nine when into the drill-shed walked His Honor Mayor Dodge, and the Rev. Almon Gunnison, D. D. An earnest and touching prayer was offered by the latter, and remarks of an appro-



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CITY GUARDS, COMPANY A, U. S. V., CAMP DEWEY.

appropriate character were made by Mayor Rufus B. Dodge, Jr. Interested on-lookers of the incident were Generals A. B. R. Sprague and Robert Chamberlain, both of them veteran members of the company.

The line moved away, led by a squad of policemen, each one of whom had been a soldier in the Rebellion. Then came Battery B Band, and the grizzled ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic followed, for to Post 10 had been assigned the honor of the right of the line. Sons of Veterans, and survivors of the Old 6th Regiment of 1861, marched next. There were carriages containing infirm veterans of the G. A. R. and of the several companies; then came the Polytechnic boys, and finally the chief part of the event, viz., the departing companies, A, H, and C, in order, with Lieut.-Col. Edwin R. Shumway and Major Harry B. Fairbanks riding at their head. They had been seen in march and drill many and many a time, but how numerous were the beholders who were willing to affirm that they had never really seen them before. Such is the difference between the actual and the seeming.

So adown Main street, with scarcely moving space, the gallant companies marched, the band playing Auld Lang Syne till, for very pity's sake, the strain was changed to the more lively one of Yankee Doodle. The southern limit of the parade was Myrtle street, just beyond the post office, and thence through it and by Southbridge the loop was made back to Main street and by the City Hall, where the grand review was had by the mayor and many conspicuous citizens. In honor of the day the no school signals had been rung, and Young America of both sexes was everywhere in evidence, determined that nothing that could be done should

be lacking to make separation memorable.

The crowds thronged to the station and up to the very car doors, where the good-bys were spoken, and the train moved off for the familiar camping grounds of South Framingham. The trip was a short and uneventful one, and the transferral from the cars to the ground was soon effected. Owing to the deeds on the first of May the new camp very fittingly assumed the name of Camp Dewey. No time was lost, and after a dinner provided by Caterer Yeaw, the Guards were the first to appear before the surgeon for his examination. The tests to which the men were subjected proved to be unusually severe, hence many failed to reach the standard, and many a would-be patriot was obliged to fold his blanket and depart for home. In Company A no less than eleven men were rejected, though on a reëxamination three of these men were taken back. The inability of 2d Lieut. F. H. Lücke to pass the ordeal, on account of his eyes, was particularly regretted.

Then came the first night in camp. The weather was cold, and rain a sorry comforter. Not all the dreams of that long night are recorded, but it is safe to say that many of them pictured scenes of pleasure and happiness on which waking eyes were not to rest for many a long day.

The roster of the company as it left Worcester was as follows:

Captain, EDWIN G. BARRETT,  
First Lieut., MOSES H. TISDALE.  
Second Lieut., FREDERICK H. LÜCKE.

Sergeants, Herbert W. Woods,  
Wm. H. Plummer,  
Walter H. Allison,  
Edward R. Riedl,  
Charles A. Poland.



WM. A. TRAVER.  
 BENJ. COOPER.  
 Sergeant GEO. E. GOWANS.

HENRY G. COLEY.  
 WM. E. MOODY.  
 Corporal RALPH L. ALLISON.

WM. E. SHERMAN.  
 WM. G. CORNWELL.  
 WALTER E. SCHOFIELD.

Enlisted Men, Company A.

Corporals, Elbridge B. Sawyer,  
James T. Cruikshank,  
Horace L. Ware,

Corporals, Archie F. Murray,  
John G. Hagberg,  
Musician, Frederick C. Gagnon.

## PRIVATES.

George E. Allison,  
Hubert E. Austin,  
Herbert A. Ballou,  
Chas. A. Barton,  
Jos. A. Bergeron,  
Jacob Bieberbach,  
Jos. H. Boardman,  
Walter Burkhardt,  
Wm. E. Cardin,  
Samuel E. Clapp,  
Jas. A. Cole,  
Benj. Cooper,  
Wm. G. Cornwell,  
Thos R. Dand,  
Frank L. Fairbanks,  
Chas. A. Fischer,  
Geo. L. Forest,  
Ernest B. Hall,  
Fred R. Hays,  
Arthur L. Heyward,  
Wm. A. Hinchley,  
Leroy C. Hinckley,  
Horace K. Hobbs,  
Geo. Jones,

## PRIVATES.

Robert A. Lohnes,  
Julius H. Lowell,  
Jos. T. Laflamme,  
Chas. A. Lamberton,  
David D. McTaggart,  
Arthur C. McGee,  
Wm. E. Moody,  
Wm. H. Morse,  
Edward J. Power,  
William W. Rice,  
Wm. E. Sherman,  
Wm. E. Schofield,  
Wm. G. Standish,  
Quincy F. Thomas,  
Alex. G. Thomson,  
Geo. M. Thomson,  
Ingwald E. Torkelson,  
Reinhard A. Torkelson,  
Wm. A. Traver,  
Samuel A. Wallace,  
Peter N. White.

*(To be continued.)*

## Institutional Notes.

**P**OLYTECHNIC. The awards for the exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo were announced recently; and it is of interest to note that two gold medals were awarded to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, one for its educational exhibit and one for the exhibit of machinery from the Washburn Shops. The educational exhibit consisted of an extensive collection of large photographs of the grounds, buildings, shops, and laboratories, a large number of drawings from the different departments, samples of student work from the Washburn Shops, and a large number of pure chemicals manufactured in the chemical department from waste products and raw materials. The shop exhibit comprised a complete line of the drills, grinders, and lathes manufactured by students and journeymen in the Washburn Shops. When it is remembered that but one polytechnic institute in all America received a gold medal, and that but one such medal was awarded for this class of grinding machinery, the importance and significance of the honor are apparent.

"Mountain day" was observed at the Polytechnic on the 16th of October this year. The day was an ideal one in all respects, and it was enjoyed most thoroughly. The students divided themselves into various groups and parties, and rode or tramped to all parts of Worcester county, and even farther. The principal points of objective were the Metropolitan Water Works at Clinton, Mount Wachusett, Asnebunskit, Sterling, Holden dam, Boston, and Purgatory.

Prof. Duff has received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Edinburgh. This is considered an exceptionally high honor by the university, and has been conferred previously but four times in its entire history.

Seven seniors went to Lowell October 20th to assist in a test of the large new triple-expansion engine belonging to the Merrimac Mfg. Co. The test occupied a week; and arrangements for absences from lectures and recitations were made by Prof. S. A. Reeve, professor of steam and hydraulic engineering. Mr. Walter Slader, W. P. I., '98, is first assistant engineer for the Merrimac Mfg. Co.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the new Carnegie Polytechnic Institute, in Pittsburg, Nov. 12th, plans were adopted and a site for the institute, comprising eleven acres, was selected. The buildings are to be modeled after those of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Carnegie's endowment has been increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. Some few years ago the Georgia Polytechnic Institute was established, the scheme of the Worcester institute being followed almost exactly. Mr. Carnegie is planning to visit Worcester with the committee of the trustees in the near future to inspect the details of Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

The Polytechnic Y. M. C. A. is nicely settled in the new quarters which were provided and fitted up attractively during the summer. For some years there have been no chapel exercises at the institute, and the student Y. M. C. A. is the only open religious influence on Tech hill. An awakening of interest in Y. M. C. A. work has been manifested by the students this fall, however, and the membership of the association has more than doubled during the term. The attendance at meetings has increased, and Rev. Mr. Lyman of Athol, General Secretary C. C. Miles of the city association, and Rev. A. W. Hitchcock of Central Church have been present as speakers. The association is conducting three Bible-study classes, taking up the first three courses of the Intercollegiate Bible Study Cycle; and some

thirty men are engaged in voluntary, daily, systematic study of the Bible. Seven members were sent as delegates to the State Y. M. C. A. convention at Fitchburg, October 24-27.

A series of comparative tests upon two types of cooking ranges has recently been made in the engineering laboratories. One range was of the ordinary up-draft type, and the other was of the down-draft type. In this latter type a water grate is used, thus furnishing additional means for house-heating purposes, and the air and gases generated by the coal pass on through the fire and are carried directly under the oven and then up to the chimney. An average result of all the tests indicates that about 30 per cent. more heat per pound of coal is utilized in the down-draft range.

At the request of President Engler the customary cane-rush between the sophomores and freshmen was omitted this year. The juniors provided a substitute in the form of a Gaelic football game; and the amusing struggle took place at the Oval, October 19th. After about a half hour's play, with the advantage in favor of the sophomores, although neither class had been able to kick a goal, the sophomores kicked the ball over the fence; and a sophomore, who was waiting outside, caught the ball and made tracks for the woods. As the sophomores had made the best showing the game was awarded to them, and they retained possession of the stolen ball.

## Why Goldenrod?

Who has not asked why goldenrod is so called? A writer in *Country Life in America* explains that the goldenrods "were named when only the European species were known, and these have a wand-like or rod-shaped flower-cluster. Had it been American species that first

received a name in the English language, it is probable that the name would have been golden-plume or some other, descriptive of the pyramidal and often wide-spreading flower-clusters of our common goldenrods."

## Some New Books.

THE MARROW OF TRADITION.—In this story, written by Charles W. Chesnutt, and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, is presented a thrilling picture of the condition of the colored race in the South. Older people have no difficulty in recalling their sensations when they read Uncle Tom's Cabin and Caste. Those tales of fifty years ago did their part in awakening the American public to the enormities of African slavery. The situation as then existing has passed away, but the problem is by no means solved. The writer, himself possessing a fraction of negro blood in his veins, tells his story in a masterly way, one calculated to excite the sympathies of those who believe that the ex-slave should have a chance. It will not please the old slave-driving contingent nor their later successors, who are resorting to all sorts of means to disfranchise the negro. Already is heard the protest, and from Boston sources too, against the tone of the book as calculated to exasperate the southerner. And if it should accomplish such a result, what then! Many northern people are beholding the condition of affairs in the South with something akin to exasperation. We ask for fair play. We have heard the southern man say that the negro can be nothing, but we know that in the majority of cases the wish is simply parent to the thought. Dunbar, Dubois, Chesnutt and Washington are palpable facts that can not be obscured by a breath of disdain. The book will work a great change in the hearts of readers, and should have a large circulation. The closing chapters of the book portray scenes, when written, purely imaginative, but which in the horrors of Louisiana massacres, since then, have been fully realized. Mr. Chesnutt is seen as well as author. Price, \$1.50.

TO GIRLS.—Such is the modest title of a pretty book from the pen of Heloise Edwina Hersey, and the press of Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. Matters have advanced a long way since the time when Dr. Edward H. Clarke wrote his

"Sex in Education." That was published in 1873. Wellesley College was then in process of building, but the old-fashioned idea of "to a nunnery" for girls still existed. Dr. Clarke had many readers and believers, possibly some sympathize with his sentiments to this day, but as we turn the leaves of "To Girls" we might think that no objection to their being educated, even as their brothers, had ever existed. "To be or not to be" educated, at the girl's own sweet will, is taken for granted from the very onset, and this is as it should be. The book is made up of a series of letters to Margaret and to Helen, one a college girl, the other not. The advice given evidently comes from one who has had experience, and hence is given *ex cathedra*. It is a book for parents to read, and then see that each one of their daughters is supplied with a copy. The advice given is plain, every-day common sense, and at the same time it is up to date, and recognizes on every page the fact that womankind to-day stands on a vantage ground to which the grandmothers dare not lift their eyes even. A copy in the hands of every girl in college, and also in the possession of that larger number which stops short of college, would be admirably placed. Price, \$1, net.

HISTORIC PILGRIMAGES IN NEW ENGLAND.—This magnificent volume merits a much longer review than the limited space of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE can give. Written by that master of local lore, Edwin M. Bacon, and published by Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston, New York and Chicago, it deserves a foremost place in the private as well as the public library. Americans are gradually awakening to a realization of the wealth of tradition and history in their own vicinity, and many of them are taking a deal of pleasure in visiting such scenes as are enwrapped in the mantle of myth and fact. To such this book appeals at once, for here may be read in brief the stories of Provincetown and Cape Cod, Plymouth and its vicinage, Cape Ann and the North Shore,

Salem and its surroundings, Peabody and Danvers, Marblehead, Boston *in extenso*, Concord and Lexington, Bunker Hill and Cambridge. With a wealth of illustration, the book becomes an invaluable adjunct to those who are fond of local history. There are many people, good, well-educated people, too, who will never be able to see these places in person. To them, Mr. Bacon's book is a priceless boon. The camera and the halftone engraving have united to make something that is very near actual sight. The style is always clear and to the point, no time being wasted in mere rhetoric. What a book for a school library! How the childish fancy will glow over its delightful pictures and descriptions! It is elegantly printed and bound, has 475 pages, and may be had at any book store for \$1.50.

DEPENDENTS, DEFECTIVES, DELINQUENTS.—With this alliterative title D. C. Heath & Co. have published the book prepared by Prof. Charles Richmond Henderson of Chicago University. To the student of sociology no more valuable work could be presented. Why such beings exist and how they should be treated has been a prominent theme for gatherings of sociologists for many a day. The ancient Spartans would have rendered book and discussion quite unnecessary, but modern civilization as yet knows no better way than to try to make something out of infinitely

poor material, hence our schools for feeble-minded and Baldwinville Cottages for those of feeble bodies, the Hospital for Epileptics in Monson, and idiot asylums the whole country over. The volume is divided into four parts, viz., The Phenomena of Dependence and Their Explanation; Social Organization for the Relief and Care of Dependents; Social Arrangement for the Education, Relief, Care and Custody of Defectives; An Introduction to Criminal Sociology. An appendix follows, rich in reference, bibliography and data, collected from various sources. Under their respective heads there is a plain showing of what the chapter treats. No one, whether interested in the subject or not, can open the book without finding something therein which will awaken and retain his interest. It would be a paying investment for every city and large town in the country to place a copy of the book in the public libraries, and, besides, so dispose the volume before the officials who have to do with the classes enumerated that these parties could be required to pass an examination on its contents. We know that the evils named exist, but how shall they be lessened? Professor Henderson makes many suggestions which it would pay the people to accept and apply. Of nearly 400 pages, crammed with fact and incident, the book is sold for \$1.50.

## What People Might Think.

"No comfortable feel in any member—  
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,  
No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds,  
November!"

HAD the genial "Tom" Hood lived in New England, and learned the possibilities of an autumn here, he might have reserved his biting lines for another part of the year. He never experienced the delights of a Thanksgiving, and thus did not know how many defects in weather might be forgiven on account

of that day alone. Massachusetts still has use for the much-maligned November.

POSSIBLY no one thing in the month has given rise to more discussion than the announcement that Clark University, hitherto devoted exclusively to post-graduate work, will in the coming year open its doors to academic pupils. Truly, our city is favored. With free

tuition for the first year, and with exceedingly low cost in subsequent years, what is to hinder the average Worcester youth (of both sexes, it is to be hoped) from getting a liberal education?

IT is expected that a large number of readers will appreciate the story of the City Guards in the Spanish War as begun in this number of the MAGAZINE. Based upon the records made in passing, each page will be a life-like presentation of history made by our boys in the latest war with a foreign power. The past of the Guards is a remarkable one, and the addition thereto during the Cuban campaign was a worthy chapter. Owing to the ease with which pictures may be taken nowadays the story will be profusely illustrated.

THE appearance of this number of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE is just between caucuses and election for nearly if not quite all the cities of the Commonwealth. As usual, the interest is intense and the battle is on which, in time, is to work out the solution of the city government problem. It is to be hoped that the late Governor Wolcott was too pessimistic when he stigmatized the management of our cities as little better than legalized blackmail, but it must be confessed that there is warrant for his sentiment if not for his words. The best men in the community should be alive to the needs of the municipality. Until they are the rule will continue in other hands.

THAT spasmodic interest is able to accomplish something, is apparent in the results of the election in the city of New York. What is wanted now is a continuance of the same spirit, a determination to back up and support Messrs. Low and Jerome. What a glo-

rious thing it would be if that city and all other cities could develop virtue enough to warrant the complete separation of their government from that of the state; in other words, if they could be good enough to be trusted to go alone. If the children of light were only half as zealous as are those of darkness the tale of misrule would soon be told.

WORCESTER'S old Common now has a complete cordon of railway lines about it. There is to be no more delaying at the corner of Front street, but looping is the way out of a troublous problem. It will take some time for the public to learn just when is the best time to board the desired car, but when learned, nothing can be handier. If the hallowed dead that sleep so soundly in the old Common burial-ground could, by any chance, look out from their final abodes, what amazement would be theirs at the endless procession of cars apparently chasing themselves around the old muster field and fair ground; indeed, the up-to-date citizen of to-day looks on in wonder.

THE sketch of Holy Cross College, prepared by an enthusiastic alumnus, is worth the reading of every person who is interested in his city. For many years the college has been the most conspicuous object visible as one nears Worcester, and from the edifice itself the view is unsurpassed by any outlook in our vicinity. The advantages offered here have been utilized by a very large number of Worcester boys, and all professions have brilliant representatives who in the Holy Cross gained their foundations of a liberal education. The proximity of the institution has had a marked effect on the attendance at the Classical High School of boys who otherwise could not hope to get more than the city schools afford.

And its work has only just begun. Facilities of all descriptions are developing, and the next decade will behold a great advance.

AMONG the many men who call the college "Alma Mater," perhaps no Worcester man has attained greater distinction than the Rev. Thos. J. Conaty, D. D., rector of the university in Washington. Though born abroad, the major part of his life was spent in this city till the call came to take charge of the most ambitious educational enterprise of the Catholic denomination in America. During a considerable portion of the time that he exercised his priestly functions in Wor-

cester, he was a member of the School Committee, and always was most efficient in its duties. Later, he was the founder of the Catholic Summer School near Lake Champlain, and when Bishop Keane was transferred from the university, our Worcester priest was nominated his successor. So well has his work in Washington been done that the pope has honored him with the title of monsignor, and now advances him to the titular office of Bishop of Samos. Sunday, Nov. 24, saw the ceremonies of consecration in Baltimore. Though the bishop may never see his See, his old home city takes a deal of pardonable pride in this form of recognition of his work and attainments.

## WORCESTER BOARD OF TRADE

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## Board of Trade Notes.

The Worcester Board of Trade is not without reputation abroad, and frequent inquiries are made as to its work, methods and results, from other cities in New

England. It is pleasant to know that in other places where similar organizations are being formed, or are trying to increase their usefulness to the city, or to

awaken a new interest among their members, the Worcester Board of Trade is looked upon as the foremost organization of its kind in New England.

Frequent compliments are paid the Worcester Board by persons who are investigating different locations as sites for new manufacturing industries. It is not uncommon to hear the remark: "Whether we decide to come to Worcester or not we are greatly indebted to your Board of Trade for the attention and courtesy shown us."

Notwithstanding the shortcomings of a Board of Trade, it is creditable to any city to have one. Suppose Worcester was the only city in New England of which it was said: It has no Board of Trade. One was attempted, but citizens who were supposed to be public-spirited said they did not see that it did them any good, and when appointed as directors or on committees, failed either to attend, or resign, and the handful who tried to keep the organization alive, tired of the burden and the constant criticism of those who never joined but found fault, and so it died, not because it was inefficient or was not needed, but because it lacked friendly interest and support.

Better than the above verdict was the remark recently overheard in a Rhode Island city. "I am not much acquainted in Worcester, but it must be a hustling city to maintain so large and active a Board of Trade." Even the dead weights in the community get some credit from a Board of Trade.

The smoke talks of the Board of Trade serve many a beneficial purpose. They create an interest in the work of the Board; promote acquaintance among its members; strengthen the bond of fealty to the city's best interests; afford an hour of pleasure and instruction; change censorious fault-finding to friendly criticism, and chief of all, they are a constant reminder that public good is of higher consideration than private gain, and that the worthiest quality of citizenship is *public spirit*.

The first smoke talk was given November 21st by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, on "Hypnotism." The large audience was the

best evidence of the appreciation on the part of the Board of the public-spirited interest shown by Dr. Hall in all that pertains to the success of the Board of Trade, and the interesting address amply repaid all who attended.

The Board of Trade has had no more zealous workers in behalf of the public interests of the city than Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, and Dr. Thomas C. Mendenhall, former president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. These gentlemen, often at considerable personal sacrifice, have invariably responded to any demands of the Board of Trade as to a call of duty, and no small part of the efficiency of the Board is due to their advice and their service in its behalf.

The Grade Crossing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade have devoted considerable time in examining the present grade crossings, and especially the manufacturing establishments who will be affected by a change in the grade of streets or railroads, or who are interested in the preservation of side-tracks. Some of the committee have been in nearly constant attendance upon the hearings by the Grade Crossing Commission at the City Hall, and the service rendered has been cordially recognized by city officials and citizens directly interested.

The adjournment of the directors at their regular monthly meeting at not later than 9.30 has proved popular, and increased the attendance. The meetings begin promptly at 8 and close not later than 9.30.

Mr. Edward M. Woodward was chosen to represent the Board at the meeting of the Worcester County Schoolmasters' Club. The interest of the Board in what should be taught in our public schools has been shown on several occasions. The public school system from its importance to the community, and from the immense expense required to support it, is a subject of vital public interest.

The next smoke talk will be given by the superintendent of our Worcester schools, Clarence F. Carroll, on the evening of Dec. 19th, and it is safe to predict a full house.

# Banking Facilities of Worcester.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

**CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK**, 342 Main Street. Incorporated as a State Bank in 1836; as a National Bank in 1864. Capital \$150,000; surplus \$82,000. Dividends April 1 and October 1; rate past year, 6 per cent. President, Henry S. Pratt; Cashier, George A. Smith; Directors, Henry S. Pratt, George B. Buckingham, Samuel E. Winslow, John C. MacInnes, William H. Crawford, Burton H. Wright, Herbert Parker.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**, 474 Main Street. Incorporated in 1863. Capital \$300,000; surplus and undivided profits \$240,889. Dividends May 1 and November 1; rate past year, 10 per cent. President, Albert H. Waite; Cashier, Gilbert K. Rand; Directors, Arthur P. Rugg, Ransom C. Taylor, William H. Sawyer, Albert H. Waite, Orlando W. Norcross, William H. Inman, J. Russell Marble, Frederick E. Reed.

**MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK**, 311 Main Street. Incorporated in 1865. Capital \$200,000; surplus and undivided profits \$57,327. Dividends April 1 and October 1; rate past year, 4 per cent. President, Francis H. Dewey; Cashier, Albert H. Stone; Assistant Cashier, M. H. Lowe; Directors, Francis H. Dewey, Stephen Sawyer, Charles A. Hill, Thomas B. Eaton, Stephen Holman, G. M. Bassett, W. M. Spaulding, B. W. Childs.

**WORCESTER NATIONAL BANK**, 9 Foster Street. Incorporated as a State Bank in 1804; as a National Bank in 1864. Capital \$250,000; surplus and undivided profits \$225,000. Dividends April and October; rate past year, 8 per cent. President, Stephen Salisbury; Cashier, James P. Hamilton; Directors, Stephen Salisbury, A. George Bullock, Charles A. Chase, Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, Josiah H. Clarke, James P. Hamilton, Edward L. Davis.

## SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY.

**WORCESTER SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY**, 448 Main Street. Incorporated in 1868. Capital \$200,000; surplus \$100,000. Dividends January, April, July and October; rate past year, 6 per cent. President, Edward F. Bisco; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel H. Clary; Directors, John H. Coes, Edwin T. Marble, Edward F. Bisco, Henry F. Harris, Charles S. Barton, Charles A. Williams.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK**, 452 Main Street. Incorporated in 1864. Deposits \$8,719,373 guaranty fund \$348,000; surplus \$91,473. Interest payable February and August 15. Deposits go on interest February, May, August and November 1; rate past year, 4 per cent. President, Samuel R. Heywood; Treasurer, Charles M. Bent; Investment Committee, Samuel R. Heywood, Thomas M. Rogers, Edwin T. Marble, Albert W. Gifford, William W. Johnson.

**WORCESTER FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK**, 314 Main Street. Incorporated in 1854. Deposits \$7,856,811; guaranty fund \$280,000; surplus \$104,573. Interest payable January and July 1. Deposits go on interest January, April, July and October 1; rate past year, 4 per cent. President, Elijah B. Stoddard; Treasurer, J. Stewart Brown; Investment Committee, Elijah B. Stoddard, Stephen Sawyer, Gilbert J. Rugg, Henry M. Witter.

**WORCESTER MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK**, 311 Main Street. Incorporated in 1851. Deposits \$7,293,151; guaranty fund \$215,100. Deposits go on interest January, April, July and October 15. President, Augustus B. R. Spragne; Treasurer, Henry Woodward; Investment Committee, John H. Coes, Thomas B. Eaton, A. B. R. Spragne, Eli J. Whittemore, Francis H. Dewey.

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# THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE

DECEMBER

1901

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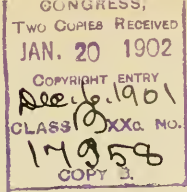


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Enlisted Men, Company A.



# The Worcester Magazine.

VOL. II

DECEMBER, 1901.

No. 6

## Worcester in the Spanish War.

CITY GUARDS, COMPANY A, 2d REGIMENT, M. V. M.

PART II.

**R**EVILLE sounded promptly at 6 o'clock in the morning of the first day in camp, and little else than the results of the physical examinations occupied the minds of the volunteers. The tests were finished this day and resulted in the rejection of three more men. To

serve on guard detail, Company A furnished sixteen men. The rain of the preceding day had cleared away, but the air was cold and raw. There was no drill, and Captain Barrett left for Worcester to secure recruits for the vacant places, since the full complement of seventy-seven men must be had.

The captain returned on the 5th with recruits who, with a single exception, passed the examination, and in the afternoon a vote was taken by the company to fill the vacancy made by the rejection of Lieutenant Lücke. Sergeant W. H. Plummer had reason to be proud of his standing among his fellows when the election resulted in his unanimous choice. The first drilling in camp was done on this day. The weather was not ideal for camp life, since rains were frequent and the winds were decidedly Arctic in their temperature. All were

pleased at the new lieutenant's successful passing of the tests leading to his commission, while the realities of life appeared in a sudden attack of illness on the part of one of the privates, and he was sent home to Worcester; though Private Austin recovered he did not go with the company. With warmer air and a dress parade on Saturday, the 7th, a degree of cheer began to pervade all hearts.

Camp Dewey's first and only Sunday, so far as the Second Regiment was concerned, was observed as an actual day of rest. Chaplin J. C. Wellwood held a service in the mess hall, but the greater part of the passing hours was given to consideration of the probable disposition of the regiment. Massachusetts being on the ocean, and a large part of her coast-dwellers suffering from the severest form of Spaniardphobia, it was deemed probable that all the forces of the Commonwealth would be retained for her own defense, in which case the Second would doubtless be happily located in some one of the exposed cities; and what fancies the boys had of the possibilities of a summer by the seaside! Little did they know of what was already written on the near-by pages of the volume reserved by Fate.

Monday, the 9th, ushered in a regular round of drill parade and camp duty. On this day the complete descriptive list of every man was made out, and the whole company signed the United States Volunteer muster roll. The soldiers didn't know it, but matters were coming to a head rapidly.

Tuesday proved to be the greatest day yet in this new chapter of Guards history. At 9.50 A. M. the company ceased to be a part of the State Militia and was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States by Lieutenant E. M. Weaver, detailed by the War Department for this duty. An earlier order had assembled the company in its street, whence it had marched across the parade-ground to the immediate vicinity of the flag-staff, from whose tip was flying the star-spangled banner. Under its folds, with uncovered heads and with upraised right hands, each man repeated the oath which bound him to two years of faithful service to the national government, unless sooner discharged. If there had been any lacking of appreciation of the importance of the step which the men were taking, this act revealed the full magnitude of the part they were about to play. It was no round of camp frolic upon which they were to enter. In the afternoon, Captain Barrett read the Articles of War to the company, and upon Quartermaster-Sergeant C. A. Poland were laid also the duties of commissary. The day closed in a memorable manner, for at the head of each company street had been placed piles of wood, which the boys proceeded to use for camp fires, around which they gathered, and with songs of home, love and war, passed the hours away.

With entrance upon U. S. service came a change from rations prepared by a caterer to the more soldier-like manner of having a company cook. Ac-

cordingly three days' rations were given out, and it was understood that the next day would put them on their own resources. Already, under instructions, the caterer had been narrowing the range of table display. Table cloths and napkins disappeared and the menu was shortening up gradually, that, when the change came, the shock might not be too rude.

On the 11th, reveille moved up a half hour, disturbing soldierly dreams at 5.30. Caterer C. S. Yeaw served his last breakfast, and then came the weighty responsibility of selecting men for the kitchen squad, and the lots fell upon Privates Mills, Lamberton, Hays, Green, Standish and Schofield. The new cooks prepared their first meal at noon and were ready to offer their hungry comrades beefsteak, fried bacon, baked potatoes, fried onions, bread and coffee. The afternoon brought from Worcester Mayor R. B. Dodge, Jr., and the military committee of the city government. Supper's bill of fare dwindled to hash, with bread and coffee, for the dinner lavishness could not be expected at every meal. It is fully time for taps when an order is received directing the regiment to be ready to leave camp on the following day. This news banished all thoughts of sleep from the camp, and letter-writing to friends at home is the order of the night. A summer by the seaside gives place to the knowledge that

"Away down South in Dixie"

is the regiment's immediate destination, and no one knew how much further he might go.

Though reveille came an hour and a half earlier than the day before, it awakened very few. "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," had not shut many eyelids during the preceding hours and, for once in their soldier lives, the resounding bugle disturbed them very

little. There was much to do in packing up, eating breakfast and making final arrangements for departure. At 8 o'clock the tents were struck, and then followed till noon an opportunity to visit with friends, who were present in large numbers. The telephone wire to Worcester was kept hot by officers and men in their anxiety to say "Good by" to listeners more than twenty miles away. Strange that science and war should so kindly blend! At 2 P. M., in obedience to the assembly call, the regiment fell in and was reviewed by his excellency the governor. Roger Wolcott, always an impressive figure, never looked better than when he appeared on this occasion. Following the review, a hollow square was formed and in a most effective manner the governor gave each officer his commission. That little march from his station to the governor's hand was the most important that many of these officers had ever taken. Certainly the most that was possible was made of the opportunity.

Time flew swiftly, but it was not till 5.40 P. M. that the line was formed for the march to the station, and the last sight of the "old camp-ground" was coupled with the figure of Caterer Yeaw, who was actually in tears over the going away of his boys. Again, the Grand Army of the Republic acts as escort for the later generation of soldiers, since it is Middlesex Post, No. 163, that takes the right and leads the way. The whole township of Framingham could not furnish the many thousands of people who crowd and jostle that they may catch just a glimpse of the departing volunteers. These masses of beholders have come from distant points, that they may once more see their loved ones and take the parting, possibly the final, farewell. Leave-taking of soldier boys on their way to actual warfare has ever been the saddest of partings, and it is no mark

of weakness if tears dim the eyes of the man in uniform as well as those of the friends who remain. The good people of South Framingham had erected, near the station, so that the line would pass under it, a beautiful arch on which were the appropriate words, "God be with you till we meet again," a sentiment to which even the most thoughtless could not resist responding "Amen."

The station itself beholds a vast array of humanity, military and civil, but all intent on the departure of this regiment of Massachusetts men and boys. The soldiers themselves are especially jubilant over the thought that theirs is the very first regiment of volunteers to be thus ordered away, and many are noting the happy coincidence with the great event of April, 1861, when the Massachusetts Sixth was the first equipped organization to place itself between the government and its foes. Once more the bared arm and firmly grasped sword, ever visible upon the escutcheon of the Bay State, were significant. Naturally the boys had hoped that their way southward would be via Worcester, and Springfield, so that the folks at home might see them in their regimentals and that more of the loved ones might say "Good by," but it had been ruled otherwise, and the route selected was that by way of Newport and the Sound.

The last farewell is spoken, and at 7.45 P. M., amid cheers and waving handkerchiefs, the long train moves out and takes its way towards Rhode Island. Those parting words and tender embraces had produced a quieting effect, and many a loyal heart, beneath his coat of blue, realized, as the man had never done before, just how father and mother felt when they separated so long ago. Thus do we all get by actual experience what otherwise we should never know. Then, too, the night hour had its effect,



CAPTAIN BARRETT AND CATERER YEAW.  
Camp Dewey.

"FALL IN FOR RATIONS."  
Lakeland.

HOSPITAL TENT.  
Lakeland.

FOR THE STOMACH'S SAKE.  
Lakeland.

DRAWING RATIONS.  
Lakeland.

LAKE MORTON.  
Lakeland.

and the leave-taking was sadder than it would have been at noon or in the early morning. Supper, consisting of hard-tack and canned roast beef, was served en route. All along the way every village was astir to see the soldiers, and with welcoming shouts and red fire-galore, the people attested their admiration and regard. Not till 10.30 P. M. is Newport reached, but even at this late hour the people are out to see the first regiment arrayed to combat the Spaniard. It is the magnificent steamer Plymouth of the Fall River Line that is to bear the boys to New York, and if these same soldiers could have had their choice they would not have chosen otherwise, for there was a significance in the name that appealed to every loyal Massachusetts heart.

At 11.30, or just a half hour before midnight, the staunch vessel moves away from the dock, and the men, weary from the excitement and events of the day, early seek convenient places in which to bestow their effects and their tired bodies. Many of these same soldiers as civilians had often gone over this route in former days, finding repose in the finely furnished staterooms; now they were glad to take their rest upon the soft side of the floor with scant covering, though some lucky fellows had the privileges of excellent staterooms after the officers had all been placed. Evidently the boat was the regiment's for the night. Fair weather, though somewhat windy, allowed the trip to be made in good time and with no untoward incident. The morning of the 13th came early, for the steamer is moving along one of the most fascinating routes in America, and to a large proportion of the men the scenes are entirely new. Evidently, the mission of the Plymouth was well understood, for every passing tug and steamer gave three greeting whistles, and the shores appeared black

with people whose voices and handkerchiefs proclaimed their interest. While under the famous Brooklyn bridge, so intense was the sound, it verily seemed as though every whistle valve in the harbor were held wide open.

The Plymouth reached her slip or Pier No. 18 on the Hudson river side of New York, at 8.15 A. M. Two hours are given to the unloading of baggage upon the wharf and then the next move in the play is awaited. On the arrival of the transport Saratoga the men go aboard, and again pass around the foot of New York island and touch at Pier 17, East river, where six companies, under Colonel Clark, land, leaving the remaining six under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shunway, and the balance of the day is given to taking on board supplies, as directed by Captain Barrett. At 6 o'clock the Saratoga moves out and drops anchor near Bedloe's island, on which stands the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. The Seventy-first New York was near by on board the City of Washington and the Seneca. The long wait here of forty-eight hours is remembered with anything but pleasure. Bunks arranged between decks were not exactly luxurious and the air was something to breathe light if possible. Evidently no more preparations had been made for the reception of the men than would have been taken for a load of cattle. Those who could crowd out on the deck, slept there in the open air. No particular fault was found with the food. It was while lying here that the men learned what a boat steward could do for the comfort of men if well paid. Men paid as high as 15 cents for a glass of ice water, and pie—well, it ranged from 50 cents upward. Familiar faces were not unknown even on the transport, and while at Pier 17, Harry Merritt, a former member of the Guards, came aboard to see how his old comrades looked when

on their way to real war. All were glad to see him.

On Saturday, the 14th, a change came over the spirit of the soldier's dreams, for then the plan of going south by water was abandoned, and, on steaming to Jersey City, the men were soon transferred to the trains in waiting, and the journey south was begun. Anchor had been weighed at 2 P. M.; the landing was effected at 4.30, and the boys who had kept quick and observing eyes out for the Seventy-first New York rejoiced that Massachusetts still had the preference and the right of the line, for the Second landed and rolled out of the station first. There was the usual crowd of enthusiastic people shouting their approval of the proceedings, and at 9.30 P. M., in three sections, the regiment was off. Colonel Clark, with Companies K, G, B and D, had the first section; Major Whipple, having L, E, M and I, was with the second, while Major Fairbanks took charge of A, C, F and H in the third. They were not sleeping-cars to which the men were assigned, and close, cramped seats, though each man had one to himself, were not exactly the thing for comfort, but all managed to get some sleep, enough so that they had little idea of Philadelphia and Baltimore, through which they passed during the night. Massachusetts was in better favor with the dwellers in that latter city than she was in 1861.

Washington dawns on the sight of the travellers at 5.20 A. M., and it did not take long to disembark, for near at hand was a bakery, which, with passing milk wagons, makes an exceedingly happy combination. Fresh bread, pie, cake and milk afforded a breakfast good enough for any one. It is on record that one milkman, unwilling to sell any of his stock, not only tried to drive off, but, in lashing his horse to get away, actually

whipped some of the hungry blue-coated boys. Just how it happened no one has told, but, strange to say, that milkman's cans appeared on the train after its departure. Possibly the science of foraging had been transmitted from Rebellion sires to Spanish war sons. The rations on which the journey was progressing were not up to the standard for hungry, vigorous young men. They were fair in quality, but the quantity, ah! there was the rub. The authorities had forgotten what hungry business railroad-ing is. What might have done for a seasick, ocean trip was not sufficient for the land excursion. However, the stop at the capital soon ended, and at 7.50 A. M. the trains pushed along southward, over the same way taken by the soldiers of 1861, viz., the Long Bridge, and the first stop was in Alexandria. Here, too, Southern people are ready to give real live Yankees the heartiest kind of a greeting. At Cherry Hill there was a wait of sufficient length for those who wish to take a bath in the nearby creek. The stop is to enable the second section of the regiment to come up. At Portico bouquets are received in exchange for hardtack, each one giving that of which he had the most. If only some veteran of the Rebellion could have been along to describe the country through which the train was passing! For every stopping place is fraught with memories of the fierce struggle of nearly forty years ago. Fredericksburg, Summit, Milford, Clayton and Stony Creek in Virginia, with Weldon in North Carolina, are historic names. In the latter city, supper was had, but the most enthusiastic reception was received in Selma in the old North State, where refreshments were served and bouquets were given, many of which had scraps of paper attached, bearing the words, "Remember the Maine." Fayetteville, N. C., is noted in

passing, and Florence, S. C., where in the earlier days Union men suffered so horribly in the detestable prison located there. Old issues were forgotten in the supreme thought of the subject on which both North and South were agreed. No thoughts of former sufferings prevented the heartiest of greetings at every stop. The Potomac had marked the dividing line between home and Southern weather, and from that point downward the cars were hot and filled with dust, but even the latter could not hide from vigilant eyes the beauties of the passing scenery. Amidst so much that was new few remembered that the day was Sunday.

The morning of the 15th finds our Worcester boys in Savannah, Ga., where hot coffee is served. Watches had to be set back one hour, owing to the difference in standard time. Still progressing steadily southward, the train passes through Marion, Dupont, Forest and Alexanderville, in Georgia, and Baker's Mills, Jasper, Livoar, High Spring, etc., in Florida, till Lakeland, the destination, is reached, at 11 P. M., and the remainder of the night is passed upon the cars. The following day revealed scenes peculiar to the Land of Flowers. The soil looks like white sand. Long, gray moss hangs in great masses from the trees, while the forests seem to be composed of scrubby pines. To many of the soldiers the prospect was as strange and weird as it was, hundreds of years before, to Ponce de Leon, when he here sought the fountain of youth. Lakeland, located in Polk county, in the western side of Florida and at the junction of two railroads, well deserves its name, for a large part of the country, apparently, is under water.

Though the earliest volunteers to arrive, the regulars were ahead of the Second, and the men of the Tenth Cavalry, with their horses, were much in evidence.

Men of all shades of complexion crowded the streets of the small though bustling village. Soldier and citizens jostled each other in their respective occupations. It was not till 9 A. M. that the men left their trains and marched a short distance from the town, and on the shores of Lake Morton pitched their tents. The trees, moss laden, were tall, and thick enough to keep out the sun by day and the dew at night. Recognition of the changed climate was had in the substitution of brown canvas uniforms for the regulation blue. Scarcely had camp been arranged than the boys sampled the clear waters of the lake in the way of much appreciated baths. They had not, as yet, thought of alligators, but when, one day, a big ten-footer showed his ugly jaws, swimming across the lake, till then a favorite pastime, became decidedly unpopular. Colonel Embury Clark recalls the home state in giving to the newly tented field the name, "Camp Massachusetts."

Till May 30th this was the regimental home. Hard work was not put upon the boys too quickly. There was a bit of delay, that the new-comers might become acclimated and used to their surroundings; but regular camp hours and regulations were established. At first many letters were written home and much talking was done as to the future of the regiment. There was some drilling on the first day in camp, and Captain Barrett was the very first officer of the day. May 19th brought the latest news from home in the shape of the "Worcester Telegram," and the boys cheered tumultuously at the sight of the "Gram," Worcester's "Only," whose pages had never looked half so attractive before. Later, resolutions of thanks were adopted for the daily gift of fifty copies. Camp is a favorite place for the town's people to visit, and they never tire of making comparisons between the



A. T. SQUIRES.  
F. C. GAGNON.  
Wm. W. RICE.

R. C. GREEN.  
Corp. J. G. HAGBERG.  
F. L. FAIRBANKS.  
Enlisted Men, Company A.

B. E. WHEELER.  
S. A. WALLACE.  
W. T. BRUSO.

Seventy-first New York and the Second, and somehow the Empire State appears to suffer by the contrast. Gradually, the men settle down to a routine of drill and study and such variations as fatigue and other duty may afford. The cooking department is in the hands of Privates Mills and Lamberton. The former had been a prospector in Montana and is no novice in his responsible position. All are loud in their praises of the bread, biscuits, roast beef, mashed potatoes and coffee which they receive at stated intervals. Luxuries, however, come high, and 10 cents is the regular price for a cube of ice four inches square, though eggs may be had at from 9 to 40 cents a dozen, the cost evidently ranging along the line of age in inverse ratio.

The scarcity of fruit is a matter of considerable remark, and it was popularly thought that all that could be sold North had been sent there. But if there was no fruit, the same could not be said of bugs and insects. They abounded in all shapes and sizes. Laundry operations were had in the river, hard by. That the Bay State might maintain its long-deserved reputation for well-informed soldiers, there was early established a school of the company and also one of the soldier.

The first death in the regiment was that of Private Wesley S. Brass of Company I, on the 21st. Naturally, the sad event made a deep impression on the men, who recognized thus how near they were to the grim destroyer. On the next day, funeral services were held by Chaplain Wellwood at 9.30, and, with a detail from each company, the remains were escorted to the station, where they were placed in the care of the express company for shipment to Westfield, the late home of the deceased. After taps, sounded by Chief Musician Richardson, the men marched sadly back to their camp. With willing hearts the boys

chipped in to help pay the expenses home of the body of their comrade.

The following is the first promulgated order for the day's observance:

	A. M.		P. M.
Reveille, - -	4.25	Dinner, -	12.00
March, - -	4.55	Guard mount,	
Assembly, -	5.00	1st Call, -	5.40
Breakfast, -	5.15	Assembly, -	5.45
Surgeon's Call, -	6.00	Retreat, 1st Call, 6.00	
1st Sergeant's Call, 6.45		Assembly	
Drill, 1st Call (Saturday and Sunday excepted), - -	7.00	Roll Call, -	6.05
Assembly, - -	7.05	Supper, -	6.15
Recall, - -	9.30	Tattoo, -	8.30
		Taps, - -	9.00

The first dress parade came May 26th, and won deserved praise. It was had in the street adjacent to the camp and was followed by a short street parade. In the evening, the band of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry (colored) gave a very enjoyable concert. On the 29th, came remembrances from home in the shape of a box of food for A. G. Thomson and C. A. Fischer, also the announcement that camp would be broken the next day. Thus it was at 5.30 in the morning of the Northern Memorial day that tents were struck and preparations for departure claimed every hand. The next camping place for the Second is in Ybor City, a suburb of Tampa, and the train is left at 4 P. M. Then comes a march of about one mile through the sand, a fatiguing and disagreeable trip. The sand was really ankle deep, and the water, brought through pipes laid on the top of the ground, though not at the boiling pitch, sometimes seemed to be not far from it. No dinner was served, and supper did not come till 7.15. The new camp is pitched on the edge of a wood, and on either side are regiments of Regulars. June 1st gave the boys a taste of a Florida rain storm which flooded the streets and tents. No retreat was sounded. It was not necessary. June 4th was noteworthy, as on that day Uncle Sam paid a month's wages to his



1ST LIEUT. TISDALE.

CAPT. BARRETT.

2D LIEUT. PLUMMER.

Ybor City, Florida.

Massachusetts boys—\$15.60 per man—and they were happy. Orlo W. Davis is detailed for service in the U. S. Ambulance Corps. The next day Ybor City was placed under martial law on account of a riot the night before. Many of the company obtained passes and went to Tampa to make purchases, or to send their money home. Though the day was Sunday, everything was running wide open.

After a day of drill and regular round of duty, at 6 P. M. came the orders to break camp and be ready to leave at 9 o'clock. The order was quickly obeyed, and in an hour all were prepared to march. Knapsacks were discarded and the necessary under-clothing, with blankets, rubber blankets, and shelter tents, a so-called horse collar was formed which was readily slung over the shoulder. Ammunition boxes were opened and solid food for the enemy in the shape of forty-five rounds per man was issued. But there is many a slip 'twixt cup and lip, for 9 o'clock came, and there was no sign of departure.

Hour after hour passed, till finally the night haltingly went by and yet the men waited. They had packed up all their appliances for comfort. They dared not unpack lest forward commands should find them unprepared. The night was very cold and the air full of moisture. However, it takes a deal to completely phase a Yankee soldier, and these boys of Company A were not without resources, for they proceeded to use certain wood which they found, in building a roaring fire, around which they disported themselves, keeping, at least that side nearest the fire, tolerably warm, and through it all the men kept their temper. They were growing philosophical.

The sun of the 7th of June was shining upon the broken camp. There was no reveille, for the men were already up. Breakfast's bill of fare was short, only hardtack and coffee, and nothing was so much desired as the command, "Forward." Everything has an end, and there came at last an end to tedious waiting, and at 4.30 P. M. the long-expected came. At 5 o'clock ranks are

formed and the regiment marches away from Ybor City to the train, which transports our boys to Tampa, reaching the latter place at 10 P. M. The boat for the reception of the soldiers was not in readiness, hence another uncomfortable night followed, happily the last on Florida soil. Sleep was had as best it could be found, on docks and in warehouses, in some cases the men accommodating themselves not only to bales of merchandise, but to the presence of army mules as well. While military life lays stress on many fine class distinctions, it effectually erases others. Still as these young men had not left comfortable homes with the expectations of luxuries, they were by no means cast down. The roster of Company A had changed somewhat from that given when the boys went from Worcester to South Framingham, and the following list includes the men who on the Tampa quay are now awaiting the transport to carry them to Cuba:

Captain, Edwin G. Barrett,  
 First Lieut., Moses H. Tisdale,  
 Second Lieut., Wm. H. Plummer,  
 First Sergeant, Walter H. Allison,  
 Sergeants, Charles A. Poland,

“ Edward R. Riedl,  
 “ John G. Gowans,  
 “ Elbridge B. Sawyer,  
 “ James T. Cruikshank,

Corporals, Ralph L. Allison,  
 “ Archie F. Murray,  
 “ John G. Hagberg,  
 “ Howard K. Hobbs,  
 “ Herbert R. Fay,  
 “ Alex. G. Thomson,

Musicians, Frederick C. Gagnon,  
 “ Walter A. Traver,

Artificer, Samuel E. Clapp,  
 Wagoner, Walter T. Bruso,

Privates, Herbert B. Abbott,  
 “ George E. Allison,  
 “ Herbert A. Ballou,  
 “ Chas. A. Barton,

Privates, Jos. H. Boardman,  
 “ Ralph H. Brigham,  
 “ Philemon Brulé.  
 “ John T. Brusky,  
 “ Wm. E. Cardin,  
 “ James A. Cole,  
 “ Henry G. Coley,  
 “ Benj. Cooper,  
 “ Wm. G. Cornwell,  
 “ Elmer I. Cristenson,  
 “ Orlo W. Davis,  
 “ Frank L. Fairbanks,  
 “ Lewis M. Fay,  
 “ Chas. A. Fischer,  
 “ Geo. L. Forest,  
 “ Quincy C. Fortier,  
 “ Frank E. Gale,  
 “ Ralph C. Green,  
 “ Henry C. Grover,  
 “ Ernest B. Hall,  
 “ Thomas H. Hammond,  
 “ Frederick R. Hays,  
 “ Arthur L. Heyward,  
 “ Chas. S. Higginbotham,  
 “ Simon Israel,  
 “ Albert Johnson,  
 “ Walter R. Johnson,  
 “ Jos. T. Laflamme,  
 “ Chas. F. Lamberton,  
 “ Julius H. Lowell,  
 “ Arthur C. Magee,  
 “ Rufus J. Martin,  
 “ Arthur G. Mills,  
 “ Wm. E. Moody,  
 “ Wm. H. Morse,  
 “ Frederick G. Newell,  
 “ Albert J. Reinbold,  
 “ Wm. W. Rice,  
 “ Walter E. Schofield,  
 “ Wm. M. Severy,  
 “ Wm. E. Sherman,  
 “ James W. Smith,  
 “ Arthur T. Squires,  
 “ Louis O. Standish,  
 “ Wm. G. Standish,  
 “ Quincy F. Thomas,  
 “ Reinhard A. Torkelson,  
 “ Wm. T. Turner,  
 “ Samuel A. Wallace,  
 “ Carl W. Weixler,  
 “ Bert E. Wheeler,  
 “ Peter N. White,  
 “ Alfred M. Wills,  
 “ Wm. S. Young.

# The Hall Parties of Cambridge in Politics.



THE reverses which have recently befallen Tammany Hall in the city of New York give rise to the reflection that other places than Gotham are more or less directed in their civic affairs by organizations bearing the names of local halls. Particularly is this the case with Cambridge, the principal college town in America. In the Harvard Historical Studies, Vol. IV., 1896, the Hon. F. W. Dallinger, then a member of the state Senate, sets forth the story of the part played in Cambridge politics. In the May number of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE, Mr. Samuel Usher of Cambridge recites the history of the Library Hall party, if such it can be called. In this period of municipal activity throughout the state, a recurrence to the subject with something about the earlier Hall party, seemingly, is not amiss. Referring to the clear statements of Mr. Dallinger in his monograph, entitled "Nominations for Elective Office," we may read:

"In the city of Cambridge, Mass., since 1867, with the exception of three years, nominations for municipal office have been made entirely without reference to national politics. In each of the three exceptional years the candidate receiving a straight party nomination obtained a non-partisan nomination in addition. Caucuses for the nomination of candidates for municipal office have sometimes been called by a self-constituted committee of citizens, but more commonly by the chairman and secretary of the previous year's municipi-

pal convention of some one of the local parties.

"Of the four different local organizations which have been formed outside of national party lines, the 'Temple Hall party,' which takes its name from the meeting place of its first convention, has enjoyed a remarkable degree of permanence, having been organized in the early seventies by citizens without regard to national politics. The 'Citizens' party' and the 'People's party' are both of more recent origin than the 'Temple Hall party,' and lack the strength and coherence of that organization. The fact that Cambridge, for the last twenty-seven years, has enjoyed a non-partisan municipal government, and is to-day, by impartial observers, considered the best governed city of its size in the United States, affords a fair test of the wisdom and effectiveness of the absolute separation of national and state politics from the conduct of municipal affairs as a remedy for the evils at present complained of in our large cities.

"Coming now to the 'Library Hall Association' it may be well to give a somewhat detailed history of its organization as illustrating the manner in which such movements start. In 1889 a number of citizens of one of the wards, being dissatisfied with the candidates for the Common Council nominated by the 'Temple Hall party,' held a meeting in the quarters formerly occupied by the Public Library, to which citizens of other parts of the city were invited. This meeting appointed a committee of three from each of the five wards to issue invitations to twenty

prominent citizens from each ward to attend another meeting for the purpose of presenting an independent citizens' ticket at the polls. At this meeting the merits of the candidates nominated by the different municipal conventions were discussed, and an aldermanic ticket indorsed. Also, the delegations from the different wards agreed on Common Council tickets for their respective wards. The meeting also nominated a Campaign Committee, consisting of twenty-five from each ward. Cards bearing the names of all the candidates indorsed at this meeting were distributed to the voters at the polls. At the head of each card was printed the question, 'Will you help us to secure good government by voting for the following candidates?' As a result of the election, nine out of ten candidates for aldermen, and eighteen out of twenty candidates for the Common Council, presented by the Library Hall meeting, were elected. There was no contest for mayor."

"Encouraged by this remarkable success, the Campaign Committee, shortly after the election, sent out the following circular to citizens in all parts of the city:

"Dear Sir:—The experience of recent years has fully manifested the unfitness of a miscellaneous citizens' caucus to judiciously select candidates for our municipal offices. In the ordinary caucus, composed as it has been of men with widely divergent views, those persons having no personal or selfish object to secure have often been at the mercy of a small but well organized body of men intent upon securing the nomination of their friends, regardless of their qualifications. Under the most favorable conditions such meetings have not infrequently resulted in the same compromise by which unfit men have been placed upon the same ticket with good men. It is proposed to form

an association of voters, without regard to political preferences, religious opinions or nationality, who shall every year select proper candidates, whether members of the association or not, and submit them to the people for their approval. The experience of the present year has fully shown that such a course of action will result in securing better candidates than was possible under the old system. As, under the present [Australian] ballot law, all candidates can stand upon an equality before the people, such an association can be successful only by putting forward candidates of superior qualifications."

[Then follow certain details as to the assembling of the meeting itself.]

"The by-laws adopted at the ensuing meeting are, with one or two trifling amendments, still in force at the present time; the object of the association is stated to be fourfold: first, 'to secure the nomination and election of proper candidates for municipal office;' secondly, 'to procure the punishment of all persons who may be guilty of election frauds, maladministration of office, or misappropriation of public funds;' third, 'to advocate and promote a public service based upon character and ability only;' and fourth, 'to promote intelligent discussion of public affairs by the publication and distribution of reliable information in relation thereto.' Any citizen of Cambridge is eligible to membership in the association. \* \* \* \* The present (1896) membership is 442.

[Provision is also made for investigating charges against members, and on conviction they may be expelled by a three-fourths vote at any meeting, the accused having an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf.]

"No person holding a salaried office in the city, state or nation, and no member of either branch of the City Council, shall be eligible to office in the association.

"Coming now to the practical working of the association, the first thing to be noted is its democratic character. \* \* \* \* Any citizen who is known to believe in conducting the affairs of the city on business principles is reasonably sure, if he so desires, to be elected a member of the Library Hall Association. The most striking thing about the whole system is that, although the Executive Committee has more or less power in the way of organization and campaign work, the power of making nominations is not assumed by the association, except in rare instances: it only selects from the tickets already nominated. About four days before the last day for filing nomination papers for the city election, a special meeting of the association is called for the purpose of considering the merits of the candidates nominated by the different caucuses and conventions. An admission ticket is sent to each member of the association, and to each newspaper reporter; and no one without a ticket is admitted to the hall where the meeting is to be held. For the convenience of the members, the secretary of the association, before the meeting, prepares ballots containing the names of each candidate known to have been nominated, his residence, occupation, and the party or persons by whom he has been nominated. The names of the candidates for mayor and aldermen are read by the president, and their qualifications are discussed by the members, after which a ballot is taken, each member marking a cross against the name of the person for whom he desires to vote. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes are declared to be indorsed by the association, and nomination papers stating that fact are signed by the required number of voters and filed with the city clerk.

"Previous to the consideration of candidates for mayor and aldermen, the members of the association from each ward get together and, after a discussion, ballot for candidates for the Common Council from their ward. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes are then recommended to the whole association for indorsement, and are usually indorsed as a matter of course. Inasmuch as the Library Hall Association, as a rule, simply indorses candidates already nominated, the principal part of the campaign work is left to the party making the nomination. A campaign paper, however, is issued every year, containing a brief biography of every candidate receiving the Library Hall indorsement, a copy of which is mailed to every voter in the city. \* \* \*

"On the whole, the efforts of the association have met with a remarkable degree of success. In 1890 the association, at the last moment, put into the field a candidate of its own for mayor, but owing perhaps to the shortness of the time he was defeated. The next year there was no contest for the mayoralty; in 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895 the candidate indorsed by Library Hall was elected. (The same was true of nearly every member of the City Council.)

"The danger of such an organization as the Library Hall Association is that unscrupulous men may obtain control of it, and use it for the advancement of their own selfish ends, as has been the case with the regular party organizations in New York city. This evil is to some extent guarded against by the general understanding that the members are not bound by the action of the association if opposed to their conscience and judgment. Moreover, the broadness and impartiality of the association is another safeguard against management for selfish ends. This was remarkably displayed in

1892 when a candidate for mayor, who was not a member of the association, received its indorsement as against a candidate who, at the time, was a member of the Executive Committee. Again, the danger that on account of the temptation afforded by its great weight the indorsement of the association may be obtained for certain candidates by unfair means, is guarded against by the fact that newspaper reporters are always present at the nomination meeting, and accounts of the proceedings are published in the Boston and Cambridge papers. Finally, the evil of log-rolling previous to the meeting is largely avoided by the fact that no one except the secretary and treasurer has access to the list of members in the association.

"It is for these reasons and because of its democratic character that the Library Hall Association has been so successful in its work. Although it does not, as a rule, nominate candidates of its own, nevertheless the desire to obtain its indorsement stimulates the different local parties to nominate their best men. In some quarters it is still denounced as an aristocratic club of wealthy men who presume to dictate nominations to their fellow citizens; but such a charge is not borne out by the facts. A large and constantly-increasing number of the tax-paying voters of the city usually vote for the Library Hall candidates. Although most of them are not themselves members of the association, they have implicit confidence in those who, as members, are willing to give their time and money to the cause of good government."

A Cambridge friend has recently written thus, "This year the Democratic City Committee has voted to draw party lines in city affairs, and our Democratic brethren are using every effort to force

the Republicans to do likewise." Continuing, he says:

"The situation in Cambridge briefly is this: For a good many years there were two and sometimes three municipal parties. There was the Temple Hall party, the Citizens' party, and for a time what was known as the People's party. These different parties each held their caucuses and conventions, and nominated a complete ticket for city offices. On one occasion about a dozen years ago the caucuses of the Temple Hall party, which had grown to be the strongest of municipal parties, and the candidates of which were usually successful at the polls, were controlled by voters, many of whom had hitherto trained with the other parties. As a result there was much dissatisfaction with the candidates nominated at the Temple Hall caucuses, particularly in some of the wards. Accordingly, the Library Hall Association was organized. This association, in its essential features, is a sort of a good government club composed of about five hundred citizens representing all classes and political beliefs. The primary object of the association is to discuss the candidates nominated by the different political parties, and then to indorse those who appear to be the best qualified for the different positions. This state of affairs was very satisfactory as long as there were at least two opposing municipal parties. Finally, however, all of the municipal parties died a natural death, except the Temple Hall party. The result of this has been that the Temple Hall caucuses have been the only caucuses held, and, instead of being caucuses in the proper sense of the word, they have become a sort of preliminary election. Moreover, there being only one political party in the field, a municipal campaign in Cambridge has become simply a personal contest between the different candidates for mayor and other elective city offices. There is a general feeling of disgust with the present situation among many of our citizens, and some of the candidates have refused to go into the Temple Hall caucus at all, and have preferred to run on nomination papers.

Mayor Dickinson, who this year is a candidate for a second term, has decided not to go into any of the caucuses, but to run on nomination papers, securing, if possible, the Library Hall endorsement. The Library Hall Association has repeatedly tried to get the Temple Hall party to disband, and have everybody run on nomination papers. This proposition, however, has always been rejected. This year the Temple Hall party appears to be on its last legs. It is impossible to say what the outcome will be

until after the city election of this year has taken place. If the Democrats make a good showing at the polls, either one of two things will probably happen. Either the Republican party will be forced to enter the municipal field as a party, or else a strong municipal party will be formed, either by revivifying the old Temple Hall party or by organizing a new party altogether for the purpose of opposing the Democratic party in municipal affairs."

## The Bridge at the Lake.

The articles in this magazine for August and September bearing on the question of a bridge, at some future time, that better facilities might be afforded for diversion on the waters of the lake, appear to have awakened some response in the minds of certain readers. During the months of October and November, Mr. Thomas J. Sawyer, an active business man of Worcester, devoted a little time to the circulation of a petition or statement having in mind the perfecting of a plan for the removal of the causeway and the substitution of a beautiful work of art in the shape of a bridge. The plea as made by him speaks for itself and is appended complete, also the names of signers. Thousands of names could have been secured if it had been deemed desirable to solicit them. Scarcely more than half a dozen declined signing, and they will give, though possibly not to the extent of a day's wages. This is a matter meriting the co-operation of all good citizens as one of the nearest and most feasible schemes to develop the city beautiful towards which all are looking. With the bridge constructed and the rowing distance reduced to three miles, our city

would afford the most desirable course in the Eastern states.

The statement submitted to Worcester people by Mr. Sawyer follows:

Year 1 of the 20th Century.

Citizens of Worcester:

You are asked to study the picture herewith presented you for inspection, and determine whether in your opinion any future generation could appreciate and enjoy such a transformation of Lake Quinsigamond more than your own.

If you answer, "No," why not make some effort to get it now?

It will be generally conceded that the island and the driveway thereto, as shown in the picture, would act as obstructions to navigation and that a clear water-way between shores at this place would be far more desirable.

To accomplish this and to provide a bridge ample in width for two street railway tracks and all other requirements, might cost nearly, or quite, \$150,000.

These figures, coupled with the fact that this work cannot be classed as one of public necessity, makes it altogether improbable that the city will undertake the work unaided.

It looks, then, as though this genera-

tion would need to supply part at least of the funds if they are to get the improvements.

Contributions should come from all who will profit by or enjoy the change. This would embrace nearly every citizen of Worcester, all ages, all classes and both sexes, also owners of shore property, Shrewsbury citizens and land owners, boat clubs, hotels, and, last but not least of the beneficiaries, the Consolidated Street Railway Company.

The gauge of individual gifts might be one day's earnings, whatever the occupation. It would have the merit of being equitable, and if in case of employees of stores and shops the money was collected in instalments one-fifth weekly perhaps, it would never be missed by them. A large percentage of the following list ought to be considered as contributors:

22,000 voters.

3000 wage-earners too young to vote.

3000 females in offices, stores and shops.

625 school-teachers.

400 dress-makers.

240 nurses.

3000 domestics.

1000 females not otherwise enumerated.

From these and the other contributors previously mentioned there should come fully one-half of the entire cost of the improvement. A fund of this magnitude, subscribed in this manner, would amply warrant any city government to appropriate the balance and carry out the work.

The undersigned hereby approve of the scheme above outlined and will be willing to make contributions on the basis suggested when duly authorized subscription lists are presented them:

Thomas J. Sawyer, Manufacturer,  
VOCALION ORGAN CO.,

M. S. Wright, Supt.,

H. J. McInnes, Buyer,

Chas. D. Thibeault, Clerk,

Geo. W. Kay, Clerk,

Jos. P. Gorman, Foreman,

Ira French, Foreman,

Wm. H. Rees, Foreman,

Eric. G. Thoren, Foreman,

Geo. W. Bemis, Foreman,

Henry Laplant, Foreman,

Chas. S. Wright, Foreman,

Alice L. Davis, Bookkeeper,

Jessie L. Keen, Stenographer,

C. A. Thorne,

Geo. Monroe,

Hiram P. Emerson.

Geo. Abbott,

Victor Johnson,

Edgar W. Bemis,

Conrad Fassel,

H. E. Partridge,

A. E. Sanders,

Geo. D. Downes,

Fred. L. Wood,

Arthur A. Gilbert,

J. Andras Bearse,

Peter Wall,

M. C. Powers.

—o—

S. K. Robbins, with Pheno-Caffein Co.,

H. A. Fowler, of Fowler & Co.,

Harriet O. Wood, Clerk,

J. O. Hale, of Hale Bros.,

Anne J. Wescott, Bookkeeper,

E. Converse, Treas. Worcester Ferrule & Manufacturing Co.,

F. E. Sanborn, Grocer,

R. E. Kidder, Manufacturer,

A. B. Clough, Milkman,

W. C. YOUNG MANUFACTURING CO.

W. C. Young, Pres.,

John P. Morrissey,

W. E. Rich,

H. B. Watts,

H. M. Francis,

C. K. Frink,

A. W. Ensworth,

F. B. Chase.

—o—

Chas. H. Brockway, M. D.,

John N. Bennett, Prop. Bay State Stamping Co.,

B. Edwin Guy, Guy Furniture Co.,

C. S. Southworth, Franklin Shoe Store,

Geo. A. Stevens, Flour and Grain Dealer,

F. Alvah Beane, Secretary Masonic Mutual Relief Association,

Mark B. Arey, Allen Fire Dep't Supply Co.,

A. L. Adams, Bicycle Lubricant Manufacturer,

Daniel Davis, Mechanical Engineer,

Wm. A. Condy, Police Officer,

Chas. C. Andrews, Book-Corner Manufacturer,

Rufus B. Dodge, Lawyer, Ex-Mayor,

Stephen C. Earle, Architect,

H. L. Trafford, New York Life Ins. Co.,

Webster Thayer, Lawyer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

W. N. Avery, C.,

E. T. Hilton,

C. C. Hemenway,

E. E. Thurston,

W. C. Wallis,

C. J. Butterfield.

Frank Reed, Prop. of the Geo. Burnham Co.,  
 C. F. Stevens, Lawyer,  
 P. E. Somers, Manufacturer of Tacks and Nails,  
 Rufus B. Fowler, Patent Expert, Pres. Board  
 of Trade,  
 Chas. M. Allen, Instructor at W. P. I.,  
 Lyman A. Ely,  
 John F. Crowell, Insurance Agent,  
 John P. K. Otis, Pres. Union Water Meter Co.,  
 E. B. Dolliver, Manager Worcester Machine  
 Screw Co.,  
 Geo. T. Tribe, Architect,  
 James Draper, Nurseryman, Parks Commission,  
 A. W. Gifford, Vice-Pres. Worcester Machine  
 Screw Co.,  
 W. W. Dadmun, Clerk, Worcester Machine  
 Screw Co.,  
 Prespey Pero, Prop. Hermon Street Foundry,  
 Edward Pero, Foreman, " " "  
 Ida G. Pero, Bookkeeper, " " "  
 Edwin P. Curtis, Manufacturer,  
 Alfred S. Roe, Editor,  
 C. J. O'Hara, Lawyer,  
 J. F. Cummings, Engraver,  
 Geo. M. Keegan, Butcher,  
 N. F. Deady, Plumber,  
 D. J. Cronin, Plumber,  
 Philip E. Martin, Foreman,  
 W. M. Steele, Manufacturer,  
 Thomas J. Hoppin, Jobbing Carpenter,  
 James J. Gavin, Letter Carrier,  
 Julius Garst, M. D.,  
 Chas. E. Squier, Sec'y Board of Trade,  
 Philip J. O'Connell, Lawyer and Mayor,  
 E. H. Towne, City Clerk,  
 Chas. S. Goff, Worcester Creamery,  
 Herbert A. Libbey, Teacher,  
 Abbie C. Knight, Teacher,  
 John E. Lynch, Teacher,  
 Ellen E. Fitzgerald, Teacher,  
 Daniel A. Harrington, Stable Keeper,  
 Clara A. Harrington, Teacher,  
 D. C. Morse, Janitor,  
 Wm. H. Larkin, Insurance Agent,  
 Arthur M. Stone, Vice-Pres. Crompton &  
 Knowles Loom Works,  
 Mary E. Connor, Teacher,  
 John R. Back, Manufacturer,  
 Paul McHale, of Parker & McHale,  
 Thos. C. Rice,  
 Chas. H. Page, Electrician,  
 Wm. A. Chaffin, Foreman,  
 Herman Schervee, Photographer,  
 Chas. D. Parker, Mechanical Engineer,  
 Geo. W. Howe, Clerk,  
 Edmund R. Ware, Salesman,  
 H. C. Howe.

## SHREWSBURY SIGNERS.

W. F. Emett,	R. H. Plympton,
F. J. King,	G. S. Dickinson,
W. C. Knowlton,	F. L. Mason,
H. W. Keegan,	C. F. Mars.
H. A. Stone,	

It should be added that wherever the paper was offered in shops it was signed by all who saw it.

That the subject of a shortened rowing course is under consideration is evident in the letters printed, from time to time, in the columns of the Boston, Worcester and other city papers. The words of a prominent Harvard rowing man, in the Transcript of December 16, are so fitting that they are given in full. Should Coach Storrow's notions prevail, will Worcester be ready to offer just the course that the two great New England colleges will demand? Let us hope so, and work for such a condition:

HEAD COACH E. C. STORROW, HARVARD'S HEAD ROWING COACH, ARGUES FOR A THREE-MILE RACE AT THE ANNUAL HARVARD-YALE REGATTA AT NEW LONDON.

When Head Coach E. C. Storrow of the Harvard crews reviewed rowing at the Cambridge University in the college daily, he stated that he was in favor of shortening the annual 'varsity race between Harvard and Yale from four miles to three. It was merely a suggestion, but it has created considerable talk and aroused a great deal of opposition in unofficial circles at Yale. In discussing his reasons for recommending the change in the distance of the race, Mr. Storrow says that he does not speak for Harvard's authorities, but is merely giving his personal opinion.

"I believe that the interest in the race will not change, whether it be four miles or three," he says. "I believe that a three-mile race can in no sense be considered a sprint, and that the style and standard in rowing and in men neces-

sary for the best results, is the same as that required in a race of four miles.

"I believe that three miles is less exhausting than four; that it is less exhausting because it takes five minutes less time. It is a well-known fact that while a first-class man can row himself absolutely out at the finish of a short race, as at Henley 1 3-8 miles, or the National 1 1-2 miles, he soon recovers, and is able to take part with effectiveness in two, and in some cases three, races in the same day, and to repeat the process the day following. I have yet to see or hear of the man who was able to pull two hard four-mile races on the same, or even on successive, days with justice to himself, and yet I doubt if he feels any worse immediately after the race than the man who has just finished a hard mile and a half. This, it seems to me, is ample proof that a mile and a half is less exhausting than four miles.

"It is the last mile of a four-mile time row, or race, that the harm, if harm there is, is most likely to occur. The mere getting 'pumped' as in a short race is not harmful. It is during the struggle to keep on, to do one's utmost toward the end of a long race, and when weakened from previous effort, that harm may occur. The strain is a very severe one, greater than in any other of our college contests, and many men have, I know, felt the effects of it for a very considerable period. In the matter of health

alone I think it open to grave doubt as to whether the men who actually take part in the most strenuous of our sports would not be better if the strain were somewhat less severe.

"Believing, then, as I do that nothing good which we now have will be lost by shortening the length of the race, and that a certain amount of risk will thereby be eliminated, it seems to me well to make the change. Four miles was the distance adopted by Harvard and Yale, principally because that was the distance rowed by Oxford and Cambridge, but I wish to point out that the Oxford-Cambridge race is rowed in March in cold weather, while our race comes at the end of June, so that the contest and the final period of preparation come in hot weather, and while the men are having their final examinations, which makes the strain much more severe.

"If this matter is to be considered at all, I trust it may be on the merits of the question itself, as to whether the change suggested is worth while on its own account, and not as to how it may affect the outcome of future races. For my part, I believe that, barring accidents, the best crew will win in either case, and that the best crew for three miles is also the best crew for four miles, even though, at first glance, the experience of the past two years may seem to indicate otherwise."

## Growth of Suburbanism.

"It was not many years ago," says *Country Life in America*, "that people lived in the suburbs as a matter of economy. Now they live in these parts because higher ideals may often be attained here. From reports personally obtained from twenty-eight of the largest cities in America, north, south, east and west, it was shown that during two recent years over \$420,000,000 had been incorporated and spent in pri-

vate purchases and the development of lands adjacent to large cities, for suburban operations. Over \$60,000,000 have been voted and spent by trolley and railroad companies to extend their service beyond the limits of these cities. Nearly half a billion of dollars have, therefore, been invested within two years in the proposed development of suburban properties, in addition to the millions of dollars already so invested.

## Institutional Notes.

HIKA KIKA, HIKA, KIKA,  
HIKA KIKA HECK,  
RAH! RAH! RAH-RAH-RAH!  
WORCESTER POLYTECH.

A SOUVENIR calendar of the Polytechnic was issued by the Aftermath Board of the Senior Class, December 2nd. This is the first time that any class has published a calendar; and the result is very gratifying, for the calendar is artistic and attractive. The cover is of heavy gray card-board, upon which are embossed in crimson and gold the Institute seal and the words, "Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Calendar, 1902." The calendar proper consists of four sheets, each sheet bearing three months, and being decorated with half-tone engravings of new views of the buildings and campus. The whole is bound together with a cord of twisted crimson and gray silk. Before the calendars appeared, posters of various sizes and inscriptions were placed, one night, upon the fences, posts, and tree boxes along the approaches to the Institute, arousing much curiosity in the minds of the students the next morning. When the calendars were placed on sale, finally, a large crowd was on hand eager to buy. The public may obtain calendars at the down-town stationery stores, or from the business manager, Mr. F. C. Brigham, W. P. I. 1902.

Dr. Leonard P. Kinnicutt, professor of chemistry at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, was elected president of the northeastern section of the American Chemical Society at the November meeting of the society in the Walker Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston. Dr. Walker L. Jennings, also of the department of chemistry at Tech, was elected a member of the council.

Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, late president of the Institute, is spending the winter with Mrs. Mendenhall in the Azores and along the Mediterranean.

Professor V. C. Alderson, dean of the engineering department of Armour University, inspected the Polytechnic early in December. Professor Alderson is to be connected with the new Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg.

Professor Kinnicutt lectured before the Worcester Association of Stationary Engineers, on the evening of December 9th, his subject being, "Flue Gas Analysis." At the invitation of Professor Kinnicutt the members of the association assembled for their meeting on Tech Hill, the lecture being delivered in one of the large lecture rooms in the Salisbury laboratories.

Freshman class caps began to appear about the campus during the first week of December. The caps are quite striking in appearance, being of crimson flannel, and having the numerals 1905 embroidered in white silk in front. The freshmen continue to be quiet, however, although their head-gear is quite loud.

The faculty was represented at the December meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Newbury, Professor Forrest R. Jones, Mr. Charles M. Allen, and Mr. Howard P. Fairfield. Professor Kingsbury presented a paper on "The Effect of Clearance on the Economy of a Small Engine." Besides being a member of the above society, Professor Kingsbury is a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an associate member of the American Society of Naval Engineers.

The second smoke talk of the year at Newton Hall, the new dormitory on Court Hill, was given by Dr. Samuel B. Woodward on "The Progress in the Practice of Medicine." After the talk a social time was spent, and a spread was enjoyed. Professor Kinnicutt made the announcement to the men that a friend of the Institute had offered to furnish the two front parlors of the hall.

John H. Rylands, '04, who played full-back on the football team this year, has been elected captain of next year's team.

A charge of 8 cents per hour for the use of tools and machinery will be made henceforth upon all students doing extra work in the shops. Students have always been in the habit of working for themselves during Saturday afternoons, making book-cases, picture frames, tables, desks, window seats, Morris chairs, wrought-iron lamp stands, andirons, and other articles of use and ornament, a charge of only 3 cents per hour above the cost of stock being made. The present advance from 3 to 8 cents per hour will discourage a large part of this work; and the students will be hindered from furnishing their rooms as formerly.

Two members of the Senior Class, Mr. Leonard Day and Mr. Howard M. Morse, took the United States Civil Service examinations at Boston, Octo-

ber 22nd and 23rd, for the position of assistant patent examiner.

The third smoke talk at Newton Hall was given by Mr. C. I. Rice, the well-known musician of this city. Mr. Rice's subject was, "The Blue Mountain Forest and Game Preserve;" and the talk was illustrated by a large number of pictures taken by Mr. Rice. A large picture of the Acropolis at Athens, presented by Rev. A. S. Garver as a souvenir of a talk upon "Greece," given by him early in the term, has been hung above the mantel in the front parlor of the hall.

Mr. Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D., professor of chemistry at Columbia University, New York, gave a lecture at the Institute on the morning of December 17th. The lecture was arranged by President Engler and Professor Kinnicutt; and all regular Institute exercises were suspended from 11 to 12 o'clock to give the entire student body the privilege of attending. Professor Chandler spoke on "The Electro-Chemical Industries of Niagara Falls," and brought with him a large number of samples and specimens. After the lecture President Engler made the announcement that Professor Chandler wished to present the entire collection of specimens, together with others to be sent later, to the Institute, to become a part of the chemical museum.

## Worcester Woman's Club.

The new club-house is slowly making itself seen at the north end, opposite the Armory; its symmetrical proportions are gradually being developed. Manifestly, it will be a grand addition to the already numerous public build-

ings in this part of Worcester. It is said that south-enders make faces at the very thought of the location, but the decision was a happy one, each day making its wisdom more apparent.

## Some New Books.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.—A biography, written by Horace E. Scudder, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York. There are very few lovers of good literature who have not already upon their shelves the lives of Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Hawthorne and Holmes, and now they can place by their side two equally valuable and entertaining volumes, in the shape of the life story of him who wrote the Biglow Papers, the Commemoration Ode, the First Snow Fall, and a hundred other just as delightful bits of verse. To the man of middle life it seems hardly possible that the above mentioned writers are no longer with us in the flesh. So thoroughly had their thoughts been interwoven in the fabric of national life we were wont to think they must ever live. To his task Mr. Scudder has brought a deep insight into the thoughts of the poet and an absorbing admiration of that poet's work. There have been sketches of Lowell's life written before, handbooks exceedingly useful to the young in their introduction to Hosea Biglow through the teacher's part, but this work must take its place as the source of reference to Mr. Lowell's career as literary man and diplomat. Published by the same firm that for so many years put his thoughts into book form, and surely no one does better work, it is no wonder that the books themselves are all that the most devoted admirer could desire. Considering the long and varied career of Mr. Lowell, there was certainly ample material for the biographer to select from, and his chief trouble must have been in the rejection rather than the selection of matter. From the boy Lowell to the college youth, the student, poet, editor and foreign minister, the story is told in an absorbingly interesting manner. The volumes in no way repeat the contents of Professor Norton's volumes of letters, but in his own way and with his own judgment, Mr. Scudder has told his readers of the lifework of a writer who set his intellectual seal on a wide range of American intellect. Just a dozen illustrations show how the poet looked, what was the appearance of his home

and the semblance of some of those whom he loved. It is risking very little to state that the book is the crowning work of biography of the year. The two volumes are sold for \$3.50 net.

MARCUS WHITMAN AND THE EARLY DAYS OF OREGON.—In this book from the pen of William A. Mowry, Ph. D., and published by Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston, New York and Chicago, there is condensed the material that might have been extended through several volumes and still not appear discursive. Many Massachusetts people, particularly teachers, have heard Dr. Mowry in his talks on the acquirement of the great Northwest, and to them the pages of this book will have something of a familiar flavor. The story of Whitman and his ride to the Atlantic coast for the purpose of saving Oregon to the United States had been told in both prose and verse before Dr. Mowry essayed his task, but he has done his work so thoroughly that apparently there will be little need of any further writing in Whitman's behalf, except as stories to his detriment are offered. Few men attain national distinction without having their claims disputed, and Whitman is no exception. Detractors have scoffed at the claims of his admirers and affirm that his memorable ride to the East had nothing whatever to do with the settlement of the Oregon question, but Dr. Mowry, approaching his theme with a love born of long study and knowledge, leaves no stone unturned that he may prove his positions beyond the power of dispute. How well he succeeds only those know who have read his book. Every student of American history owes it to himself that he read every word that the author has written on the subject. The volume is an attractive one, having nine illustrations bearing on the narrative. In his preface, Dr. Mowry happily says, "This book just grew, like Topsy." Knowing the writer and his absorption in his theme one may well accept his statement. The biography is a valuable contribution to the rapidly increasing library of American history. Price, \$1.50.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in the Beacon Biographies of Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. In this pretty little book of 140 pages James Schouler, the historian, has given us the main facts in the life of one of the heroes of the Revolution and that master financier who, in the graphic language of Daniel Webster, smote the rock of national resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. Hamilton's figure is a peculiar one in the picture of our past. Of his ancestry we know very little. If he himself knew much about it he never proclaimed it. At a peculiarly precocious age, he leaps upon the stage of action and there we find him till, by the duelist's shot, he receives his exit. That Hamilton had supreme merit there can be no dispute, but he singularly failed to draw men to himself and hold them there as did Jefferson, Clay, Webster and others who rank among the nation's statesmen. Though he could produce revenue for the nation, he does not appear to have deflected any of it to his own benefit. A member of Washington's military staff during the Revolution, he became the Secretary of the Treasury in the first President's cabinet and ever enjoyed the latter's confidence and friendship. No greater offense was laid at the door of Aaron Burr than the dastardly way in which he shot his antagonist in the memorable duel. Price, 75 cents.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, one of the very latest in the series of Beacon Biographies of Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, we might wonder why it had not appeared before. The writer, George Rice Carpenter, has discriminately selected some of the principal features in Longfellow's life and with the hand of an artist displays them on the bit of canvas which the dimensions of the book afford. Who does not know where the poet was born and where he lived and died? Thousands can name his principal writings and as many can quote from them, yet we read here with pleasure the story of his ancestry, his education, his life abroad, his marriage and of the quiet, almost ideal life in Cambridge. Longfellow came near realizing that class of people of leisure,

at least in his middle and later years, that class which has given to England so much of her literary refinement and one which has figured very little in this country. From Portland to Cambridge, or from boyhood to manhood and fame, the whole distance is covered in these pages. The chronology at the beginning is of great value, enabling the reader to readily grasp the most prominent years in the poet's life. In the whole range of current publication, nothing is better adapted to gift purposes than these exquisite volumes of the Beacon series. Price, 75 cents.

THE ROAD TO RIDGEBY'S, from the press of Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, is one of the most entertaining stories of the year. Many have attained greater fame, but few deserve a wider reading. Every one who takes the volume in hand holds it till the last leaf is turned. "The man who comes from nowhere, is going nowhere, who walked part of the way and rode the rest of the way on shank's horses" is the hero, and from the opening scene where he catches the old man's calf and administers a deserved thrashing to the cruel teamster, there is no flagging to the end, where the consummation is all that the most devoted of fiction readers could ask. It is a study to watch the face of the youthful reader as the pages are turned. Oblivious to all else, she lives with the characters in the country. The writer was Frank Burlingame Harris, and he had given himself for his story all the preparation that Harold Frederic made for his successful novels. Though a native of the state of New York, Mr. Harris was essentially western in his education, style and story, which lies among the illimitable plains of the far West. Unfortunately, like the author of "David Harum," Mr. Harris did not live to see his book in print, dying in his early twenties. His thoughts, however, are giving pleasure to many. Price, \$1.50.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE BLACK PINE, by A. G. Plympton. This novel from the publishing house of Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, is one of the many which, in these later months,

have laid hold on America's past, and in the shape of historical fiction hold the time and attention of many readers. Ford & Churchill have done much towards popularizing this kind of literature and they have had many imitators. The writer of this story takes the earliest portion of Boston life, going back to the very planters of the colony. Beginning on shipboard, at the entrance of the harbor of Boston, the scene is transferred to the shore, where, amidst the sternest of Puritan surroundings, a bit of life fresh from the frivolous old home is allowed to disport itself. There is no plot, but the interest is well sustained. Very likely some might question the writer's characterizations of the old worthies, but we can only read and comment. The Black Pine is the tree which has seemed to exert a baleful influence on the life and character of Jasper Annesley, and beneath it his body when deprived of life through the stern decrees of the ruling order, is laid. Barbara Ryche sweeps through the book rustling with the costly dress brought from England. Richard Rutland seems the strong character of the volume and we close it with the hope that his wooing of Mistress Barbara is successful. Price, \$1.50.

LOVE AND LIBERTY.—This is the alliterative title of a story from the

Abbey Press of New York, and it has additional interest from the fact that it was written by the Rev. Wm. C. Townsend, now a resident of this city. The subject suggests a treatment of slavery, nor are we mistaken as we read. Evidently the writer was early imbued with a thorough dislike of America's Peculiar Institution, and the workings of the underground railroad, the sacrifices of Gerrit Smith, John Brown and others are introduced. The study that the author did to prepare himself for the writing is very long and comprehensive. The reader who follows the story through and carries along with him a map of the country with some knowledge of the scenes described cannot help having his interest in the history of the country excited. One reader says, "I get from it a good notion of what the people were doing for the slave long before I was born." The "Love" of the title is not confined to any particular duet, but is an attribute of several characters. In this way we find the union of the words as used by the writer. The story comes under the head of historic novels and belongs to that phase of fiction not so much exploited since the emancipation. As a picture of men and women of the ante-war period and of the stirring deeds of the strife itself, the book is worthy of a general reading. Price, \$1.50.

## Clark University.

The recent announcement that a regular undergraduate department would, in October, 1902, be opened, created quite a furor among Worcester people, young and old. Many a boy said at once, "That means a

college course for me, since I can board at home and still go to college." Families throughout the city are rejoicing at the news and congratulating themselves on the advantages offered.

## What People Might Think.

"It was in bleak December,  
And each separate, dying ember wrought  
its ghost upon the floor."

EDGAR Allan Poe, in his inimitable "Raven," supplies the fitting words for a paragraph on the dying year. Bleak, dying and ghost-like, what can better describe the month which marks the winter solstice and the days when with their lengthening comes the strengthening of the cold?

DISCOURSING on the weather is the chief topic in passing conversation, America over. "How hot it is," or "How very cold," are so frequently spoken that they become as meaningless as "How do you do?" which our southern brethren very nicely abbreviate into "How 'dy?" After all perhaps it is as well to talk about the weather as about any other subject which we cannot affect one way or the other.

HAD it not been for certain unseasonable weather in this same December, Worcester had been in trouble over her water supply. However great have been the outlays for reservoirs and conduits, the city cannot have her needed supply unless the rain falls. The autumn was so warm and dry that the basins were far from their normal condition when the icy hand of winter began to touch the landscape. Had real snowy winter then followed, we should have been melting snow for household purposes ere this, but warm rains have filled the store places and we have enough.

AMONG the many questions which occupy the minds of the city lawmakers there is no one which requires more foresight and calculation than that of an adequate supply of water. Wor-

cester long since outgrew her Bladder pond and the Lynde brook sources, and even with the Holden reservoir and its addition complete, it may be doubted if the supply has kept pace with the increased demand. Already the mayor is looking elsewhere for places whence may be derived the necessary quantity. Just now Worcester is lifting her eyes towards the 'Bumskit regions, confident that from those hills her help must come. The problem is one to engage the attention of the incoming government.

ANOTHER subject to call forth all the wit and intelligence of our City Hall solons is that of grade-crossings. For more than a decade the question has been before us in some shape. Staying acts have been passed by the Legislature and both city and railroads apparently have staved off proceedings just as long as they can. Meanwhile the city has continued to grow and the evils which the separation of grades are to obviate have become all the more apparent. Naturally the parties chiefly interested have widely divergent notions as to what is the proper way to effect what both desire. Whatever the outcome, it is to be hoped that the highest degree possible of utility, convenience and appearance may be attained.

THE municipal election of this month has resulted in the return of a Republican to the mayoralty. Edward F. Fletcher, upon whom the choice of his fellow voters fell, is a gentleman long resident in Worcester and well known to the public; his experience in city affairs has been of that character and to that extent to warrant confidence in the minds of the people generally that his administration will be for the good

of the public. Mayor Philip J. O'Connell retires from his year's incumbency with the hearty good will of both those who opposed and of those who voted for him in the animated contests of a year ago, but Worcester is normally a Republican city, hence the change.

UNDER the management of the New York Central, many changes are creeping into the affairs of the Boston & Albany. The "Springfield Republican" sees reasons for an almost daily attack on the evident intent of the new managers to upset the long and cordial relations of employer and employed. Hitherto men working for the Boston & Albany Corporation have been assured of their places during good behavior. Now they would like to know "where they are at." Again the development of trolley lines along the railroad systems is bringing about a reduced rate of fare for passengers. Already steam road fare from South Framingham to Milford is under that of the electric, and with the opening of the new line from Worcester to Boston it is expected that the New York Central & Hudson River management will fully meet whatever reduction in rates said line may make. While it will be fine for the travelling public, merchants who have something here to sell will greet the change with anything but favor. They would keep the shoppers at home.

THE MAGAZINE presents the second chapter of Worcester's part in the Spanish War, confidently expecting an appreciative reading on the part of those

who had a part and by those in whose minds the recollections of those troublous days are yet vivid. War is not a pleasant pastime, but somehow we are so constituted that the imperilling of one's life in behalf of a popular cause immediately sets the soldier upon a pedestal. From the beginning of the city there have been very few years when "Our Late War" did not awaken memories, strenuous, though often sad. Nearly all our people remember how the boys marched away, and they saw them return, again to mingle in the affairs of peace, and this little recital of what they did and how they did it does not come amiss.

THIS number ends a year of the WORCESTER MAGAZINE. Whether for good or bad, the record is made. That it has not accomplished all that it aimed to do goes without saying. Who or what ever did or ever will? We never reach the summit of our ambitions. However high the youth clambered with his banner bearing the magic word "Excelsior," there were still heights away beyond him. A publication under the direction, and with the approbation of, the Board of Trade, ought to acquire a firm foothold in the city of its location. To secure it, there must be the constant, steady support of all lovers of the city and its highest good. The MAGAZINE cannot live on good words, which, we have been told, "butter no parsnips." The city needs this or some other publication of a similar character which shall exploit all that the municipality stands for.



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## Board of Trade Notes.

The smoke talk of School Superintendent Clarence F. Carroll on December 19th was a careful review of the status of our public schools from an educational, financial and political standpoint, and his audience were more convinced than ever that the public school should be kept entirely outside the range of vision from the political standpoint. The subject of public education bristles with sufficient interrogation points in the minds of the citizen-parent and taxpayer to render any discussion from any standpoint interesting; and Mr. Carroll had not only a large audience, but one which had evidently come to listen. More than one auditor expressed surprise that the public school system, viewed in the light of its results, approached so near perfection and while a high and deserved tribute was paid to the faithfulness of the corps of teachers,

a more detailed review of the school curriculum and its supposed vulnerable points would have been welcomed. The occasion, however, did not permit everything to be said, as the hour was short and the subject long. The strictures upon the triple-headed system of managing the schools and the school property removed the personal element from whatever of judicious and carefully worded criticism the speaker had to offer; and no reference was made to the childish struggle for advantage between rival authorities in school management sometimes akin to methods of the ward caucus. The talk was a model in conciseness and clearness by one who had his subject well in hand, and the vote of thanks tendered was not the only expression of appreciation on the part of the audience.

At the close of Superintendent Car-

roll's smoke talk, several members remarked that by such addresses the Board of Trade was doing a valuable service, and that it should be one of the chief functions of the board to familiarize the public with the conduct of public interests, and that a discussion of school matters by expert educators under the auspices of the board would be interesting and profitable. As one member expressed it, "To get a good hotel, better paved streets, and the schools out of politics are the three needs of Worcester."

Grade crossings are still paramount, and the Board of Trade committee has voted to ask the city to prepare sketches showing in a general way what we require for a railroad station. The raising of the tracks of the southern roads seems to be an opportune time to secure what we obviously need, a modern station with better interior facilities, a better approach for passengers and vehicles, and better connection with the street car lines. The present station has served for more than a quarter of a century, and its interior accommodations are in part inadequate and in part an abomination. Between the delivery of baggage and the hackstand, only one carriage can approach the station and then not under cover.

Worcester is an important railroad centre of three great systems of roads, and its passenger traffic is annually increasing with its population and business. It needs, and should possess, a station convenient, cleanly and attractive.

It is believed that the general public, especially that part of it which esteems it the chief work of the Board to secure new enterprises, are not fully aware of the great number of chances offered each month for acquiring princely fortunes by the promotion by Worcester

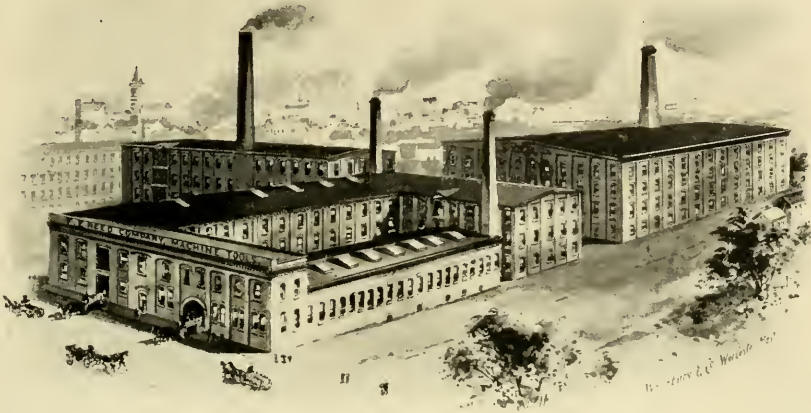
capital of new and untried business projects which only require from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 each to make the city a great manufacturing center and fill its coffers with gold beyond the dreams of avarice or the flight of the imagination.

The full and careful reports of the work of the Board of Trade on the part of the daily press not only show its interest in, and support of, any effort for the public good, but they are also evidence of the ability and good judgment of the city reporters to whom the work is assigned, and to them especially an acknowledgment of our obligation is now made.

The grade crossing committee of the Board of Trade, after an examination of the sketches presented by the railroad showing contemplated changes at the Union Station, voted that more extensive and thorough alterations were demanded by the traveling public, and that in the opinion of the committee the city should prepare sketches showing in a general way what should be provided.

The Board of Directors are determined that no effort of the Board of Trade shall be lacking toward securing a new and commodious railroad station for the city of Worcester, and have directed the president of the Board to place the matter before the Grade Crossing Commission and the Mayor.

The proposal of a New York umbrella manufacturer to move to Worcester, as in his judgment the best point for the New England trade, was made after a thorough investigation of several localities, and is creditable both to the city and to the judgment of the manufacturer. An effort is on foot to unite the business with that of the local umbrella makers and so aid in developing both concerns.



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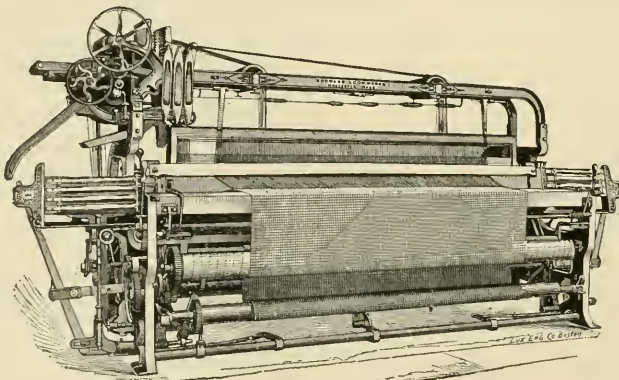
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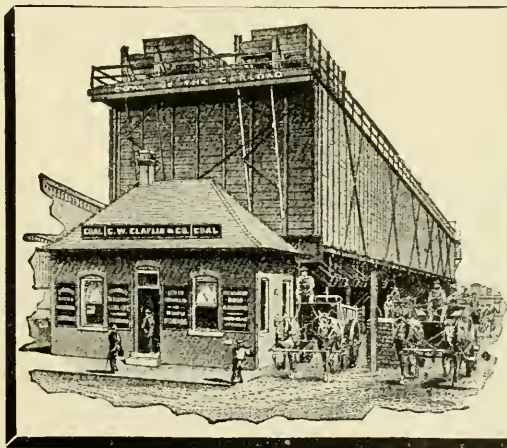
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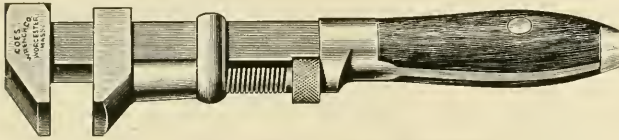
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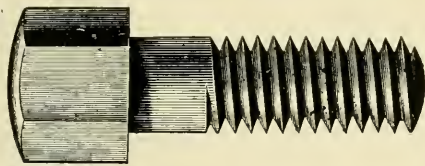
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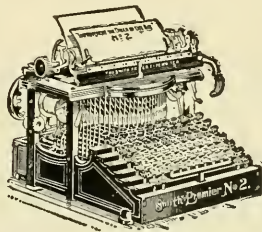
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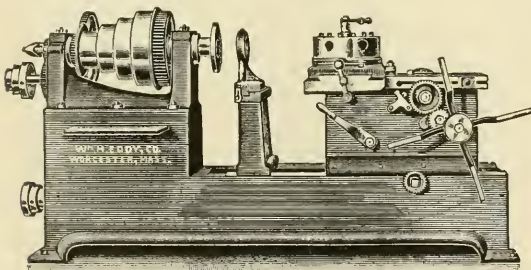
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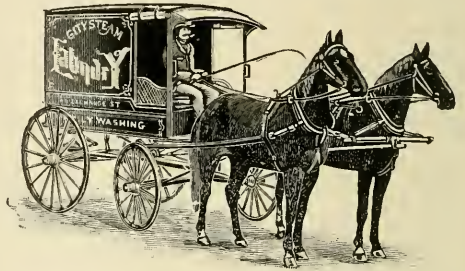
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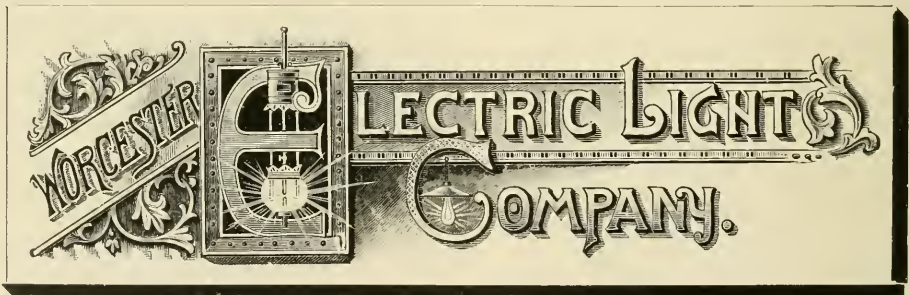
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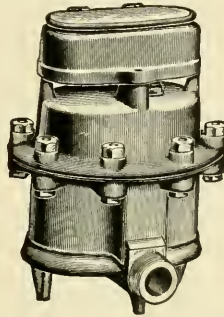


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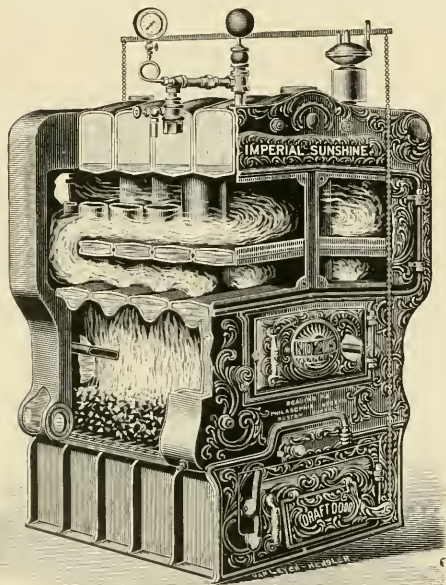
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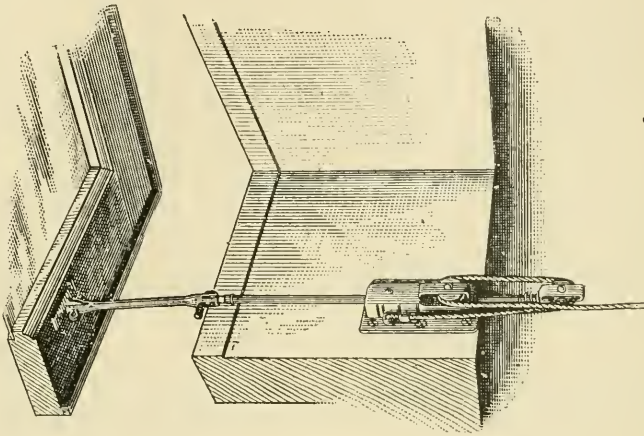
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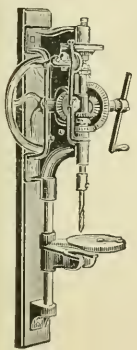
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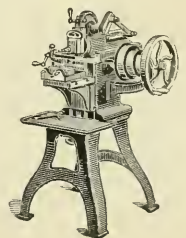
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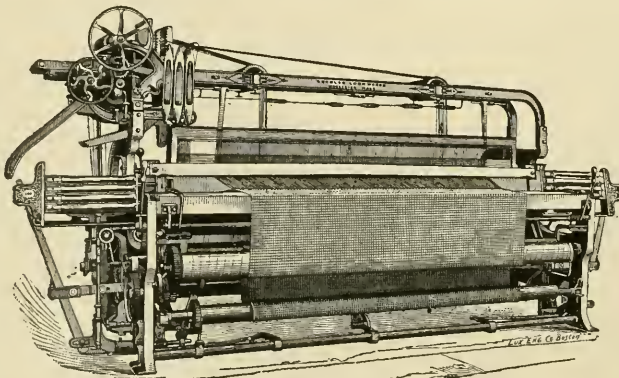
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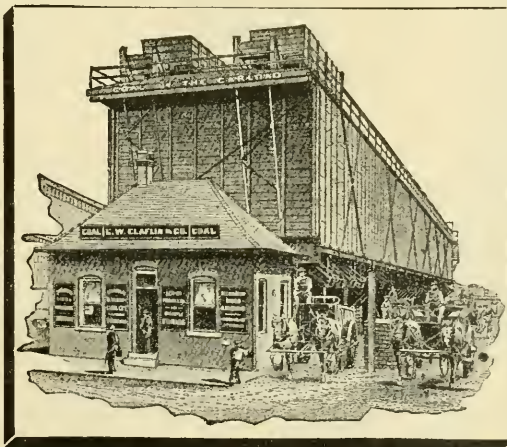
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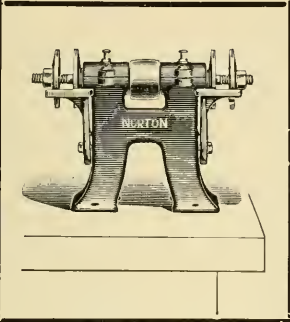
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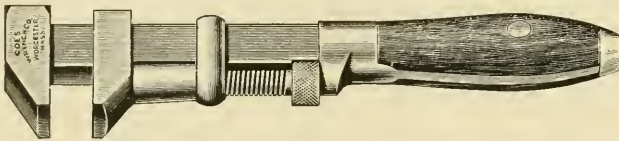
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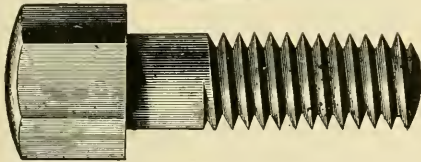
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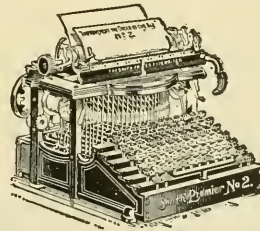
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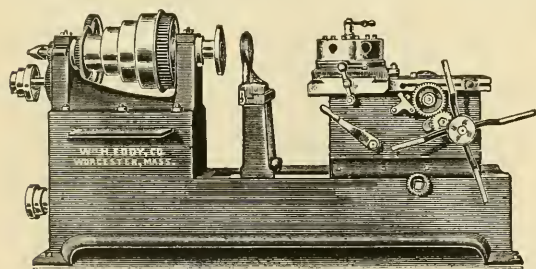


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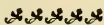
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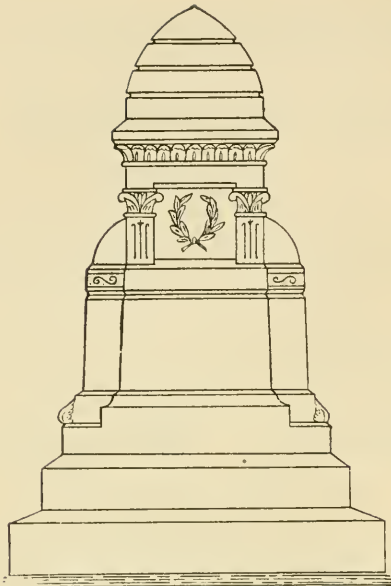
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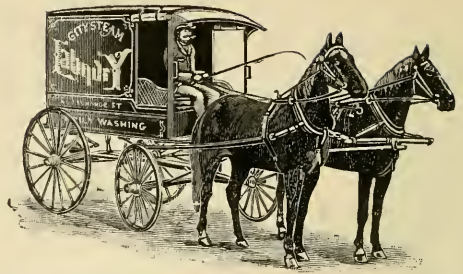
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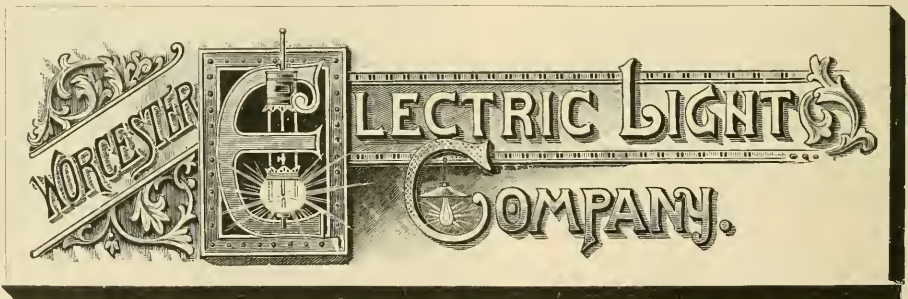
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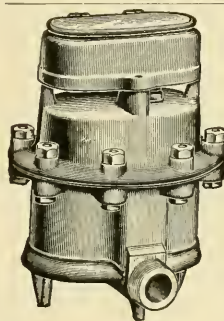


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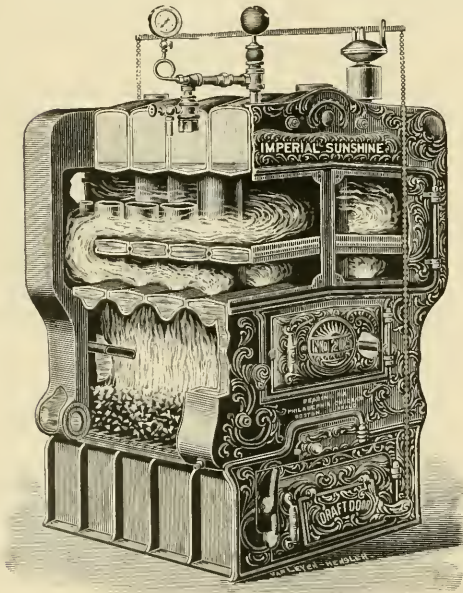
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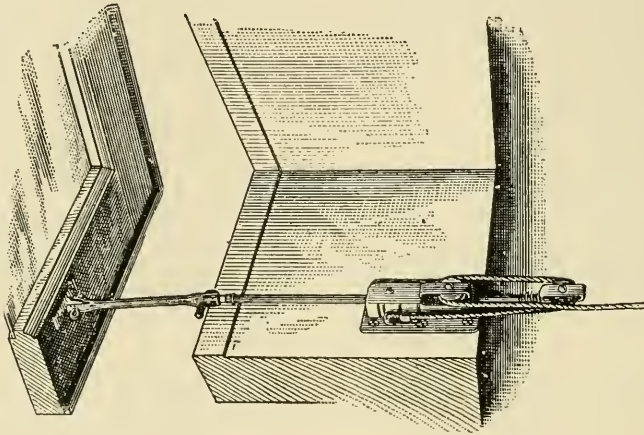
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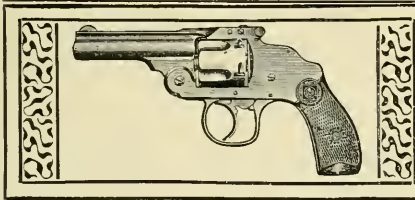
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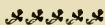
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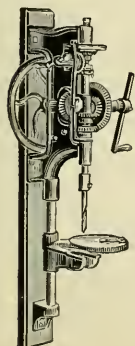
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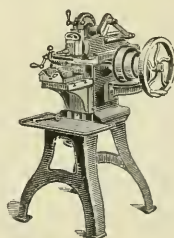
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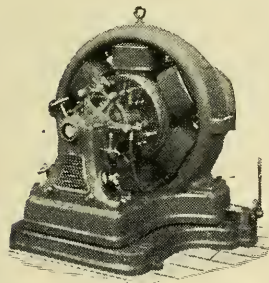
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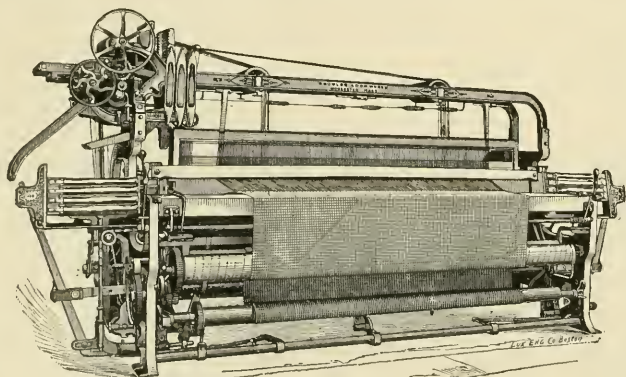
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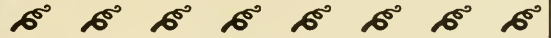
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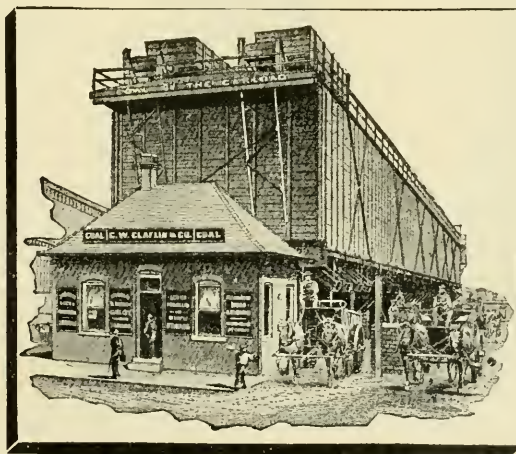
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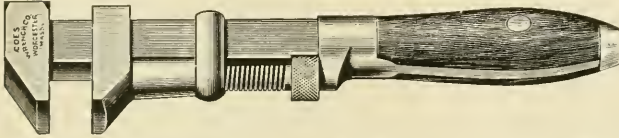
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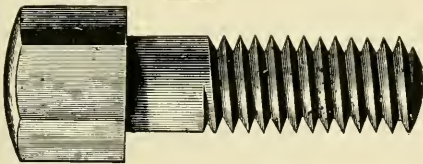
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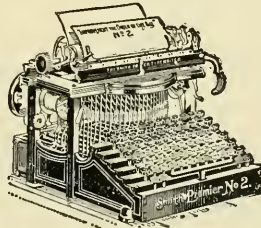
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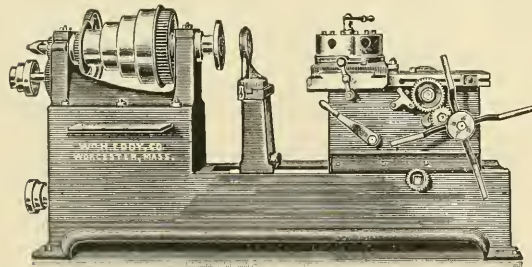


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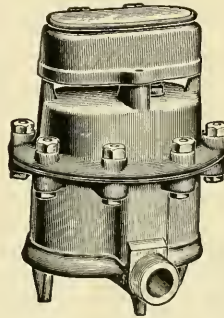
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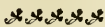
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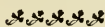
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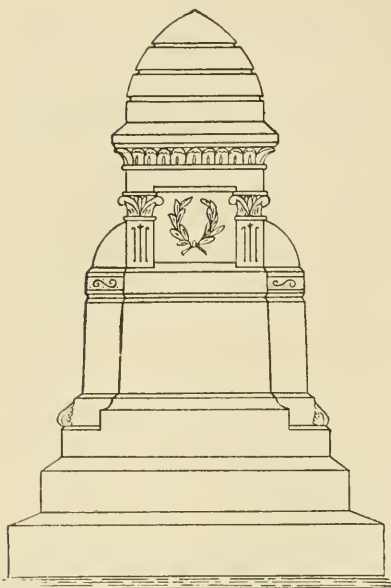
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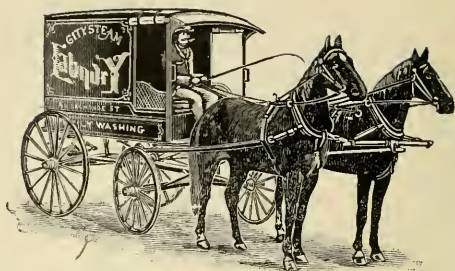
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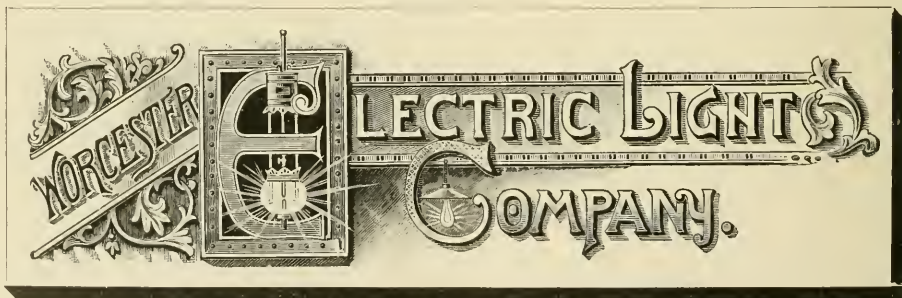
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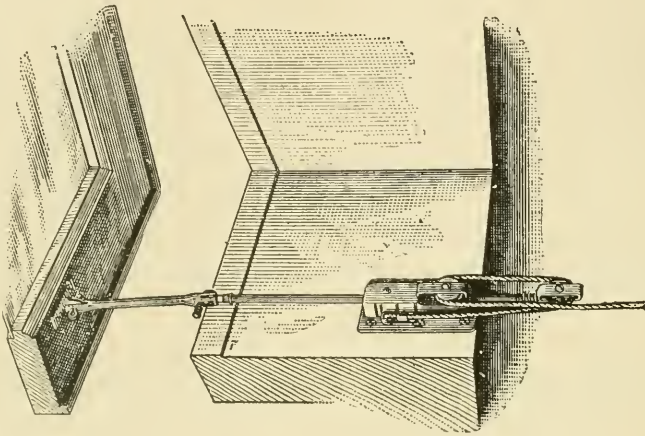
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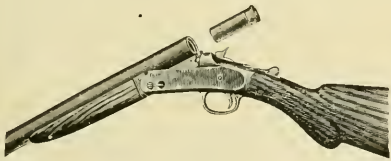
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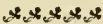


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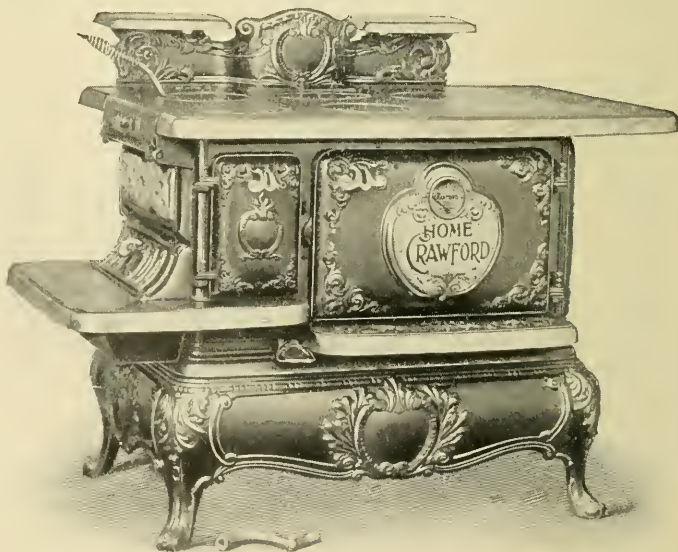
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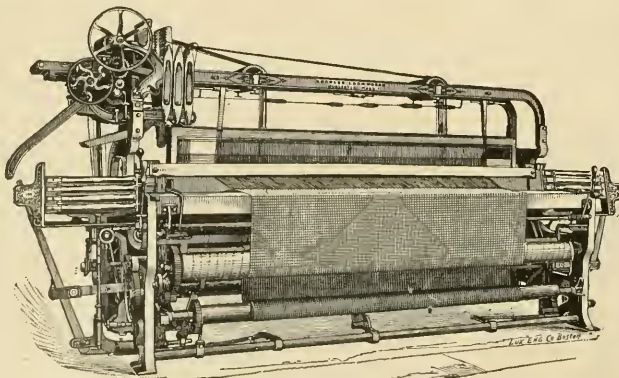
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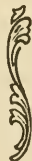
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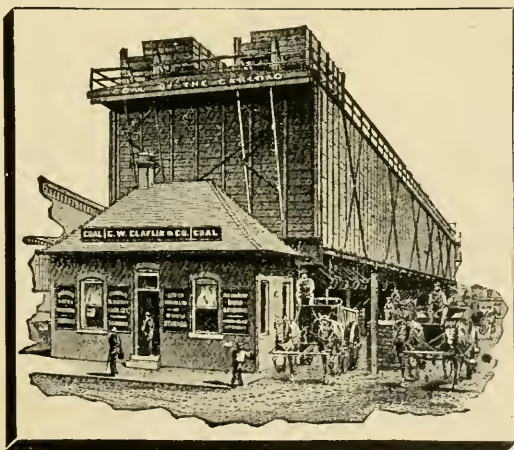
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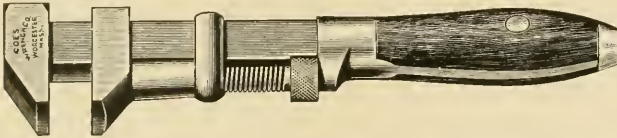
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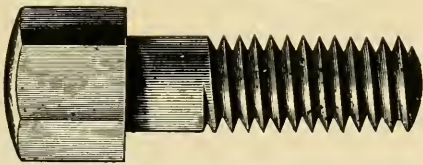
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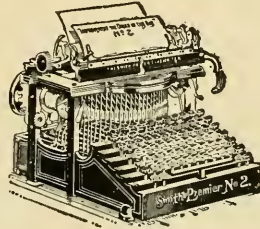
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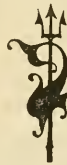


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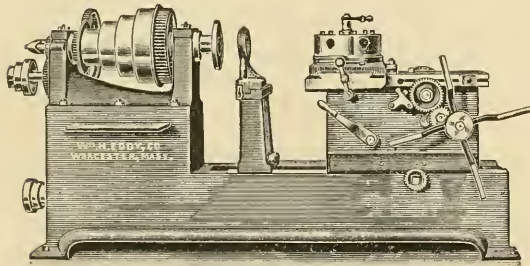
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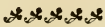
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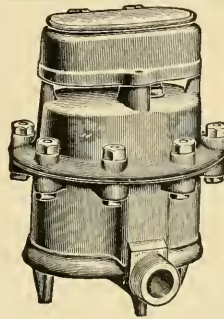
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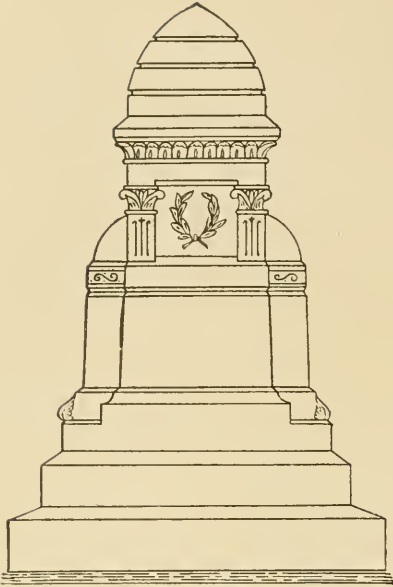
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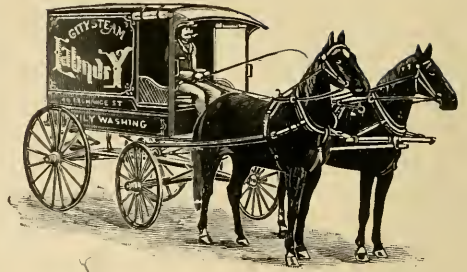


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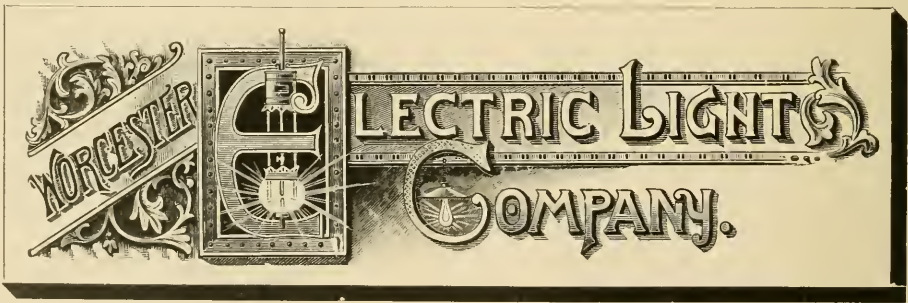
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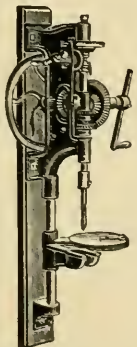
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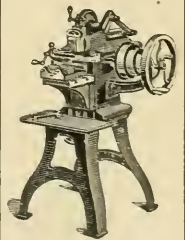
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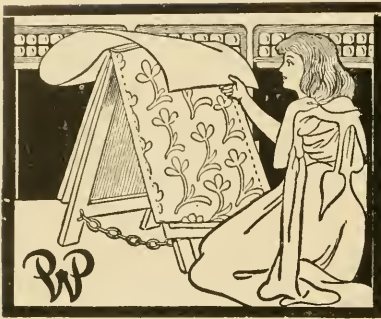
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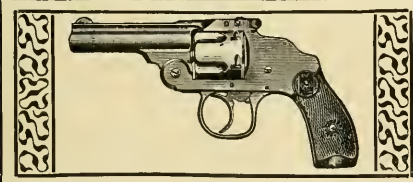
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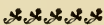
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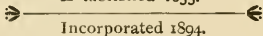
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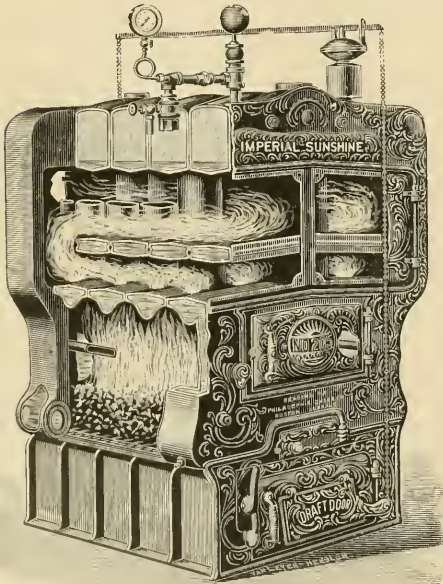
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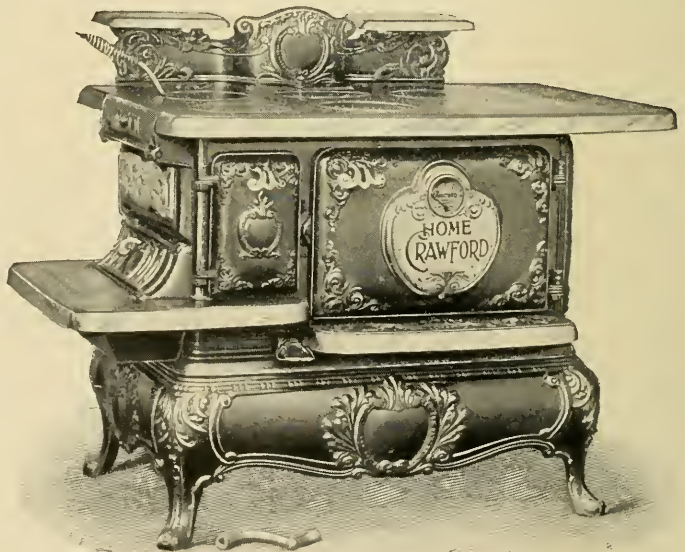
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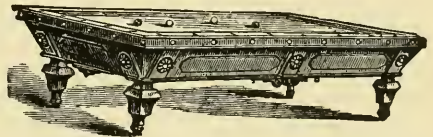
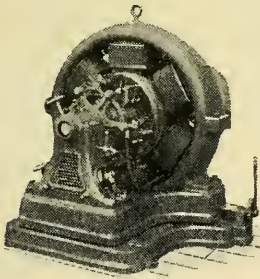


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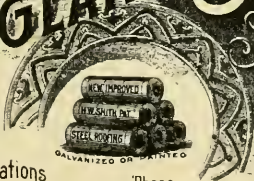
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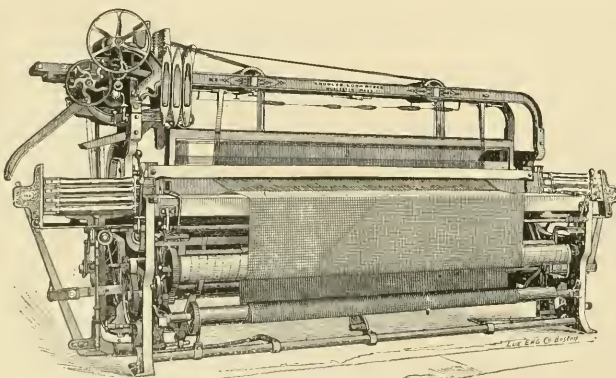
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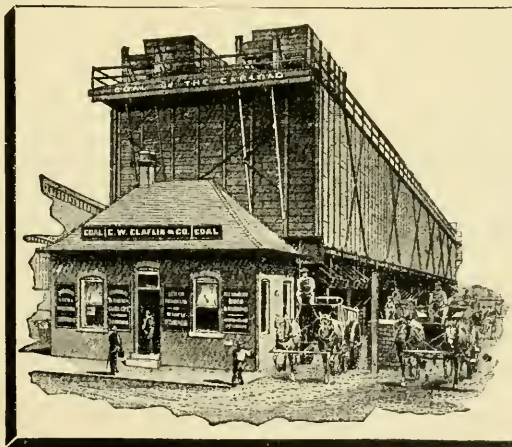
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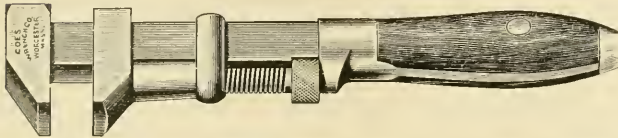
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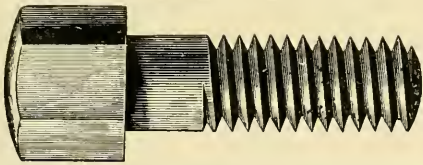
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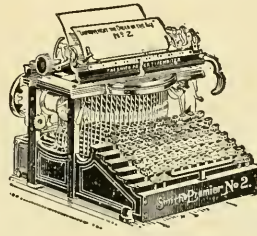
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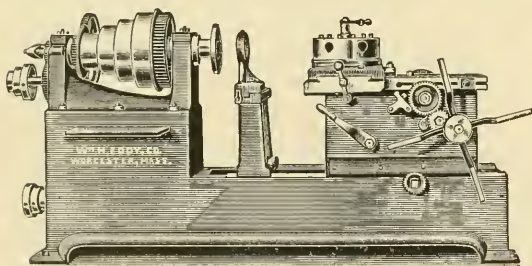


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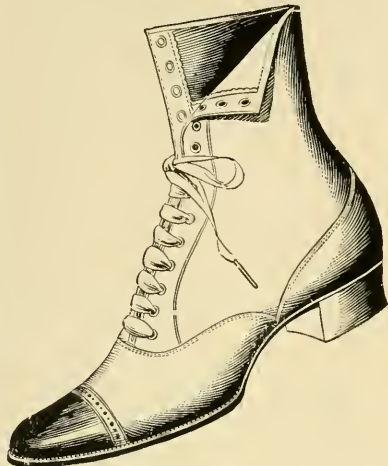
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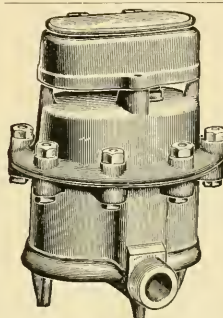
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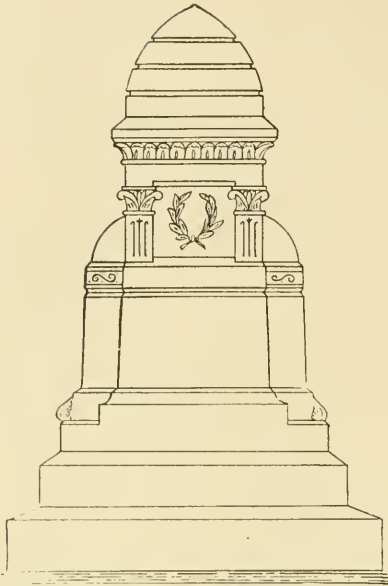
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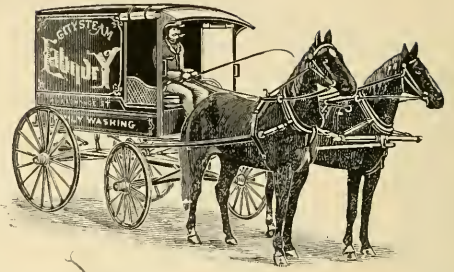
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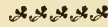


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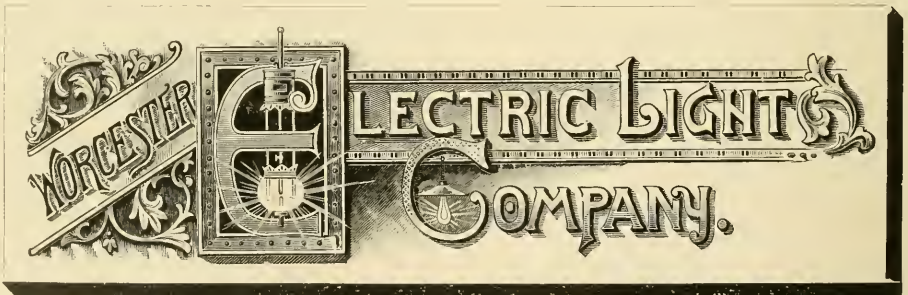
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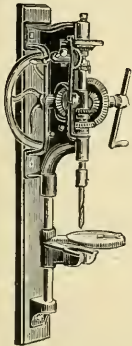
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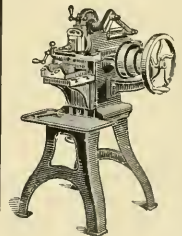
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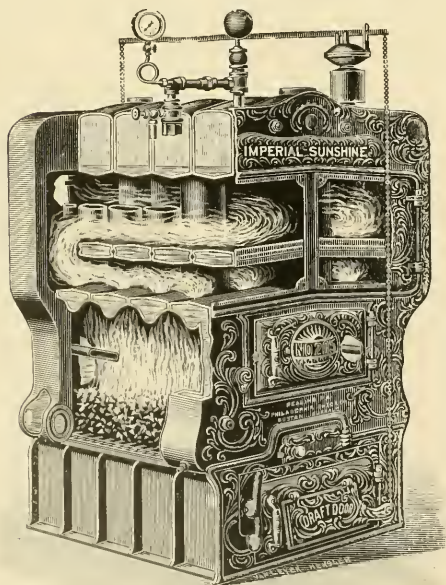
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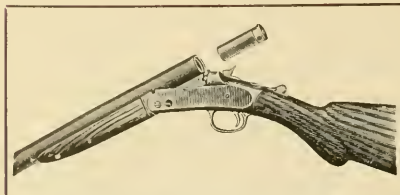
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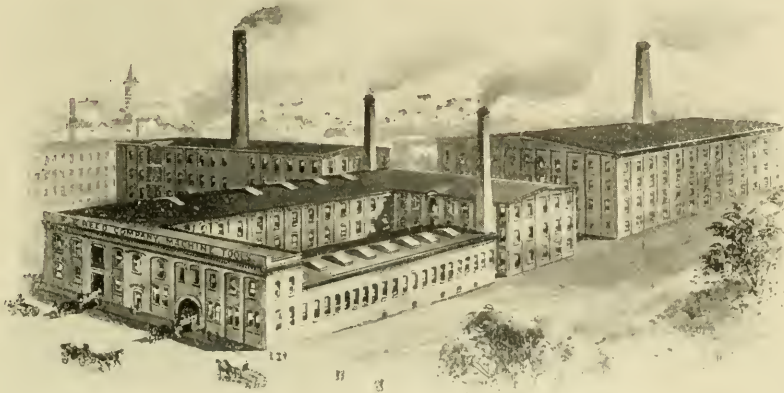
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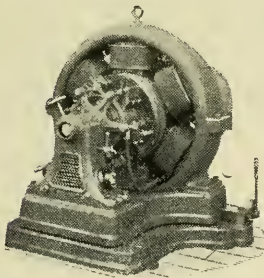
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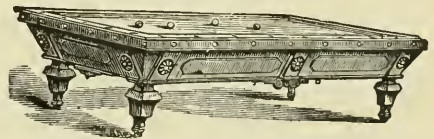
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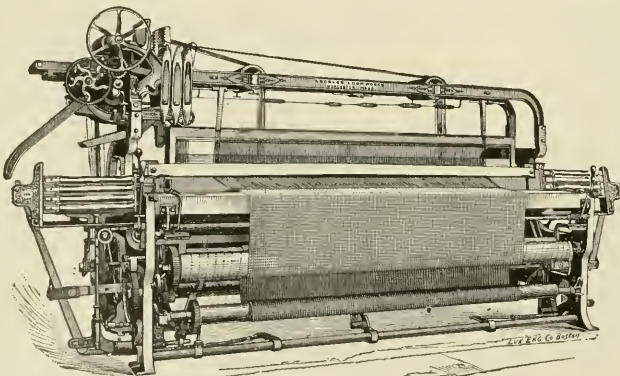
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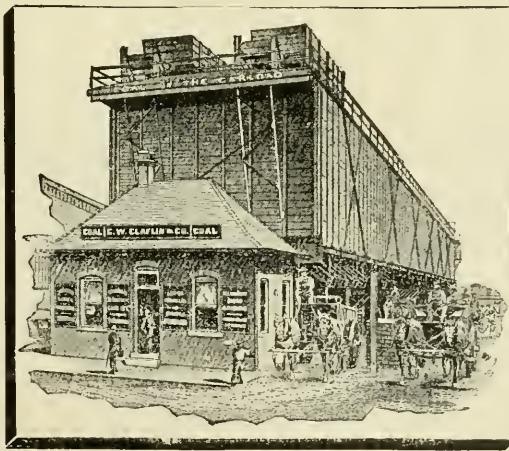
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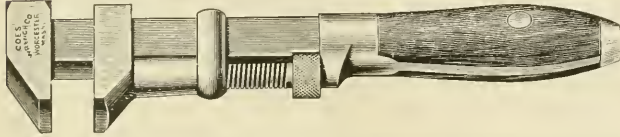
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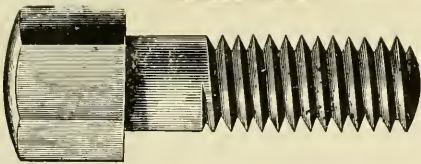
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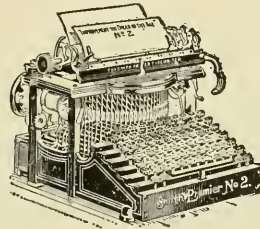
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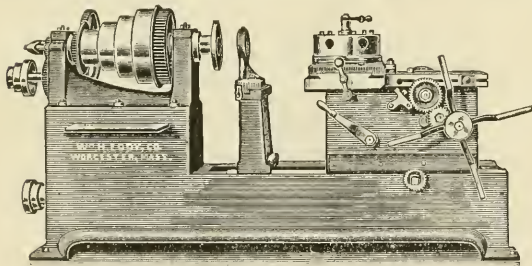


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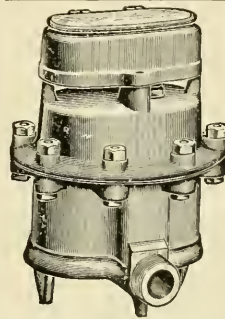
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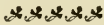
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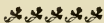
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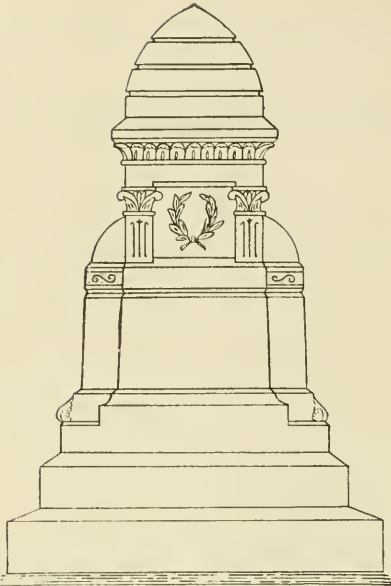
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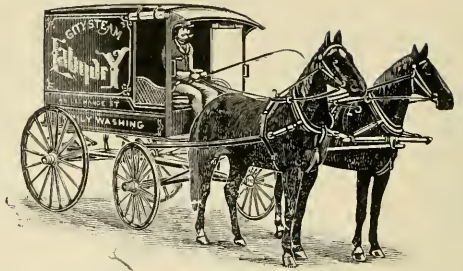
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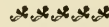
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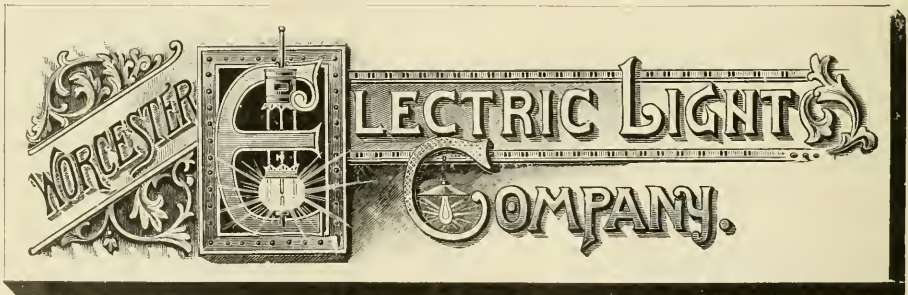
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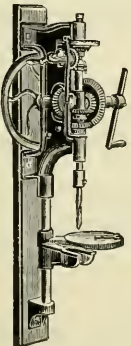
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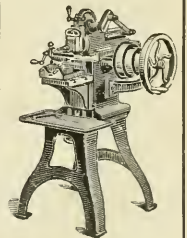
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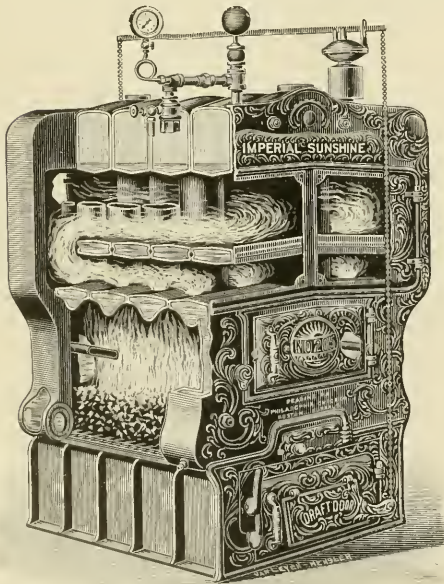
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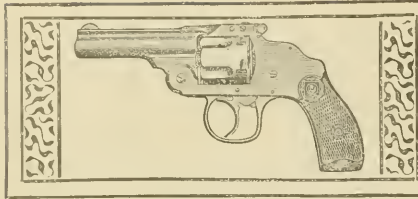
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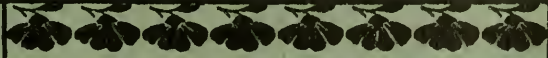
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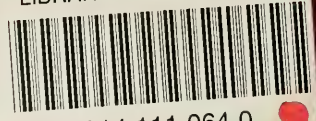
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