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THE BOSTON DINNER.

Harvard and Dartmouth Represented—Bi-Centennial Plans.

The Boston Alumni Association held its annual dinner Thursday evening, February 9, at the Brunswick. About one hundred and twenty-five braved the intense cold of that evening, and were all the better able to appreciate the warmth of good fellowship that prevailed.

At the business meeting which preceded the dinner, the following officers were elected:

President, Judge Henry Baldwin, '54; Secretary, Philip B. Stewart, '86; Treasurer, Asa French, '82; Executive Committee, W. I. Bigelow, '77; Elmer P. Howe, '76; W. E. Decrow, '80; S. M. Whipple, '81; H. S. Frazer, '83.S.; C. E. Hellier, '86; M. U. Walker, '77; L. L. Hopkins, '91; J. C. Smith, '85; J. W. Hill, '95; A. L. Aiken, '91; G. L. Huntress, '70; Samuel Hubbard, '82; F. I. Knight, '60.

A volunteer glee club had been organized by D. S. Knowlton, '83, and during the dinner about fifteen of the more familiar songs were sung and sung again, with this group of singers as leaders.

President Fred. B. Percy, '77, began the speeches by telling one or two stories, and then alluded to the coming election of a new president of the University. He then introduced Professor H. A. Beers, who came in place of President Dwight to represent the University. "I hope you will not get too practical," was the keynote of his remarks. Professor Beers first told a good joke on Professor Hadley, revealing a gift of mimicry that was not suspected by all his students in English Literature. In speaking of the election of a new president of the University, he paid a very high tribute to the clergymen who control Yale's destinies; he admired them all and believed in their worth—not only those who live near the College, but "Mr. Higginbottom of Podunk," and the other back country clergymen. "I don't believe in all the things that the clergymen believe in, but I do believe in Connecticut clergymen. Some things work well in practice that may be theoretically absured. It is right that educational institutions should be in the control of men of high character, and, of course, the clergy are men of high character. We do not want men interested in money-making, but in a noble, high and disinterested life."

He hoped that President Dwight's successor would not be a business man alone, although he must be a good administrator. "The college is an educational institution," he said, "and not a railroad or a business house. A Wanamaker or an Andrew Carnegie would not make a good president."

COMPLICATED CHEERING.

Governor Wolcott, who represented both the State and Harvard, was greeted with a complicated set of cheers. First Judge Baldwin called for the old-fashioned three cheers; then Allen of '73 led the familiar three times three, and lastly one of the new generation started that complicated "long cheer" so seldom heard in Boston.

Gov. Wolcott said: "I can assure you, in all sincerity, that there are few associations whose cordial welcome I could value more highly than yours. This is not the first time I have had the honor of dining with the Yale Association of Boston. I very well remember a former occasion, the dinner being given in a distant part of the city. I recollect meeting on that occasion the venerable and scholarly President of Yale, who has recently retired with the respect and with the regret of all the educated poeple of America.

"A few week ago it was my privilege to be present at the first dinner of a projected series—given in honor of a victorious Harvard football team. It will be your fault it it does not prove to be the first of an unbroken series."

THE FEELING BETWEEN COLLEGES.

The Governor then read the editorial in which the ALUMNI WEEKLY congratulated Harvard on its victory and said that he had the pleasure, at the dinner he had just referred to, of reading this editorial as displaying the true Yale spirit. Continuing, he said:

"I, for one, have always considered the bitterness, the antagonism, the suspicion and recrimination that have sometimes preceded and followed athletic sports between the colleges of this country, as absolutely unworthy of American scholars and American gentlemen. I have earnestly hoped and trusted that it might cease, and I believe that the indications at the present time are that it has ceased; and I have often said to groups of Harvard men—and I venture to-night to say to you—that I believe that American gentlemen and scholars should see to it that that spirit is stamped out and kept out.

"In generous and earnest and eager emulation, I have always felt that, really, these American universities and colleges are not engaged in a contest. They are going on together in one of the greatest works that can fall to the lot of man. That is, in this great republic of ours they are turning out, year after year, educated young men—and the demand, in this republic, for educated young men must always increase and can never diminish. We must not forget that it is the educated intellect that moulds the fate of nations and that writes history.

THE NEED OF TRAINED MEN.

"I am well aware that some of the men whose names are written the largest and with the most splendid lustre upon our roll of great men were those who never obtained an education at the feet of an alma mater; but what I insist upon is that they obtained an education elsewhere; that it has never been, and it can never be, ignorance that shall wield the fate of this republic.

"The complexity of modern society, the vast events that hang upon the actions of individualism, nay, the rapid firing gun and the modern ironclad, all indicate the need rather of a greater training and intelligence in those upon whom responsibility rests than the possibility of a nation's surviving with a less degree of training."

Speaking of Admiral Sampson, whom he described as a through type of the scholar, he said that it was to such men that would hereafter be given the command of naval squadrons.

"The colleges and the universities of the land must work together to produce the trained, educated intellect. And that trained and educated intellect must not be merely the visionary or pedantic intellect of the closet student. The colleges and universities must vie with each other to turn out the strong man with the trained and educated intellect, and with the virility to go into the world and master the world. That is what the nation demanded of Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Williams, Cornell, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania.

"NOT MERELY THE SCHOLAR."

"I know," continued the Governor, "of no functions thrust upon the individual that are greater or finer than that. It is the educated man upon whom the future of this nation rests, and, as a Harvard man, I say to Yale men that it seems to me important that that should always, in our schemes of education, be borne in mind; that it is not merely the scholar, the retired student, not merely the man of fine and educated taste, but the man of trained intellect, of vigorous temperament and of loyal patriotism that these colleges must turn out. For this great work I bring to you the greeting of Harvard College, that you and Harvard may vie with each other to see which shall make the best contribution to the greatest and strongest intellects of America.

PROF. WOOLSEY ON THE BICENTENNIAL.

By request of the Asosciation committee, Professor Woolsey explained in his speech the character and scope of the Bicentennial celebration, substantially as follows:

"This is to be a family celebration, a birthday anniversary in the life of our cherishing mother, when we come back to kneel at her side, and sit once again at her table, and testify our affection, in spite of change and absence, and show ourselves her loyal sons. We would study her altered appearance too with loving interest, and more than all, would show to the world the full measure of her stature, her beauty, her dignity, her grace.

"Now how can this best be done? We believe that it can best be done by emphasizing the intellectual side of Yale's life and history and development. This idea is the basis of all our plans.

"About the Committee machinery of the celebration, not much need be said. There is a Finance Committee, as you may already know to your cost. The Celebration Committee proper is divided into many sub-committees, not all of which have been filled.

"The date set is from Sunday to Wednesday, Oct. 20-23, inclusive, 1901. On Sunday there will be a sermon, an address on "Yale in its relation to Christian Theology and Missions," and an organ recital. On the two following days, besides other exercises, there will be formal addresses on Yale in its relation to Law and Statesmanship, Yale in its relation to Science and Letters, and Yale in its relation to Education, or Yale as the mother of colleges.

"Wednesday, the great day of the feast, will be begun with a procession of graduates and students. The exercises to follow will be the Commemoration Address and Poem, the conferring of honorary degrees, and a musical program accompanying, partly of original work. In fact the music of the celebration, both choral and instrumental, it is expected, will be a decided feature.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION.

These addresses are in the hands of one Committee; the music in the hands of another; the program is provisional and subject to change. You notice that procession and addresses, degrees and receptions and dinner and luncheon, are all very much what you will have expected; are not particularly out of the ordinary. There are other features however, which we hope to introduce in connection with the celebration, features historical and artistic, literary and spectacular, which are less a matter of course. These features will be determined by certain of the possessions of the University or by certain facts in its life or history, or by the enthusiasm of its faculties and its undergraduates. Let me enlarge a little upon them.

"The Committee on Art is charged with a general supervision of the artistic features of the entire celebration. It is hoped that a medal may be struck in honor of the occasion, and perhaps a statue erected, as of Nathan Hale, the typical patriot and typical Yale man of the last century. Over these, this Committee will have charge. It plans moreover two exhibitions, one to illustrate the history of American painting. and more widely of modern painting Prof. Weir, with his wide acquaintance, with men and things artistic, with picture owners and artists, should be in a position to gather a memorable collection towards this end. The other exhibition is to be an enlargement of our present Trumbull gallery. You may not realize the extent and value of this. Col. Trumbull gave both his artistic and mortal remains to the College. His works are hung in the Art School and his body is buried beneath it. We have two portraits of Washington, the Washington before he lost his teeth. We have Gov. Trumbull and Pres. Dwight and Hamilton and the artist himself, and a number of battle pieces and later scenes in the history of the United States, and we have also, no less than sixty oil miniatures of the leading actors and personages, men and women, of the Revolutionary period, a most valuable possession. To these are to be added by loan as many of Trumbull's paintings elsewhere owned as possible, and a catalogue of all his known works will be issued, as has been done in the cases of Copley and Stuart.

PUBLISHING THE STILES DIARY.

"Another Committee is that of Publication. Besides the preparation of invitations, programmes and so on, this Committee will publish in three or four considerable volumes the Diary of President Stiles. The Stiles MSS., in fifty volumes, are the most valuable Americana in the possession of the College. He left them to his successors in office. He was a credulous, somewhat censorious man, with very decided ideas about his contemporaries. Thus one entry in the Diary runs: 'This day Ethan Allen died and went to hell.' He described Dwight in terms not altogether complimentary, for Dwight had been a candidate for the presidency and there was a certain jealousy on Stiles' part. But before his death. Pres. Stiles, seeing that Dwight would certainly be his successor, thought it wise to modify or erase his adjectives. The Diary is contained in fifteen MSS. volumes, larger than octavo and of 300-500 pages. It will be published with the annotations of Professor Dexter, of all men best equipped for this work, and explanations and references from another series in the Stiles MSS., 'Itineraries and Memories' will be worked in. The date of the Diary is 1769-1795, so that it covers the pre-Revolutionary period, the Revolution itself and the whole of Stiles' Presidency of Yale College. Though the plums of the Diary may have been extracted be earlier historians, we believe that the publication of its text in 1901 will be an event to the student of the social life and history of those times, and a source of much interest and delight to the general public.

SCHOLARS' WORKS TO BE BROUGHT OUT.

"Under this head of Publication, though in charge of a separate Committee, let me refer to the plan of a series of scholarly works, to be brought out in 1901, as the contribution of the various Faculties to the dignity of our