

GOVERNORS OF THREE STATES WHO ARE BROWN ALUMNI.

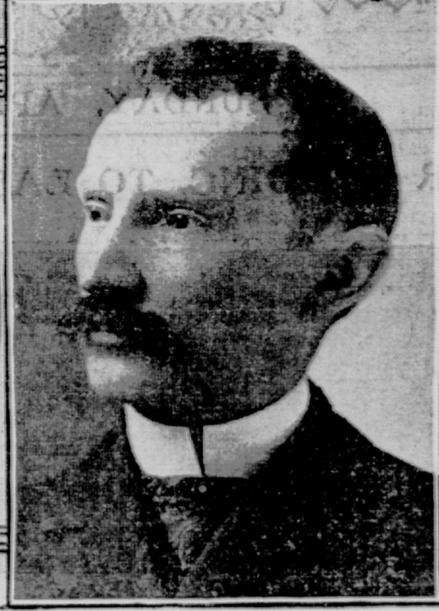


JAMES H. HIGGINS.  
Governor of Rhode Island.

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CHARLES E. HUGHES.  
Governor of New York.



EDWARD C. STOKES.  
Governor of New Jersey.

FAMOUS SONS OF BROWN.

Governors of Three States Expected to Attend Commencement.

Providence, April 27.—What promises to be a remarkable commencement is being planned by Brown University, for among the alumni coming from all over the country to attend it in June it is expected there will be three governors—Governor Hughes of New York, Governor Stokes of New Jersey and Governor Higgins of Rhode Island. No other American college, it is believed, has ever had three graduates occupying governors' chairs at the same time.

Although no Brown man has yet been elected head of the nation, the university boasts of the greatest trio of Cabinet statesmen enrolled in one college—namely, William L. Marcy, of the class of '08, who was Secretary of State under Pierce; Richard Olney, Secretary of State under President Cleveland, and John Hay, who was Secretary of State under McKinley and Roosevelt.

Governor Hughes entered Brown in the sophomore class in 1878 and was graduated in 1881. He had spent two years at Colgate, then called Madison University, but he wanted to live in a larger world and so he came to Brown. Governor Hughes has been claimed by no less than four colleges, for after leaving Brown he studied law at Columbia University and later he taught law for a while at Cornell. But his alma mater is Brown, and in Brown his son, Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., is now a student. In fact, the Governor's son lives in the same hall in which his father lived, though not in the same room.

Governor Stokes, who is a Philadelphian by birth, came to the university with a reputation for scholarship which he had made at the Friends' School in this city, a Quaker institution. He was graduated from Brown in the class of '83.

Governor Higgins, who was graduated in the class of '98, and who is the youngest Chief Executive ever elected in Rhode Island, tells the following story, which shows not only how he came to enter Brown, but explains how through its liberality the university has always had special attractions for ambitious, hard-working students:

"Twelve years ago last June a certain young man graduated from a high school in Rhode Island. He was anxious to secure a college education, but his means were scant and inadequate. Early in the following July he addressed a letter to President Andrews, stating the facts in his case. The most the young man had hoped for was some advice as to how to get through Brown. Within a few days a letter came back from Dr. Andrews, saying: 'Come in and register at the opening of college in September, and I will see that your tuition is cut in half.' That concession, continued through the four years of the college term, was a very material factor in aiding the young man to get a Brown University training. After commencement day, four years later, the young man walked into the president's house, at the corner of Prospect and College streets, in Providence, and thanked him for his assistance. The young man was your humble servant, and in view of the above facts I want to ask you, my fellow Brown men, if you think it the slightest bit strange that I feel a special joy at every mention of Andrews's name and a particularly grateful pride at every thought of old Brunonia?"

BUILDING ON MOUNT OF OLIVES.

The cornerstone of the building which will be known as the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Foundation was laid with imposing ceremony on Easter Monday on the Mount of Olives.

The building will be not only a church, but a resting place for pilgrims and a place of refuge for the German inhabitants of the Holy City in

the fever time. The tower, which will be 195 feet high, will serve as an observatory, a reservoir and belfry. The general plan has much in common with a building which was erected in the Middle Ages at Jerusalem as "a shelter for pilgrims, particularly members of the Order of St. John." The cost will be about \$600,000, and the architects say that the dedication ceremonies will take place in the spring of 1910.

EARLY IRISH ART WORK.

Reproductions of Articles in Iron at Metropolitan Museum.

Many of those who have seen the small collection of reproductions of ancient Irish metal work now on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art have pronounced it one of the most interesting of the recent additions to the Museum collection. Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, John H. Buck, curator of metals, and others of the Museum executive staff express themselves as well pleased with the impression the little collection has made, and it is considered possible that its exhibition may lead to the establishment of a fund to be applied to the development of the collection.

Curator Buck is authority for the statement that comparatively little is known in this country of the remarkable skill in metal work possessed by the early Irish. By St. Patrick's time they had this art highly developed. The work was continued later, being brought to the highest degree of perfection in the tenth and eleventh centuries. It was not until about the end

of the twelfth century, following the Anglo-Norman invasion, that the art fell into disuse.

Some of the rarest examples of this primitive art were the products of Christian artists, and copies of some of them have now found a place in the Metropolitan Museum collection. The



DEMETER STURDZA.

The new Rumanian Premier. The recognition of the kingdom by the powers in the early eighties was largely due to his diplomacy. —The Graphic.

principal pieces are copies of the Ardagh Challice, of the Tara Brooch and of the Cross of Cong, all of which are the work of Christian artists. The originals are in the National Museum, Dublin.

The Ardagh Challice, which was found, with a brooch, near the village of Ardagh, County of Limerick, in 1868, is judged by the workmanship upon it to belong to the end of the tenth century. The brooch is of later date.

The Tara Brooch was found near Drogheda in 1850. It is ornamented with amber, glass and enamel and Irish filigree work. It is known from its style to be of the same date as the Ardagh Challice.

The Cross of Cong is made of wood plated with metal and covered with ornamentation, said to be of pure Celtic design. It was finished in 1103.

"This relic," says an authority, "was carried from Tuam to Cong either by the Archbishop O'Duffy, who died in the Augustinian Abbey there in 1150, or by King Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland, who himself founded and endowed the Abbey of Cong. It was concealed at the time of the Reformation and found early in the present century by the parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Prendergast, in an oaken chest in a cottage in the village. It was purchased from the successor to Mr. Prendergast by Professor MacCullagh, who presented it to the museum of the Royal Irish Academy in 1839.

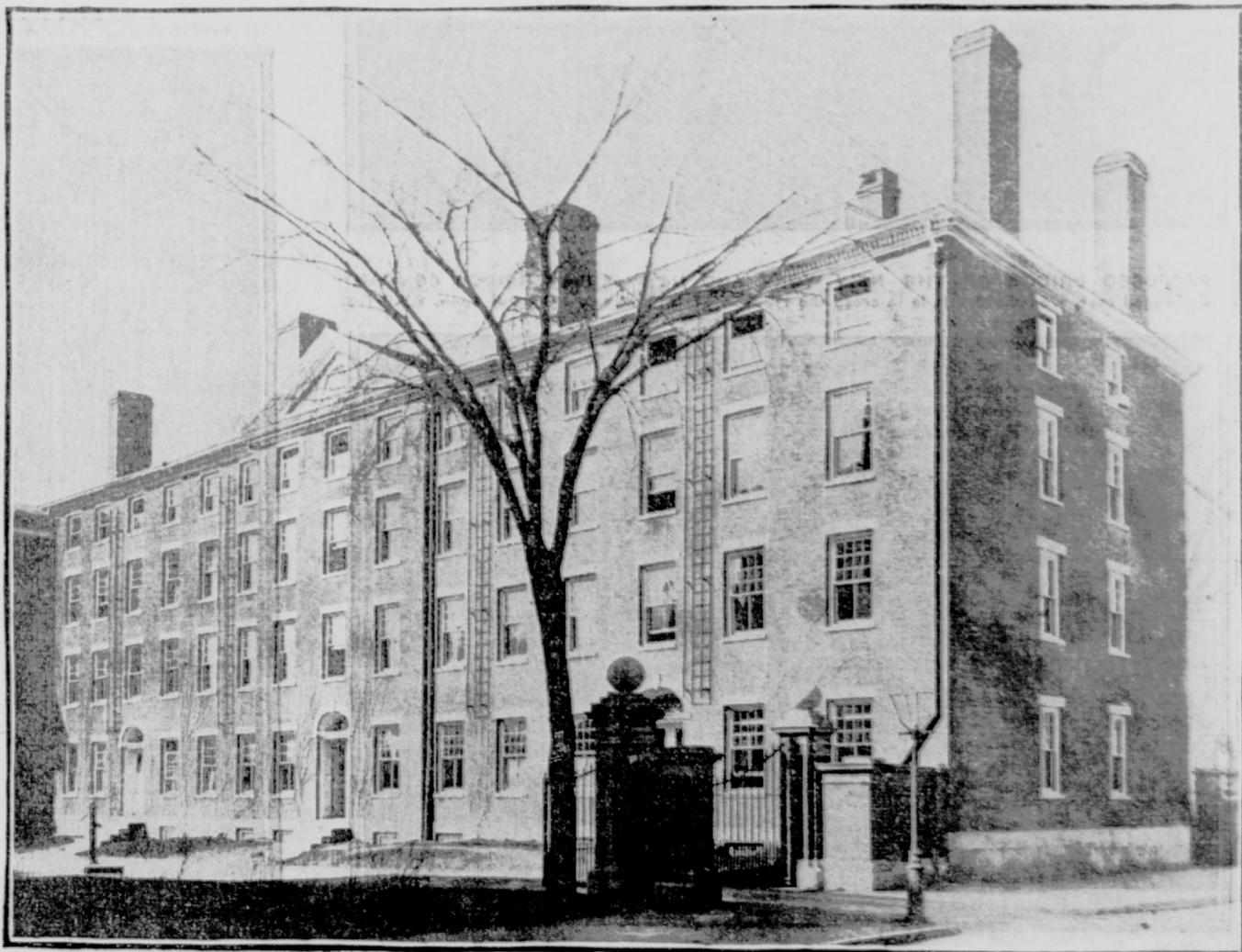
"This beautiful processional cross was originally made for the Church of Tuam, seat of the Archbishopric of Connaught, and for Muiredach O'Duffy, who died in the year 1150. It was made to enshrine a portion of the true cross, by order of King Turlough O'Conor, as we learn from an entry in the 'Annals of Inisfallen,' A. D., 1123, the year in which the first general council of Lateran was held, during the pontificate of Pope Calixtus."

The iron bell of St. Patrick, a reproduction of which is included in the Metropolitan Museum collection, is said "to be at once the most authentic and the oldest Irish relic of Christian metal work." It has an unbroken history through 1,400 years. The bell, which is quadrilateral, is made of two plates of sheet iron riveted together, and much resembles an ordinary sheep bell. The shrine which was made for it between the years 1001 and 1121 is adorned with precious stones.

Other interesting reproductions in the collection include one of a gold collar, now in the British Museum, two penannular brooches and a hinge brooch.

Thus far about the only criticism of the collection of early Irish metal work at the Metropolitan Museum has been that the articles in it are far too new in appearance. Of this Curator Buck said the other day: "In the preparation of this collection of reproductions we have purposely made no attempt to disguise them. We have tried simply faithfully to reproduce the wonderful art shown in these relics of early Irish times, not to produce a set of clever imitations."

The recent additions to the Museum collection also include a number of medals and two paintings by Gilbert Stuart, one of Don Josef de Jaudenes of Nebot, the first Spanish Minister to the United States, and the other of his wife, Dona Matilde Stoughton de Jaudenes, who was an American born in this city. The paintings, which were executed in New York in 1794, were taken to Spain on the recall of the minister and remained there until recently, when they passed into the possession of the Museum.



HOPE COLLEGE.

In this historic building, at Brown University, John Hay and Charles E. Hughes lived during their student days.