

EVANS INSTITUTE MONUMENT TO WORLD FAMOUS DENTIST

Review of Professional Career of Man Who Achieved Notable Success in America and France. Was Friend of Napoleon III and Won Niche in History As Rescuer of the Empress Eugenie

THOMAS W. EVANS, founder of the Thomas W. Evans Institute, the cornerstone of the building of which was laid yesterday, was born in Philadelphia December 23, 1838, and died in Paris, France, on November 14, 1897, shortly after his return to Europe after a brief visit to America. As a boy he lived with his parents in the house which stood on the lot at the northwest corner of 40th and Spruce streets, where the new building will stand as a permanent monument to the great American dental surgeon.

Doctor Evans was the youngest of three sons; Rudolph, the eldest, had a successful career in Washington, D. C., in the wholesale drug business, and Theodore, his second brother, was also a distinguished dentist in Paris, and amassed a large fortune. Thomas was educated in the common schools of Philadelphia, and at the age of 14 entered the employ of Joseph Warner, a gold and silver smith, of Philadelphia, whose business included the manufacture of certain surgical instruments, and, incidentally, of plate, solders and some of the implements used by dentists. His apprenticeship with Warner brought him into occasional contact with dentists of that period and their methods, and in this way he, no doubt, derived the impetus which led him later to enter upon the study of dentistry as a profession. In 1841 he became a student in the office of the late Dr. John DeHaven White, of Philadelphia, with whom he remained two years. During his studies with Dr. White he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, from which, in due course, he graduated.

practiced in Lancaster.

He practiced his profession for a time in Maryland, and later, in partnership with Dr. Philip Van Patten, at Lancaster, Pa., with whom he remained until 1847. It was during his stay in Lancaster that Doctor Evans performed a series of gold contour-filling operations, which he exhibited at the annual exhibition held under the auspices of the Franklin Institute in the fall of 1847, and for which he received a gold medal in recognition of the novelty and merit of his work. Dr. C. Starr Brewster, an American dentist practicing in Paris, had his attention called to this work done by Doctor Evans, and was so impressed by it that a partnership was arranged between them.

Accounts differ as to how the asso-

*Cyprus Cap. Paris
11 avril 1913.*

*Monsieur Le Doyen,
Au moment de l'inauguration
de la faculté Dentaire
Modelle de l'Université
de Pennsylvanie, j'ai l'honneur
à vous féliciter de la
sécularisation de la future
génération du Docteur
Thomas Evans.*

Facsimile of Letter From the ex-Empress.

EUGENIE SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

To the Dean—On the occasion of the inauguration of the new Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania, I desire to congratulate you upon the realization of the generous thought of Dr. Thomas Evans. Remembering the devotion of which he gave me proof during the dark days of my life, it is a pleasure to me to offer my sincere wishes for the success of this fine institution which he desired to give to his country. I send you this expression of my sentiments.

EUGENIE.

methods known in Europe. But, though in point of time, Doctor Evans was not the first, it is certain that he brought to Europe a combination of personal characteristics and special technical ability which not only made him a conspicuous figure, but gave an impetus to dental practice and a status to its representatives before unknown.

Doctor Evans, as an operator, may have had many peers, and in recent times many who excelled him as a practitioner. There are not wanting those who place but light estimate upon his abilities as a dentist, and who attribute his phenomenal success to abilities quite apart from his skill as an operator. There is, however, evi-

*Un souvenir de
d'homme dont il
me donna des preuves
un heures sombres de
ma vie, il m'est venu
de faire des vœux
sincères pour le succès
de cette belle institution
dont il a voulu doter
son pays. Je vous
en envoie l'expression*

*Monsieur Le Doyen,
L'Université de Paris
Dentaire distinguée
Eugénie*

*Monsieur
Le Doyen de la Faculté
Dentaire de l'Université
de Pennsylvanie*



Dr. Thomas W. Evans

that he made the first denture on the vulcanite base, but he was, at least, among the first. During his visit to America in 1897 he carried with him and exhibited with pride a black vulcanite cane, which, he stated, was the result of one of his earliest experiments with the material, and the largest single piece of vulcanite which up to that period had been produced.

Ahead of His Time.

dental malformations a very great ingenuity in the devising and construction of regulating appliances. He made practical application of the elastic force of hard-drawn gold wires a source of power in teeth movement and used anchor bands in a manner closely simulating the more modern methods of today. The general principles of tooth regulation set forth in his essay in question will bear favorable comparison with those now in vogue and which

the cause of his phenomenal success. His abilities as a practitioner were merely a contributing factor in a complex of characteristics which have helped to make Doctor Evans the most conspicuous figure connected with dentistry. Dentistry was but the stepping stone which served as a means of bringing him into contact with those to whom he made himself of value and who could contribute substantially to his success. He was a born diplomat,



Empress Eugenie.

crowned heads of Europe, and it has been asserted that in this he succeeded. By his skill and attractive personality he drew them to him and won their confidence.

His confidential relationship with Napoleon III has come historical, and its two most important results—namely, the diplomatic mission intrusted to him by Napoleon to President Lincoln during the Civil War, which resulted in the neutrality of France with respect to that issue, and the aid rendered by him to the Empress Eugenie in her escape to England during the riots following the fall of Sedan at the close of the Franco-Prussian War—are matters of common knowledge. As to the latter event, Mr. Evans during his visit to America shortly before his death gave the following version to a friend in Philadelphia:

"It was on the night when the infuriated mob had fired the Tulleries that Eugenie, in disguise, fled for her life, and, while the royal residence was burning, made her way to the residence of the doctor, who was not at home at the time. When he returned he found her in the library.

"Doctor," said the Empress, trembling with emotion, "there are few persons in Paris today in whom I can trust. The people are shouting for my blood. They want to place my head on a pike, as they did with the head of Princess Lamballe; but, Doctor, I am sure I can trust you. I know the great peril that my appeal will cause both Mrs. Evans and yourself. You might

brandy and cigars, the doctor leaped out of the carriage, with the boxes in one hand and the bottle in the other, thus completely hiding the trembling form of the Empress. With a cheerful remark to the soldier, the doctor ordered the coachman to hasten on, and the danger for the time being was over. Then began the furious drive for Calais, where the Empress boarded a vessel without attracting suspicion and sailed for England."

It has been stated that Doctor Evans owed his fortune to the patronage shown him by Napoleon III. This is not wholly true. It is a fact that the doctor's reputation was greatly enhanced by the confidence of the French Emperor, and that his list of patrons was greatly enlarged as a result, but by far the greater portion of his accumulated wealth was due to the real estate investments made possible through the personal friendship of the Emperor.

Much of Doctor Evans' life was devoted to works of charity and philanthropy. He rendered important service during the Crimean and Franco-Prussian wars in the care of wounded soldiers and in introducing more sanitary and humane methods in military hospitals. Sent by the Emperor, at his own suggestion, during the Crimean War to study the sanitary condition of European camps and hospitals, he was so impressed by the pictures of misery and suffering there presented to him that on his return he secured the interest of the civilized world in important measures of reform. His record during the late Civil War in the United States will be found in the history of the United States Sanitary Commission, which he organized in Philadelphia, coming over especially to serve his native land in the hour of need. During the Franco-Prussian War he was probably the only man in Europe who might pass from camp to camp. During all this memorable campaign he generally directed the movements of the ambulance corps of the Red Cross Society.

A Loyal American.

It was the elements of character which led him to undertake such work, and the associations which it made for him more than all else contributed to his reputation and material success. Throughout his whole career he never forgot, and indeed constantly emphasized, two facts: First, that he was an American; and that he was a dentist. In his loyalty to his profession he was steadfast; his faith in its possibilities

Boyhood Home of Evans, Fortieth and Spruce streets.

cation of Doctor Evans with Doctor Brewster came about. One version states that Doctor Brewster saw the work at a fair held in Lancaster; another, that it was at the Franklin Institute exhibition in 1847 that Doctor Brewster's attention was attracted to it. The Dental News Letter of October, 1848, contains the following note regarding the point in question:

"And now we have another American dentist (a native of Philadelphia) in Paris. We speak of Mr. T. W. Evans, specimens of whose plugging were exhibited at the Franklin Institute in the fall of 1847, which secured him a medal and drew forth many commendations as to the skill of the operator. On his arrival in Paris he waited on Doctor Brewster, who, after examining his specimens,

offered him a partnership, flattering prospects, which offer was accepted, and Doctor Evans, we are informed is now a partner of Doctor Brewster."

His Career in Paris.

The partnership between Doctors Brewster and Evans lasted until 1850, during which year he opened an office on his own account in Rue de la Paix, and entered upon a professional career which was as wonderful as it was unique.

Doctor Evans has been generally credited with being the pioneer American dentist in Europe; this is an error. As already shown, Doctor Brewster, for one, had preceded him many years, and was in successful and lucrative practice at the time of Doctor Evans' arrival. Dr. E. Maynard, of Washington, had also preceded Doctor Evans, but did not permanently locate, though he helped to make American dental

operator of more than usual ability. Gold-filling work done by him during the period of his practice in Lancaster, Pa., was reported as in good condition 20 years later, and the fact of his exhibition work attracting the attention of so skilled an operator as Doctor Brewster and impressing him as it did must tend to confirm a high estimate of his operative skill. In any consideration of his abilities, as a dentist, his work should be studied in comparison with the prevailing state of the art at the period when his best results were accomplished.

As Doctor Evans was but an infrequent contributor to the periodical literature of his profession, the published records of his work are meagre; such as they are, however, they clearly show originality of thought and fertility of resource in a marked degree.

In the early part of 1849 he published in the Lancet, the Dental News Letter and elsewhere, an account of his amalgam alloy containing cadmium as an ingredient, which account gave evidence of a careful observation and study of the peculiar physical properties, especially that of malleability, which the addition of cadmium conferred. It is worthy of note, and especially creditable to his honesty of purpose, that the inventor of this alloy was the first to observe and report upon the deleterious chemical effects upon teeth structure produced by this combination, due to its contained cadmium.

In October, 1849, he withdrew his recommendation, published a note of warning concerning it, and later abandoned its use. He was the first to study and practically develop the applicability of vulcanized rubber as a dental base plate. It is not certain

the Dental News Letter during its period of publication, but his articles were rather in the form of professional correspondence than of formal essays. In 1853, however, he contributed a lengthy paper upon "The Regulation of the Teeth," which contains, beside much unrelated matter, data and accounts of the author's methods for correcting a number of the commoner kinds of dental irregularity. A careful study of this paper shows a fairly successful attempt at a classification of

are considered orthodontic. The foregoing features of his contributions to dentistry through its literature are adduced not to call attention to his work as a writer, but to emphasize what is clearly a fact, that he possessed much ingenuity and flexibility of resource and was far beyond the average of practitioners of his time in point of general ability.

Was a Many-sided Man.

His professional equipment in itself cannot by any means be regarded as

possessing a keen perceptive faculty which enable him to read and correctly understand human nature, delicacy and firmness in his treatment of affairs, a rigid honesty of purpose and a foresight which was intuitive. In short, he knew how to make the best of his opportunities and in some degree create them. His association with Doctor Brewster brought him into contact with the aristocratic element of French society; it was his avowed ambition to secure for his clientele all of the

lose all you have, but, oh, if you can only assist me to escape from Paris and France!"

"The Doctor assured the Empress that both Mrs. Evans and he realized what they owed to Napoleon and herself, and at once offered his hearty co-operation at any cost. He assured her that he had unlimited confidence in his servants, and particularly in his coachman. Then he bade her to be calm while he was absent to arrange her escape. He jumped in his carriage and drove to the barricades on the outskirts of Paris. He was known as the English doctor, and when he was stopped by a sentinel and challenged he replied that he had a patient a little way out of Paris and was in haste to answer an urgent call. The sentinel was satisfied and let him pass, calling out that he wished the doctor would get a good fee.

"Thus he secured himself of the ease with which he could pass the lines, and in a short time returned. He then told the sentinel that he had to return to Paris for medicine and instruments. Upon inquiring if that particular sentinel would be on duty long the doctor learned that he would be on duty until after midnight. With the caution that if the soldier would meet him there shortly before midnight he would receive two boxes of the finest cigars made, as well as a bottle of the best brandy on earth, the doctor drove on, re-entered Paris and informed the Empress that he was ready for the venture.

"With Eugenie crouching down under a skillfully arranged shawl on the bottom of the carriage, the perilous journey was attempted. Reaching the sentinel, who was there ready for his

was unflinching, he was always the champion of high professional ideals. The principles which animated his professional life he manifested from the beginning of his work, and were in marked contrast with those of many of his early confreres. In a communication written soon after he located in Paris he said:

"I may have but little to impart, yet that little is at the service of each and all members of my profession; and gladly would I hail the day that should make all that is sound in science and valuable in art common property."

"By the discussion of subjects connected with the profession and by the contribution of each according to his ability, by the comparison of the different modes of practice and the making known all new discoveries and improvements, we shall place the profession on more commanding ground and better serve the generation in which we live."

That his professional life was lived in harmony with these principles the results show. The measure of success which he attained was not limited to material acquisitions, but was extended to the elevating influence which he exerted upon the general status of his profession. He lived to see his chosen calling placed upon more commanding ground, and the value of its ministrations to his generation substantially recognized.

That his life work was a large contributing factor to that end cannot be doubted, and when all of the factors which have helped in the advancement of the professional status of dentistry are fairly estimated the influence of the life of Thomas W. Evans will be among the greatest.

FIVE GENERATIONS IN ONE PHOTOGRAPH



Mrs. Emeline Bowers, aged 86, 1206 Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia; Thomas W. Bowers, 64, Clementon, N. J.; Sameul G. Bowers, 43, 3077 Joyce Street, Philadelphia; Samuel G. Bowers, Jr., 21, Media, Pa., and Mary Bowers, aged two months.

WOOD CAMPS FOR CONVICTS

It is often said that the worst use to which a man can be put is to bang him, and probably the day is not so very far distant when capital punishment will be abolished in all civilized countries.

Criminal authorities now assert that it is equally useless keeping an offender against society's laws in jail as a criminal, and on that theory is based the modern idea of prison reform—i. e., that the reformation of criminals should be aimed at, and not merely their punishment.

New Zealand, in the Antipodes, has gone as far as any country in the world in experimenting with prison reform, and one of the Government's most interesting experiments in this direction has been the establishment of tree-planting prison camps in the heart of the New Zealand bush.

Four of these camps have been established by the New Zealand Government within the last few years—two in the North Island of New Zealand and two in the South Island.

Prisoners are drafted to the camps from the New Zealand city gaols, and are employed in the woods cutting down trees under the supervision of prison warders. They do other bush work as well, such as clearing, fencing and growing vegetables and grain crops for the consumption of the camp.

The surroundings of these camps are delightful and health giving. Working under such conditions, in beautiful sunlight and under a blue sky, the songs of forest birds lightening their labors,

their thoughts uplifted by the grandeur of primeval Nature on every side, the prisoners with any good in them should find the road to reformation easy at these camps.

They have good and plentiful food—animal and vegetable—of their own raising; they breathe bracing and sunlit air, and at night, when healthily tired with the day's work in the open air, they return to clean, airy tents, perfumed with the fragrant breath of mountain pines.

Great care is exercised by the New Zealand prison authorities in the selection of the prisoners to go to these camps. Escape from the camps in the wild New Zealand bush is comparatively easy in spite of the watchful warders, so only prisoners who during their incarceration in the city prisons have given real proof of their desire to return are sent to the camps.

The object of the New Zealand prison department has been to make these tree-planting establishments special prisons for good conduct prisoners. The aim of the department is to help those who are anxious to live down the past and lead honest lives in the future.

No particular class of offender is sent to these camps; the question considered before sending a prisoner there is not so much his offense and previous history as whether he is trying to reform.

In establishing these prison camps the New Zealand Government is endeavoring to carry into practical effect the theory of criminologists that no human being is without some good characteristics in his nature, and it is for those in charge of prisoners to endeavor to find the good qualities and to cultivate them.

GREAT LOSSES TO LITERATURE

WHEN Thomas Carlyle had finished the first volume of his "French Revolution," a work which had cost him months of incessant toil and the verification of thousands of facts and references, he lent the manuscript to John Stuart Mill. Surely that philosopher had one of the worst tasks ever allotted to a mortal man when he had to tell the Sage of Chelsea that the priceless manuscript had been thrown into the fire by a careless servant, and only a few charred leaves remained to tell the tale.

Sir Isaac Newton was the victim of a similar catastrophe, but the "friend" responsible was not human, but canine—his favorite little dog. He left him in his study alone, and when he came back found that he had "chewed" the mathematical calculations of many strenuous months. Many accounts say that Newton took it very calmly, but the truth is that it preyed upon his mind to such an extent as to cause much temporary mental aberration.

One of the great losses to literature was the burning of six books of Spenser's "Faery Queen," which the poet is said to have left in his house in County Tyrone, Ireland. A rebellion broke out, and the place was burned, and not only did the poet's youngest child perish in the flames, but, it is said, about as much of the great poem as we possess at present.

All lovers of Byron are aware that this erratic genius found time in his short, adventurous life to write his memoirs, and that on his death these passed into the hands of his friend, Thomas Moore, who, exercising a discretion committed to him, promptly consigned the manuscript to the flames. No doubt the writer of "Irish Melodies" had very good and highly proper reasons for taking this decisive step, and it is quite likely that the publication of the memoirs would not, for obvious reason, have been possible for many years after the poet's death; yet as succeeding generations have been brought face to face with the peculiarly complex genius of Byron, with its lofty moods and its many dark places, they have felt need of the light which only the records written by a vanished hand could leave supplied.

Since the death of Auguste Strindberg the famous Swedish novelist and dramatist—who, by the way, had much in common with Byron—many of his works have been translated into the English language and are already the centre of heated controversies in literary circles. It is possible, therefore, that the powerful, if somewhat misanthropical, writings of this Swedish recluse may be read and treasured by generations to come. But all his works will not go down to posterity, for it is said that, in a sudden fit of despondency, Strindberg himself destroyed a number of his manuscripts, which through lack of time or inclination, he never wrote again.

Burrelle's

PRESS CLIPPING

BUREAU

45 LAFAYETTE ST. N.Y.

PHILA. PA. PUBLIC LEDGER
Sunday, May 4, 1913.

THE THOMAS W. EVANS MUSEUM AND INSTITUTE.

The great museum and school of instruction in dentistry which was dedicated yesterday will perpetuate the name of the distinguished dental surgeon of Philadelphia, Thomas W. Evans, in the magnificent foundation made possible by the unprecedented success of the testator's dramatic career and his expressed desire to "place our profession on more commanding ground and thus better serve the generation in which we live." Who could ask for a nobler memorial than this, which has been established for the alleviation through all the years to come, of human suffering? Though the institution has its separate endowment and will be largely autonomous, its usefulness will be increased by taking advantage of the resources and opportunities of the University, and it has been arranged that there shall be the closest possible co-operative affiliation between the medical and dental departments of the University and the new foundation.

It is unnecessary to describe in detail the complicated litigation which for a time very seriously embarrassed the efforts of those who sought to carry into effect the purposes of Doctor Evans as set forth in his last will and testament bearing date of August 26, 1896. As no corporation had been formed to take over the bequest the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society was organized for the purpose and the very difficult adjustment was finally effected after it had seemed as though the estate would inevitably go to numerous claimants for the property rather than to the appointed ends of public philanthropy.

The working plan of the institute contemplates three broad general divisions of educational activity, namely, undergraduate technical instruction, graduate training for qualified practitioners and the provision of ample facilities for research. The Dental School of the University will take up its abode in the new building, and in the words of Dean Kirk this school "rejoices in the opportunity thus afforded her to take a leading part in what is destined to become the greatest motive force in dental educational progress in the history of the dental profession." The creation of the Evans Museum and Institutes assures the realization of these high ideals and the thorough and well-rounded education of dental surgeons not merely in the technical elements of their calling, but in the cognate branches of a liberal education. The institution whose cornerstone was laid yesterday seems destined to occupy indisputably the foremost place in dental instruction in America.

COMMERCE COMMISSION'S
PATRIOTIC DUTY

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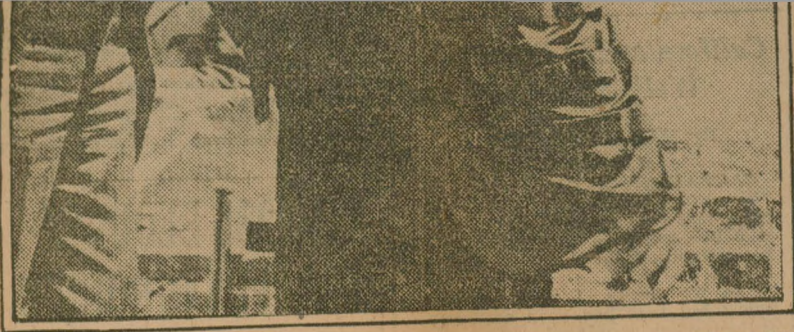
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NOTED MEN ATTEND CORNERSTONE RITES AT EVANS MUSEUM

Impressive Ceremonies Mark Beginning of Work on New Penn Dental School.

CURRICULUM IS OUTLINED
Ex-Mayor Weaver and Provost Smith Wield Trowel and Mortar.

In the presence of members of the faculty, distinguished educators and more than 500 students, impressive ceremonies connected with the laying of the cornerstone of the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute of the University of Pennsylvania were held yesterday. The institute was founded by Dr. Thomas W. Evans, a noted Philadelphia dentist, from whose estate \$1,740,042.44 was recovered for its erection.

In conjunction with the facilities offered by the University the institute is destined to be the greatest dental educational institution in the world. The Dental School of the University will be housed in the new institute, and one of the advantages made possible by the affiliation of those interests provides that no student will be admitted unless he has had two years' medical training.

THREE DIVISIONS PLANNED.

Three fundamental divisions of the requirements of dental education have been given practical recognition in the working plan of the institute. The first is undergraduate preparation for the qualification for dental practice; second, graduate training for qualified practitioners, and the third embraces opportunity and facilities for scientific research in matters pertaining to dentistry.

Several notables present pointed with pride to the fact that the Dental School of the University for many years has been recognized as the foremost college of its kind throughout the world, and its graduates have come from the largest to the smallest nations, thus making this country the leader in disseminating the science of dentistry.

As soon as the building is completed that part of Doctor Evans' will directing that all objects of art, pictures, paintings, statuary, jewelry and all objects presented to him by royalty, all books, manuscripts, all original letters and copies of royal letters, autographs and other celebrated persons will be placed on exhibition there. The institute is being erected at the northwest corner of Spruce and 40th streets, and is to be of fire and burglar proof materials.

NOTED MEN IN PROCESSION.

After the invocation had been pronounced in Houston Hall by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, former moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the faculty, attired in academic costumes, led the procession to lay the cornerstone. Walking at the head of the line were Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, provost of the University; Dr. W. D. H. Swing, professor of dentistry in the Dental School, and John Weaver, former Mayor and president of the Evans Dental Institute.

Under clear skies and with the sun shining with tropical density the exercises were formally opened when Doctor Smith and Mr. Weaver advanced to the platform and, wielding trowels and mortar, prepared the bed on which the cornerstone was swung into place. J. Levering Jones, vice president and chairman of the Executive Committee of the board of trustees of the institute, then read a letter written by Empress Eugenie to Dr. Edward C. Kirk, dean of the Dental School, congratulating the University upon the realization of Doctor Evans' dream in founding the institute in the city of his birth.

Ideal weather conditions attracted to the scene hundreds of interested spectators who joined with the leaders in baring their heads as the will of the donor and other documents were placed in the small enclosure. The singing of "Hail, Pennsylvania," by Edgar M. Dilley, '97, ended in a riot of melody. Beneath the cornerstone were placed numerous official papers connected with the University, the State and the municipality, in addition to coins and copies of the daily papers, histories of the Dental School and Dental Alumni, and a catalogue of the school, together with copies of University publications and records of the administrative and educational officers.

TENER UNABLE TO ATTEND.

In the absence of Governor Tener, a copy of the State Constitution was deposited by William N. Trinkle, Assistant Attorney General. Mayor Blankenburg

also was unable to be present, and the deposit of the City Charter was made by his secretary, Cyrus D. Foss, Jr. Dr. Smith put in a copy of the affiliation agreement between the institute and the University. Others who took part in the ceremonies were John T. Windrim, architect of the institute, who deposited coins and daily papers; Dr. James Truman and Dr. William A. Allwood, president of the Dental Alumni Society of the University.

When the ceremonies were concluded the faculty, guests, student body and spectators joined in singing "America," after which the party returned to Houston Hall, where luncheon and refreshments were served.

EVANS WILL COMPLICATED.

"Dr. Evans died suddenly in Paris from an attack of angina pectoris," said Dean Kirk after the luncheon. "His latest intentions regarding the disposition of his estate were therefore never given legal effect, and his property was disposed of under the provisions of his last will and testament, executed during the life time of his wife, at Davos-Platz, Switzerland, August 26, 1896. The will of Dr. Evans is a curious and interesting document, complicated and unwieldy in certain of its provisions, yet throughout the instrument the purposes and intent of the testator are clearly and lucidly set forth in his characteristic manner. Any student of the personal characteristics and ideals of Dr. Evans cannot fail to realize the prominence of two of his attributes, first, his unswerving loyalty to his professional ideals, and, second, his desire as he elsewhere expressed it to 'place our profession on more commanding ground and thus better serve the generation in which we live.' Coupled with this belief in the larger humanitarian usefulness of dentistry was his not unnatural desire that his benefaction toward that object should receive permanent material recognition.

"The publication of the will at once engendered litigation upon the part of dissatisfied heirs and other claimants extending over a long period of years, which threatened for a time to defeat the purpose of the testator with respect to his proposed great benefaction to dental education. At the time of his death no corporation to take over the bequest of Dr. Evans under the clause of his will creating the museum and dental institute had been formed, but in October, 1899, a decree incorporating the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society was issued by Judge Arnold, of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia as provided for in the will of Dr. Evans and in accordance with the laws of Pennsylvania. The incorporators of the society were citizens of Philadelphia and eminent men of affairs, who also became board of trustees of the corporation, with the then Mayor of Philadelphia, the late Charles F. Warwick, as chairman. The society thus legally created and competent to take over the bequest and carry into effect the purposes of the testator, proceeded with the litigation necessary to that end. A preliminary settlement was made with the heirs in June, 1900, but it was not until February, 1910, that the trustees secured title to the last property completing the total available residue of the estate, and were thus in position to proceed with its final settlement, including the carrying out of the instructions of the will regarding the creation of the museum and dental institute.

"A proposition based upon a plan of co-operative affiliation whereby the resources of both institutions might be effectively utilized in carrying out the purposes of Dr. Evans, as expressed in his will, obtained the approval of the respective boards of trustees. The affiliation of interests has therefore necessitated the creation of an educational scheme based on a broad, comprehensive plan so framed as to meet not only existing needs, but to encourage the educational advances that the resources and facilities of the institute will make possible."

(A full sketch of the life of Dr. Evans and a facsimile of the letter from Empress Eugenie will be found in the Magazine section of today's issue of the Public Ledger.)

PHILADELPHIANS FOR ARCTIC

Will Join Scientists in Search of Bird Life Specimens in Siberia.

SEATTLE, May 3.—Captain Frank E. Kleinschmidt, who made an extended cruise of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean last year gathering specimens of bird and animal life for the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, left today on the schooner P. J. Abler for a cruise of seven months in Northern waters. He hopes to bring back alive rare animals and birds of the Aleutian Islands and Northeastern Siberia.

The schooner will put in at Nome, Alaska, to pick up Marshall Scull and A. M. Collins, of Philadelphia, and Doctor Elling, of Albany, who will join Captain Kleinschmidt in a big game hunt in the Arctic.

60 DAYS FOR BATHTUB MAKER

Secretary of Firm That Broke Interstate Commerce Law Goes to Jail.

CINCINNATI, O., May 3.—Albert Weil, secretary and treasurer of the Louis Lipp Company, Cincinnati bathtub manufacturers, was sentenced to serve 60 days in prison at Troy, O., by Federal Judge Hollister today.

A fine of \$2500 was imposed by the Court upon the Louis Lipp Company after a plea of guilty had been entered to the charge of violating the interstate commerce law by underbidding goods shipped from its factory.

Invocation by Dr. Roberts

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