FAIR BALTIMORE.

Art thou that loveliest daughter of thy clime
That sparkliest in the sapphire of the wave,
Nor m' trble's grace, but in the knightly heart,
Art thou that loveliest daughter of thy clime
To tell how true men live, and how they died?
Whose spell is on the land and on the sky,
And bears their memories onward to all time;
Yet shall the glory of thy people speak
Who slirinest Art in monumental pride,
And in her lap the largess of a bride;
Than pillared Art, and fairer than renown,
Not in the life that pulses through the mart,
Where the day quivers in the saffron sea.
O queenly city of the Chesapeake.
And brooding o'er them slept the primal morn.
To make thee peerless in the Western Land.
A godly race and bold, from weary skies,
Hath dowered thee; in sooth, a rarer crown
Who keep their faith with heaven and troth with
Wept, but as men may weep who joy have won,
In plighted love they lifted up their voice,
And where the everlasting woods rejoice,
Ah! never should their maidens pine again
Whose psalms are worthy to be said and sung:
And thus ended the Palaeozoical age
The Ichthyosauri are taking their station,
On that marsh that will soon undergo alteration,
And the sun's rays beat hotly on Lingula slate,
And posing themselves in attractive positions
So the meeting stopped work and reclined at their
case,
Neath the wide-spreading shade of umbrella trees
As a Dutch Iguanodon sauntering along,
With his paws in his pockets and pipe large and strong,
Chanced to tread on the tail of a young Ammonite,
And the song of the silicate never is still.
And no chemical change can effect manganese;
The Pterypod swallowed himself in a rage,
The Eurypterus Remipes fought as he swam;
The Ichthyosauri were the most unkind,
And the Plesiosaurus could not divide the pie.
To force the Belemnites to give up the chase,
The Spirifer Crispis went into a fit.
The Ichthyosauri are taking their station,
On that marsh that will soon undergo alteration,
And the sun's rays beat hotly on Lingula slate,
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To force the Belemnites to give up the chase,

CHEMICAL DITTY.

Inorganic.
Oh! come where the cyanides silently flow,
And the carbures drop o'er the oxidize below;
Where the rays of potassium lie white on the hill,
And the song of the silicate never is still.
Come, oh, come!
Tum ti, tum, tum!
Peroxide of soda, and urani-um!
While alcohol's liquid at thirty degrees
And no chemical change can effect manganese;
While alkalis flourish and acids are free,
My heart shall be constant, sweet science, to thee!
Yes, to thee:
Fiddlum dum
Zinc, borax, and bismuth, and H O plus C.

- London Fun.

QUOTING AND MISQUOTING.

"With just enough of learning to misquote," is one of the stinging lines in Byron's British Bards and Scotch Reviews. This was a fair retort upon the censorious critics, against whom it was directed; but as to general readers it would be very unfair to charge an absence of learning or culture upon them because of a failure to recite the thought or sentiment of an author on all occasions with precise verbal accuracy. To enable themselves to do this they would be obliged to burden their memories with words and phrases to the exclusion of more important subjects, and all for a purpose which can be served quite as well by reference to the author's works, or to some handy book. When making such references in conversation, strict verbal accuracy ought not to be required; but when writing for publication, it is unquestionably the right practice to verify whatever quotation is to be used, wherever it is practicable to do so. The observance of this habit tends to keep our classic quotations free from corruption, and the neglect of it tends to what has occurred and will continue to occur—the twisting of terse and apt expressions out of shape and meaning.

This last mentioned casuality has happened to a saying attributed to Walpole, "All men have their price." There is no evidence that we know of, that he either said this or meant it; but there is evidence in Cox's Memoirs of Walpole, that he held certain professed patriots of his day in low esteem, and that alluding to them, he said "All those men have their price." This is quite a different thing from the cynical and demoralizing sentiment attributed to him in the much abused and almost universal mis-quotations referred to.

On the other hand, some of the popular forms of what purport to be quotations from well-known authors exhibit improvements in expressiveness and epigrammatic force. There are very few people unfamiliar with the phrase applied to office-holders, "Few die, and none resign." This is attributed to Jefferson, but is somewhat better than the way he put it. What he said about official vacancies was this: "Those by death are few; by resignation none." Here the popular form is a manifest improvement; yet who can name the person who was the author of the quotation as it now stands? Additional vigor has been given in the same way to a saying of Josiah Quincy,
who, in opposing the Louisiana purchase, argued in Congress that if the bill should pass, it would work a virtual dissolution of the Union, and that it would be the duty of some of the free States to definitely prepare for a separation, "amicably, if they can; violently, if they must." The popular form of this, derived from Henry Clay's re-quotations of it is: "peaceably, if we can; forcibly, if we must"—a much more muscular dictum. Under the same process, a wider popular use and understanding has been given to the first line of Walter Scott's couplet:

"Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking, Morn of toil, nor night of waking."

Almost uniformly this is repeated "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

Some corrupted quotations of another class are simply unchallenged errors without material harm, except that the purity of the original is lost. Of this description is Robert Berkeley's line, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," which is most frequently repeated in a form for which Mr. Bancroft, the historian, is said to be accountable, viz., "Westward the star of empire takes its way." In the same category we may place the phrase, "Beauty unadorned is adorned the most," which is a short and easy way of referring to what Thompson put in this form:

"Loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when unadorned, adorn'd the most."

In this instance the popular form, as we think, is not an improvement. So, too, the frequent expression, "there's a will there's a way," while very terse and strong loses something of the wider meaning of what appears to be the original in George Crabbe's line, "Be there a will, and wisdom finds a way." There are some changes of quotation too, about which little need be said, except that they are changes. Thus, Matthew Prior's line, "Fine by degrees and beautifully less"—usually comes to us as "Small by degrees," &c.; Shakespeare's "The man that hath no music in his soul" very often appears as "The man that hath no music in his soul," and his maxim that "The better part of valor is discretion" appears five times in six in the inverted form in which later writers have misquoted it.

But there is a great deal of quoting done almost unconsciously by the use of phrases that have gone into the body of our every day language, the phrases being used without a thought on the part of the speakers as to their origin. Some of these are from Shakespeare, and more from the English Bible. All of the following familiar phrases are from Shakespeare: "Fast and loose;" "I know a trick worth two of that;" "Poor, but honest;" "The short and the long of it;" "That was laid on with a trowel;" "Some of us will smart for it;" "Masters, spread yourselves;" "My cake is though;"

"As good luck would have it." These are used in scores of ways, without the slightest thought of where they come from. From the Bible we get "Escaped with the skin of his teeth;" "The root of the matter;" "The pen of a ready writer;" "At their wit's end;" "Fearfully and wonderfully made;" "Merchant princes" (in Isaiah, however, it is "whose merchants are princes"); "A feast of fat things;" "The burden and heat of the day;" "Absent in body but present in spirit;" and even "Spreading himself like a reed by the sea." There are many other phrases unconsciously quoted from those great sources of expressive and vigorous English, but it would carry us too far to follow them further at this time. So we may close this with a reference to one very frequently misquoted passage from God's law: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." How many times, too, we find this repeated, both in conversation and in print, in other words than those of the English translation—"the sweat of thy brow" being nearly always used instead of "the sweat of thy face."

—Phil. Ledger.

LETTER FROM AN OLD STUDENT.

Office of the Constitutionalist,
Augusta, Ga., May 2d 1875.

To the Editor of the College Journal,

Dear Sir: I have received several copies of the Journal and cannot adequately express my pleasure in perusing them and my admiration for the literary excellence they manifest. In my day, at Georgetown, the English language was, I think, neglected. I should say, perhaps, subordinated to Latin and Greek. At any rate, we never had a Journal, which I regard as one of the best testimonies of advancement. It is true that a medal was given as an occasional prize, at the annual Commencement, and I had the honor of securing that prize for English Composition, in my 17th year, having had but two predecessors—Ludim Bargy and Wm. M. Smith. The former made no sign afterward, and died, I am informed, a Lt. in the Federal army. Smith was a very brilliant man. He wrote admirably in prose and verse; was our crack orator and played Hamlet like Edwin Booth. His physical beauty was as great as his talents were showy and dazzling. It was high-teenacious, in long speeches, to doubt that Smith would fail to reach that point where Fame's proud temple shines afar; and yet, so far as my knowledge extends, he never did anything in the world to redeem "the promise" of his Spring."

As my career, for a number of years, has been that of a journalist, I have often wished that my early training had had so effective a school of practice as a College paper. The Press may justly claim to be the greatest power in the world, where thought is free. How immense the advantage, then, for youth to be trained to the handling of such a weapon? Would it not be well for you, if the idea has not already been broached, to suggest as a voluntary part of the College curriculum, classes of phonography and telegraphy? In my opinion, sometime in the future, near or remote, electricity will be the chief motor and illuminating power, and newspapers will be published in short-hand. Why, look you how startlingly the world spurs: Winans's cigar steamer, upon which a fortune was lavished, would have crossed the ocean in five days with the mails and thereby revolutionized trade. But, just as the experiment tended to perfection, the cable was laid successfully and it annihilated space, so to speak, and the Winans invention. Where discovery will stop, we cannot tell. The London Times of 50 years ago compared unfavorably with any country journal now published in Georgia. Think of that.

But enough of this. I started out to write three lines of compliment and have put you to sleep with a dull, disjointed sermon, written in a treadmill and pointed with a pen which loves to linger

"o'er the school-boy spot,
We never forget, though there we forget.
Very Sincerely and Respectfully,

James R. Randall."

Note. The letter of our esteemed correspondent, a member of the Philosophy Class of 1855-6, should have had an earlier insertion; but since its receipt, the pressure on our columns has been such that we could not find room for it without omitting something that would not bear postponement. We assure the author of "Maryland, My Maryland" that the sentiment he quotes: "though there we are forgot," has no bearing upon him. Our readers and ourselves will cordially welcome anything from his pen, and the same welcome awaits him, should he visit the College personally: moreover, a few of his contemporaries still inhabit the spot. —Ed.

ERRATA IN OUR LAST. In the poem "Spes Expes"—which, by the bye, should be "Espe,—there is evidently a mistake in putting thou for though in the last line of the fourth verse. The verse therefore should read:

"But what's it to me that thy heart be embalmed
By the warmest of loves and affections the purest,
Since the storms of the spirit can never be calmed
But enough trampled in thine, mine could rest the
securest?""

In "De Quibusdam Rebus," the 17th line, page 110, should read, "and for the best essays upon given subjects." —Ed.

We welcome to this office the College Journal, an able monthly, published at the celebrated Georgetown College, D. C., during the scholastic year. The journal is neatly printed on tinted paper; its pages are filled with a pleasing variety of interesting matter, while the editorial department especially gives evidence of much ability.—Buffalo Cath. Union.
this timely warning will suffice to ward off the evil. I therefore invite all to join the Association, and contribute their mite towards securing its prosperity. The plan of union is too good a one to be defeated through any want of concord among ourselves, or through any lack of generosity in supporting it. One great advantage to be derived from its success is that it may be made to embrace, in its organization, almost anything and everything that could be desired, in the way of sports and diversions.

However, I do not say that at this time, it should also include a Boat Club, which there is a project on foot of organizing, and, of course, enrolling in the Association. I deem the matter impracticable at present. The Athletic Association has now enough to engage its attention, and I am sure its progress would be impeded rather than facilitated by the organization under its auspices of a rowing club. Next Spring will be time enough to take that matter up.

Then, I should like to call attention to the claims of the Band. It is a remarkable fact, that although all take pleasure in hearing the band play, and even call for it when they wish for it, yet, when instruments and music are needed, or repairs have to be made, and the leader knocks at any one's door for assistance, he meets with a very discouraging reception. One would suppose, from the rebuffs he gets, that his band was a private institution conducted for the pleasure and advantage of the young gentlemen who compose it, and not designed, as it really is, for the entertainment and recreation of the students at large. It is a poor return for the industry and pains-taking of the members of the band, in trying to improve themselves for the general good, to be told that they may bear their own expenses.

A word, Mr. Editor,—pardon the subject, but I think it necessary,—about your Journal. I hope all understand your end. If not, let me say that it is the students' benefit, and that when they contribute their subscription dollar, it is a poor return for the industry and pains-taking of the members of the band, in trying to improve themselves for the general good, to be told that they may bear their own expenses.

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and failed. If substantial assistance had been given to the organization for constructing the railroad from the Point of Rocks, which has since been made by the Baltimore and Ohio exclusively, it would have come into the District to and through Georgetown, instead of passing far north of it, and into Washington at a point miles beyond the town. If Congress had aided and brought the railroad through Georgetown, as it assailed nearly half a century ago in bringing the Chesapeake and Ohio canal through it, there would have been a binding ligature between Georgetown and Washington, constituting them much more nearly one community than can possibly now be the case. Being deprived of this improvement, Georgetown is in a more isolated condition than ever before. Maryland's earliest great work of internal improvement, the canal to which we have referred, finds its terminus at Georgetown, there debouching into Rock creek, made to do so originally with the view of extending that water line to Washington; but that extension, expensive as it was, proved so entirely useless as to demonstrate an utter waste of all the moneys ever subscribed by Congress and the District to the capital of that company. Hence the canal proper, reaching through a fine wheat producing and milling region in Maryland to the invaluable Cumberland coal region, was at the cost of Maryland, burdening her with an onerous debt for many years, but supplying an immense coal trade at Georgetown, which would remain of the same advantage to Washington as ever if the old town were retroceded. Retrocession, looked at rightly, would perhaps be as much to the advantage of Washington as Georgetown. Instead of a lifeless neighbor, drained of all capital and enterprise, the closer alliance which retrocession would produce between Maryland and the national capital, by reason of their adjacent city populations, would make Washington a participant in the greater business life and activity which would be likely to result in the restored Maryland town. Washington could certainly spare Georgetown as well as Alexandria, and would retain all the advantages from her neighbor she ever had before. The same good fellowship and social intercourse would be uninterrupted. The citizens of Washington would go over in street cars and breathe the free air of Maryland, and look down on it, as now, from the heights of Georgetown upon the princes and palaces of the capital. Here is the reasonable petition of the Georgetown people:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: The undersigned, residents of Georgetown and of that portion of the District of Columbia which territory lying west of Rock creek and now embraced in the District of Columbia, The United States, after such retrocession, will still retain much more territory than is necessary for the mere purposes of a capital; and the section in which we live may well be severed from the District with great advantage to us, and without disadvantage to the government. We are oppressed and burdened, without corresponding benefits. Our taxes are enormously high, and mainly because we are near the seat of government and supposed to be ready to maintain its splendor; whereas we do not participate to an appreciable degree in the numerous blessings bestowed upon the capital. We are entirely ignored (and naturally so) in all appropriations made for the capital; and but a single member of both your houses was appointed by us to serve from the District and allowed to manage our own affairs."

And, as in duty bound, we will ever pray.

SHAM HAYES' BULL RACE.

Some 40 years ago the managers of the race course near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, published a Notice in the Cincinnati Gazette, on a particular day, for a purse of $100, free for anything with four legs and hair on. A man in the neighborhood, named Hayes, had a bull which he was in the habit of riding to the mill with his bag of corn, and he determined to enter him for the race. He said nothing about it to any one; but he rode him around the track a number of times on several bright nights, and the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course. He rode him with spurs, which the bull considered particularly disagreeable; so much so that he always bellowed when they were applied to his sides. On the morning of the race, Hayes came upon the ground "on horseback" on his bull. Instead of a saddle he had a dried ox-hide, the head part of which, with the horns, still on, he had placed on the rump. He carried a short tin horn in his hand. He rode up to the judges' stand and offered to enter his bull for the race, but the owners of the horses objected. Hayes appealed to the terms of the notice, insisting that his bull had "four legs and hair on," and that therefore he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of "cussin' and discussin'," the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run, and he was entered accordingly. When the time for starting arrived, the bull and the horses took their places. The horse racers were out of humor at being bothered with the bull and at the burlesque which they supposed was intended, but thought that would be over as soon as the horses started. The signal was given, and they did start. Hayes gave a blast with his horn and sank his spurs into the bull's sides, which bounded with a terrible bellow, at no trifling speed, the dried ox-hide flapping up and down, rattling at every jump, making a combination of noises that had never been heard on a race-course before. The horses all flew off the track, every one seemed to be seized with a sudden determination to take the shortest cut to get out of the Redstone country, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given to Hayes under a great deal of hard swearing on the part of the owners of the horses. A general row ensued, but the fun of the thing put the crowd all on the side of the bull.

The horsemen contended that they were swindled out of the purse, and that if it had not been for Hayes' horn and ox-hide, which he ought not have been permitted to bring on the ground, the thing would not have turned out as it did. Upon this Hayes told them that his bull could beat any of their horses anyhow, and if they would put up $100 against the purse he had won, he would take off his ox-hide and leave his tin horn, and run a fair race with them. His offer was accepted and his money staked. They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal given; Hayes gave the bull another touch with his spurs, and the bull gave another tremendous bellow. The horses remembered the horrible sound, and thought all the rest was coming as before. Away they went in spite of all the exertions of their riders, while Hayes galloped his bull around the track again and won the money. From that time they nicknamed him Sham Hayes. He afterwards removed to Ohio, but his nickname stuck to him as long as he lived.—Notre Dame Scholastic.

Medical Department.

We announced in our last the changes that had been made in the personnel of the Faculty, since the publication of our Annual Catalogue in June. Further changes have been made by the appointment of Dr. P. J. Murphy, As Assistant to the Chair of Physiology, Dr. C. V. N. Collin as one of the Demonstrators, in place of Dr. H. H. Buntin, Dr. J. L. Elliot as Prosector to the Chair of Surgery, and Dr. John Walter as Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy, in place of Dr. P. G. Young.

The Faculty for the Winter course numbers thirteen professors. College Building, corner of 10th and E. Sts., N. W., Washington. We suggest that, well-known as the building may be, it would be as well to have a sign upon it indicating its occupancy by our Medical Faculty, for the benefit of strangers. Other occupants of the building have their signs; why should not we have ours?

It is a singular fact that our subscribers never see any paragraph referring to themselves. Only twenty-nine, up to Sept. 25th, have renewed their subscriptions, including a few who pre-paid long ago. We repeat, then, what we announced in our last, and in type that they can see.

NO PAY, NO PAPER.
The Law School of this University will open its regular winter course on Wednesday evening, October 6th, at six o'clock, in the old Gonzaga College building, F. between 9th and 10th Sts., Washington, under the most favorable auspices. The corps of instruction for 1875-6 embraces Judge George W. Paschal, L.L.D., and Edward S. Reilly, A. M., the latter succeeding Christopher Ingle, Esq., who this year devotes himself entirely to the practice of his profession. Besides these gentlemen, Rev. P. F. Healy, S. J., President of the College, will lecture on Ethics in its relation to positive law, and M. F. Morris, Esq., on the History of Law, to be followed by a supplementary course on the subject, during the term. Judge Paschal, who received the degree of L.L.D., at our last Commencement, is ex Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas. He has a very extensive practice, and has written several able works on the Constitution and upon other heads of American law which are of high authority among the profession. Mr. Reilly is a native of Adams Co., Pa., a graduate of Georgetown College of the class of 1863-4, and received his A. M., here in 1867. He has been a resident of the District during the greater part of the interval since his graduation, having been one of our corps of Instructors during 1866-7 and the following year, and afterwards at Gonzaga College. Meanwhile, he studied law and graduated at our University in 1872, with the first class matriculated in our Law Department. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and, settling himself at Gettysburg, his ability, industry and probity have secured for him already a large practice, which he would doubtless have hardly surrendered except to serve his Alma Mater in the position to which he has been called. He will bring to the discharge of the duties of his Professorship, having been thoroughly trained in mind, and one well versed in other learning besides that of the law, a facility of imparting instruction which his experience must have gained for him.

The business management of the School is in the hands of B. T. Hardy, Esq., one of its former graduates, and a young lawyer of great promise and ability. There can be no doubt that under such favorable circumstances, and possessing such palpable advantages, the School will be largely attended. The roll of students for the coming year already embraces the names of several of our College graduates.

COLLEGE IMPROVEMENTS.

We referred in our last number to the improvements that had been made about the College during the summer vacation, all of which are indeed not yet completed; but we have no detail of them,—" W. D." to the contrary, notwithstanding,—having reserved this pleasing task to the present number. The entrance to the College has been completely changed in appearance by the substitution of a cheerful cream color for the dark brown of the walls in this covered area; the benches around it have been painted oak-color, the panels at the sides and the iron work in front retouched in lighter colors; iron gratings of an ornamented character, painted to match the walls, and with the spear-heads gilt, substitute the green screens that closed up the lower half of the windows upon this area and darkened the corridor within; and a new refector over the front entrance replaces the homely affair that heretofore lit up at night the long benches around it. The improvement in the smoking-room, the spittoons—if we may suggest that the walls might very properly be adorned with handsome pictures, or at least with chromos. A beginning of the kind will be made by supplying copies of the small photographic views of the College and grounds which were taken a couple of years ago, towards the expense of which, Jos. E. Washington of '73 has kindly contributed. Who will follow suit?

The old stone steps leading to the refectory, referred to by " W. D." have been removed; the number of lights in both study-rooms has been doubled, and in the larger one, each student is provided with an arm-chair, (Heywood's patent seat.) The Philosophy class room is, except when occupied by the drawing-teacher, entirely devoted to Society purposes, and the smaller room adjoining has been fitted up for the Philosophers as a recitation-room, each arm-chair having a leaf attached, so as to dispense with the use of desks. Many other repairs, above and below, within and without, but not so visible as character of those we have described, are either in progress or completed. The improvement in the set-out of the dinner tables, our lively correspondent above referred to chronicles with very natural satisfaction.

The trees around the gymnasium have been thinned out or trimmed so that that handsome structure is not so buried out of sight in foliage as it was; and the splendid horse-chestnut near it now shows its graceful outline conspicuously. The forester, Horrigan of the U. S. Naval Observatory, has also been busy in other parts of the grounds, especially the College Walks, and some pleasing little vistas have been brought out or improved, while nobody misses what has been taken away, though it made material for cart-loads. In fact, the few aspens that are left, and which threaten to deform it with their odious growth of suckers, will all naturally disappear. The magnificent view from the south side of the College, over the Potomac, Analostan island, the aqueduct and the Virginia shore, is now, owing to the clipping or removing of intervening foliage, displayed in its full extent.
is not essential to the idea of the being under an extra, an accomplishment, the effect, all but the head. They think the head off the head of a living thing, and think it is per-
have lost the idea of unity; because they cut
out in night. A philosophical comprehensive-
Paris, or Bologna, or Oxford, has almost gone
friends. These and all former students are
paper being principally devoted to matters of
purpose is to aid their literary improvement,
editorial columns, which, but for its length, we
will do so for them, as a specimen copy can
at any time be furnished gratuitously. Those
who wish the back volumes will be supplied at a reduction.

The College Journal is published by a stock association among the students. Its purpose is to aid their literary improvement, to cheer the news of the College, etc. The paper being principally devoted to matters of local interest, it must rely for its support chiefly upon the students and Alumni of the College and its Departments, and their friends. Those and all former students are exhorted to sustain it by their patronage. Those whose address is not known, are re-
garded to communicate it, or their friends will do so for them, as a specimen copy can
at any time be furnished gratuitously. Those
who wish the back volumes will be supplied at a reduction.

The Tablet believes that even we of George-
town may some day remedy all this, so far as this country is concerned, and fill the vacant place that awaits the University as it should be. This is a destiny to which Georgetown aspires: but we know that time is one of the essentials to its realization; and only by such enlargements of the curriculum as can be made from year to year without confusing or re-
volutionizing the course of studies, can we hope to attain it. This has been done already and is still being done. As to Law and Medicine, these departments already exist and are in suc-
cessful operation, although conducted in the
joining city of Washington. At the Col-
lege, we are as yet hampered by old buildings which we all feel that we have outgrown, but which are too extensive to be pulled down all at once, and can only be supplemented by ad-
ations as we go forward in our career. There
is no question that such additions as can be
conveniently made will be constructed forth-
with, and even undertaken within the year.
Those that are to follow will be in keeping with
them, and will form a part of a comprehensive plan already adopted, which will involve, in
the course of time, the entire remodelling of
our present structures, if not the absolute re-
moval of the greater portion of them. Then,
as to space, we have, with our 176 acres—
lying, too, on the very edge of town,—all that
the most ambitious university could demand;
and a location that in all its aspects, material and other, cannot be surpassed in the United
States. To realize the University, properly
speaking, we have still to eliminate some fea-
tures that have clung to us, legacies of the past, such as the preparatory school carried on
in connection with the collegiate course, &c.;
but conservative as Georgetown is, she would
doubtless know how to adapt herself to her
changed circumstances in the future of the budding University, just as she is doing now in
adapting her course to the needs of applicants who wish to dispense with the ancient lan-
guages; which is, practically, the beginning of
the elective system proper to be offered in some
of the higher studies by a great university, at
least in this country: and which may be offered in a lower grade without belittling the eminent place the classics now hold and must ever hold
in the scheme of any university which deserves
the name. Doubtless, too, the eliminating
process must overtake our domestic system of
the present time: it would be clearly imprac-
ticable to board, lodge, and watch with paren-
tal attention over eight hundred or a thousand
students who would frequent our university—
then admitting none below Freshmen and con-
sequently attracting a large number of persons of mature age. These could take care of them-
selves: at least they will be old enough to re-
lieve the College of some minitude in the mat-
ter of the responsibilities it now holds. Nor
need the College cumber its beautiful grounds
with lodging-houses for all this multitude.
Many students, especially the non-Catholics,
would prefer the amenities of town life to a
residence within College confines. For this
purpose they will have the three cities of
Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria to
choose from: and the proximity of this trio of cities is no slight indication that we are,
in the right spot for a great university.
However, if the College can procure by lease,
purchase, or gift—and we can do little in the
matter of the university of the future without
millionaires to help us in realizing the design,
— the block at our immediate left on emerging
from the gate, or at least the Second St. front
of it, so site could be better for the erection of
students' quarters. For their meals, they will
look out for themselves: private parties will
be glad enough to take the whole feeding con-
tact, and the College, by maintaining a refec-
tory or "commons" of its own for a limited
number, would furnish a standard by which
these parties would have to regulate themselves, if they wish to keep their custom. These de-
tails in regard to a future which is remote from
us by a whole generation, at least, if not by a
still greater interval, may seem somewhat
Utopian, but we can better realize the idea of
the university which the Tablet thinks may
grow up here, by anticipating some of the
material circumstances which must accompany
its development. Let us add, since we have
gone thus far, that, both for the use that can
be made of it as a site for buildings that may
in some measure call for isolation, or as a Col-
lege campus, and in order that the approaches
to the institution may be made respectable in
appearance,—which they are not, now,—the
entire block lying between our eastern wall
and the grounds of Trinity Church ought to be
to long to us, as we believe Trinity grounds do
already. An acquisition like this must of
course be effected through the millionaire
friends Providence will doubtless raise up for
us when all else that is possible shall have been
effected by ourselves. Trinity parish ought
then to be accommodated with a building in
some quarter of the town more central for the
congregation, and the present church be put
to use by ourselves for church purposes in
connection with the Catholic students, thus
becoming the religious centre of the Univer-
sity, as our present College site will continue to
be the scholastic centre.

The Tablet speaks of "foundations" which
the wealth of generous friends must provide,
in order that opportunities may be afforded
to young men of great talents or aptitude to ac-
quire an education otherwise unattainable by
them, for want of means. Here too is work
for wealthy friends of the College to do, wheth-
er Catholics or non-Catholics—and of the
latter class of religionists Georgetown has
as many friends as among the former. Why,
indeed, should pecuniary assistance be with-
held from us, after our honorable record of
nearly a hundred years, when in our day and
country we see institutions of learning on a
vast scale created ab opvo by the largesses

GEORGETOWN

COLLEGE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1872.

A TWELVE PAGE QUARTO, PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE TEN MONTHS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

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GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, OCTOBER, 1878.

"ought we NOT TO HAVE A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY?"

Under this heading, the New York Tablet of
Aug. 28th supplies a suggestive article in its
editorial columns, which, but for its length, we
should be glad to transfer entire to our col-
umn. In commenting upon the systems that
prevail in modern universities, the editor—our
James S. Mullaly of 775—quotes the pregnant
words of the celebrated Dr. Newman, himself
formerly an Oxford man:

"Thus, their notion of a university is a sort
of bazaar or hotel, where everything is showy
and self-sufficient and changeable. 'Notley's
the only wear.' The majestic vision of the
Middle Age, which grew steadily to perfection
in the course of centuries, the University of
Paris, or Bologna, or Oxford, has almost gone
out in night. A philosophical comprehensiveness, an orderly expansiveness, an elastic con-
structiveness, men have lost them, and cannot
make out why. This is why: because they
have lost the idea of unity; because they cut
off the head of a living thing, and think it is per-
fected, all but the head. They think the head
an extra, an accomplishment, the corona oper-
is not essential to the idea of the being under
their hands."

The Tablet believes that even we of George-
town may some day remedy all this, so far as this country is concerned, and fill the vacant place that awaits the University as it should
rich men? Our wealthy friends—or those who ought to be our friends, considering what we are capable and anxious of becoming,—have looked on long enough with inexpensive approval at the progress we have made, with the limited means at our disposal. It is time now that they should put their hands in their pockets and aid us in our endeavors, or provide for us in the testamentary disposition of their property. Strange to say, in the whole history of the College, little of the kind had ever been done by gentlemen not connected with the College until the donors of the five new medals which were presented at our late Commencement came forward to inaugurate a novel practice in our regard,—and, let us hope, to lead the way for others who will have the honorable ambition to emulate their example, by providing through the means God may have given them, for specialties which must grow through assistance from without, and can be fully realized in no other way.

It has been the care of the authorities of the College, and of the Maryland Province of the Society to which it belongs, to supply the teachers and professors who have hitherto conducted it through its advancing career,—men trained by a long and laborious preparation, for the most part, and especially of late years, for the task they have in hand: they will continue to provide for it in the same manner with the increased solicitude which our development demands; and if the comparatively limited number of members of the Society should prove an embarrassment, they will call in to fill vacancies, the best secular talent and capacity, as they have begun to do, already. Under such auspices, the future of our University, be it all that the Tablet anticipates as possible in growth, is not likely to be marred by short-comings or failures in the executive department, or in the matter of professorships or the incumbents of them. If this country has not the men to fill the chairs that may be created, we have Europe to draw from. Secchi, Piazzani (now dead;) De Vico, and other distinguished European savants have been here already, and may have remained had they believed that the restored peace and order which invited them back to Europe would be such, as to make that influence valuable, or the University we can then discuss (Public- School question."
GEORGETOWN.

Georgetown is to be the dwelling place of the elite of Washington at no distant future. It certainly is a beautiful place. Georgetown College must be a delightful place for training the young idea. The views from the College are simply grand, and the one from the Southern portion is equal to anything on the continent.

The Signal Service buildings, Arlington Heights, the home of Lee, and the beautiful river are all extended before you, a glorious panorama. During the war, fourteen forts were visible from the College. The Library and Museum of this College are worthy of a long description, but time presses.—Ezech.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Santa Clara Oriel for September thus welcomes back to California our late Professor and Museum of this College are worthy of a long description, but time presses.—Ezech.

We foresee that we shall have to omit many items of interest that we expected to find room for. We have a long list of "Personal" notices in reserve, giving an account of old students here and there, and enumerating those who have visited us during the summer, especially such as took that occasion to subscribe to the COLLEGE JOURNAL. For this class of old students, whether they visit us here or not, we have a tender place in our heart, of course. Old students who already take the paper are particularly anxious to hear of comrades whom they have lost sight of. Why do they not oftener tell us of those whose whereabouts they know?—We are obliged also to defer an account of some additional gifts to the Museum.

As to our Exchanges, if ever we made a firm resolution to go through them and comment upon them, it has been while cogitating the make-up of this number. Yet, here we are, at the very close of the work, and with this weary task accomplished! Will our contemporaries grant us further grace?

These "Brief Notices" have run on until they have absorbed everything else, in the conflict what would have been, by their proper title, "College Jottings." Under this head, the principal item should be the opening of the new Smothing-room, Sunday, Sept. 26th, after dinner. To inaugurate it in proper style, C. Manly and T. P. Kerran were appointed a committee to wait on the authorities of the house for a supply of segars. These being obtained, a gay reunion took place in the new rooms amid jovial songs and choruses and flashes of wit. Our special reporter has given us a full detail of what was said and sung, but we dare not be lengthy, for fear we should not be able to get anything in. C. Dohan asked why the segars were like the shoes of a certain little Professor: Because they had stumps in them; &c. The Band, though as yet composed of only four members, Massrs. Etheridge, Fleetwood, J. C. Payne and R. Jenkins, also treated the company to a variety of music, and afterwards played in the yard.—The same afternoon, some of the elder pupils of the Visitation Academy, accompanied by out-sisters, visited the Museum, &c., and were invited to hear our College Choir in the Chapel, with organ accompaniment by Prof. Glotzner. It is needless to say that on this occasion, Clem. and the rest surpassed themselves. The young ladies, escorted by Fr. Curley, then visited the Observatory, and were lost to view, except as the procession filed out the gate on its return home.

The Chaplain wants to know what has become of the decorators that used to attend to the altars last spring and summer. Not a volunteer has presented himself so far, and the garden that lies below the chapel windows is

and resources to the erection of an hospital. These two good works are as widely different as the immortal life of the soul and the transitory state of the body. Our brethren in Belgium and Ireland have thoroughly understood the truth of this, nor have they been intimidated by the sacrifices which the erection of these beneficent institutions naturally entails, and even now they are harvesting the fruits of their generosity. May their noble example stimulate others to follow in the footsteps they have traced: may the re-establishment of Catholic Universities everywhere enable the Church to continue, in favor of modern society, the work of civilization which the blindness of the Revolution had checked."

Our sincere sympathies are due to the estimable family in this town who have been plunged in deep distress by the misconduct of a son. It would be well if the unhappy young man could bear alone the burthen of his wrong-doing, but such, in the nature of things, cannot be. Still, if his parents can be consoled by the testimonies of heartfelt sympathy that are offered by all who know him, and by the bright promise of the son who is still left to them, the force of the blow may be weakened.

The President was called to Boston, Sept. 25th, by the critical illness of his brother, Rev. A. Sherwood Healy, pastor of St. James' Church in that city, and had not returned when our paper went to press.

At the time of writing this paragraph, three weeks have elapsed since studies were resumed, and we have already 179 students in attendance, viz.: 139 boarders, of whom 45 are new-comers; and 37 day scholars, 15 of whom are new. We notice a few who were here in a former year, and have now returned: but we miss also many whom we had expected to greet again. The greedy maw of business has swallowed some of them up: others decline to return because not promoted in their classes: and a number are still to arrive, some having gone abroad. The usual variety is presented this year, our students coming from all the States between Mexico and New Hampshire, together with a scattering from the west, among whom Illinois is represented for the first time in several years. The Georgia Brigade has shrunk away considerably, but South Carolina has at last a little coteria. California has one representative, and the Spanish-American countries have a good many. New York holds its own, and the Massachusetts delegation has somewhat grown in number. They are rapidly getting acquainted with one another, and we shall evidently have as harmonious a family and as well mannered a one as usual. We might except from the last remark some young hoodlums on the small boys' side, who, however, are reported to be getting ashamed of their bad manners, especially at table.
loaded with flowers. He desires to thank the young gentlemen, chiefly members of the Poetry class, who have served on Sundays, and indeed on other days, since schools began. A band of younger acolytes will be trained, no doubt, to take their place; but in the mean time, the courtesy and good-will of those who now supply for them deserve special mention.

The extracts in prose and verse with which we have been obliged to fill up our paper until we could get original contributions,—and we delayed our paper that we might not be obliged to make it all extract or editorial,—ought to interest our readers. The article on “Quoting and Mis-quoting” should supply useful hints to some of our College writers who are a little careless in the use of their quotations. The question of Retrocession to Maryland is one that interests every one of us. The original pieces speak for themselves. Both are timely, though they partly cover the same ground: and “W. D.” has space for the editor as well as for other people.

All who knew John T. Herilby, and valued him for his sterling character and amiable traits, will be truly grieved to hear, if they have not heard already, of his death, which took place at his home in Washington, An. 12th. His disease was inflammatory rheumatism terminating in dropsy. When he was removed hence in June, he had little hopes of recovery, but maintained a cheerful and patient spirit, and did so to the last. Fortified by the consolations of his Church, he was enabled to anticipate death with calmness: he even gave particular directions in regard to his funeral, consolations of his Church, he was enabled to anticipate death with calmness: he even gave particular directions in regard to his funeral, and not to be debated in a short notice,—is one that interests us especially, and we wish to make it all extract or editorial,—ought to interest our readers. The question of Retrocession to Maryland is one that interests every one of us. The original pieces speak for themselves. Both are timely, though they partly cover the same ground: and “W. D.” has space for the editor as well as for other people.

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Catalogue of the Albany Law School, 1874-5. We perceive from this Catalogue that the donor, Jas. F. Tracey of ’74, another of our Journal’s founders is a graduate in Law in ’75.

Connecticut Board of Education. Six Reports by B. G. Northrup, L.L.D. The first of these Reports, that on “Village Improvement”—the rest being purely educational, and not to be debated in a short notice,—is one that interests us especially, and we wish, that the authorities of every one of our Maryland and District towns, where so much remains to be done in the way of improvement, could have the reading of it.

Address at the Annual Commencement of the Law Department of the University of Georgetown. Our thanks are due to Frank J. M. Daly, Esq., late of our College corps, and graduate in Law at said Commencement, for this pamphlet. It contains the stirring address of Hon. George W. Paschal and the excellent Valedictory of Mr. Daly. We spoke of these addresses in a former number.

Peters' Celebrated Mass in D. We have this favorite Mass from the publishers, Geo. Willig & Co., Baltimore. In small churches, this Mass is generally preferred to any other.

Counsels to Young Ladies who have completed their education, P. F. Cunningham & Sons, Philadelphia. This admirable book touches upon points wherein every young lady needs wise and religious counsel. It is the recapitulation of what a good parent would say to her child; but not every parent is wise, and hence, the importance of this book to many who enter upon the duties of life without ample guidance from parents or secular superiors.

These notices were prepared for our vacation number but were excluded for want of room. Other publications received will be noticed in our next.

OUR SOCIETIES.

But few of the College Societies have as yet organized. When they do, we shall publish the lists of their officers. The Reading Room Association held its meeting Sept. 19th and elected Rev. Wm. Carroll, S. J., President: Clement Manly, Vice-President: John G. Agar, Recorder: Arthur Hood, Jr., Treasurer: Thomas P. Kernan, Librarian: Wm. F. Dammann, Assistant Librarian: Wm. F. Smith, Corresponding Committee: M. Daly, G. Carroll Horsey, Censors. Corresponding Committee: J. Carroll Payne, Gabriel Land, and Franklin Roberts.


At a meeting of the Philosophy Class, Sept. 18th the following officers were chosen: President, John Carroll Payne, of Warrenton, Va: Vice President, William Jenkins Willcock, Philadelphia, Clement Manly, New Berne, N. C., Treasurer, Sec, and Chief Caterer. (“Chief Caterer!” Who ever heard of such an officer in a graduating class? But then this is Maryland, or ought to be, (see our Retrocession article,) and in Maryland, the land of good living, a caterer is an important personage, Chief caterer: that is, everybody in the class is to cater for himself, and the “Chief” is to pile it on. This is the way it was done last year. We thought, then, that these young gentlemen were industriously preparing themselves for an era of high living in ’75-6: and so it is, whether one considers the place of their abode, or their symposiums below, with the “chief” attached.]
DE QUIBUSDAM REBUS: IV.

Mr. Editor: How are you? you are well; I know you are, in fact. Editors are always in health, judging from the healthy lengths at which they deliver themselves, or some one is whom we call Mr. Editor. You are an important personage, the world can’t spare you, even for a day. Well, I am glad to see you looking well, glad to get back, and see our College in a state of progress—following the illustrious example of the nineteenth century. How many new boys have we, and how few old ones! Like the leaves on a tree, we are whirled away by autumn gusts,—except we go in spring,—to make place for a new crop. Only a few of us are left, who in our sere and yellow leaf stand amidst the fresher buds;—I would have said greener buds, but for fear of insulting our new friends.

Speaking of new boys, what a nice looking set of fellows they are! All of them seem bright and happy: only one or two undergoing the process—generally applied to the featherly tribe,—of mounting, shedding it few home fancies; accustoming themselves to put aside some ‘fond records,’ which usually produce a kind of lethargy and sadness. You, Mr. Editor, who have watched the growth of so many chickens, fully understand me. But they are a fine, intelligent set, to all appearances somewhat too well dressed, above our ordinary standard, which results in giving a seedy look to our own boys. This will wear off in time. Their shirts look white, but they were “done up” at home; their outer garments have a shiny, new appearance, but a few scuffles, and the wear and tear of a few days on the gymnasium will suffice to remedy this. I have no objections to fine dressing, but our friends seem, to a certain extent, isolated, not exactly one with us. I have no doubt,—this is not conceit,—that they will, in time, become our worthy successors, props of our ancient institution. Of the old boys, nothing need be said except to welcome every kind face. In this, Mr. Editor, I am sure you join with me.

The watch-word now is improvement or improvements. I dare say there are many persons of such sentiment that they would submit to the use of a bad thing, themselves, and subject posterity to the same inconvenience, in order that they might return some day and say: “Yes, here is the same old thing; this is the identical old worn stump that was there in my time. How slippery with sleet it used to be! By George! Don’t I remember!” Here it is, Mr. Editor, he remembers; sentiment is uppermost; his face actually beams with pleasure, as he recall the delightful sensation of bruises, neck breakings, etc. I sympathize a little with these people, as their day is over. Our administration has sentiment, but, Deo Gratias, it takes a different turn. Ye who found pleasure in catching cold, influenza,
GEOGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.

Faculty and Officers, 1875-6.

Rev. P. F. Hally, S. J., President and Prefect of Studies.

Rev. John E. Mullany, S. J.; (late Vice-President of Loyola College, Baltimore) Vice-President and Treasurer.


Rev. A. M. Pardee, S. J.; (late Rector of Woodstock College, Md.) Spiritual Director.

Rev. J. H. McEwan, S. J., Professor of English Literature.

Rev. J. A. O'Kane, S. J., Teacher of Third Grammar Class.


Rev. John J. Murphy, S. J., (late of Woodstock College) Professor of Algebra.


Rev. J. A. O'Kane, S. J., (late of Loyola College) Teacher of First Grammar Class.


Rev. John J. Murphy, S. J., (late of Loyola College) Teacher of Second Grammar Class.

Rev. J. A. O'Kane, S. J., (late of Loyola College) Teacher of First Grammar Class.


Rev. John J. Murphy, S. J., (late of Loyola College) Teacher of Second Grammar Class.


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