POETRY.

(Written for the Georgetown College Jurnal.)

An Indignant Interviewer.

I come in with an interrogatory point in
one eye and a stick in one hand. One eye
next: covered with a handkerchief and one arm
in a sling. His bearing was that of a man
with a settled purpose in view.

"I want to see," said he, "the man that
puts things into this paper."

We inquired that several of us heard a
frugal livelihood in that way.

"Well; I want to see the man that cribs
things out of the other papers. The fellow
who writes mostly with shears you under-
stand."

We explained to him that there were se-
sons when the most gifted among us, driven to
the scarcity of ideas and events, and
by the clamorous demands of an insatiable
public, in moments of emotional insanity
plunged the glittering shears into our ex-
changes.

He went on calmly, but in a voice
tremulous with suppressed feeling, and indis-
tinct through the recent loss of half a dozen or
so of his front teeth—

"Just so. I presume so. I don't know
much about this business, but I want to see a
man, that man that printed that little piece
about pouring cold water down a drunken man's
spine of his back, and making him instantly
sober. If you please, I want to see that man.
I would like to talk with him."

Then he leaned his stick against our desk
and withdrew it on his serviceable hand, and resumed
his hold on his stick as though he was weigh-
ing it. After studying the stick a minute, he added in a somewhat louder tone—

"Mister, I came here to see that 'er man.
I want to see him bad."

We told him that particular man was not
in.

"Just so, I presume so. They told me
before I come that the man I wanted to see
wouldn't be anywhere. I'll wait for him. I
live up North, and I've walked seven miles to
converse with that man. I guess I'll sit down
and wait."

He sat down by the door and reflectively
pounded the floor with his stick, but his feel-
ings would not allow him to keep still.

"I suppose none of you didn't ever pour
much cold water down any drunken man's
spine of his back. That's what I came for."
DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.

Died at Georgetown College, on Sunday, August 6th, 1876, Patrick Gorman, better known as “Humility.”

No one will be more missed from these premises than our truly worthy and hard-working friend. Our students of the last twenty-five years will hear with regret that one so intimately associated in their minds with the scenes they remember, has been taken hence forever. As for those of us who are here, we are at a loss to imagine where another can be found who will walk in his footsteps,—for “Humility” was an apostle in his own way, as well as a faithful servant of the house. We all know that his earnings, in the little traffic he carried on with the students, in balls, marbles, candies, &c.,—quite a considerable item in the course of the year,—and the larger receipts he derived from the sale of waste-paper and all the other debris of housekeeping in an institution like this, were appropriated for cherished objects of beneficence, especially the Society of the Holy Childhood. He kept nothing for himself, but gave all away in charity, assisting the missions of the above Society, chiefly in China, and of the Propagation of the Faith; giving alms to priests with poor parishes; contributing books to their Sunday-school libraries; presenting religious pictures, where he thought they were needed or would do good, &c.

In short, every call made upon him for aid at home or abroad, in behalf of works for the service of God or his neighbor, was cheerfully and liberally responded to, so far as his means went,—and he had no means except those he derived from his earnings. But he was always careful not to jeopardize the interests of his favorite charities. On one occasion, however, by a mischance of his resources, he contributed ten dollars to a poor missionary, and when the time came for his remittance to China, found, to his exceeding grief, that he had never obtruded himself upon them. On the other hand, they respected him, although they sometimes complained of his prices; but they knew he had no personal gain in view and considered himself only an almoner of all the moneys that came into his hands: so, they contented themselves with good-natured protests, which were received with equal good-nature.

Gorman was from 1851 to 1855, a novice of the Society, but his health not permitting him to remain, he came to Georgetown to offer his gratuitous services, and has remained here ever since, except during a year or so of the war, when, the students being few, and the resources for his charities greatly circumscribed, his zeal induced him to enlist as Chaplain’s assistant. No doubt he thus found the means to contribute to his wonted charities; but the good he did, besides, among the poor neglected soldiers by his pious counsels and the distribution among them of Catholic publications and religious objects, will never be fully known until the day of judgment. His chief duties in the College were, in winter, to supply the fires of the north-building with coal, and to attend to many of them; and in summer, to whitewash the fences and walls, and to remove the grass from the road-ways in the College yard. It was while thus engaged, in the hot sun, patiently kneeling on a little board and pulling up the grass and small weeds, root by root, that many years ago one of the students called him “Humility.” He was always known afterwards by this sobriquet, and his real name was forgotten: finally, the name became shortened to “Hugh,” and he was rarely addressed by any other title. In spite of the hernia from which he suffered, he never was idle. His last work was his usual summer whitewashing. This completed, he laid down his implements of industry, exhausted, and in a few days more had attained his eternal rest.

His manner of life was more like that we read of in the biographies of great penitents than of people in ordinary stations of life. For the last twenty years of his life, he never slept in a bed, denying himself this comfort until within a day or two of his death, when, through obedience, he yielded the point: even then, he preferred a lounge. For years he occupied at night a room without a bed or a comfortable seat, where he spent the evening, alone, in prayer and religious reading, and then rested on a chair, a school bench, or the floor. He partook of no regularly cooked meal, but helped himself, when hungry, to a scrap here and there, in the kitchen, which he generally eat standing or walking about. He was always to be seen at the earliest Mass, and he communicated weekly or oftener. He availed himself regularly of the noon and afternoon recess from work to visit the Chapel and employ himself in mental or vocal prayer. His intercourse with superiors was always respectful, and his demeanor towards all, cheerful and unpretending.

He was a great sufferer during his last illness, and his pains endured to the moment of death. When the Viaticum was brought to him the day before he expired, he was allowed, at his earnest request, to rise from his couch and kneel to receive it. We are told that the spectacle of so much suffering, humility, and devotion, was deeply affecting to the bystanders. When any came during his sickness to console and comfort him, he only asked that they would pray for him that God might have mercy on him, forgive him his sins, and give him patience to suffer to the end. No thought of his past charities, labors, or sacrifices seemed at this time to recur to his mind, but to fill him with thoughts of pride or vain-glory. When these subjects were broached by others, he remarked that the Lord looked far differently on our apparently good actions than we supposed, and that there we had no cause for presumption. In reply to a suggestion of the brother infirmarian, that application should be made for his admission to the Society before his death, he declined to permit it, his humility making him believe himself unworthy of being received in it. His death took place at an early hour in the morning, and he was buried the following day in the old parish burying-ground on the hill just within the walls, opposite the entrance gate. R. L. P.

If we thus dwell at some length upon the career of one who occupied so humble a place in the world, we trust that those who read this notice will perceive how justly our deceased friend deserves all we have said of him. The virtues of this poor laboring man are little likely to attract attention or even to be appre-
Another faithful servant, in the person of James Robbins, d. ed at an advanced age on the 9th of the present September, after a residence in the College of forty-five years. During these years, he was employed in the shoe-shop, until old age and failing health obliged him to give up, a year or two ago; but he still retained his room at one of the gate-houses until a few months since, when he took up his residence in the infirmary. It is only in passing to and from the College and his apartment at the gate that he is likely to have been seen by the students, and hence, few of recent or former years were acquainted with him or even knew his name. His life was a simple and blameless one, altogether devoted to the performance of the duties of his state of life and to exercises of piety. He had, earlier in life, a novice lay-brother, but having at the time an aged mother to support, was advised by Fr. Dzierezyński, then Provincial, to return to the world; and in his later years he begged to be re-admitted into the Society. His request was granted, and he took his vows on the feast of the Annunciation, March 25th, of the present year. He went to communion with the other Brothers, on Thursday, the 7th afternoon and was attended by the students as well as the Community, the larger students accompanying the body to the grave. He was devoted to other Brothers, and more kind and liberal to his relatives, and to the world, and it is but fitting that the good man would first kneel to ask his blessing, and then bestow upon him the mark of esteem which is something beside that glory he has won in the world whither his spirit has taken flight. We may reasonably believe that he has already gained the fulness of the reward due to him, and that we rather need his prayers now, than that he needs ours.

My subject, I fear, will not prove so enterprising as the others delivered to-day, dealing, as I shall do, in theory, less certain, and less understood; but I will endeavor to make my lecture as interesting as possible by alluding to some simple and at the same time, striking phenomena connected with heat. The subject assigned to me is one, moreover, that ought certainly to be of interest to us all.

Heat is an agent well known to us; how intimately it is connected with our comfort, and how powerful in its effects, every one is aware. But what is heat? What is the cause of the many well known phenomena attending it? Two theories have been proposed in the matter. The first is the Material theory, which for a long time was held, but has now given way to the Mechanical or Dynamical theory, at present almost universally accepted. The Material theory supposes heat to be a kind of matter—a subtle, imponderable fluid, which surrounds the molecules of a body, and which can pass from one body to another. The entrance of this substance into our bodies produces the sensation of warmth, and its egress the sensation of cold. The Dynamical theory denies that heat is matter, and declares it to be an accident or condition of matter. Those who hold this theory say that the heat of a body consists in the rapid vibration of its molecules, that the hotter the body, the more rapid the vibration, and hence that heat is not a substance, as is declared by the first theory, but a condition of matter.

This theory though it has but recently been accepted, is by no means new, nor by his writings Aristotle seems to have had some idea of it. We have a clear and unmistakable statement of the theory in the writings of Locke, who lived two hundred years ago. He says: "Heat is a very brisk agitation of the 'senseable' parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot, so what in our sensation is heat, in the object is nothing but motion." We see from this that our theory is by no means new. Bacon, who lived a century before Locke, adds: "We heat to motion. When a heated body is placed in contact with a cooler one, it gives off molecular motion that it receives, the loss of the heated body being equivalent to the gain of the cooler one. Lord Rayleigh, who by the way was an American, and lived during the American Revolution, was perhaps the first to refute the Material Theory, and to prove pretty conclusively that it was false. Some of his experiments shall be mentioned later on.

The believers in the Material theory rejected the idea of calling new heat into existence. According to them, heat, being matter, was constant, the quantity being unchanged—and it must be so if heat were matter,—for matter cannot be created. Now, however, I declare that an indefinite amount of heat may be obtained by friction, while on the other hand, if heat were matter, a body could only contain a definite amount of it. After producing an immense amount of heat from a body by friction, we find its capacity for heat to be unchanged. By percussion, we can produce any quantity of heat. It is said that a good blacksmith is capable of hammering a piece of iron red hot; the experiment was tried but a short time ago at our own blacksmith-shop, and though we did not succeed in making the piece red hot, we had it in a very few minutes at a temperature sufficient to burn my fingers, and to light a match. In firing cannon balls at an iron target, a sheet of flame is often seen at the moment of percussion, and this is due to the immense amount of mechanical force which is converted into heat. There are some here no doubt who have stood amidst the spray of Niagara; could they have compared with delicate thermometers the water at the top with that at the bottom of the fall, they would have found an elevation in the temperature of the water at the bottom, owing to the percussion of the falling water.

It is then a well established fact that whenever there is friction or percussion, there is a production of heat. Now the heat so produ-
ced cannot well be said to be a fluid forced out of the bodies by the mechanical power exerted, because as already said, there seems to be no limit to the quantity of heat capable of being made sensible. It certainly then seems reasonable to say with the advocates of the Mechanical theory of heat, that the mechanical force which appears to be destroyed in every case of friction or percussion, is not really destroyed, but still exists, and produces the invisible motion of the molecules of the bodies, which is heat.

A very common source of heat, as has been seen, is friction. You rub your hands together to get them warm; it is but the over-coming of friction, and whenever this happens, heat is produced: moreover the heat produced is the measure of the force expended in overcoming friction. Why do we grease a saw, or the axles of a carriage, or oil those of an engine? In order to avoid as much as possible the friction of the saw, and of the axle. To take an every day example, we will suppose an engineer wishes to urge his train from Washington to Warrenton; he wants to apply the heat obtained from his furnace to this purpose, hence it certainly would not be his desire to allow any of that heat to be converted into that which would not be of assistance. He does not therefore wish his axles heated, because having obtained his motive force from heat, he would not desire to reconvert it into heat, but make it produce visible, mechanical motion, and this is the reason he oils his axles.

He practically asserts that mechanical energy may be converted into heat, and that for every degree of heat thus developed, an equivalent of locomotive force disappears. Here the lecturer illustrated his subject by an exhibition of the experiment devised by Tyndall for illustrating the great heat developed by friction.

Our great American physicist, Count Rumford, was the first who performed the experiment on which Tyndall’s is based, and Rumford’s attention was drawn to the conversion of mechanical energy into heat, in the following manner: Being engaged in superintending the boring of cannon, he was struck by the enormous quantity of heat developed by the steel in boring the brass, and the high tenacity of the brass chips separated by the borers. He asked himself whence came the heat, if it were a substance? The answer was, that it must come from the chips, and such being the case, their capacity for heat must have undergone a change; but on applying friction to them, he found their capacity for heat to be unchanged: hence it was evident that the heat produced could not have been furnished at the expense of the latent heat of the chips and this led him to the conclusion that heat was a minute molecular motion. The following experiment was devised by him. He took a metallic cylinder having one end open: in this he placed a steel rod, having at the end, within the cylinder, a steel plate with a diameter nearly equal to that of the enclosing vessel. The steel rod and plate were fixed, and the cylinder alone revolved: it was then placed in a water-tight deal box containing two gallons and a half of water. When the cylinder began to revolve around the disc, the friction between the two generated heat; so, the cylinder became heated, and gradually heated the water,—and at the end of two hours and a half, the water actually boiled.

According to those who hold the theory that heat is matter, the heat developed from any body is merely the latent heat of that body made sensible. Now, Sir H. Davy, in order to refute that theory, undertook an experiment of melting ice by friction. That the significance of this experiment may be understood, it would be well to say that water obtained from ice just melted contains an enormous quantity of heat which the ice had not. Now when ice is converted into water by friction where does that enormous heat come from? Not from the ice, for the heat hidden in the ice was only a fraction of what the water contains. No, it came from friction by converting the mechanical motion into the sensible motion of heat. Sir H. Davy performed the experiment, and inflicted a severe wound upon the Material theory of heat.

The subject of conservation of force is closely allied to heat; and the Dynamical theory now held confirms the theory of the indestructibility of forces. We will therefore say something as regards this theory, and bring forward some proofs strongly confirming it. What is force? The simplest definition that can be given is this: force is anything that changes or tends to change the state of a body with respect to rest or motion. If a body is at rest, anything that puts it or tends to put it in motion; if the body is in motion, anything that changes or tends to change its direction or rate or motion is a force.

We will now pass to another great principle in science known only within recent years,—namely: that, just as matter is indestructible, so energy or force is indestructible. If cannot here prove the indestructibility of matter, but as an example, I might bring up that of gunpowder; touch some of it off,—a flash,—and nothing remains; everything seems destroyed. Not so, however; there is an amount of carbonic acid gas and other gases generated, exactly equivalent in weight to the exploded powder. The matter has only changed its form, but still exists. But this is not what we have to deal with.

In order to prove the indestructibility of force, the Mechanical theory of heat must be introduced, and it is by this we show that every force expended and apparently destroyed, is converted into heat. For instance, when a hammer strikes a bell, the motion of the hammer is arrested, but the force is not destroyed: it causes the bell to vibrate, which affects the ear. So, when a hammer descends upon a piece of metal, the motion is arrested, but the force is not annihilated, for the sensible motion of the hammer has been converted into the sensible motion of the molecules of the body, and heat is the consequence. No force can either be created by us or annihilated. You will perhaps say that by the aid of heat one can lift fifty pounds more than he could without it, and therefore he must have created force. With a wheel and an axle, for instance, one pound applied at the wheel may lift fifty pounds on the axle, but it must also be remembered that to lift the fifty pounds one inch, we must move the one pound fifty inches. So, where there is a gain of force, there is a loss of velocity exactly counterbalancing it.

We see in the steam engine how heat is converted into visible motion, or into force capable of producing motion, and we have also seen how mechanical force is converted into heat; now we declare that whenever mechanical motion is stopped, we invariably obtain heat. That is why, as has been said, the wheels of an engine are oiled, so that there may be as little friction as possible; for if there is any tendency to stop mechanical motion, heat results. Now, suppose that train from Washington to Warrenton is already near the station, and moving, say, at the rate of thirty miles an hour,—the brakes are applied,—smoke and even sparks come from the wheels on which the brake presses. The train slowly comes to rest. How? By converting the moving force it had at the time of the application of the brakes into heat, which appears in the wheels.
COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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The amount of heat generated by the stoppage of mechanical motion can be accurately computed, so the amount of force from a given quantity of heat can be reckoned. For instance, we can find how much heat will be given out by a pound of coal in burning, and it is computed that if this amount of heat could be entirely converted into mechanical force, it would be sufficient to project the pound of coal to a height of two thousand miles.

From what has been seen, it appears that there is a certain relation between heat and mechanical work; and Dr. Mayer enunciated the exact relation existing between them; which relation is called the mechanical equivalence of heat. But to Joule, an Englishman, are we most indebted for the knowledge we have of this subject. After many experiments he declared that the absolute amount of heat produced by the same force is always the same, and that as the power or force increases, the heat increases in like proportion. In this manner it was found that the quantity of heat necessary to raise one pound of water through one degree Fahrenheit is exactly equivalent to what would be produced if a pound weight, after falling through the height of 772 feet, should have its moving force destroyed by collision with the earth. Conversely, the amount of heat necessary to raise a pound of water through one degree in temperature would be equal to the amount of force from a given quantity of heat.

At the late scholastic year approached its term, the industry of our College writers caused such a demand to be made upon our columns that we were obliged to omit many current items. On referring to our notes, and by grouping together both the reported and unreported incidents, in the order of their occurrence, we find material enough for an article of our own: and the chance of getting in an article of that kind being a rare one, we seize the opportunity. Newcomers to the College, too, will find in these little items a means of bridging over the chasm that exists between the palpable present and the unknown past.

Beginning with March, we find that it opened with Ash Wednesday and a snow-storm,—the second of the season: the Masquerade, so fully represented on the occasion, and other festivities, however, and especially the preparation for the latter. The pressure of circumstances, however, and especially the preparations for the Final Examination, soon to follow, rendered it impossible to spare a day, but a royal reparation was afterwards made for the loss, by a week given in June, the regular Examination day being anticipated to that extent. A match game of Base ball, duly reported afterwards, took place between the juniors in the prosecution of the game, and went into it with such earnestness, that lockers were highly amused. About this time, or earlier, the telegraphic wire which connected the two buildings, and which had of late served little other purpose than as a wool for Winter to hang his icy fringes on, or as a perch for sky-larking wrens, was removed: the Library, Museum, and Instrument-room were heated and ventilated: the fitting up of the Smoking-room with seats, completed; the walls of the Billiard room decorated with pictures by an aesthetic editor: the Osgood hedge leading past the College Spring reduced from its wild proportions to its present picturesque condition, in keeping with the other hedges of the kind, on the grounds: the Walls dotted here and there with evergreens, in which these lovely grounds have been hitherto rather deficient, &c. Mr. Hoggan of the Naval Observatory set the trees out, and only one or two have failed.

Arum. The Band welcomed in the second month of Spring with another out-door concert, and continued to do so at intervals, afterwards, showing continual improvement. On one evening of the 1st, the young gentlemen who were invited to the feast in the Bishop's Room last month, received another summons from Bro.—to the same rendezvous, and were ushered into the presence of a table elegantly set with covered dishes and ornamented with flowers. Their host excused himself for a moment, but as his delay became rather protracted, a hungry guest had the curiosity to uncover one of the dishes. The astonishment he showed caused the others to imitate his example,—and the dishes were found empty. Then they remembered that it was April Fool's day, and went to bed wiser and sadder men. It is needless to say that the entertainer was invited to the feast in the Intellectual Society's Room on the 2nd, and the President announced that a vote of the students would be taken at dinner-time on the question whether the day's holiday due after the Retreat, should be added to the forthcoming Easter holidays,—April 16th being Easter Sunday,—or whether a separate day should be given. The majority voted for the latter. The pleasure of circumstances, however, and especially the preparations for the Final Examination, soon to follow, rendered it impossible to spare a day, but a royal reparation was afterwards made for the loss, by a whole week given in June, the regular Examination day being anticipated to that extent. A match game of Base ball, duly reported afterwards, took place between the College Nine and the Monticellos, Ap'l 29th, Monthly Declamation on the following day.

The sculptured heads which had done duty for twenty-five years, and which had done duty for twenty-five years, were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settees. The chairs which set back against the railing were replaced by light settes.
THE GEORGETOWN
COLLEGE JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1872.
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OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

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Georgetown, D. C.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, OCTOBER 1876.

Those outside of the College who will
find this paragraph marked, will know that it
is necessary to renew their subscriptions, in
order to ensure their receiving the succeeding
numbers. We shall feel obliged for their con-
tinued adherence to the fortunes of our paper,
and trust that they will lose no time in letting
us hear from them. It is a source of mortifica-
tion to us to have to strike from our lists
those who fail to renew after the issue of
the first number of the scholastic year,—and to
do so without ever having heard a word of
complaint in regard to the paper, or the con-
duct of it. If there are complaints of the kind
to be made, we should be glad to be advised;
but especially we desire to be informed if the
paper in any instance fails of delivery. Post-
masters are not always careful on this point,
though we take the greatest pains to ensure
the transmission of the papers to every sub-
scriber and advertiser, as well as to the jour-
als on our exchange list.

Washington subscribers are requested not to
wait until a collector calls upon them. Even
if one is appointed, we see no reason why
those living near or around us should subject us to
this unnecessary expense. A delay of the
kind argues either great lack of business punc-
tuality, or so feeble an interest in the paper
that it might as well be dropped as continued: we
want a live constituency of subscribers.

At home, we shall depart from ordinary
precedent so far as to distribute copies of the

present number gratuitously to every student
in the College, whether he be a subscriber or
not. Thus, new-comers may know the char-
acter of the journal they are solicited to sup-
port, and older students may have the benefit
of the interval between this and the publication
of the succeeding number, to pay their sub-
scriptions, if they intend to take the paper. No
subsequent number will be delivered without
pre-payment. Every new-comer arriving in
the course of the year, will in like manner, be
presented with a copy of this number, (of
which we have had a large edition printed),
with the hope that he may become a paying
subscription for the whole year, or for the num-
bers to be published after his arrival.

A WORD TO FORMER STUDENTS.
The opening of the new scholastic year finds
us again in harness, and at work upon the fifth
volume of our paper. Little did we dream
when we took the helm—or rather were as-
signated—at the inception of this rather rash
undertaking, as we then thought it, that we
should see a fifth year in its career. Still,
were it not for the close attention its finances
have received, it never would have endured to
this time, so meagre is the support it receives
from old students, a class on whom the origi-
ators of the paper largely relied,—knowing,
that they did, that the students in actual attac-
dance constituted too small a body to sustain
the whole or anything like the whole expense
of it. This expectation of the founders was
natural enough, considering the warm profes-
sions of attachment to the College they had
been in the habit of hearing from old students,
an attachment which (thought they) it would
have been an insult to these predecessors of
theirs to suppose would find an obstacle in
giving a dollar a year for the support of the
College paper. How wide our young gentle-
men were of their calculations may be judged
from the fact that during the last scholastic
year, when we had more old students on our
subscription list than at any previous time,
they numbered, counting only those who had
left College prior to the starting of the paper
in the fall of 1872, but eighty. Even of these,
some would have failed us but for the services
of a canvasser or collector we employed in
Washington, where very many other old stu-
dents of ours reside, whose Southern
involun-
ture has not yet been shaken by any enginery
set in motion from this quarter.

It is a mortifying reflection that indifference
in the interests of our paper on the part of for-
mer students is as potent a cause of their with-
holding their subscriptions as the ignorance
that prevails among them as to its existence.
We know of many an old student who is per-
factly aware that there is such a paper and ent-
tirely able to pay for it—who indeed is not —
and yet has not signified the most remote in-
tention of co-operating with us, or even evinced

the slightest inclination to do so. There is no
pretext left us for excusing indifference of the
kind by attributing it to a dearth of merit in
the paper: the commendatory opinions passed
upon it in all quarters, and the warm approv-
val it has received from those whose judgment
and good taste are beyond question, preclude
us from honestly discrediting our own work,
even to shield from the imputation of mean-
ness these old students of Georgetown. Possi-
bly, however, in the four years that have
elapsed since the Journal came into existence,
some of those who have thus stood aloof, may
have begun warming into a more generous feel-
ing towards it. We shall send them this num-
ber, then, with the hope that it may encounter
them while they are in this better frame of
mind. Let us add, as a stimulus to their good
resolves, that, since the paper is so exclusively
devoted to topics that concern the College, it
is preclude from any chance of attaining a
general circulation, and must depend for sup-
port almost entirely upon those who once were
or now are students of the institution. It is
but fair then that it should be sustained by the
class to whom it addresses itself. It might
well be entitled to a generous support at their
hands: but it only claims a just one.

We are very well satisfied with the support
we received in the College last year. All on
the senior side who were here during the year,
with the exception of twelve only, were sub-
scribers or stockholders. We missed getting
many who remained only a portion of the year:
the day-scholars kept aloof as usual, except a
chosen few: and only a small number of the
youths on the junior side cared of course to
take a paper they could not appreciate: but
our total of subscriptions within the College
was larger than ever before. We hope they
may do as well the present year, and that they
will endeavor to enlist their friends outside
among our subscribers. To this end, we will
direct copies of the present number gratui-
tously to any address that may be given us.
It may be necessary for our present students
to bestir themselves in this matter more ac-
tively than heretofore. We had to resort to
extraordinary means,—the Entertainment in
June last,—to supply deficiencies in our ex-
chequer, and if we see that it is necessary to
raise for a repetition of this or any similar
expedient, we shall advise that the publication
cease. The paper ought either to be supported
by those in whose behalf it is issued, or it
ought not to live at all: and this ought
cheerfully to be borne by those upon whom it
devolves, in and out of College. The Entert-
ainment in June was exceedingly gratifying to
those who were present at it, and had the effect
of bringing some of our clever readers before a
new and appreciative audience, but it is not
desirable to depend upon make-shifts of this
kind. Besides, the editor is unwilling to be-
stow so much time and attention upon a paper
which fails to meet the eyes of so many of those for whose behoof it is published, and so, is to that extent, ineffective. He thinks he can employ its time more usefully in other ways. While, therefore, he would sincerely regret its stoppage, his regret would arise from motives quite other than those personal to himself.

DE QUIBUSDAM REBUS.

(Second Series.)

My Dear Mr. Editor: I suppose the readers of the Journal will be somewhat surprised to see this familiar heading again, and many may indulge the delusive hope that the old W. D., is still lending his pen to brighten the pages of this paper. But, alas! for the fallacy of human hopes and expectations, I have to say,—and I can see their faces elongate with disappointment at the announcement,—that it is not the old W. D., who is contributing at present, (were I even not to tell them so, how soon they would find it out?) but only an humble follower in the footsteps of the great original. Would indeed that W. D.'s self were here, not only that he might grace the pages of the Journal, by his contributions, but also that his presence might cheer us and disperse the darkness and gloom which the equinoctial storm has, at this writing, cast upon the College! But W. D., is far away from his Alma Mater, raising a beard and commencing his battle with life. Heaven grant that he may be successful in both undertakings! And so say we all, I am sure, for he was truly one of those whom to know was to love. There is no need, however, of my writing his eulogy, or of that of any other member of the Class of '76. Nothing that I could say would add to their popularity among us, or to the esteem in which they are held; and surely the glad welcome we have just given one of the members of that Class, returning to view the scenes of his youth and to install the board of his childhood clearly indicating that green-horns were blowing upon the brass-horns. But be assured, the energetic little leader will have a band under any circumstances, even if he has to do all the blowing, unaided, and make a walking oration of himself.

The Boat Club has held a meeting recently, the particulars of which will no doubt appear somewhere else in the Journal; so there is no need of my dwelling upon its proceedings and plans. Really, however, the yard deserves a great deal of praise for the liberality with which it has responded to the calls for contributions in behalf of the Club. But how much more deserving in that respect was the Philosophy Class of last year; since they, or some of them, worked for an institution from which they never could derive any benefit, and not only subscribed liberally, but took a great deal of trouble upon their shoulders, in the bargain, in order to give the enterprise a good start. With such advantages as we possess, with a beautiful river rippling right under our noses (excuse me for the unpoetical expression, but it conveys the idea) we certainly ought to possess a Boat Club. Other Colleges with less advantages have had representative crews in the Collegiate races for years, why not Georgetown be with them? Rowing is a healthful and invigorating exercise, and the Boat Club, if properly managed, will never interfere with class duties. Plenty of time can be found for practice, nor will any of our future captains complain as did an indignant captain of a college crew elsewhere, "that the examinations were allowed to interfere with the training of the crew."

But I must not permit myself to be absorbed in the Boat Club, and leave Base-ball in the background, as too many do. It seems as if the National game were degenerating in the College, yet there are enough of good players here to compose at least a couple of good clubs, which would ensure some interesting matches, and cause a little excitement in a yard which seems to be now too prone to be drowsy.

I was in hopes, Mr. Editor, of writing a sprightly article for you. I believe you wanted one, to counterbalance the effects of a funeral oration, but even if I were able, I can find no inspiring topic at present, and so, will content myself with giving a piece of advice. My charity lies in giving advice; said charity being something like that of an old gentleman's who kept two bull-dogs chained to his front gate in order that any passing beggar might be accommodated with a bite. My advice is, that since you know you cannot persuade any of that host of College wits, so much talked of, to transplant their jokes to the pages of the Journal, you do away altogether with the funny man. Do you remember, last year, in one of the numbers, you gave as a plea for the want of humor in the edition,—"The funny man is sick this month." Whereupon a witty exchange remarked, that he must have been a long time sick, or words to that effect. Now, Mr. Editor, inform your readers that the funny man has graduated and gone west, or say that he died of cerebro-spinal meningitis, or tell the public that he became melancholy on account of his failures, and committed suicide; for as long as you have that mythical funny man hanging around, people will pore over the pages of the Journal in vain endeavors to find some contributions of his at which to smile.

And now, Mr. Editor, allow me to introduce myself to the select few who have had patience enough to read me, as Their earnest well wisher,

W. D., Jr.

BOAT CLUB.

Dear Mr. Editor: It is with pleasure that I note the interest manifested in the Boat Club by the students to be still as hearty and general as it was before our separation for the summer vacation. It is the theme of conversation one meets with most often in the yard, and all new students as well as old, appear to take a genuine pride in our enterprise. At a meeting of the Rowing Association held on the 17th September, Mr. Shoemaker's generous offer, giving us permission to build our boat-house on his property, a short distance above the College on this side of the Potomac, was repented by the Executive Committee and unanimously accepted by the Association, Mr. Shoemaker being thereupon elected an honorary member of the Club. The exceeding generosity of this gentleman has greatly encouraged the members, and means have been taken to have the boat-house erected as soon as possible. Mr. J. L. Smithmyer, the architect of the new buildings, soon, we hope, to be erected on the College grounds, has kindly volunteered to draw up a suitable plan which will be finished in a few days and which will then be given out on contract to the lowest bidder. We feel confident that under his supervision our house will not only be durable and adapted to its purpose, but will also be a structure boasting some architectural beauty. Its dimensions will be sixty feet in length, twenty-six in breadth and twelve or fifteen feet in height. There will be a canal fifty feet long and six feet wide which will run through the length of the house.
GEORGETOWN

Many of the circulars sent to graduates, old students of the College, etc., have remained unanswered, but we hope that now, as the success of the Boat Club is ensured, those who have doubted the probability of boating being indulged in to a general extent at Georgetown, will come forward and contribute what they can, even though it be a mite, towards our funds. Let them be assured that they will receive not only the sincere thanks of the students at present in the College, but likewise of those who will come after us during successive generations. When the boat house is erected and paid for, and there are two or three boats under its roof, the Boat Club can take care of generations. When the boat house is erected the Boat Club can take care of generations. When the boat house is erected the Boat Club can take care of generations.

We would especially ask the co-operation and aid of the students of the Law and Medical Departments of the University. The initiation fee is small, only $3, and by paying this small sum they are entitled to use the property and enjoy whatever privileges may belong to the members residing within the College walls. The name Georgetown "University" Boat Club indicates that it is open to all attending the departments of the University. It is not restricted, as many seem to think, to the Classical department: but was established as a means of exercise and recreation to all the students of the University, whether they live in Washington or Georgetown.

Through your columns, Mr. Editor, we address ourselves to all who have the least lingering affection for their Alma Mater and beg that they will now give some tangible proof of their regard, and assist an enterprise undertaken within its walls which promises to be worthy of the institution of learning to which it is attached.

K.

A meeting of the Rowing Association was held Sept., 15th, at which it was resolved to make the initiation fee Three dollars, instead of Five, as heretofore: the annual subscription for former members to be Two dollars. At the same meeting, Messrs. Arthur Hood, jr., Wm. F. Smith, and G. Carroll Horsey were appointed a Committee to revise the Constitution of the Association. The officers will be elected in October, and the vacancies in the crew occasioned by the withdrawal from College of Messrs. Eugene McCarthy, Jas. P. Dolan, and Jas. Lynch, supplied. Meanwhile, other members of the crew continue to practice. The site selected for the boat house is between Shoemakers' mill (formerly a foundry) at the mouth of Foundry Run, and the Run. It is a short walk up the canal road from the College; passing through the tunnel under the canal, one comes immediately upon the spot. It is a position safe from floods: has the mill to guard it on the east, and people living in the mill-buildings to overlook it; is isolated, and away from a thorough-fare: and access to the river from it is short and easy. Mr. Smithmyer accompanied the Executive Committee in an inspection of the site, Sept., 19th, just when the river was at a very high point, from the recent wide-spread rain storms, and therefore at a favorable moment to judge of the security of the position. We hope in our next to chronicle additions to the list of contributors to the Boat Club from without. Finally, as there are several Shoemakers residing in Georgetown, it is well to specify that the gentleman who is so generous to the Club in the matter of the site is Mr. David Shoemaker.

Since the above was in type, the election for officers was held, Sept., 24th, with the following result. We must remark that the term "Rowing Association" used by us, is, we fear, out of date. The proper title is Georgetown University Boat Club. PRESIDENT, Rev. Wm. H. Carroll, S. J. V. Prez., Thomas P. Kernan, Secretary, Wm. F. Smith. Treasurer, Martin J. Condon. The Executive Committee is composed of these officers jointly with Messrs. Dolan, McMeel, Dammann, and Mallan, of the crew. Crew. Edward A. Dolan, Captain, (elected by the other members of the crew), Martin J. Condon, B. Campbell McMeel, Wm. F. Danmann, Thomas F. Mallan, Arthur E. Sweeney, Charles D. Lilly, Thos. F. Kernan.

At a meeting of Stock-holders, Sept. 23d, the following new members of the Association were elected: Wm. F. Smith, Eugene S. Ives, J. Columbus O'Donnell, Robert O. Jenkins, Geo. S. McDonald, James E. Callahan, and P. Charles Kearney. The resident Stockholders are James E. McElhinny, Redmond D. Walsh, Thomas P. Kernan, Andrew J. Shipman, Thomas C. Blake, and Francis Duffy. The same day officers were elected as follows: President, (and editor-in-chief) Rev. Jno. S. Sumner, S. J., V. Pres. Thos. P. Kernan, Secretary, Redmond D. Walsh, Treasurer, James A. McElhinny, Business Manager, Andrew J. Shipman, Censor, Francis Duffy. Editorial Committee, James A. McElhinny, of '77, Thomas P. Kernan, of '78, Thos. C. Blake, of '79, James E. Callahan, of '80, William F. Smith, of '78, at large.

Reading Room Association.

At a meeting of the Reading Room Association, Sept. 16th, the following new members of the Association were elected: Wm. H. Carroll, S. J. V. Pres., A. Hood, jr., Secretary, Wm. P. Smith, Treasurer, Gabriel M. Land. Librarian, Thos. P. Kernan, Assistant Librarian, Francis Duffy, Censors, J. Columbus O'Donnell, Geo. C. Horsay, Conde Pallen, W. Gaston Payne, Luis G. Johnson, Thomas C. Blake, Corresponding Committee, P. H. Lynch, Jos. L. Morgan, Jno. H. Fleetwood.

The journals ordered at present are: Bullimore Sun, Washington Republican, Washington Capital, New York Sun, Herald, Evening Post, Graphic, and Frank Leslie's, Boston Post, Philadelphia Times, Charleston News and Courier, Catholic World, New York. If additions are made we hope to be informed.

In regard to the absence of other Catholic journals besides the C. W., it is but just to the managers of the Reading Room to say that they are not averse to ordering them, but experience proves it to be of little use to supply them, as they are not read—never the London Tablet, conducted by the brilliant Marshall. Few frequent the room for any prolonged stay, but only go to glance at the general news, or the news from their region, or to look at the illustrated papers. Besides, we suspect that our young men have a prejudice that Catholic papers are not interesting: if so, they imbibed that prejudice at home, where the responsibility for it lies. It is a very common failing among Americans, and an unfortunate one for those who wish to get correct information in regard to Catholic affairs, or who, in topics of that kind, desire to have views presented to them consonant with truth, reason, and justice.

BILLS-ROOM ASSOCIATION.

Officers elected Sept. 17th.


The tables have been newly covered for the campaign, new balls provided, and the whole place looks neat and attractive. New-comers are vastly taken with it. In commemoration of the Centennial year, a fac-simile of the Declaration of Independence has been added to the decorations on the walls.

The Philodoxic Society.

Officers elected Sept. 21st.

President, (will be announced hereafter) V. Prez., Arthur Hood, jr., Recording Secretary, James A. McElhinny, Assistant Sec., Chas. O'Donnor, Treasurer, Patrick H. Lynch. Corresponding Secretary, Enoch B. Aheil. First Censor, Thomas P. Kernan. Second Censor, Redmond D. Walsh. Librarian, Thomas P. Kernan, of '78, Gabriel M. Land, Eugene S. Ives, Chas. A. DeCourcy, John K. Bradford. The new members admitted were:—Thos. C. Blake, Chas., E. O'Connor, Chas. S. Schoolfield, George S. McDonald, G. Carroll Horsey, and Chas., P. Kearney. No other business was transacted at this meeting.

Success to Jno. B. Walker, of Wash. Nation!
OBITUARY.

CLARKE. Seldom has it happened that among our graduates any were called away out of this world as soon after receiving their academic honors as our young friend, Wm. H. Clarke, who graduated only one year ago. He entered upon active life with every promise of success, but soon fell into ill-health, and was obliged to seek alleviation for his disease, which seemed to be an affection of the liver, by travel and a change of climate. He returned home looking very little improved, but still, visited the College at times, and always out in his friendly way on the writer. He entered Georgetown Second Humanities in 1870-1, and went up gradually with his class, thus spending five years here, during the earlier portion of which time, he was a boarder. He died on the 13th of July, aged about 21. The following notice of his obsequies appeared in the Star:

The funeral of Wiliie H. Clarke, son of Henry A. Clarke, esq., who died suddenly on Thursday last took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of his father, 1117 K street, and was attended by many of the large circle of his personal friends. The remains were taken to St. Patrick’s Church where the Catholic funeral rites were solemnized by Rev. Father Walter, after which the body was fol lowed to Mount Olivet Cemetery, and deposited beside the grave of his mother. Willie was a student for several years at Georgetown College, where he graduated about one year ago, since when he has been a student in the law office of Appleby and Edmonson. He was a young man of promise, and of a genial and kind disposition.

ORD. Major Placidus Ord, an old student of Georgetown, and brother of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., was killed at San Antonio, Texas, last summer, by being thrown out of his carriage, the horses having run away. Major Ord and his brother Dr. James L. Ord, entered Georgetown in 1835. Their father, a native of London, and said to have been a son of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV) by his Catholic lady of high character, was educated here early in the century, completing his studies in 1808. He was subsequently, for a time, a member of the Society. Mr. Ord died at Omaha, Neb., Jan. 25th. 1873, aged 87. Jas. C. Ord, a grandson of Mr. Ord, and son of the Dr., was a student here for three years, leaving in Third Humanities, in 1866-7. We are not informed of the present residence of any of the Ords who were at Georgetown, three of whom are still living.

REILY. Wm. B. W. Reily, a student here for four years, leaving in Third Humanities in 1867-8, was a Second Lieutenant under General Custer, and was killed in the recent massacre of Custer’s command by the Sioux. He has a young half-brother a day-scholar here, Harry M. Johnson.

SHAFFER. Oliver M. Shaffer, a member of Special Classics (English) of 1874-5, died at his home in Austin, Preston Co., W. Va., Aug. 26th, of typhoid fever. He was a young man of solid character, and highly esteemed by his comrades. His rugged health while here and his robust frame augured a long lifeinstead of the short span assigned to him by Divine Providence.

OUR OPENING.

On the opening day, Sept. 5th, only thirty were present to take part in the usual religious exercises with which the school year begins, the "Veni Creator," by the Choir, and Benediction of the B. Sacrament by the Rector. As no premium is given for extraordinary punctuality in attendance at the opening, the Journal must give the reward by mentioning Henry Turner and T. F. Mallan as having come even the day before, the former in the morning and the latter in the afternoon. The members rapidly increased, and now that less than three weeks have elapsed, we find the house as full as the average, giving promise of a considerable addition in the course of the year, to the number in last year’s Catalogue. Fully half of last year’s students have returned, bringing with them, in many cases, their brothers who were not here before. Besides about thirty day scholars, there are (Sept. 25th,) one hundred boarders on the senior side, and forty on the junior. The new ones are generally fine looking fellows, and all are at home already. There is no change in the corps of instructors, except that Fr. Neale succeeds Fr. Deegan in charge of Poetry, and Mr. Beckett takes Mr. Cahill’s class. Fr. Clark takes the class of Physics and Mechanics until Fr. Ryan’s return from Frederick, if he does return.

A SOUTH CAROLINA CANTATRICE.

A Washington correspondent, whose aesthetic tastes are commendable, says: “Among the pupils at the Convict in Georgetown is one whom the attention of everyone who sees her is at once attracted; she is slender and fragile, with soft gray eyes, wonderful hair that lays upon her shoulders in shimmering masses of gold; a fair, pale face, and a look that sets her apart from all her companions, for genius seems to overshadow her with its beautiful mighty wings. Her name is Miss Montrose Elliott, and she belongs to an old and we had nearly added princely—house of South Carolina, which, before the late war, was proverbial for its wealth and hospitality, but now is only a name about which cluster sad memories, bitter losses and broken hopes. She is possessed of a voice so clear and sweet and rich and strong that those who hear her stand amazed. Kellogg has prophesied a wonderful career for her in the future, and we earnestly hope a bright, unclouded life for the sweet young Southern song-bird.”

Considering the many fine singers and performers the young ladies of the Academy have among them, we wonder they never think of giving a Musical in their own Hall, and inviting their neighbors. The latter would be glad to come if the affair were fixed for some general holiday, such as All Saints, Nov. 1st, or Thanksgiving Day, somewhat later. Or, if some special motive is needed to give a stimulus to the undertaking in the minds of the young ladies, why not make it an Entertainment in behalf,—for instance, of our Boat Club, and charge an admission fee?

RELIGIOUS.

Among a number of members of the Society who took their final vows on the 16th of August at Trinity Church, Georgetown, were several former residents of the College, Frs. John Abell Morgan, William F. Hamilton, George J. Strong, and Peter V. McDermott; also Brother Gallagher, of pie-ous memory.

Declamation and Reading.

The first of these exercises for the scholastic year took place Sept. 23d. Fifteen speakers and eleven readers took part. The most notable among the former were Horsey, Howard Brown, Farrish, Boris Bodisco, T. P. Kernan, Arthur Sweeney, Aball, and Hood. Among the latter, Biggs, Duffy, and Landa.

Miscellaneous.

In the violent storm of Sept. 17th, three large willows were prostrated, one of them the ancient giant of the College Spring. Some account of it was prepared for this number, but is crowded out.

We have a boat-song with chorus, written for our Club, which we may publish in our next. It has been set to music by the distinguished Dr. Henry Dickman, of Mt. St. Mary’s. Our “Retrospective Notes” on a preceding page, were cut short from want of room for more. The remainder will appear in our next if any desire is expressed for it. The new flag-staff which towers above the buildings, and our other improvements, have to go without special mention at present. H. G. Wagner’s new steam propeller for the Canal, the “Metrie System,” and “Spelling Reform” were each to have had a paragraph, but they must wait. Our exchanges are as yet too few in number for special reference.

Our acknowledgments are due to Prof. Walter A. Donaldson, Secretary of the Portuguese Centennial Commission, for documents touching the exhibit: and to an unknown friend for a first-rate illustrated pamphlet, “What is the Centennial? and how to see it.”

We place “August, September and October” at the head of the first page, for fear that, otherwise, people will be asking us for numbers published for those months. Our year embraces only ten months, the July number being the tenth and last of Vol. IV.

We finish type-setting Sept. 25th and the same day, Fr. Curley sets out on his second visit to the Centennial.

Advertisements for the next issue must be sent in by the 19th Oct.
Custer's Last Ride.

"From many a covert dark
In the savage Western hills,
Where the Edit Sioux prowls, hark, hark,
How once more his war whoop shrills!
He has thousands to your hundreds,
But you pay no more to count,
Custer, brave Custer,
Must now muster,
Master your troopers! Sound trumpets and mount!

Him we have armed with our best,
Our worst we gave to you;
'Twll but your valor test,
When his horses he in your paw
A hundred to a thousand?
Such odds you find not large;
Custer, bold Custer,
The brighter your laurel
Will be if you triumph! Sound trumpets and charge,

Into the grim ravines,
Dark with the shadow of death,
"Forward! Unslinge carbines!
Charge!" bold Custer saith.
Three hundred to three thousand
They burst upon the foe.
"Ready, men, ready!
Steady, men, steady!"
One wild cheer and away they go;

From every rock was raised
At once the fierce Sioux yell;
"Forward! Unslinge carbines!
Charge!" bold Custer saith.
Three hundred to three thousand
They burst upon the foe.
"Ready, men, ready!
Steady, men, steady!"
One wild cheer and away they go;

[From our Special Correspondent.]

American Journalism.

Philadelphia, July 19.

I have frequently had occasion to notice the big way in which the Americans do things, and I do not know that it would be easy to find an aper classic illustration of this than that furnished by the "Centennial Newspaper Building," in the Exhibition grounds. Here you may see any one, or, if you like, all of the 8,129 newspapers published regularly in the United States. In England a man thinks it strange if he is given a score of a few select of newspapers for a penny ; and as our penny is here practically represented, as a rule, by a five cent or a ten cent piece (the smallest halfpenny, for instance, expects ten cents (5d.) for shining your boots), a man could scarcely grumble if asked, say a quarter of a dollar, or one shilling, for the run of the 8,000 papers. Need it be said that in the Centennial Building he can see them all and for nothing? He is not only permitted as a favor to see them, but he is invited, nay, pressed, to confer the favor of entering the building and calling for what paper he likes. As he passes the entrance his eye is caught by some kindly notice or write, he has, in two galleries which extend along the walls. 

NOTE. The above spirited lines appeared in the N. Y. Sun of July 12th. They are from the accomplished pen of one of our graduates.

"Walter Carey" is of course a nom de plume.

DIED.

On the night of the 12th of July, 1876, at 12 o'clock, Mary M. Tylan, wife of Dr. Grafton Tyler, and daughter of the late Walter Bowie, of Maryland, in the 58th year of her age.

If domestic virtues, the devoted wife; constant guardianship and care for domesticities; invariable attention, at any personal labor or sacrifice, to the sick, the poor, and the helpless, giving her means, striving always with her might, and ever trusting in her God with an abiding Christian faith—can give lustre and loveliness to the human character, she indeed possessed it in the highest degree.—Star.

We are sure that the bereavement announced above will awaken on the part of those of our readers who were not already aware of it, sentiments of the most cordial sympathy for our greatly esteemed house-physician and friend. Mrs. Tyler had long been a sufferer, and a most patient one.

[From the London Times, July 25, 1876.]

"From many a covert dark..."
a man—almost to a child; nor indeed does one need to be an American to appreciate the opportunity of resting in a comfortable room, in order to read the latest news from one’s home. I have seen quite young children in the building coming their papers as steadily and attentively as any of the adult voters around them. It is possible, I admit, that they were reading one of the newspapers for children, of which a large number are published in America. One of them, according to the catalogs issued by Messrs. Rovell, has a circulation of 127,000. The 8,000 and odd American newspapers are declared by the same authority to exceed the combined issues of all the other nations on the earth. One is somewhat surprised to find that of this number no less than 6,235 or more than three-fourths, are weekly. Some of them belong to classes in which in England the word newspaper would scarcely be applied, and to which even Webster’s definition of a newspaper as a “sheet of paper printed and distributed at short intervals for conveying intelligence of passing events,” would not permit it to be applied. Such are the semi-monthly publications (105), the monthly (747), and even the quarterly (67). The State of New York naturally supplies the largest number, 1,818; in the city alone there are considerably over 400. Next comes Pennsylvania with 738, Philadelphia contributing over 190. Then come Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, and Indiana, all outstripping, one is surprised to find, that modest State and centre of enlightenment, Massachusetts, though she issued only 350.

It is worthy of remark that the West, young and raw as it is, seems more go ahead and enterprising in journalism than the refined and venerable East. California already ranks fourth in the number of its dailies. For five years six new journals, on an average, have been started in America every day; but as old ones die out, the actual increase during that time has not been much over 2,000. Some of the names of American newspapers might to an Englishman seem enough to provoke them to the birth. Such are the Union Spy, the Jolly Giant, Aurora Brasileira, Broad Axe of Freedom, Undertired Democrat, Painted Post Times, Roman Citizen, and—Greek shades forgive for ever chronicling such an outrage—Homer’s Iliad, side by side too with Horseheads Journal. After this it is somewhat of a relief to be assured that “high average of (newspapers) is always found in company with a high standard of education and good order.”

A NEW HAIR TONIC WORTH HAVING—IT IS THE BEST.

Wood’s Improved Hair Restorative is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces which wonderful effects; Try it, call for Wood’s Improved Hair Restorative, and don’t be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers’ prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by J. F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND, Coll. LEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies, near Govanstown, Balt. Co., Md., conducted by the school sisters of Notre Dame. This institution is most desirable both as a conservatory of the young lady, who wishes to take her course at the University of Maryland, and as a proper place for the young lady who wishes to remain at home. The school is conducted with great care and energy, and is open to young ladies of all ranks and conditions. The school is conducted with great care and energy, and is open to young ladies of all ranks and conditions.

A SUCCESS.

The United States Newspaper Directory, just issued by C. A. Cook & Co., Advertising Agents, of Chicago, seems to us to be the best arranged work ever published for the convenience of publishers and newspaper advertisers. It gives in the most compact shape a vast amount of general information, and is interspersed throughout with original notices from thousands of publishers, which are placed in such a position that they cannot fail to attract the attention of advertisers, and make the book of great value to those seeking direct knowledge of a medium in which to advertise.

We acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. Cook & Co., of a copy of this desirable work, which deserves all that is said of it, above.

HALL & HUME

S07 MARKET SPACE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dealers in

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,
WINES, CHAMPAGNES,
OLD FRENCH BRANDIES,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, &c.,
of the popular
OLD STAG WHISKEY.

Goods packed and shipped free of charge.

UNION HOTEL,

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

V. SHINN,..........................PROPRIETOR.

St. Matthew’s Academy for Young Ladies

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

The Sisters are happy to state that they have secured a large, commodious house to meet the increasing application for admission. Parent’s visit of a first-class School for their children will do well to investigate the claims of this Institution.

The duties of the Academy will be resumed on MONDAY, September 11th.

For further particulars apply to THE DIRECTRESS OF THE ACADEMY, 1440 M. street.
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