ENSIGN EPPS, THE COLOR-BEARER

Ensign Epps, at the battle of Flanders,
Sowed a seed of glory and duty.
That flowers and blooms in height and beauty
Like a crimson lily with heart of gold,
To-day, when the wars of Ghent are old
And buried as deep as their dead commanders.

Ensign Epps was the color-bearer—
No matter on which side, Philip or Earl;
Their cause was the shell—his deed was the pearl.
Scarce more than a lad, he had been a sharer
That day in the wildest work of the field.
He was wounded and spent, and the fight was lost;
His comrades were slain, or a scattered host.
But stainless and fearless, out of the strife,
He had carried his colors safer than life.

Ensign Epps, with his broken blade,
Cut the silk from the gilded staff,
Which he poised like a spear till the charge was made,
And hurled at the leader with a laugh.

Where are the lessons your proud commanders?
Of one man's truth and of all men's glory,
And what is the text of your proud commanders?
Those who in song and story,
And where are the heroes whose deeds your nation, glory,
Where are the warriors whose deeds your nation, glory,
And where are the leaders whose deeds your nation, glory,
And where are the champions whose deeds your nation, glory.

In the consideration of some of the branches of law to which, in the regular curriculum of study, your attention will be directed, you will have occasion to examine certain artificial regulations out of the perversion of which, from their original design, have grown a large proportion of the abuses of accumulated wealth which are causing disorder, discontent, frequent derangement of the currents of wholesome traffic, and loss and damage to the many to the aggrandizement of the few. Public opinion is rapidly crystallizing into a conviction that the laws which regulate corporate organization, corporate management, and the personal liability of corporators should be essentially modified. The original design of corporations, in brief, was to enable many, by contributing moderate shares of their property to be managed and controlled by intelligent and trustworthy agents, to accomplish certain results of general benefit, which could not be accomplished by individual means and enterprise and which nevertheless did not fall within the province of the governing power of the State. The faculties of personal dominion over the common property for all the purposes of the association by the selected agents, and the exemption of the individual contributors from any greater loss than the amount of their stipulated shares for the errors of their agents or the miscarriage of the enterprise were the leading inducements to corporate organization while the interests of a multitude of separate subscribers in the profits of the scheme were supposed to ensure watchfulness over the conduct of their agents, and the legitimate employment of the common fund for purposes consistent with the design of the corporate being and with the public welfare. But in practice it has so turned out that two or three individuals can combine, and in frequent instances that a single person can acquire the ownership of the whole or of the greater part of the shares and corporate representation, can thereby control the agencies or constitute themselves the immediate managers of the corporation, and with complete immunity from personal responsibility wield vast powers and franchises for their own purposes to the oppression of the poor, to the disturbance and overthrow of individual interests and enterprises, and to the stoppage of the general course of trade and commerce; while they in absolute security tyrannize over society, laugh at its misfortunes, and grow richer and more powerful by the abuse of the privileges which the law has conferred upon them for totally different objects.

The youngest of you has heard of certain great corporations, owned by one or two, or at most three large proprietors, whose operations extend over several States, whose separate resources are larger than the revenues of almost every State (except possibly New York), having in their employment numbers of men sufficient to make a respectable army, and who are nevertheless absolutely dependent upon the caprice of the proprietors for their daily bread. When struggling poverty witnesses the fact that the welfare of the many is thus placed at the mercy of an unsympathizing, if not hostile, few, is there not some
excuse for discontent? Is there not some danger that reverence for law will be impaired? And is there not a just demand for a thorough reformation of the evils which time has developed in that which was originally good? It is certainly competent and, in no sense unjust, to provide that every corporate being, which is the creature of positive law, and not of nature, nor possessing any natural rights, should be curtailed of its power and of motive to injure, by prohibiting any individual from holding more than some definite, small proportion of its capital, so small that there would be little opportunity for two or three or any inconsiderable number of shareholders to combine for sinister purposes. It would be perfectly competent to prohibit any shareholder from becoming an officer or director in its management. It would be perfectly competent to extend the personal responsibility of stockholders to some reasonable amount beyond their shares. It would be competent to limit the amount of profits to be earned by the adventure, and so take away many of the remaining motives for extortion or oppression. It is admitted that the State has a right to limit and regulate the interest of money, and to limit the rights of banks in the rates of exchange and discounts. There is no difference in principle if the State assume to regulate the profits of any other organization on which it confers a faculty of accumulation. It would be competent for the States to provide for a visitatorial power over all corporations, as the Federal Government now has in respect of the national banks, and to arrange for swift redress for any perversion of their faculties.

It would, moreover, be competent to make abuses of corporate power odious by penal enactments, and thereby insure a higher moral standard for all who exercise these public or quasi-public trusts. Our ancestors had certain homey notions about the injustice to the public in the perverted uses of money and credit, which seem to have gone quite out of fashion, but from which some useful ideas might be derived, at this day, when the unwarrantable application of accumulated wealth seems to elicit boundless admiration, if it be crowned with success to the adventurer. They thought that the practices designated by the terms "forestalling and engaging," that is, all endeavors unconditionally to enhance the price of commodities by fictitious purchases, false rumors, buying up and obtaining the control of enormous quantities of corn, provisions and the like for the purpose of selling them again at inordinate prices, were offences against the public, to the prejudice of the people, especially of the poorer sort, and deserving of indictment and punishment. In their simplicity they would have visited fine and imprisonment, perhaps the pillory upon a great pork operator, who bought up nearly all the hogs on the market of the country, doubled the price of pork, bankrupted half the dealers in the land, and made three millions of money for himself in a single season. These things in our present speculative practices are called "corners" in the market, and the genius who plans and perfects such a corner receives the homage due to a merchant prince. These and some graver abuses by those who wield accumulated wealth which this occasion does not give opportunity to develop may serve as hints to direct your minds to more enlarged thought upon the subject, and the ultimate result of your reflections and study may form a valuable contribution to the legislation of the country. We must not lose sight of the fact that you have not come hither, nor have the many ingenious youths, who, in other universities, or under private tuition are engaged in studying legal science, entered upon their labors simply for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of existing laws, to use that knowledge as a means of earning a livelihood. Were that the sole object in studying law there are already too many engaged in its pursuit. But in a country inhabited and governed by freemen, too many can not devote a portion of their youth to studying the principles and becoming acquainted with the laws of the land. You will have the important duty of legislators, many of you, and all of you the duties of citizens to discharge, amongst the many of you, and all of you the duties of citizens to discharge, amongst the chief of which is to inculcate by precept and example a profound reverence for law, and as a necessary means of maintaining that reverence, the application of your best energies to the ascertainment and to the removal of whatever imperfections there may be in the laws under which we live.

The laws which regulate the personal liberty of the citizen are so well settled that there is little room at present for change or improvement. But the conditions of society when population becomes crowded and the struggle for bread becomes a serious struggle, may in the near future, if not timely and wisely provided for, be such that the moneyed power may dominate the freedom of the masses more completely than the powers of the State can control their actions; so that in the bitterness of suffering and despair thousands willing to be obedient and reverent to the law may entertain the argument: "Art thou so bare and full of wretchedness? And fearest to die? Famine is in thy cheeks, upon thy back hangs ragged misery. The world is not thy friend, nor the world's law. The world affords no hope to make thee rich, nor the place not poor, but break it and take this."

And in response thereto their deselected hearts may answer with Shakespear's poor apothecary:

"My poverty, but not my will, consents."

Gentlemen, do you not perceive that there is a wide field before you for jurists, philanthropists, and patriots to labor in? May we not trust that each and all of you in your respective spheres of life (for which your present studies are the preparation) will be the faithful contributors to the better enlightenment, to the peace, prosperity, power, and honor of our mighty combination of free States.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The frowns which covered the brows of almost every inmate of the College on the morning of the 21st of last month would, in all probability, have been a source of much conjecture to those uninitiated in the ways of college life; but in order to place these people above conjecture, it would have been only necessary to inform them that this was the day set aside for the athletic sports, or as it is generally termed "Field Day," and that, contrary to the hopes and expectations of all, it had dawned under anything but auspicious circumstances.

Early in the morning dark clouds were seen gathering in the sky, and everything pointed to a day of rainy weather, which, if things did not change shortly, would deprive students and teachers alike of a much-needed holiday, and of the pleasure of participating in or viewing the sports, as the case might be.

As the time for class approached it brought with it that evil of all evils which attends a student's holiday — rain, but the manager of the occasion proved himself superior to Wiggins, much to the relief of all concerned, by predicting a cessation of hostilities on the part of the weather clerk before half an hour should elapse. This prediction was to be the more timely when nine o'clock had arrived the sports began with the contest in vaulting.
The entries for this were numerous, but those who appeared as starters were by no means so. The winner of last year, Doyle, succeeded in retaining that honor and obtaining by six inches the record of last year, five feet ten inches and a-half, which he then made.

The long throw, which was the second contest of the day, was won by Taylor, who made the remarkable record of 378 feet. This is the longest throw which has been made in the College for some time, and called forth many rounds of applause. Eccleston was second, throwing the ball 77 feet six inches less than the winner.

Following this was the standing long jump, in which E. Shanahan succeeded in jumping nine feet nine inches, with J. Nester but a few inches behind. This contest, although by no means an interesting one, was lacking in the excitement which the preceding races seemed to enjoy.

The 100 yards dash which followed this was, as there were many entries, divided into heats. The first being won by Henessey in 11 seconds, with J. Shanahan closely following, and crossing the line half a second later than the victor. In the second heat E. Shanahan won in 10½, with Martin second, who made the same time as the winner of the first. The final heat, which was won by E. Shanahan, with Henessey second, took place at a later date, and proved to be an exciting and interesting contest. Time, 10 seconds.

Following this came the mile walk, which Henessey succeeded in making in 10 minutes 40 seconds, with E. Seep quarter of a lap behind. J. Nester, who claimed the race in 10 minutes 11½ seconds, was ruled out by the judge for not adhering strictly to a heel-and-toe walk. In the one-tenth mile hurdle race there were many entries, and the contest was one of the finest which took place. E. Shanahan, the winner, had little trouble in placing himself in that position, and still less in retaining it. Time, 26¾ seconds. This same gentleman also won the running long jump, jumping 15 feet 9 inches.

In the hop-skip-and-jump, the eight of the nine classes in the course divided into heats. The first heat, which was carried on between the classes of '87 and '93, and which proved to be the most interesting and exciting contest of the day, was won by Taylor, who claimed the race in 10 minutes and 40 seconds, as was also the last, the one-half mile go-as-you-please. E. Shanahan succeeded in putting the hammer farther than any of his opponents, and gained for himself another victory. Climbing the greased pole—i.e. being about thirty feet high—was won by Doyle in six seconds; Butler second, in eight. The other contests consisted in a string, three-legged, sack, and barrel race, all of which were a source of great amusement to both participants and spectators. The string race was won by E. Seep; the three-legged by Allain and Martin, and the sack and barrel races by J. McNally.

DECISION.

Have you ever been in a state of doubt? I earnestly hope that you have been, for I wish to tell you something that was told to me. It is this: "When in doubt decide for the sake of deciding."

Don't you see a great deal of truth in this? Don't you see a great deal more than the words suggest?

Examine it closely, now, especially that word decide. What does it mean? Does it not mean first, freedom from doubt? If we decide we no longer doubt. Does it not also mean that you are above the common herd, that you are a man of action?

You no longer let time pass by, but, seizing him by that fortunate forelock, say, "You are mine now; I will make use of you."

This is what the words lead me to say: "In doubt time waits not for me; by deciding I wait not for time; he, though, is compelled to be with me."

As we have examined the first part, so let us examine the second part of the sentence. "For the sake of deciding."

Deciding just for the sake of it would be something; just to show that we are not bound by doubt; just to assert ourselves as men with a purpose in view.

This, I say, would be something; but this is not all. By deciding in matters of little importance we are forming our characters, we are making ourselves, in a small way I admit, judges of everyday life.

Does there not remain that grand possibility, that goal of a longing ambition, that one day when the golden opportunity does come we shall be ready? Does not the old play say:

Fortune — but circles

Like the fleet sea-bird, round the fowler's skill
Lost in the mist one moment, and the next
Brushing the white sail with her whiter wing
As if to court the aim. Experience watches
And has her on the wheel."
Experience gained by deciding in small matters, the experience gained by afterwards deciding in greater, and, best of all, the experience gained by deciding at once serves as the dart to pierce Fortune—"like the fleet sea-bird"—"on the wheel." Fortune hovers temptingly near us; decide at once, and you have her.

The great advantage of deciding at once will be found in almost everything. If it were said: Decision makes the man, how nearly right the assertion would be.

Decision at least gives man a definite something to work on; and something to work on, something to be gained, makes us earnest in our endeavors. If earnestness were the only advantage to be derived from decision, would not this be a great deal?

Humboldt tells us that, "Earnestness, in life, even, when carried to an extreme, is something very noble and great." Who would not possess that which will render him noble? Who, above all, would not endeavor to become great, when such an easy way is open?

The lives of noble men, made noble by their earnest endeavors, all impart to us something of their being; we all desire to be as they were, we all desire to follow at least some of the examples left us by great men. How are we to do it? By doing as they did. Decide at once what example we will follow and having imitated that, the rest will come easy.

Now to bring this principle of deciding to some practical result.

I am sure that many in the course of their lives have had occasion to do some work which has been out of the ordinary, or, better, let us suppose they have been asked, on very short notice, to write something. I take this example because I think it will apply to many a student. Let us suppose, then, they have been asked to write. What a rush of subjects crowd upon them; all cannot be taken, and still to decide upon one presents a greater difficulty. What to do then; consider? Oh, yes. "But whilst we consider, are considering when we are to begin, it is often too late to act," so Quintilian says, and is it not true that by continued thinking the subjects so multiply and work into one another that in the end we are hopelessly at sea.

Now let us apply the principle of deciding at once.

Do you not think it would have been far better had the first subject that presented itself been decided upon? Absolutely it would. For had the decision been made, and the article at once started, the time uselessly spent in thinking on what to write, might have been profitably employed in finishing the task.

Decision, then, frees us from open-mouthed doubt; it marks us as men of action; by the road of earnestness it leads us to the gates of nobleness and greatness, and, finally, it makes us rulers, first of our own thoughts, then of the doubters around us.

TRUE ESTIMATE OF WYCLIFFE.

For many years there has been handed down to school-boys a beautiful little fable about the martyr John Wycliffe. He, the text-books have declared, will be forever remembered on account of his single-handed opposition to the tyranny of Rome.

Of late, owing to some very vigorous protests from Catholic writers, this rather strong assertion has been somewhat modified, but whether it will ever be entirely given over is very doubtful. The first text-book that dares to omit his name from the list of renowned authors, or venturé an impartial statement of his merits will need the shoulders of a Titan to bear up under the weight of criticism and reproof that will surely be showered upon it. His is such a pretty little story to tell and sounds so nicely, too, that it is a pity to give it up.

His admirers advance for him two claims to distinction: one of them, though entirely without the province of literature (generally), usually included therein. Accompanying the mention of his translation of the Bible there is generally introduced a little dissertation on his manly opposition to Church tyranny. Let us first consider the latter statement.

The Archbishop of Canterbury founded a hall in Oxford, of which Wycliffe was appointed warden during the founder's good pleasure. The archbishop died and his successor, for good reasons, politely requested Wycliffe to resign his office.

This Wycliffe as impolitely refused to do, giving in vindication of his conduct the flimsy excuse that he was appointed warden for life. The case was taken to Rome where, in default of his appearance, it was decided against Wycliffe, and he was compelled to vacate his office. This is the true story of his so-called unjust expulsion, and this, together with another disappointment in failing to obtain a coveted mitre, was the hidden cause of most of his opposition to the Church. It is not by any means the only time that an ambitious churchman has resented the fact that others differ from him in their estimation of his personal worth. There is yet another blot upon his good fame, whatever principles the mob of Kent and Essex had, if a mob can be said to have any principles, were the principles of Wycliffe. This, when the insurrection had been quelled, was openly acknowledged by one of their ring-leaders, Ball by name, who confessed after his condemnation, that what he did he had authority for in the teachings of his master, Wycliffe. The Lollard party, also condemned in their time by Church and state, had an illustrious guide in the person of this same Wycliffe. These are two rather unpleasant episodes in this good martyr's character.

Now, as to his last claim to fame, his much vaunted translation of the Bible. This version is noteworthy on two grounds. It was the first English translation, according to the text-books, and it is written in good English style.

There is a slight objection to the first statement in the testimony of several persons living at that time or later, some of them even admirers of Wycliffe, that there existed an entire translation of the Bible before Wycliffe ever wrote. Usucher, a man of undoubted authority in historical and ecclesiastical matters, is one of those who makes this assertion, and he is supported in his statement by James, the keeper of the Bodleian Library, one of the admirers of Wycliffe before spoken of, and one certainly placed in a position to substantiate his words.

Next, as regards the style. It may be excellent, but very little of it can be with certainty cited as the style of Wycliffe.

The Old Testament he certainly never wrote. This is conclusive and is now, we think, universally admitted. He may have written the New, he may have not, it can only be stated as a probability. It is scarcely just therefore to give him excessive praise for what at most is only half his own.

Wycliffe should have been left to oblivion in the first place, he should have been sent back to it long ago. He has done nothing which can entitle him to a place among writers, and on the contrary he has done much which should cause his name to be very seldom mentioned on the charitable ground that, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum."
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE JOURNAL. 17

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE.

Of the many testimonials of affection, regard, and high esteem which were called forth by the occasion of Father Curley's ninetieth birthday, none, we think, is more deserving of a place here than the letter, here given, from the Hon. John E. Develin, of New York, whose college career began just half a century ago. His words will find an echo in the hearts of many, who, like himself, were scholars of our hale and hearty nonogenarian:

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 25, 1886.
REV. JAMES CURLEY, S. J.,
Georgetown College.

VENERABLE AND DEAR FRIEND: From my inmost heart I congratulate you on this ninetieth anniversary of your birthday. It was fifty years last month, since a mere boy, I entered Georgetown College, and made your acquaintance. You were then in the prime of your manhood, with promises of long years of usefulness before you. They, beyond the span allotted to man, have been accomplished. Looking back on this long period, your acts of goodness, of charity, of self-sacrifice and devotion to your fellow-men are seen strewn, like flowers, along the bright pathway of your "blameless life."

There are hundreds of captains and soldiers engaged in the battle of life throughout this country, who have been equipped for the service by you and who are better men for having known and been under your care and instruction, and felt the influence of your example. They are all rejoicing to-day at the long life and the ample. They are all rejoicing to-day that they have lived so long, and been under your influence. Your "blameless life."

Very respectfully and very truly yours,
J. E. DEVELIN.

A SMALL BOY'S LETTER TO THE "JOURNAL."

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I had more fun during the athletic sports lately than I have had since I returned from the summer vacations, with the exception of the 1st of November, which was a holiday. The sports came off, if I am not mistaken, on the 21st of October. I think one of the most interesting of the games was the tug-of-war between the three tables. In this the third table was victorious, and the first table came second. The reward that was given to the first and second tables was a great large white elephant of gingerbread, with icing on top of it. It was given by the Brother who has charge of the kitchen. The third table got a big fat turkey. It would make you hungry to look at it. Next came the one-hundred-yards dash. In this there was some of the best running for boys of their size that I ever saw anywhere. It was won by Richard Cotes. Then came the hundred-yards dash for smaller boys. This was indeed far superior to the former. The victorious one was Robert O. Driscoll. The running high jump was also very remarkable for the size of the winner, who was Henry L. McCullough. During the last sports was one contest, which was quite novel in the College. That was the throwing at an object with a base ball, from short stop to first base. There was some very fine throwing done in this contest. The best was done by Edward J. Sheehan, who struck the object twice out of three times. Among the other races, one was very funny. It was the three-legged race. Some of the boys who were in this race looked as if they had never tried to run before. It was comical to see them try to run. Some would fall down and roll all over, to try to get out of the way of their followers. But very few of them succeeded, and they were therefore trampled on by all who followed.

This race was won by Masters A. J. Otero and E. J. Sheehan. The following race was the two-hundred-yards dash. This was one of the most interesting races of the day. It started with Sheehan and Cotes in the lead. They tied each other until within about twenty feet of the finish. Then Sheehan made a desperate spurt and won by half a length.

Then the well-known potato race came. In this race there was more cheating done than any hing I ever saw in the way of games. You could see boys before the race putting potatoes into their pockets so as to put them into their hats as soon as the signal was given. R. O. Driscoll won the race.

Next came the ten-minute go-as-you-please. Nearly the whole side started in this race; but only five boys held out to the end of it. This race was won by Alfred J. Otero. It was very tight indeed between the winner and Joseph D. McCarrick. The sack race followed. This race was more comical than anything I ever saw. I saw some boys down on the ground rolling along that way. Then you could see them jump up again and try to run. I noticed some boys, and as soon as they tried to get up somebody would come up behind them quietly and upset them. This race was won by Richard L. Cotes, Batavia, N. Y.

There still remained one more very interesting contest. This was the jumping off the horizontal bar. Each boy had three jumps, and the one that went the farthest won the race. On the third trial the two farthest boys tied each other, so they had to jump over again. It was won by E. J. Sheehan. Master Edward J. Sheehan, of Utica, N. Y., was presented with a large gold medal for winning the greatest number of races. The other prizes were story-books, autograph albums, and note-books. A good thing about the races was that nearly all the side went into everything. I don't remember any more about the races except that I wish they would come soon again.

PERSONALS.

The Rev. Provincial, Fr. Fulton, S. J., is now paying us his annual visit. A few days ago he was waited on by a committee of the Class of '83 and granted a holiday, the date of which will be named by the Rev. President.

REV. E. I. DEVITT, S. J., until a few days ago Professor of Rational Philosophy, has been transferred to Woodstock Seminary, Md., to teach Theology. His place will be taken by Rev. Father Welch, until lately of Worcester College, Mass.

The Black Hills Daily Times, published at Deadwood, Dakota, has the following very complimentary mention of a former editor of the JOURNAL whose name is enrolled elsewhere in the present issue among our alumni who were successful in the late general elections, Nov. 2, 1886. Having been elicited from the organ of the opposition, the praise is all the more flattering:

"The only office upon the Democratic ticket absolutely certain of election is that of William L. McLaughlin for district attorney, and the Times congratulates the people upon the election of so truly worthy a man for the position. At this late hour the appearances are that his vote will be the largest upon either ticket."

LIEUT. EDWARD B. IVES, 13TH INF., U. S. A.—A very brief, but welcome visit was paid to the college by Lieut. Ives, who is on a short leave of absence in the East, his army station being in Texas. It was in 1871 that this young officer left Georgetown to enter West Point, and though piping times of peace have, fortunately for the country, prevailed since his admission to the army, his advancement of his career has been steady and flattering to his well-known ability. His brother Eugene has just been re-elected to the New York Assembly.
THE GEORGETOWN

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The College Journal is published by a committee of the students. Its purpose is to aid their literary improvement, to chronicle the news of the College, &c. It also serves the Society of Alumni as an organ and means of inter-communication. Being principally devoted to matters of local interest, it must rely for its patronage chiefly upon the students and alumni of the College and its Departments, and their friends. These and all former students are urged to give it substantial support.

Subscribers not receiving the Journal promptly and regularly will confer a favor by notifying the business manager.

Address,

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Assistants.
John B. McFaul, '87.

By the middle of this month we shall have sent out the bills to all our subscribers for the amounts due the Journal, and earnestly request them to respond as soon as possible to the call. It will take but a few moments to send us your subscription and save us a great deal of trouble.

In a recent number of the Brooklyn Catholic Review we saw it mentioned that Rev. Father Murphy, S. J., President of St. Francis Xavier's College, and pastor of the church of the same name in New York, had been making an effort to train the members of his congregation to answer more generally and in a more audible manner, common devotions, repeated in the vernacular, such as the Rosary, the Litanies, the Prayers after Mass, &c. Should we hear of his success in so laudable an effort, we shall feel inclined to ask him to visit us and apply his methods to the use of prayer which obtains in our chapel. Whether it comes from a certain ill-timed and misplaced modesty, or be due to a preference for some higher form of prayer, which discards vocal expression, the recitation of morning and evening prayers and of the Rosary is fast taking on, amongst us, the character of a monologue, so faintly given are the portions of the prayer ordinarily left to those responding. We can not believe that this arises from contempt or indifference, and we do not think we are stepping beyond the legitimate of criticism in calling attention to so important a matter.

Conde B. Palen, who has editorial control of the St. Louis Catholic World, contributes to the November number of Lippincott's Magazine an article entitled "Newspaperism," in which he arraigns in no measured terms the general press of the country for the demoralizing influence it exerts over the public mind, by reason of the filthy and obscene character of the matter which often fills the newspaper columns. As might have been expected, the papers are fierce in their attacks upon the writer in Lippincott, though when their last word has been spoken, it affects only the style and vehemence of the article in question, never the justice or the truth of its assertions.

Legislative Honors.

Eugene S. Ives, A. B., '78, was re-elected to the New York Legislature from the Nineteenth Assembly District of the city. He had contested in the convention the nomination for Congress from the Thirteenth Congressional District of New York, but as his successful competitor for the candidature failed of election on the ad inst., we fancy our friend finds more ready consolation over his ill-success in the primary contest.

Elected to Congress.

From the Sixth Congressional District of Tennessee our alumnus, Joseph E. Washington, A. B. '73, was returned for Congress after a very spirited campaign, and he is now entitled to prefix the "Hon." and append the M. C. to his name. The fullest success that may attend his career at the Capitol will not exceed what his college friends in their good wishes bespeak for him.

Election Prizes.

Elsewhere in our present number we chronicle the success in the contest for legislative honors, either Federal or State, which two of our alumni achieved in the general elections on November 2, 1886. As the smoke of the battle clears off, the victors come into view. From Washington Territory, Charles S. Voorhees, of the class of '73, is returned for a second term as delegate to the House of Representatives. William L. McLaughlin, A. B. '82, and LL.M '84, has been chosen district attorney in Lawrence County, Dakota, with headquarters in Deadwood, where he resides. The Journal offers to both of these gentlemen hearty congratulations.

Exchanges.

Once more we are seated in our sanctum, surrounded by exchanges from various parts of the country, ready to answer "present" to any call made upon us in our editorial capacity. During the time that we have occupied the position of exchange editor we have tried in all cases to give just and candid criticisms on our exchanges, and though at times we may have failed, it was because our abilities were at fault, and not because our pique or personal feelings overmastered us. We must confess that we enjoyed editing the exchange column last year, and it is with the same feeling of joy that we resume our work, and extend a hearty greeting to old friends and a cordial welcome to new exchanges.

The Scientific American, published by Munn & Co., New York, during forty years, is beyond all question, the leading paper relating to science, mechanics and inventions published on this continent. Each weekly issue presents the latest scientific topics in an interesting and reliable manner, accompanied with engravings prepared expressly to demonstrate the subjects. The Scientific American is invaluable to every person desiring to keep pace with the inventions and discoveries of the day.

The Fordham Monthly for September
and October is perhaps a good example of what that paper generally is. Outside of its poetry and one prose article, the paper is characterized by a 'boyish' style, and not only is this noticeable in articles from '92, but even in the essays written by the Sophomores. In nearly every article there is a desire shown to lug in quotations whether they are appropriate or not. The poem entitled "Midnight Mass" is excellent, and "Only a Name, " though somewhat tinged with indistinctness, is good. "To My Lost Pony" is witty and nicely written. The editorial committee should send the author of "An Innocent Abroad" back to "the shores of old England" and to his "mamma," and hereafter exclude such childish articles from their paper, or else open a column headed "Children's Prattle."

The Washburn Argus, from Topeka, Kansas, is not particularly bright for this number. Its literary space contains an article on the moral influence of country fairs, and an essay on the increasing morality of our colleges, in which the writer argues that since in 1757, at Yale, it was decided that the butler should only sell twelve barrels of strong beer, and since there was no such decree now, therefore, the morality of our colleges is on the ascendant. The exchange column is somewhat weak, and the locals partly consist in those funny one-line-and-an-exclamation-point sayings that fill some of our other exchanges.

The Sunbeam, from Ontario, is an old friend, and one of the best papers that we receive from female institutions. For October it contains a sensible and well-written article on "Woman and Her Work." Although it is somewhat long for a college paper, its views are sound, and there is none of that extreme "Woman's Rights" advocacy. To the exchange editor we would offer this advice: Do not have much to do with that man on the Niagara Index. He is beyond redemption, and it is better to wait until he dies of old age, which time cannot be long, judging from the length of time he has disgraced an otherwise good paper by his exchange column, than to make him worse by stirring up that pool of vulgarity from which he draws his inspiration.

The Bates Student for September is hardly as full of literary productions as it usually is. In the poem, "Contentment," there is not much point, and it is not up to the average of the Student's poetry. If we mistake not, the author of "Educate a Sense of Honor" omitted to put his opening paragraph in quotation marks. The article itself is not particularly strong. "Our Debt to Greek Literature," although it shows some ability, has the appearance of being carelessly written. For instance, Horace does not imitate Pindar to the extent that he does some other Grecian lyric poets, and from what we can learn, Sappho and Alcaeus are the principal sources from which he has drawn his styles and metres. Of course, he has some imitations of Pindar, but he by no means was taught lyric poetry by Pindar.

The University Magazine from North Carolina is certainly an improvement on any number we have yet seen. The article on General Pettigrew is well written, albeit eight pages is entirely too much space for the Magazine to devote to one article. The author of "Missions of History" calls on Clio to seize her stylus and brain somebody or other. Verily, the stylus is mightier than the shillalah. The exchange editor says of the Niagara Index: "It is a pleasure to receive such well-gotten-up exchanges from the distant parts of our land." Oh!!

The Trinity School Record contains a very fair essay on "The Ghost and Witches of Macbeth." The analysis is good, and the article shows a great deal of thought. The "Lounger's" views are good, well written, and it is a pity that an otherwise good paper should be spoiled by the nonsensical vaporings of some freshman, collected under the head of "Locals."

The Alabama University Monthly is an old exchange. The first article is on Byron, and the writer asserts that throughout "Don Juan," an extremely sound philosophy reigns. O tempora! O mores! After an assertion like that we were prepared, when he informed us that next to Shakespeare, Byron was the greatest of English poets, and said he was a good illustration of Longfellow's lines, "Lives of great men all remind us," etc. An unfortunate man would find great consolation in imitating the life of Byron, and would derive much encouragement to pursue a virtuous course. We would suggest to this youthful admirer of Byron—for we charitably suppose that youth has led him into these extravagances—a perusal of Milton, Wordsworth, and other poets, whose names will live long after Byron's works have been forgotten.

We call the attention of the students and our readers to the business houses represented in our advertising columns, and earnestly solicit for them a share of their patronage.
AN IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE COLLEGE STAFF.

By order of Very Reverend Robert Fulton, S. J., Provincial of the Maryland-New York Province of the Society of Jesus, Rev. E. I. Devitt, S. J., who has for some time held the chair of Philosophy in the College, is transferred to Woodstock College, Maryland, the House of Students for the Society in the United States, where he is to succeed the learned Father Bramburg, S. J., lately deceased, as Professor of Theology. While Father Devitt's removal must be looked upon in the light of a promotion, his loss to the College, and in a particular manner to the class of '87, is serious. The high esteem and cordial good-will of all his students follow him to his new field of labor.

Rev. Edward H. Welch, S. J., who at different times in former years filled the chair of Philosophy in Georgetown, has been summoned to succeed Father Devitt, and is already installed as a member of the collegiate staff. The high respect in which his students of preceding classes have held him, in sure to the class of '87 a worthy substitute for the professor whom they reluctantly resign.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CLASSES OF '88 AND '89.

Whereas, God in His mercy has seen fit to prolong the life of the Rev. Father Curley to an age to which it is the happiness of few men to attain, and has left him, even at that advanced period of his life, in full possession of all his faculties of mind and body; and

Whereas, for over half a century his labors have been spent in the moral and intellectual advancement of the students of this venerable institution; and

Whereas, by his wariness of heart and kindness of manner he has merited and enjoyed the esteem and affection of all; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the classes of '88 and '89, do hereby tender him our sincere congratulations on this the ninetieth anniversary of his birthday, and join his numerous friends in wishing that many years may intervene before the end of so simple and pure a life is reached.

D. McLoughlin,
Chairman.
James A. Gray, '88.
Daniel J. Geary, '89.

MARRIED.

WALLIS—MITCHELL.—Miss Mary L. Mitchell, of this city, and Mr. Samuel Wallis, of Baltimore, were quietly married yesterday at the house of the bride's parents, on P street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Roccofort, of Trinity Church, and at its conclusion the young couple left immediately for a Northern tour. Only a few friends of the parties were present.—Washington Post, Oct. 27th.

Sam has set the start for his classmates of '87, and if the half of all the pleasant things that we are told of his bride be true, the sooner they follow his example the happier we shall reckon them.

DECEASED.

WALWORTH.—At his home in Kentucky, some time during the past month, died a former student of the college around whose name and life are clustered sad and very tragic memories. Seldom has the roll of the College carried at any period of its existence the name of a student of greater intellectual promise, of more genuine popularity than when Frank H. Walworth was among those in attendance in its schools. He entered college in 1867, and for the years of his residence here was universally liked, as a boy whose qualities of mind and heart gave him well-deserved prominence; and it was as difficult to outstrip him in the scholastic contests of the class-room as it was easy to bind oneself in generous friendship, where just claim to such favor could be established. Family troubles obliged him to quit college before graduation, and a few years later these same family troubles led him to become the chief actor in one of the most awful domestic tragedies that ever engaged the attention of our criminal tribunals. This is neither the time nor the place to revive the terrible story which cast such a shadow over many hearts and many lives; but the outcome of the fearful experience was, that those who knew Frank Walworth, as a college friend, held him to be worthy, through good and evil report, of their confidence and esteem, and this judgment of theirs was never overthrown. Frank was married a few years since to the daughter of ex-Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky. To the widow and to all who mourn the premature ending of this life of saddest interest, the deepest sympathy of old college friends who knew the deceased twenty years ago and loved him, is tenderly offered. May he rest in peace.
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