"LYDGATE."

We all rejoice in calling Washington the father of our country, but in so doing we do not forget the honor and love that is due to John Hancock and Patrick Henry, whom we might call the fathers of the Revolution; nor do we forget Thomas Jefferson, who was the guiding spirit in the formation of that Constitution, under which it is our good fortune to be born. Most authors who have written the history of English literature seem to delight in comparing Chaucer to an oasis in a vast desert, and would lead us to believe that in the early history of English literature Chaucer stands alone. This misrepresentation of facts must come either from prejudice or ignorance. How it should come from the latter it would be almost impossible to conceive, since there are so many proofs to the contrary still extant; even the original manuscripts themselves are to be found to-day in the great libraries of England. The only motive then to which we can assign it is prejudice. Caedmon who preceded, and Lydgate who immediately followed Chaucer, were monks, and it would not do for these men who attribute to the Catholic Church all that is dark and superstitious, and to the Reformation all that is enlightened and liberal, to acknowledge the great talent which each of these poets possessed. Consequently, in order to deprive these monks of the just honor which is due them, many authors heap encomiums on the head of Chaucer, thinking that in these so-called universal expressions of admiration, the names and worth of the other poets who lived about that age would be forgotten. Even the liberal-minded Canon Farrar, in his essay on English Poetry, where he tries to give a reason for the small number of poets that appeared about Chaucer's time, says, among other things, that "the jealousy and opposition of the clergy to all novelties may have contributed to the dearth of prominent poets." This learned author, who holds that the poet is a "moral teacher, who should lead us to the great in conduct and the pure in thought," does not deign to mention Lydgate, but Surrey, who lived nearly two hundred years later, is, according to him, one of the "lights," from the study of whose works we shall become "morally and mentally richer and better." The poet who could help to "raise us up" has been neglected, while Skelton's doggerel, on account of the spirit in which it is written (opposition to the Church), will never be forgotten by such critics as Canon Farrar.

There is also another reason why they bestow so much praise on Chaucer. Chaucer was not in the full sense of the word a Catholic. His mind had become perverted by many of the puerile doctrines of Wycliffe, and he has not hesitated in many places to attack unjustly both the ministers and practices of the Catholic Church; while the coarse and licentious tone of Lollardism which prevails through many of his poems, renders them in many places almost unfit to be read. We can not, therefore, look upon Chaucer as the representative Catholic poet of his period, but we must come down a few years later to a man who may be looked upon as his contemporary. In the person of John Lydgate we find not only a man of great poetical talent, but also one who, above all other early poets, gave shape to the present form of our language. John Lydgate was a Benedictine monk of the abbey of Bury, and flourished about the year 1430. He was a man possessed of wonderful and diverse talents, deeply learned, not only in the literature of his own day, but also in sacred and profane history. We are able to judge of his industry and of the great esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries, since there are two hundred and fifty pieces still extant, which are attributed to him. The versatility of his genius is wonderful, for he writes with equal facility both on grave and gay subjects, and the wit and humor of his poem, written for a May-day frolic, is to be almost as much admired as the noble and devotional tone of his hymn to the Blessed Virgin. In his little poem called Lack-Penny, Lydgate demonstrates that he was a satirist of no mean power. The works, however, on which Lydgate's fame as a poet rests are the Fall of Princes, Story of Thebes, and the Destruction of Troy; but in this short essay it would be impossible for us to do justice to the merits of one of them, so we are obliged to leave them and pass on to the discussion of the beauties of some of his shorter pieces, many of which are conceived in a truly vigorous and poetic spirit. He seemed to have a just appreciation of what poetic diction ought to be, and the result is that we find his numbers always smooth and harmonious. Let us take the following as an illustration:

"Wholesome in smelling be the swete flowers
Full delectable outward to the sight,
The thorn is sharp, covered with fresh colours,
All is not gold that outward showeth bright;
A stockfish bone in darkness giveth light,
'Tween fair and foul as God list to dispose,
A difference betwixt day and night;
All shalt in change like a midsummer rose."

His descriptions of the scenes of nature combine at the same time the strength and simplicity of Homer with the soft beauty of Theocritus. What could be more musical and picturesque than the picture he draws of returning spring?

"And them whom winter's blasts have shaken bare
With sote blossoms freshly to prepare;
And the meadows of many a sundry hue,
Tapted then with divers flowers newe,
Of sundry modish, lusty for to sene,
And holome balm is shed among the grene."

Perhaps to Lydgate as much as any other author is due the praise of modernizing the old English and laying the basis of the present form of our language. One can scarcely imagine how great a difference there is between the language of Lydgate and Chaucer, whom we might call contemporaries. Lydgate's sentences are clear and smooth, and we experience very little difficulty in reading them, while the writings of Chaucer, who lived only a few years before, are difficult to master on account of Chaucer's peculiar phraseology. To gain a clear idea of this let us take a passage from each author. Chaucer begins his prologue to the Can-
terbury Tales in the following manner:

"Whanne the April with his shounries sete
The drouhte of March hath perced to the rote,
And bathed every veine in swiche licour,
Of whiche vertue engendred is the flour."

The opening verse of Lydgate's poem, "Thank God for All," begins as follows:

"By a way wandering as I went,
Well sore I sorrowed for sighing sad,
Of hardened baps that I had hent
Mourning me made almost mad
Till a letter all one me had
That well was written on a wall,
A blissful word that on I rad.
That always said, "Thank God for all."

In Lydgate's writings there is always something noble and elevating. He always wrote with the intention of instructing as well as pleasing his readers, and to use his own expression, his words come down to us from that age—

"Like as dene discendeth on the rose
With syrler drops."

We should therefore look upon Lydgate not only as the representative Catholic poet of that time, but also as the author of that age, who exerted the greatest influence in giving to our language its present form.

If, in addition to the intrinsic worth of Lydgate's poetry, we thought it necessary to add the testimony of a competent judge on his merits as a poet, we should not fail to give the opinion of the poet Gray, who seemed to think that Lydgate was not very much inferior to Chaucer. And if he be so far inferior to Chaucer that he bear no comparison at all, how does it happen that there are a few pieces sometimes attributed to one of these poets and sometimes to the other?

**ORIGINAL BUNYAN.**

Attempts to prove Bunyan's indebtedness, or better, overindebtedness, to other authors have been frequent and persistent from his time to our own. He himself takes up and denies vehemently the accusations already brought against him in his preface to the "Holy War," and his admirers, following his own statement, delight in applying to him of all epithets the name of "Original John." He has influence at least on his side, for the noted men of letters have, as a rule, continually maintained his innocence, while from the lesser lights only has come the charge of plagiarism. But casting aside all influence let us look at the probabilities for and against it, which can be deduced from the author's life and the

"Pilgrim's Progress" itself. It is without doubt a hard task to write a perfect allegory, a task best prepared for by studying thoroughly other productions of allegorical form and observing in what their authors failed. Turn and look at Bunyan's life. His biographers have told us that it was not the life of a reader, observing also that his one great text-book was the Bible. Did he not read it extensively, he could not have gathered his ideas from all quarters. He must either have taken the whole plot from his own brain, or bodily from one of the few books that he had read. Looking at the dialogue of the "Pilgrim's Progress," we find it entirely from or based upon the Bible. It is natural that he who was compelled to use his own favorite book to such an extent in merely filling in his plan could have succeeded in the far more difficult task of framing such a skeleton from his own unaided brain. If it were at all defective, if there were slips or breaks in the allegory we could conceive how a strong imagination, even unaided, could have caught the idea, and indeed a descent here and there from allegory, whose rules it was not supposed to know, to the prose of real life, would be entirely in character with such an imagination at work. But there is no such descent, the allegory throughout is almost perfect. Spencer, a learned man, could have attempted allegory and become inextricably confused in his own ideas. Swift could have broken its rules with all his study in the "Tale of a Tub," but educated John Bunyan, unwilling in his defence to acknowledge one jot or tittle of his work as borrowed thought, could have steered his way through with an instinctive ease that puts all rules of criticism to scorn. If, as we said before, he had gathered his ideas from all quarters, under obligations to the world's literature, but in debt to no one; if he had been an imaginative writer with a tendency always to use figures, we would begin to believe in his genius, but to blossom forth into one great work, for his "Holy War" is a variation on the same theme, and then to subside with no intermediate stage into barrenness once more points to outside influences at work. In all events, his own wholesale denial is untrue. Occasional resemblances here and there point to several minor pieces of his day from which he has taken ideas. His notion of arming Christian he is said to have got from a knight's tale of his earlier days, Sir Brevis, of Southampton; and from several other short pieces, whose names it would be useless to mention here, he has obtained some little assistance. The dream form which he took as a method of telling the story is as old, as Southey remarks, as the Apocalypse of Saint John.

The great plan of the work is derived by those who accuse him of borrowing the whole, from two sources, "The Fairy Queen" and a French work, "The Pelerinage de l'Homme." From the former he could have received aid in some degree, but from the latter he might have obtained with ease, it is said, his principal ideas. The French work can be procured only with great difficulty, making original comparison almost impossible, but we can at least give a few resemblances noticed by those who have seen and compared both. The French work on setting out is confronted by the river of Baptism, for which Bunyan, being a violent opposer of that sacrament, substitutes the Slaughter of Despond. Both pilgrims are met, one by the lady Gracecles, the other by Evangelist, with the same salutation: "Wherefore dost thou cry?" The French pilgrim on his journey obtains a staff, Hope, for which Bunyan's pilgrim obtains a companion, Hopeful. And many little such resemblances occur in the two books. But, says the writer who makes the comparison, even if it be proved that Bunyan copied from these books why should it detract from his fame? Every author of our day who receives his due meed of praise does nothing more than form a new kaleidoscopic combination of other authors' ideas. No one ever condemned Shakespeare for borrowing every plot he used. Because Bunyan has produced a perfect allegory, or if not perfect, for Macaulay finds a few faults, more nearly so than any yet produced, he deserves all his praise, but let us not make him a very paragon of authors by claiming for him such perfect originality as to discover even the figure of allegory itself from the depths of his own brain.

**SHAKSPERE'S LAW—THE CASE OF SHYLOCK.**

A Letter to Lawrence Barrett.

[We reproduce from the "Overland Monthly" an article contributed to that enterprising magazine by our distinguished alumnus John T. Doyle, of Menlo Park, California. Its scholarly tone and critical character will commend it to the readers of the Journal—Eds.]

Shakspeare's legal knowledge, or rather the accuracy of his expressions, whenever he alludes to legal subjects, has
often been remarked, and is one of the
arguments urged in support of the con-
jecture that the plays published under
his name were really the work of Lord
Bacon. The suggestion is that no man
who had not received a legal education
could have been so uniformly accurate
in the use of technical language, and in
his casual references to legal princi-
pies, maxims of jurisprudence, and
modes of procedure in court. Others
account for this familiarity with the sub-
ject by supposing he spent a part of his
youth as clerk in an attorney’s office;
while others again are of opinion that the
amount of technical knowledge he dis-
plays was common in his day to most
men who had received as much general
education as he.

The trial scene in the “Merchant of
Venice” has, however, always seemed in-
consistent with his supposed legal learn-
ing for the proceedings in it are such as
ever could have occurred in any
court administering English law. Lord
Campbell, in his letter to Payne Collyer,
had attempted to gloss over the diffi-
culty, but to all common lawyers the
scene presents a plaintiff, a de-
defendant, and a judge—characters essen-
tial to litigation under any system of
procedure—there is no resemblance in
the proceedings on the stage to anything
that could possibly occur in an English
court, or any court administering Eng-
lish law. No jury is impanelled to de-
termine the facts, no witnesses called
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education as he.
The New National Theater was crowded last Thursday evening with a large and fashionable audience attending the sixteenth annual commencement of the law department of Georgetown University. The boxes were draped with American flags, while the stage was covered with exquisite plants and potted flowers in full bloom. Pendant over the center of the stage was "Class of 1887," worked in scarlet flowers.

Long before the exercises were to commence the main body of the theater was crowded with a brilliant gathering. The boxes were filled with a galaxy of ladies, and among the occupants were Hon. Van H. Manning and family, Solicitor Jenks and family, while the others were taken by the families of the faculty of the department.

To the music of the "Coronation March" the members of the graduating class entered from the rear of the stage and took the seats assigned them on the left. Each of the sixty-six wore a bright boustlier, while many of them were attired in evening dress.

Immediately after the students came the members of the faculty and distinguished guests, the Rev. President, Jus. A. Doonan, S. J., leading. They occupied seats on the opposite side of the stage. Among those present were Chief Justice Bingham, of the Supreme Court; Justices Merrick and James, Judge W. A. Richardson, Gen. W. Birney, Rev. C. C. Meador, W. E. Earle, T. A. Lambert, Mills Dean, Charles A. Elliot, Dr. W. M. Schaefer, Robert S. Davis, J. Hubble Ashton, Job Barnard, Gen. Van H. Manning, C. C. Lancaster, T. J. Sullivan, L. C. Wood, Dr. J. E. Morgan, A. A. Brooke, M. J. Colbert and Jere Johnson.

The exercises proper were opened with the conferring of degrees by Prof. Charles W. Hoffman, LL. D., dean of the faculty, and the presentation of the diplomas by Rev. James A. Doonan, S. J., president of the university. As the name of each candidate was called it was greeted with applause. The degree of bachelor of laws was conferred on the following: Lindley S. Anderson, Arkansas; John W. G. Atkins, Arkansas; Theodore Weld Birney, District of Columbia; Charles H. Brice, South Carolina; Walter S. Bridges, Illinois; J. Artis W. Birch, District of Columbia; Harry E. Burnam, Indiana; David M. Caine, District of Columbia; John B. Contee, Maryland; James A. Cullinane, District of Columbia; Frederick E. David, Illinois; Will W. Douglass, Virginia; Louis M. Hopkins, District of Columbia; Robert W. Jennings, Jr., Tennessee; William H. A. Karicoff, West Virginia; Bernard A. Kengla, District of Columbia; Frank J. Kieckhoefer, District of Columbia; William H. Lewis, Maryland; Henry D. Malone, District of Columbia; Nota J. McGill, District of Columbia; Addis D. Merritt, Illinois; David W. Merrow, Maine; Ellis Mills, Virginia; Cecil Morgan, District of Columbia; William J. Neel, Georgia; Edmund S. Nichols, Ohio; John B. O'Neil, California; Theodore John Pickett, District of Columbia; William H. Sholes, District of Columbia; Pinckney W. Smith, Illinois; Charles M. Staley, Illinois; Ferdinand G. Van Rosen, Tennessee; Orlando G. Wales, Pennsylvania; Francis P. White, District of Columbia; Robert K. Youngblood, Mississippi.

The following successful candidates were created master of laws: Henry T. Aspern, Illinois; George T. Baxter, New Jersey; Henry H. Blease, South Carolina; Caleb P. Bourne, Minnesota; Wm. H. Copeman, Tennessee; Otto G. Eckstein, District of Columbia; St. Julian Fillette, South Carolina; Anthony J. Gallagher, Pennsylvania; George W. Hamner, Alabama; Edward P. Harrington, Massachusetts; Frank R. Hubachek, Wisconsin; J. Altheus Johnson, South Carolina; William A. Johnson, District of Columbia; George D. Lancaster, Maryland; John M. Lawton, District of Columbia; Luther M. Longshaw, Alabama; Levi W. Naylor, Wisconsin; John J. O'Connell, Massachusetts; George F. Pollock, Ohio; John M. Rankin, Kentucky; Thomas A. Robbins, Wisconsin; Charles W. Seawell, Virginia; Sinclair B. Sheibley, Georgia; Harvey L. Shomo, Pennsylvania; John B. Stack, New York; Michael V. Tierney, District of Columbia; Lahan H. Wheeler, Oregon; Joseph S. Whitehouse, Pennsylvania; Herbert E. Woodward, New York.

Rev. James A. Doonan, S. J., delivered the opening address, congratulating the graduates on the successful termination of their course. The university was impressed with the responsibilities which she had undertaken, yet the graduates were fully equal to the demands of their arduous profession, as was shown by the various tests which they had so successfully undergone.

He then gave the graduates some general advice as to their conduct during their practice, and impressed on them the necessity of always remembering that the interest of client and attorney was always one. He then extended, in behalf of the university, a cordial wish for a successful career. To the audience he recommended the future career of the graduates.

After a brilliant cornet solo by Mr. W. F. Smith, of the Marine Band, the address to the graduates was delivered by Hon. E. John Ellis, of Louisiana. Justice Montgomery was to have made the address, but was prevented by illness.

Mr. Ellis, who was introduced by Justice Merrick, in opening expressed regret at Justice Montgomery's absence, and explained that when the appeal was made in behalf of the young students he could not refuse. He congratulated the graduates on admission to the profession, on whose rolls were borne the names of the mightiest men of the earth. He also paid a very high compliment to the university. He congratulated the young men on coming to the bar at this the most auspicious hour of the American history.

He impressed upon them the awful responsibility and the delicate nature of the trusts to be committed to their care. He advised them to honor their profession, and by no act or word ever to bring discredit upon it. The bedrock of their principle should be unwavering integrity. Even the men of moderate ability, by being rigidly honest, will achieve a high rank in the profession. He wanted them to so conduct themselves that the judges on the bench would always accept their statements.

In the preparation of their cases he advised them to be careful and to closely study them. If they began with their first case with deep preparation it would grow into a habit, and eventually will win them a high reputation at the bar. The cases, having been carefully prepared, should be presented to the court in an attractive and interesting manner.

In intercourse with clients they should be guarded. A kindly, courteous, dignified demeanor was by far the best.

The address was eloquently delivered and fraught with good advice; every maxim valuable to the young lawyer. Justice Merrick, after a short address, awarded the prizes won by the students, as follows:

A cash prize of $40 is annually awarded to the author of the best essay upon any legal subject among the members of the senior class, and a cash prize of $25 to the author of the best essay upon any legal subject among the members of the post graduate class.
PERSONALS.

EUGENE S. IVES, A. B., '78, and now a member of the New York Legislature, has associated his name with much of the important legislation which the present session has brought forth. The subjoined extract will show in what esteem so.0.0. of his efforts are held:

“Among the visitors to the track yesterday was Assemblyman Ives, the father of the racing bill. The officers of the Brighton Beach Association utilized the occasion by presenting him with a life membership badge in the shape of a magnificent gold medal. The emblem is as beautiful as it is valuable. It is about the size of a twenty dollar gold piece, but twice as thick. On the face side is a horse’s head, raised, surrounded by a horseshoe, also raised. Above the horseshoe is the Latin motto, ‘Semel pro Semper’—once for all. Surrounding the rim are the words ‘Life Membership,’ and underneath the horseshoe is inscribed ‘Eugene S. Ives.’ A magnificent diamond is set underneath this. On the reverse side is the inscription: ‘Presented by the Brighton Beach Association, George H. Engeman, President; A. H. Batterby, Treasurer; James McGowan, Secretary.’”

C. JOHN O’FLYNN, Esq., A. B. ’58.—A Detroit paper, giving pen sketches of leading members of the city Bar, thus links our friend and alumnus:

“C. J. O’Flynn makes a logical speech and conducts a case in a clean-cut, thorough manner, leaving no rough edges and stitches to be taken up. He rarely comes into court, however. Early in his professional career he discovered that his forte lay in conveyancing and his professional career he discovered that his forte lay in conveyancing and management of estates, and he has stuck to that line of business closely. Mr. O’Flynn is a lover of music and the arts, attends the theatre a great deal, keeps well up with the literature of the day, and believes that all boys should be taught the main art of self-defense as soon as they are able to swing a seven-ounce Indian club. Of late he has given much study to the Irish question, and has read and admired Henry George, who he believes has always written from a thoroughly religious and humane point of view.”

JAMES R. RANDALL, Esq., the well-known litterateur and editor, has moved from Augusta, Georgia, where for years he made his home, to Alabama, just now the field of development, such as has rarely been paralleled even in our country, the home of surprising growths. The Baltimore Sun thus comments on an account which Mr. Randall gives of his new surroundings:

“Mr. James R. Randall has made his first visit to Birmingham, Ala., and has written an enthusiastic description of the magic city. Mr. Randall says some idea of the expansion of the place may be arrived at when it is declared that seventy-nine first-class stores are in progress in the heart of the city, and two thousand dwellings, not a few of them elegant and artistic, in various quarters. It is confidently predicted that within five years Birmingham will, with its legitimate suburbs, have 100,000 inhabitants. Mr. Randall adds: ‘Birmingham is improving gastronomically. I ate a beefsteak from the West that made me dream of Baltimore, and there came a breeze from the Chesapeake Bay when soft-shell crabs were put before me. When you see a town developing in the appetite it is becoming civilized itself and absorbing the civilization of older places by the seashore and the mountain.’”

A FORMER STUDENT HONORED.

Don Emilio de Muruaga, the Spanish minister, entertained on Monday at dinner, at the legation in Washington, Don Jose de Navarro, Spanish consul at this port, and Mr. Richard M. McSherry, of the Baltimore bar. The dinner was given to present a formal notification from Senor Moret, secretary of state at Madrid, that the King of Spain and in his name the Queen Regent had conferred upon Mr. McSherry the decoration of Knight of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Carlos III. This honor has been conferred upon Mr. McSherry in recognition of his important legal services to the Spanish government in this city, where he has been for a number of years the legal adviser of the consulate of that nation. The Order of Carlos III is next to the Golden Fleece, which is given almost exclusively to royalties, the highest of the Spanish civil orders. The cross is of gold, enamelled with white and blue, is attached to a white and blue ribbon, and makes a very handsome piece of jewelry. Mr. McSherry was several years ago honored by the King of Italy with a decoration for his legal services in protecting Italian laborers and children in Maryland.—Baltimore Sun.
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SOCIETY OF ALUMNI.

The seventh annual meeting of the
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class of '69. Banquet at Arlington
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P. M. All members intending to be
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that the number for the annual banquet
may be determined. Those entitled to
membership, and desiring to be enrolled,
are also requested to send in their names
and addresses at once, if they have not
already done so, in response to the cir-
culars heretofore issued.

E. D. F. Brady, Secretary,
1420 New York Avenue, Washington,
D. C.

EXCHANGES.

From Maine comes the Bates Student,
a paper published by the class of '88,
Bates College, alumnus. This class deserves
great credit for publishing such an in-
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contains a short though good account of
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This, for the size of the paper, is too
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The Seminary Monthly is a paper
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The following telegram of the Associated Press, while suggestive of an event that was not realized, gives proof of the esteem in which our alumni is held, and holds out hope of future honors, which he will probably live to wear:

TALLAHASSEE, May 15.—Since the withdrawal of Mr. Pasco from the Senatorial race there has been considerable

talk of a compromise candidate and the name most prominently mentioned for the position is that of Stephen R. Mallory, son of S. R. Mallory, who was United States Senator from 1851 to 1861, and Secretary of the Confederate Navy during the rebellion. He is said to be a representative of the new South school, an able lawyer, a man of fine ability, the choice of the young Democracy of the State and possessing the confidence of the entire party.

LOCALS.

—The 27th of this month will be Commencement Day.
—There will be no Junior Commencement this year.
—All are anxiously awaiting the 23d of June since it has been announced that on that day the examinations for the second term will close.

The Whitsuntide Holidays were spent by many in preparation for the coming examinations, and those who failed to thus occupy their time during that season may have reason to regret it before the end of the present month.

The contest for the Hoffman Mathematical Medal took place on Friday evening, June 3d, at 7 P. M. There were many contestants, and many of these came smiling from the fray. From this we judged that some at least had satisfied their own anticipations, and that we might hope to see the medal awarded this year.

If the cool weather which we enjoyed during the first week of the month would continue until after the examinations were over, we would have every reason for rejoicing. If there is anything which is unwelcome by those desirous of studying during this time, and we think we can say with truth that almost all have this desire, it is warm, sultry weather.

On Sunday evening, May 29th, the Class of '89 received the reward of their well-earned victory over the classes who contended against them in the Class Base-ball League. The reward consisted of a dinner given by Father Cowardin, President of the College Base-ball Association, and although the dinner was heartily enjoyed, and Father Cowardin's kindness fully appreciated, yet the satisfaction felt by them when remembering that they were the Champions of the College seemed to outweigh any reward which could have been given them.

—We have heard numerous flattering remarks made by persons who have visited the College, and in their rambles strolled into Mr. Massi's flower garden. To those who are constantly in the habit of change which that place has undergone is not quite as perceptible as it is to those who knew the place a year or two ago, and revisit it again during this glorious month of June. Too much praise cannot be given Father Massi for his untiring work in endeavoring to make as presentable as possible that portion of the College grounds which has been set aside for the statue of St. Joseph. If the students would co-operate with the reverend gentleman it would be appreciated by him, and it would be but the performance of a duty which rightfully belongs to them.

Tuesday, May 17th, the College team visited Kendall Green and defeated the nine of that place by a score of 1 4 to 7. The game was one-sided from the beginning, and after the second inning the boys saw that they had easy work before them, so did not exert themselves during the remainder of the game. Leitner and Stover were the battery for the Kendalls, while our "Ponies," O'Day and Bolan, filled the same for the College. The Kendalls could not gauge O'Day's delivery, as he struck nine of them out, while the College boys had no difficulty at all with Leitner.
The features of the game were O'Day's pitching, McCarthy's 1st base playing and the base running of Bush of the Kendalls. The battery honors were carried off by Stover for the Kendalls, and by O'Day, Taylor, Donlon and Bolan for the College.

Annexed is the score:

Georgetown: 0 3 4 3 4 0—14
Kendall: 0 2 5 0 0 0—7

Thursday, May 19th, the College team played the Olympics at Olympic Park, and were defeated for the first time this year. The College boys should have won the game, for they surpassed their opponents in batting and base running, but their errors, which were unusually numerous, were always costly. The game opened with Ryan and Baker as the battery for the Olympics, but Ryan soon got enough, 13 hits being made off his delivery, and played right field after the second inning. In the third inning Fowler took Ryan's place in the box, and kept the boys down to 13 base hits for the remaining seven innings. Taylor and McCarthy were the battery for the College. Taylor pitched an elegant game up to the seventh inning, when the index finger of his right hand (which had been injured in a practice game a few days before) began troubling him, and he was compelled to pitch a slow underhand ball for the remainder of the game, during which time the Olympics added 13 runs to their list. Baker and Evers, of the Olympics, and who played on the Washington League club last year, did excellent work behind the bat and at second base respectively. King, also of the Olympics, did well at first and at the bat. O'Day's 9th base playing, Bolan's difficult catch of a high fly after a long run, Shanahan's 1st base playing and McCarthy's catching, deserve the highest praise. The batting honors were carried off by King, Stone and Dickinson, of the Olympics, and by Donlon, O'Day, Jones and Eccleston for the College.

Annexed is the score:

Olympics: 1 0 4 1 0 0 2 3 2—16
Georgetown: 0 3 4 3 4 0—14

The Olympics again defeated the College nine on Thursday, May 26th, in a one-sided and uninteresting contest. The former nine took the lead from the start and maintained it until the game was called on account of rain at the end of the fifth inning. Burke pitched a strong game for the Olympics, the College boys being completely at his mercy. Taylor did not pitch in his usual style, being hit hard and often, particularly in the first two innings. King for the Olympics, and Shanahan for the home team, played, errorless games at first, as did Baker behind the bat. The result of the two games may, in a great measure, be attributed to the grounds, as they were in wretched condition, so much so that good ball playing was impossible, and if a stop was made it was only by the merest chance. Pitching up a hill, playing on a diamond filled with ruts and an outfield of loose sand is enough to break up any team which is not used to it. We are still, however, the champion Amateur team of the District, as the Olympics cannot be called an amateur nine in any sense of the word. The score by innings follows:

Olympics: 4 4 0 0 0 0—8
College: 0 3 0 0 0—8

OBITUARY.

The Quincy (Ill.) Whig, of April 24, 1887, furnishes the subjoined notice of the death of a student whose name appears on the College register for the first time in 1864. Students of that date will remember Mr. Redmond for his quiet, unobtrusive manners and genial character:

"PATRICK H. REDMOND.

"The painful intelligence of the death of Patrick H. Redmond flashed over the wires at an early hour yesterday morning. He died in the hospital in the city of Philadelphia at 11 o'clock on Friday night, but no particulars have been received as touching the cause of his unexpected demise. A dispatch was received by relatives in Quincy on Friday announcing his serious illness and stating that it was probable that two surgical operations would be performed. Later a telegram was received stating that he was sinking fast and requesting that some of his kindred come immediately. His sister, Mrs. Dick, left the city on the 4 o'clock train yesterday morning for Philadelphia, but later a dispatch was received announcing that he was dead. Inasmuch as a Quincy gentleman saw Mr. Redmond in Philadelphia two or three weeks ago, and as he appeared to be in exceptionally good health and cheerful spirits, and after kindly inquiring about all his relatives in this place, promising to visit here during the present month, it can readily be seen that the news of his death was wholly unexpected and is a piece of startling information.

"Pat Redmond, as he was familiarly known, was born in this city on October 8, 1844, and was therefore in the forty-third year of his age. He was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Redmond, and was a brother to Mr. James Redmond, of Kansas City, Mrs. M. Dick, Mrs. Eliza Williams, Mrs. H. F. J. Ricker, Jr., Mr. Thomas Redmond, and Miss Mollie Redmond, all of Quincy.

"Early in life the deceased took a course in the university in St. Louis, for a while was a cadet at West Point, and later completed his studies in Georgetown College, D. C. When he returned to Quincy he read law for a long time in the office of the late Judge Skinner, but as his taste attracted him to the fields of journalism, he became interested in the Quinacy Herald, and during the several years of his connection with that paper he filled all positions from local reporter to editor-in-chief. He was special correspondent for several metropolitan dailies, and was the author of one publication, 'Men of Mark,' which comprises very readable biographical sketches of the prominent men of Quincy.

"He left Quincy about ten years ago and had since filled important positions on the St. Louis Republican, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, a newspaper in Brooklyn, and at the time of his death he was on the staff of the Philadelphia Times.

"He was regarded as one of the most brilliant writers that ever wielded a pencil in Quincy, and he sustained an excellent reputation for efficiency in his other fields of labor. He was large hearted, whole souled, with the most attractive social qualities, which won hosts of friends in his native city, and there are no acquaintances but what will share in the unfeigned sorrow of his relatives over the sad news of his failing from the ranks of the living.

"The remains will be brought to Quincy for burial, and announcement of the funeral services will be made later.'"
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Owing to the Persistent Attempt of numerous Cigarette Manufacturers to copy in part the BRAND NAME of the "Richmond Straight Cut," now in the Eleventh Year of their popularity, we think it alike due to the protection of the consumer and ourselves, to Warn the Public Against Base Imitations, and call their attention to the fact that the Original STRAIGHT CUT BRAND is the Richmond Straight Cut No. 1, introduced by us in 1878, and to caution the students to observe that our signature appears on every package of the Genuine Straight Cut Cigarettes.

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