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GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION-1878.
For the following touching and appreciative tribute the Journal is indebted to Mr. Alex. Porter Morse, L. L. B., '72, to whom it was addressed by the Hon. George Hoadly. It is printed now in the assurance that the memory of Georgetown's late distinguished alumnus still lives as bright as ever. It is also fitting that such words of eulogy should find a place in the Journal of Georgetown College, "to whose classic shades and venerable Fathers," as Mr. Morse says, "Mr. Merrick was so zealously attached."

January 29, 1886.

Alexander Porter Morse, Esq.,
Washington City, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Morse: You ask me to give you my estimate of the character of our friend, Richard T. Merrick. It is not easy to do this without indulging in adjectives of eulogy to an extent which those who did not know his worth might think exaggerated. I loved and honored him. Knowing him intimately, as friend, as public man, and in the most tender of all relations, as husband and father, I was his proud associate in legal and political controversy, the partaker of his confidence, and the delighted recipient of his generous hospitality.

Those who saw him at home best appreciated the sweet atmosphere in which he lived. No man ever loved, or was beloved by, wife and children more than he. The relation between him and them was of extreme beauty and delicacy. Great love, mutual encouragement, mutual hope, mutual pride, mutual confidence and trust, common beliefs in matters worldly and unworlthy, common aspirations on this side and beyond the grave, coupled with a generous hospitality to other faiths and hopes, tended to make a unit of this family, beyond the grave, coupled with a generous hospitality to other faiths and hopes, tended to make a unit of this family, whose political son and not merely disciple he was; he was willing to abide the judgment of such, to adopt their resolve as founded on possibly wiser and broader vision. For he was a modest man; but in council his own voice was always for action. It took good reasons, or the respect which he entertained for his political leaders to restrain his ardor. Thus, he chafed when, upon the appointment of the Potter Committee, our party declined to question Mr. Hayes's title to the Presidency. I mention this as an illustration of his habitual methods. His was the policy of attack, not defense. Could he have had his own way, he would always have been the assailant, never the excuser, evader, or defender, and this would have been safe, for under his leading our party would have never been wrong. Examine the record of the Star-Route.
cases, for instance (labor in which really cost him his life), and you will find that he was always in the affirmative. It is true that this role was called for by the fact that he was representing the Government in prosecution; but it was eminently the one to which his genius assigned him.

Richard T. Merrick was once a captain of cavalry. He enjoyed this service for the country during the Mexican war. My belief is that had he been in command of a cavalry division during the war of the rebellion he would have achieved great repute by his dash and energy and sleepless activity, by the multiplicity of his resources and the rapidity of his execution.

But after all, my dear Mr. Morse, I come back to where I began—"it was at his home that he shone brightest and best. Admirable and great though he was as a lawyer, wise and bold though his counsels were in political life, it was as the loving, gentle, sweet-tempered, deeply religious husband and father that he was at his best. Into what realms of space his spirit may have now penetrated is known only to his Maker. He has cast off the shackles of habit and education, the impedimenta which clogged his earthly progress. The casket, which wore out before the tale of sixty years was full, has served its purpose and been discarded forever. But the invisible spirit, the real character, abides, wherever he may be. To us he has left the memory of a lofty and noble nature, now, let us hope, made perfect in an eternity of perfection. Very truly yours,

GEO. HOADLY.

THE MERRICK DEBATE OF THE PHILODEMIC SOCIETY.

The annual prize debate of the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College for the Merrick medal was held in the hall of the College recently. There was a very large attendance of friends of the Collegians and invited guests, the majority being ladies. The question for discussion was, "Resolved, That it is expedient and in harmony with the Constitution of the Government of the United States to control the telegraph service of the country."

The debate was opened by William J. McClusky, of New York, in the affirmative. He gave a startling array of statistics and comparisons showing the rates, revenues, and expenses of the telegraph service of this country, where it is under the control of a private corporation, with those of England and other countries where the telegraph service is under government control. His deductions from the statistics were that better service at cheaper rates would be furnished the whole people, instead of restricting the privileges of telegraphy to a few of the wealthier persons of the country. He contended that governmental espionage of private messages would be impossible, as the party which would indulge in any such practices would be hurred from power. The similarity of the public necessity of the telegraph and postal service was noted, and a conclusion drawn that Government control should be as absolute over one as the other.

James A. Gray, of Georgia, opened for the negative, contending that the Government should not resolve itself into a huge mercantile enterprise. This would be the natural result of the Government controlling the telegraph. It would be inexpedient, inasmuch as the whole people would be taxed for the benefit of the few who send messages. The condemnation of telegraph lines in the several States, which would be necessary, he argued, would be subversive of State sovereignty. He also produced statistics showing that all telegraphic services under governmental control are run at a loss. He also feared that anarchy would reign during years of political excitement, as a suspicion would be generated that the dominant party was doctoring the returns.

The medal man of the College, J. M. Prendergast, of Minnesota, closed for the affirmative. He answered several of the propositions advanced by the last speaker, claimed that the telegraph was as much of a public necessity as the postal service, and referred to the exorbitant rates of the Western Union. He based his argument mainly on the report of the Senate investigating committee of 1872, from which he liberally quoted.

The debate was closed by James P. Montgomery, of California, who showed that the rates in England for telegraph service were considerably higher than in this country. Their greatest fear was that with the telegraph service under the control of the Government there would be exercised an espionage over news matter furnished the press. The possibility of the service becoming a huge political machine to advance the interests of the party in power was also dwelt on. A florid apostrophe to the stars and stripes and to the Constitution closed the discussion.

The judges were Hon. Jefferson Chandler, Dr. Faust, and Eugene Brady. The award will be made at the Commencement exercises in June.—Washington National Republican.

A PUBLIC LECTURE BY THE CLASS OF PHILOSOPHY.

The Class of Philosophy gave a public lecture on Sound in Memorial Hall, Thursday evening, May 3rd. It had been announced to occur some time ago, but the expectations raised by the delay were fully satisfied by the event. Besides the faculty and students, there was present also a large number of visitors, so that the seats in the hall were nearly all filled. The programme was neatly printed, having on the first page the noble motto adopted by the Class of '88, "Fortiter, Fideliter, Feliciter," and containing within an exhaustive synopsis of each part of the lecture. The subject of the lecture was the scientific explanation of the Phonograph. There were three speakers, Eric B. Dahlgren, W. Paul D. Moross, and Thomas V. Bolan; William A. Dwyer assisting in the experiments.
After a finely executed selection by the College orchestra, which had kindly offered to furnish the music for the occasion, Mr. Dahlgren came forward and began to discuss the nature of sound. He stated that sound was nothing more than vibrations in sonorous bodies. To illustrate this fact, the speaker made several pleasing experiments, especially one with a tuning-fork and a pith ball suspended between the two ends. Mr. Dahlgren further proved his point by showing how sound was produced by puffs of air, and by experimenting with the wheel Syren. The peculiarities of the vibrations of a column of air were illustrated by Geyer's Whistle, Singing Flames, and the Rose Burners and 16-foot pipe. The lecturer then extended his remarks to show how music was merely periodic vibrations, explaining how high and low notes were due to the greater and less number of vibrations.

Mr. Moross, the second lecturer, taking up the thread of the last speaker's explanation, went on to show how sound was propagated. He said that this propagation in air took place in a way similar to the travelling of waves on the sea, the layer of air nearest the source of the sound being set in motion, and this motion being communicated to the other layers in succession. This fact was beautifully illustrated by a circular diagram projected on the screen. Many other experiments to prove the same point were made. The speaker also explained the transmission of vibrations through wood and iron. These remarks led to an explanation of the Mechanical Telephone, and the audience was here treated to the charming strains of music transmitted through the telephone from the Physical Cabinet to the hall. Experiments were then made of the vibrations of wire and of the sympathetic vibrations, which introduced an elaborate explanation of the phenomena of nodes and loops and beats.

Mr. Moross' remarks embraced a clear and thorough treatment of his subject, and this fact, together with the orderly arrangement and manipulation of his experiments, fully justified the reputation he has among us for success in scientific pursuits.

With these two preliminary explanations, the way was clear for the explanation of the Phonograph. Mr. Bolan, the third lecturer, also gave an exhaustive treatment of his subject, beginning with a graphic description of the conditions of speech in man. He then went on to explain Faber's Talking Machine, and introduced afterwards some illustrations of the vibrations of plates. He then showed the simpler methods of recording sound, explaining Scott's Phonautograph. Thus he reached the Phonograph.

The speaker's description of the many parts of this wonderful instrument were most precise. Perhaps the most delightful part of the whole lecture was the experiments with the Phonograph. Mr. Bolan drew forth the heartiest applause by his success in making the instrument speak, whistle, laugh, sing, and cry, though he had gained the hearts of the audience before when, to illustrate the power of a speaking-trumpet, he sang through it in his own fine way, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." The speaker also explained the construction of the Gramophone and Graphophone, and, in the course of his remarks, paid a tribute to a distinguished Washington inventor, Mr. James A. Maloney.

After the lecture, while the orchestra played a grand march, "Class of '88," composed by P. J. Grace, '90, the hall was brilliantly illuminated by burning phlogiston in oxygen, contained in a large glass globe.

Such was the first public appearance of the present Class of Philosophy, and it is only due to say that in the expressed opinion of every one, visitors and students, confirmed by their interested attention to the close, the lecture was one of the finest exhibitions seen at Georgetown for some time, and that it was certainly the most successful performance of the Class of '88.

The speakers showed much careful preparation, and were particularly happy in the choice and treatment of the matter. Perhaps the most striking feature of the evening's display was the selection of experiments, which were entirely simple, yet most attractive, and proved beyond question the conclusions which they were meant to illustrate.

The success of the lecture was also a gratifying compliment to the earnest efforts of the professor of the class, Father Frisbee, S. J. Mr. Dwyer lent valuable assistance in the performance of the experiments.

The College orchestra discoursed beautiful music between the lectures. It had labored long and earnestly to do honor to the occasion, and its labor was rewarded with a success it could have hardly hoped for. Indeed, Mr. Grace, the director, proved in this instance what excellent results can be produced with the musical talent which we have in our midst.

AN EARLY SABBATH MORN.

The gentle glow of the morning steals over the landscape, and brings with it the dawn of a peaceful Sabbath. The trees on the hillside, clad in the tender green vesture of spring, rustle with their new-born leaves, as the first breath of the soft morning wind toys with them. As a fitting background to the green of the leaves, the very hills give evidence of Nature's artistic touch, in their robes of brilliant emerald.

Clearly outlined against the rolling meadow, a graceful flock of lambs and sheep, gamboling and frisking about, lends new life to the picture. A tiny, sparkling cascade leaps nimbly from stone to stone down the hillside, and, after incessant low murmuring, joins the expectant brook below. The brook, trickling in and out among the rocks and herbage, and spanning here and there by rude bridges, runs on to make common course with the river flowing through the valley.

The peaceful bosom of the river, lightly broken by the gentle brush of the wind, marks out its way through the fertile vale, in a streak of silver, glistening beneath the sun's early rays, and at last disappearing beyond the bend of the hills.

The abundant fields of corn and grain, yet but little ripened by the mellow sun, bend their slender stalks before the delightful breeze. On either bank of the river stands a group of farm-houses, with a home-like simplicity about them, which their white color only tends to enhance. Ever and anon, the barks of the faithful watch-dog across the stream sound faintly on the air, and add to the reality of the scene. Then the quiet seems to have increased by comparison. Now, from yon farm-house chimney a wreath of dark smoke curls upward until lost in the blue above.

Signs of life begin rapidly to appear from the rest of the houses, and, from a distant shed, strolls out a herd of cows, slowly plodding their way to the river-bank. Their keeper
is a youthful lad, wearing a broad-rimmed straw hat, blouse, and trousers tucked into great cowhides. Cracking his whip and gayly whistling as he goes, he seems to drink in the abundant fragrance about him.

Quenching their thirst in the limpid waters of the river, the cattle turn to graze amid the rich meadows by the riverside. Meanwhile the young guide reclines upon the grass beneath the friendly shade of an oak, and indulges his youthful mind in fair day-dreams. A flood of melody suddenly breaks forth from the surrounding tree-tops, and he raises his head to catch the exquisite music. Clustering upon the fresh green boughs, the birds pour from out their little throats hymns of praise and thanksgiving to God on high, making the valley resound again and again with the echo. Surely, never was such celestial song!

The sun, now risen from his bed of molten gold in the East, deluges the vale with light, and causes the little bird-choirs to sing the more. The fleecy clouds, floating in the depth of the still blue sky, and the smooth flowing waters of the river, reflecting the dazzling sunbeams on their placid bosom, all combine to enhance the beauty of this master-piece from Nature’s hand.

A few villagers have just departed from one of the dwellings, prayer-book in hand, evidently bound for divine service. The clear, resonant tones of the village church-bell, sounding prayerfully, harmonizes with the melody of the birds.

The chimes of the great city near the Eastern horizon give forth sweet, low accents, faintly borne on the breeze, and the whole scene is an ideal paradise, such as Adam would have been content to possess.

A graceful rustic bridge spans the stream at one point, and over it trip the happy children on their way to the church, filling their young hearts with all the life of the surroundings. More sedately walking after them come the old folk, gazing with beaming eyes upon their happy ones. Now they enter the little church, while the organ gives forth its deep rich tones, filling the simple edifice with its volume. The pastor begins the celebration of the most Holy Mass, that mystery of mysteries of Holy Church, while the choir chants in joyful unison to the Most High. The kind shepherd now imparts advice to his simple flock, and exhorts them to strive in their daily life for what is good, and fly the evil. Leaving the church, the little knots of friends, after a brief greeting, break up and they depart to their homes, where a simple dinner awaits most of them.

Soon the day deepens into night, and the day of rest is nearly over. To-morrow the active, busy cares of every-day work will once more begin. Thus in sweet succession the Sabbath morns will come and go, until they end forever with the Sabbath of eternity.

GEORGE P. NEAGLE,
Second Grammar.

AN INCIDENT OF COLLEGE LIFE.

On one of those warm delightful days of June, some years ago, two students of the Senior Class were strolling around the College walks. They were nearly of an equal age, both bright, diligent students, and were endeared to each other as only College friends are. It was the day before Commencement, and they had started on this farewell walk to visit the spots so familiar to them and around which clustered so many pleasant remembrances.

They loitered amid the charming scenes of oaks and beeches and sycamores. As they sat under the shade of a spreading beech surveying the beauties around them and talking about their prospects of life, the hours rolled rapidly by until the sun was sinking in the West. At last they arose. But just before they left this spot a happy thought came to them, to carve their names together on the tree, to perpetuate their memories among scenes where they had whiled away so many happy hours.

Commencement day came and the two friends separated, each to take a different path in life, but they always retained the pleasantest recollections of their College days. The bright auspices under which they had received their graduation did not prove false. They succeeded in their professions as they had succeeded in their studies, and won the high respect of all with whom they came in contact. The years rolled by. Their professions kept them busily occupied, but in the mean-time they had not forgotten their alma mater. They resolved to revisit it as soon as an opportunity permitted.

By a singular coincidence the two friends met in Washington last summer and it was immediately agreed to pay a visit to Georgetown. It was a pleasant Sunday afternoon as they entered the College grounds; and, after admiring the new building which had been erected in their absence, paid their respects to the faculty. They were fortunate enough to meet here one of their former classmates, at this time a professor of one of the classes. The three at length decided to make a tour of the walks. The visitors now recollected the day before Commencement, when they carved their names on the tree; and while they strolled on telling anecdotes of their college life, were happy at the thought of seeing them again.

At a distance they recognized the familiar valley, the bend in the walk, and then the tree by its side. As they approached the bend it was remarked how everything appeared the same as when they used to sit and chat beneath the trees.

Had there, indeed, been no change? The sky—the deep, serene sky—the little brook, the overhanging boughs, these were the same, but how changed was that spot which of all others they had hoped to find unaltered! They were coming near the old beech. They approached eagerly. The little elevation adjoining the path was soon ascended and they were now beneath the spreading branches.
THE OLD FORT ALAMO.

The Alamo is dear to the heart of every Texan for its heroic defense in the war for independence. It is an old fort and mission founded by the Franciscan monks at San Antonio and covering about an acre of ground. The walls of the main chapel are solid masonry, four feet thick and twenty-two feet high. There is no roof, as in many ancient Mexican chapels. The fort faces the setting sun and was situated a half mile from the city, but now it is in the center of the city.

Within its limits were the chapel, the convent, the prison, and the barracks, which could easily hold one thousand men. All was surrounded by walls two feet thick and eight feet high. A ditch used for irrigation passed in the rear of the church.

In 1836 General Houston caused San Antonio to be dismantled, upon which Santa Anna advanced at the head of four thousand men. The garrison, one hundred and forty strong, retired to the fort, under the command of Colonel Travis, while the enemy erected batteries and bombarded them incessantly for over twenty-four hours. In this time over two hundred shells were thrown without doing any injury; while the Texan sharp-shooters could pick the Mexicans off, one after another, from the ramparts. The Mexicans made several assaults, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Although couriers were sent repeatedly for aid to San Felipe, only thirty-two men could force their way through the enemy to the aid of the garrison.

March 3d found the men weak from want of food and rest, but their spirits were not dampened in the least. On the 6th a combined attack was made by the enemy's whole force. They were repulsed twice, but the Texans were not able to load in the hand-to-hand combat which followed, and, clubbing with their rifles, were every one killed, before they could be forced to surrender. Only one woman, a child, and a servant were spared by the conquerors. Colonel Bowie was killed, but before he had shot several of his assailants.

The bodies of the slain were, after having been horribly mutilated by the Mexicans, burnt. The Mexican loss was one thousand six hundred. This battle is called "the Thermopylae of Texas." But it did not go unavenged. The battle of San Jacinto followed, in which the Texans, with the war-cry, "Remember the Alamo," cut the Mexican army to pieces and captured Santa Anna.

A monument was erected to the heroes of the Alamo, on the sides of which were engraved the following inscriptions:

North front:
TO THE GOD OF THE FEARLESS AND FREE IS DEDICATED THIS ALAR, MADE FROM THE RUINS OF THE ALAMO.

West front:
BLOOD OF HEROES hath stained me; let the stones of the Alam speak, that their immolation be not forgotten.

South front:
Be they enrolled with Leonidas in the host of the mighty dead.

East front:
Thermopylae had her messenger of defeat, but the Alamo had none.

March 6, 1836, A. D.
FRANCIS H. CRAIN, Third Grammar.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE JOURNAL.

Dear Mr. Editor: Seeing that you have so often invited communications to the Journal, I have ventured to write to you on a subject in which I have long been interested, and which is becoming an important topic of discussion. I mean the conditions and prospects of our great West.

Coming from the West myself, and having an inborn and an abiding faith in it, I thought that I could suggest one or two considerations concerning that section to the scores and scores of College men, who, within two or three months, will stand face to face with the difficult problem of choosing their respective careers.

This is a great country and a good country; but there are some sections of it which are to-day offering greater inducements than others to bright men. The reason is that just that class of men is needed to continue to build up what the others who have gone before have founded; to adopt more modern processes of thought, study, and action to the needs and demands of the people, and to do their share in the peculiar advancement which is now going on there.

A score of years ago the venerable founder of the New York Tribune said: "Go West, young man!" The "Go West" of Horace Greeley meant then a very different thing from what it means to-day. It meant then that there were millions and millions of acres of public lands to be had for
the asking; crops to be sown and reaped; commercial advantages to be seized; railroads to be built, and, in brief, the whole work of the pioneer corps to be accomplished. For all this the return promised to be, and was, ample, generous, princely in some cases.

To-day Horace Greeley’s admonition, which has passed into a proverb, means something more. The pioneer work has been done. The fields are yielding their harvest in such bounty that new problems of transportation and trade have arisen. The railroads are built and must be managed in a manner far different from that which would have been satisfactory a dozen or a score of years ago. More than this, the people of the West have acquired no mean degree of culture; some attention is paid to art and literature, where, a dozen years ago, there was none. The newspaper readers demand thought and ability on the part of their editorial writers.

The most thorough and scholarly lawyers are the men who get the business. The studious and inquiring physician, whose habits of study are just the same as he was wont to exercise in college, is the man who meets success and makes the reputation.

A bag of dollars is no longer a title to consideration. Intellect, cultivated intellect, too, goes farther than money. There has been an awakening to better things than money-getting, and it has brought a demand for better men.

Well, what of it all? Nothing, perhaps; perhaps very much. There are hundreds of bright fellows who finish their courses in the many Eastern colleges every year who have the choice placed before them of living a life of beautiful, harmless mediocrity in borrowed finery in the East, where the competition is so sharp, or striking out to the West to carve out reputations and fortunes for themselves. In the one place the field is full; in the other the demand is great, and the laborer who gets to work in the first hour will be more certain of his reward than if he waited until the eleventh hour.

Am I right, Mr. Editor? I am sure that with your strong sense and broad observation you will say I am. I trust your readers will be led to think so, to entertain, in fact, a heartier, more hopeful view of the present and near future of the great West of our country.

I am, Mr. Editor, very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM A. DWYER, '88.

ABOUT THE CELEBRATION OF GEORGETOWN CENTENNIAL.

As indicated by the letter from the Secretary of the Society of Alumni which appears in our current issue, the subject of special interest to all Georgetonians at the present time is the approaching celebration of the Centennial of the College. The event will be commemorated early in 1889, and efforts will be made conjointly by the Faculty and the Society of the Alumni to render the celebration worthy of the occasion. If one may be permitted to forecast the outcome of these efforts by the reception which the announcement is having from old students, no fears of failure need be entertained.

The distinctive features of the Centennial can not be positively set forth at this early date. The religious ceremonies, which will inaugurate the festivities, will be on as grand a scale as the conditions of College life permit, and will, it is hoped, secure the presence in our midst of some of the leading dignitaries of the Church in the United States. His Eminence the Cardinal has already graciously intimated his pleasure to attend.

An Academic Session of the College will probably be held, at which many of her more distinguished sons, as well as friends whom she will be proud to honor, will receive, under the broad seal of the University, testimony of the esteem in which they are held.

The literary exercises, under the auspices of the Society of Alumni, promise to rank with the most attractive that the College has known in her century’s growth. The purely social features of the celebration will not fall below the dignity of the occasion. Class reunions, lunches, promenade concert in the Memorial Hall, illumination of the College building, and the Alumni banquet, all promise such entertainment as will repay all who may journey hither to renew memories of early days under the shadow of Alma Mater.

What is chiefly needed to insure such success as will render the event memorable in College annals is the earnest, personal co-operation of every old student of Georgetown. Enthusiasm must be awakened, and this result is confidently expected during the months that intervene before the Centennial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1888.

The eighth annual meeting and reunion of the Society of Alumni will be held at the College on Tuesday, June 26, 1888, after the Commencement exercises. At this meeting the programme of the proposed Centennial celebration, in February next, of the founding of Georgetown College, will be submitted to the Society. In order that this celebration may be made a great event in the history of “old Georgetown,” it is earnestly hoped that every member will endeavor to attend
the June meeting and assist in perfecting the necessary arrangements for celebrating, in a becoming manner, the Centennial of Alma Mater.

ADDRESS AND BANQUET.

The address to the Alumni by J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Esq., of New York city, Class of 1862, will be delivered at the annual banquet, which will be served at the Arlington Hotel, Washington city, June 26, 1888, at 8 o'clock P. M.

It having been determined by the Executive Committee to draw upon the general fund of the Society for the expenses of the banquet, no assessment or subscription will be required, as heretofore, from those who desire to attend.

Upon application to the undersigned, banquet tickets will be furnished to members who will have paid, on or before June 20, their annual dues ($5) to the Society. As the number of members intending to be present at the banquet must be definitely known beforehand, such members will please notify the undersigned on, or before, June 22, of their intention to attend.

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

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A new camera, with a complete photographing outfit, has been presented to the Physical Cabinet by the members of the class of '88. It is hoped that their example will be followed by the succeeding classes, so that as the years roll on there will be gathering in the College cabinet a fitting memorial of her former students.

No better illustration of the necessity of knowing the sciences arising from the ordinary transactions of every-day life can be found than in the opening of the University Course of Lectures in Electricity, which are attended by a number of prominent professional gentlemen of Washington.

Several additions are to be made to the Physical Cabinet in this department, and prominent among them is that of a new dynamo. The lighting of the cabinet and lecture-rooms with incandescent lamps will doubtless be the result of this new purchase.

Quite a bit of history is connected with the large speaking-trumpet used with the phonograph in the recent entertainment given by the Class of '88. It, together with another, was constructed by Father Curley, S. J., a number of years ago from designs given him by the distinguished scientist, Father Kircher, S. J., and the two were used in a number of interesting experiments. By placing one in the College Quadrangle and the other at the Observatory, Father Curley was enabled, with the greatest facility, to carry on a conversation from that distance, speaking only in an ordinary tone of voice. By using the same trumpets Father Kircher was distinctly heard speaking from a distance of over nearly three miles, which was certainly a remarkable illustration of the intensifying, as well as collective, power which a trumpet exerts on sound-waves.

The carpenters' work on the Coleman Museum is now practically completed, and the cases, which are modeled after those in the Smithsonian, will soon be ready. Father Frisbee, S. J., has charge of the arrangement of the room, and his long experience and excellent taste in matters of this kind will insure an orderly and neat disposition of the College's valuable scientific collections. He assures us that the first place and most prominent position in the new room will be given to the collections of the Toner Circle, which were described in a former Journal. These collections, being the results of individual research by students, and having such an intrinsic scientific value, form one of the proudest possessions of Georgetown.

The coins and medals will also be placed in a prominent position. The well-known curator of the coin department at the Smithsonian, after examining the collection at the College, declared it one of the most valuable in the country. The Museum will be open by Commencement Day.

The members of the Class of Philosophy are becoming quite enthusiastic over the study of astronomy, and the nightly visits to the Observatory of the College will soon begin. The class will, during the month, make a series of observations of Mars, Saturn with his rings, Jupiter and the eclipses of his satellites, double stars, nebulae, the sun and its spots. It will also make several observations through the great Equatorial at the National Observatory in Washington.

The College Observatory possesses a very valuable and complete outfit. It has a rich collection of astronomical works and reports. Its meridian circle, equatorial, and transit instrument are in excellent order, and have been used very freely during the year by several astronomers connected with the Government corps, who asked the privilege of our Rev. President. The meridian circle has quite an historical value, for it was with it that Father Curley calculated the longitude of Washington, which was accepted by the Government, and which, though rejected for a time, was afterwards, on the laying of the cable, found to be true.

The most notable event of the present scholastic year was the opening of the special course of lectures in Electricity on Tuesday evening, May 8th. The lectures were begun at the urgent request of a number of professional gentlemen of Washington who, to meet frequent requirements in the practice of their profession, wished to gain a familiar acquaintance with the subject of Electricity. The lectures are given twice a week by the professor of physics, Father Frisbee, S. J., assisted by W. P. D. Moross, and other members of '88. The first meeting was well attended; at the second all the seats were occupied, and it is expected that at the subsequent meeting there will be more than thirty in attendance.

The gentlemen have expressed themselves as delighted at what they have seen and heard thus far. After the first meeting they formed themselves into a regular class association, and elected Judge Stockbridge, ex-Commissioner of Patents, president.

It is said that the lectures will be resumed after vacation. They are held in the physics lecture-room. Immediately after the last private lecture of this term, Father Frisbee, assisted by the Class of '88, will give a public lecture on Electricity in Memorial Hall.
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 intercommunication. 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.

Address:
COLLEGE JOURNAL,
Georgetown, D. C.

THE TOWER CLOCK.

In our last issue we mentioned that the College bells had been placed in position, and all that was lacking was the great Tower clock. Now at last the clock is in position, and Father Time, out of his lofty home, beams down upon us with his genial face and strikes the hours for us as they go by.

The two dials, facing east and west, are 135 feet from the ground, and are 8 feet 6 inches in diameter. The numerals on the dials are 14½ inches long, and made of brass, thickly covered with gold leaf. A circular rim of small diamond minute dots surrounds the line of numerals, and gives a highly ornamental appearance to the dials. The hands are made of tough lightweight and are beautifully gilded, the minute-hand being 48 inches in length, and the hour-hand 34 inches.

The faces of the dials are covered with black smalt, a substance capable of wear and tear during all kinds of weather. This great instrument was constructed at the famous Seth Thomas Works, Thomaston, Conn.

The clock proper measures 53 inches wide, 39 inches deep, and 65 high. It is an 8-day instrument, and is furnished with gravity escapement and compensating pendulum-rod. The works are highly polished and run very smoothly. The rod and ball of the pendulum proper weigh about 500 pounds.

As the Virginians trot their horses across the Free Bridge, they now have the pleasure of timing each heat. The bright, sunny face of Father Time beams down on the classic Potomac also, and the pace of the lazy canal mules can be measured by the beautiful hour-hand. The College boys are particularly pleased with the clock and manifested much interest in its erection. Next year Georgetown College celebrates its first centennial; that the new clock may remain to measure off from its dials the lovely Tower the revolving years of many a coming century is our dearest wish.

Father Curley's Infirmary garden is looking very beautiful this spring. It is filled with choice flowers, tastefully arranged by the venerable professor of botany himself, assisted by the ever-active Brother Paddy. Father Curley never loses his old-time love of flowers, and he is always ready with interesting information about every point connected with them.

The beautiful month of May opened auspiciously for Georgetown. The usual devotions in the Chapel in honor of the Queen of May were begun on the evening of April 30th by the blessing of a statue of Our Lady, which was afterwards placed on one of the side altars, converted for the month into a lovely May altar. Brother Wilson has shown excellent taste in the arrangement and decoration of this shrine. During the first week Rev. Father Rector said each evening a few earnest words about the Blessed Virgin, and his remarks were followed by a short prayer and the singing of some May hymns. Father Welch, S. J., addressed the students during the second week.

The beautiful custom among the Georgetown boys—instituted years ago by our late beloved Father John Sumner, S. J.—that, namely, of wearing, during this month in honor of Our Lady, a medal attached to a piece of blue ribbon, is as conspicuous this year as ever. Mr. Deck's pleasing addition of May hymns to the exercises has helped not a little to their devotion.

On the Juniors' side, in the rear of the field, a beautiful little shrine was built last Sunday, and lighted at night. The faces of the shrine were arranged around the sides of the little mound by the loving hands of the Sodalists. The work of building the grotto has not yet begun, but when all the plans have been perfected and all the arrangements made the work will be rapidly pushed forward.

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PERSONALS.

In the approaching Presidential campaign Georgetown will have as representatives at work in Maryland, R. H. Edchin, Senator from Charles County, a delegate to the National Convention; Robert C. Combs, of St. Mary's County, a State elector.

Major N. S. Hill, A. B., '88, for some years purchasing agent of the B. and O. R. R., has tendered his resignation, to take effect on June 1st.

Frank Johnston, of Jackson, Miss., who left College some weeks ago on account of ill health, has just received an appointment to West Point.
Taylor and C. O'Day, and the pitching and catching of C. O'Day and closely for a good ba’l, and when it came, he hit it for a home run, thus using all the science and speed he could command, but Taylor watched advanced a base, when McCarthy made a base-hit. All the bases were McCarthy. winning the game. The features of the game were the home-runs of O'Neill, which was too hot for the Mystics’ shortstop. Both men inning opened with a base-hit by Eccleston, followed by a liner from every thing their own way. The feature of the game was the heavy Alerts. This was by far the best game of the three. We thought at

The Washington Post gives the following sad particulars of the death, on April 22d, of one of the most earnest and intelligent students in the Law Class which was graduated from this University June 7, 1882: “Mr. Thomas Hampson, of the Geological Survey, died very suddenly Sunday afternoon at his home, on Lanier Heights. He had been ill for several weeks with typhoid fever, from which he was slowly recovering, when he died from heart-clot, soon after waking from sleep Monday morning. Mr. Hampson had been attached to the Survey for several years, and was acting as editor up to the time of his sickness. All the manuscript for publication from the Survey passed through his hands before going to the printer. He leaves a wife and several small children. A large and spontaneous meeting of his associates was held yesterday afternoon and gave expression to their sentiments by adopting resolutions in testimony of their high esteem for his ability and their affectionate regard for him as a man.”

ATHLETIC NOTES, BASE BALL, ETC.

The base-ball season was opened here on April 13th by the First Nine and the Pallas Club of Washington. The game was very good. O’Day pitched for the College and was well supported by McCarthy. Roache pitched and Davis caught for the Pallas, and both did good work. The result was a victory for the College. Score 9 to 8.

The second game took place on the 19th, between the First Nine and Mystics. This game was not very interesting, as the College boys had every thing their own way. The feature of the game was the heavy batting done in the second inning by Eccleston, Taylor, and C. O’Day; all three gained two base hits. Prendergast also did some fine work with the bat, securing a two-base hit and two singles. There was a very neat double play made in the fifth inning by Roberts and Mace, of the Mystics. The College won again by the score of 12 to 2. C. O’Day caught a beautiful game for the Thirds.

The third game occurred April 25th, between the First Nine and the Pallas. The playing of Tierney at second and Kauffman was not a little annoyed the Second Nine. Driscoll, of the Third, made “the feature of the game the almost impossible fly-catch made by Neale, against superior skill. They batted hard, ran the bases like deer, and admirably, especially the Third, as they were playing an uphill game but the Third Nine was resolved not to lose. Both nines played

The marriage is also announced of Miss Sowden, daughter of Representative Sowden, of Pennsylvania, and James L. Pugh, Jr., some few years ago a student in the Academic Department, and later a graduate of the Law School.

Joseph E. Washington, ’74, Representative from Tennessee, paid a welcome visit to the College on April 29th.

On the same day, also, old acquaintances at the College were glad to see John A. McDermott, ’84. He is engaged in business in the Capital City.

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The feature of the game was the almost impossible fly-catch made by Woodville, center of the Third Nine. It was one of the finest ever made on our grounds. The playing of Tierney at second and Kauffman at first, for the Third Nine, was admirable. After a well-contested game the Third Nine won, amid the shouts of the spectators. Score 10 to 14.

O’Neall has been promoted to the First Nine. Taylor is fast regaining his speed, and his arm is nearly well. McCarthy and Coniff are working a formidable batter.

Besides the First Nine, many others have been organized. As soon as the First Nine had been formed from the “erme” of the College, the Second Nine made its selection. Bradenbaugh was elected manager and captain, and the choice was well made.

No sooner had the notice been posted on the board announcing the selections that had been made for the Second Nine, than a meeting was called for the organization of a Third Nine. The meeting resulted, as usual, in the selection of a team. Robinson was elected manager, and Henchey captain. The Fourth Nine elected Green manager and captain.

After the elections the contest began. The first game was played on May 8th, between the Second and Third Nines. This was a great game, and every one played to win. The Second Nine was sure of victory, but the Third Nine was resolved not to lose. Both nines played admirably, especially the Third, as they were playing an uphill game against superior skill. They batted hard, ran the bases like deer, and not a little annoyed the Second Nine. Driscoll, of the Third, made the only home-run. Kaul and Kerran did some good batting for the Second, but their brethren could do nothing with the pitching of Neale. D. O’Day caught a beautiful game for the Thirds.

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Several class teams have been organized with the following officers: First Grammar, Woodville manager and captain, with Woodville pitcher, Stewart catcher; Second Grammar, Robinson manager and captain, with Sheehan pitcher and H. Bolan catcher; Third Grammar, Baker manager, Henchey captain, with Neale pitcher, O'Neill catcher; Special, Murphy manager, McShane captain, with McShane pitcher, Bilisolly catcher.

After organizing, the players became very anxious to meet in contest. The managers were busy arranging games for the next half-holidays. The first game took place between Third and Second Grammars, in which the first mentioned came off victorious. However, this was due to the absence of Second Grammar's regular pitcher. Score 12 to 4.

The tables were turned in the next game, by Second Grammar winning. Score 9 to 8.

Following these games came a very interesting one between First Grammar and Special. It was nip-and-tuck all through, and the game was not decided until the last man was out. Special made a strenuous effort in the last inning and won by a single score Score 5 to 4.

It is regretted that we have not a class league this year as in former years. The material is certainly not wanting. Perhaps it is too late now to speak of this, but it is to be hoped that we shall always have a class league.

There have been many improvements made on the tennis courts lately. This year's club is one of the best we have had for quite a while. Two courts now supply the demand for games, and the playing has been very brisk. The members take much interest in the game. The only means of stopping the players is either rain or wind. The weather has, however, been very bright for some time. If such interest continues, we will undoubtedly turn out some very fine players.

If Dame Rumor has rightly informed us, and judging from what can be seen, we need not be surprised to learn that our club will most likely be represented in all outside contests. These are said to be the favors he has done it.

Our club the best of luck. Let them go in with the blue and gray and Greenway struck out. In the second inning Winston and Davis struck out. Arthur hit safely to right field, and reached second on a beautiful slide, but did not get any further, as Reifsneider closed the inning by striking out. The third inning was very short, Davidson and Roberts striking out and Brown flying out to Donlon. In the next inning White sent the ball into right field for a single; Greenway struck out; Winston reached first on an error of Donlon's, on which White went to third, and stole second, both men scoring on passed balls. Davis struck out and Arthur flew out to Bolan. A streak of batting and two passed balls yielded five runs in the fifth inning, bringing the score with one of the College boys. The College boys began to pile up the runs at the start. In the first inning, after two men were out, Taylor and McCarthy were sent to first on balls, and scored on Eccleston's long hit to center field for three bases. Coniff closed the inning by striking out, leaving Eccleston on third. In the second inning Bolan hit to White and was thrown out at first. Prendergast hit safely and was allowed to score on errors; O'Neill, who had reached first, going to third and coming home on a passed ball. Donlon flew out. O'Day, who was given first on balls, and Taylor, who reached first on a fumble of Brown's, were left on third and second by McCarthy's foul fly to Davis. The next inning gave us four runs. Eccleston was sent to first on balls; Coniff struck out; Bolan hit a hot grounder, which was fumbled by Brown, thus reaching first, while Eccleston, who had stolen second, was advanced to third. Prendergast struck out. O'Neill was given first on balls. With the bases full, Donlon hit safely over second base, on which Eccleston and Bolan scored, O'Neill going home on a bad throw to third to cut him off, which also enabled Donlon to reach third, which was left unguarded, and scored on O'Day's drive to right center field for two bases. Taylor was retired at first, leaving O'Day on third and closing the inning. This ended the run-getting for the visitors, as in the next inning McCarthy was caught out on what looked to be a safe hit for two bases by Davidson, and Eccleston flew out to Greenway. Coniff died at first. In the fifth inning Bolan was fielded out at first by Winston. Prendergast fouled out to Davis, and O'Neill struck out. The score now stood 8 to 7 in favor of the College boys. In the beginning of the sixth Taylor went in to pitch, and struck out Roberts and White, and assisted to put Brown out at first. The game was then called to enable the College boys to catch the boat for Washington. The feature of the game was undoubtedly the pitching of Coniff and Taylor, the former striking out ten men in five innings, and the latter two out of the three that faced him in the last inning. O'Neill, our new shortstop, will, we think, prove a valuable addition to the nine. White, second baseman of the High School nine, did the best work for his team, both at the bat and in the field.
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