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### THE SEVENTY-FOURTH COMMENCEMENT

The seventy-fourth annual commencement and the anniversary of the one hundred and second year of Georgetown College was celebrated in Gaston Memorial Hall Tuesday, June 23, 1891, at ten o'clock. The day, bright and warm, was tempered by the cooling breezes that came through the open windows, and refreshed the large and enthusiastic audience that filled the vast hall. The class poem, orations, and valedictory printed below, speaking for themselves, will need no commendation of ours respecting their merits. What cannot, however, speak for itself is the manner in which they were delivered. Three of the speakers were not heard much beyond the stage. To be sure, verses of the poem and sentences of the oration were heard now and then, but only Mr. Duross was loud and distinct enough to be heard throughout the hall. Yet even his enunciation was at times defective. Mr. Stewart was earnest and distinct in the peroration. Now, to take the sting out of these remarks, if there be a sting in the body of his discourse. Now, to take the sting out of these remarks, if there be a sting in the peroration, it is in the manner in which the speakers did well. Remarkably well, the reporters of the local press said. But they concerned themselves with the beauties of the commencement, leaving to the reporter of the Journal the unpleasant task of pointing out the defects. Prof. Donch is to be commended for his taste in selecting choice and classical compositions, which were well rendered by his well-practised orchestra.

The programme was as follows:

**Order of Exercises.**

**Overture—Crown Diamonds**

**Rhetoric.**

**Selection.—9th Arden**

**DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.**

**J. S. Racheleus E. Smith, Ala.**

**Mr. William Halley.**

**THE CATHOLIC PRESS.**

**James C. Stewart, D. C.**

**Mr. L. Geib.*

**CONVERTING OF DEGREES.**

**TROMBONE SOLO—Reunion.**

**Mr. L. Geib.**

### Distribution of Prizes

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<th>Thomas Francis Carney,</th>
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**AWARDS.**

Senior Clauses


- Poetry—Silver Medal, William J. Collins, Massachusetts.


Mathematics.


Modern Languages.


Merrick Debating Medal, (founded by R. T. Merrick, LL. D.,) awarded to James E. Duross, New York. Subject: "Would it be right and expedient for Congress to enact a law giving to the General Government control of elections for Representatives in Congress?"

Toner Scientific Medal, (given by Joseph M. Toner, M. D., Ph. D., for the best collection of specimens in some branch of natural science,) awarded to J. Stanislaus Easby-Smith, Alabama. Subject: "Mineralogy of Alabama."


Morris Historical Medal, (given by Martin F. Morris, LL. D.,) awarded to J. Stanislaus Easby-Smith, Alabama. Subject: "Causes which led to the failure of Montgomery's expedition to Canada."

Philodemic Prize essay, (given by the Philodemic Society,) awarded to Charles P. Neill, Texas. Subject: "The Career of Columbus in 1492-1493."

Philonomian Debating Medal, (given by the Philonomian Society,) awarded to John P. Gately, Massachusetts. Subject: "Should the Americans Subsidise their Merchant Marine?"

Special Prizes.

A Gold Medal, (given by Frank Rudd, M. A., of Brooklyn, N. Y.,) for a metrical translation of the odes and fragments of Sappho, awarded to J. Stanislaus Easby-Smith, Alabama.

A prize was awarded to Joseph C. Mattingly, Maryland, for a sketch entitled "English Metres and English Versification."

Prizes were awarded to Michael T. Gavin, Tennessee, and William A. O'Donnell, Pennsylvania, who passed a successful examination in extra work in Greek translation and composition.

A prize was awarded to Jean Des Garennes, Washington, D. C., for a successful examination in five books of Ovid's "Tristia," in addition to the matter seen in class.

A prize was awarded to John J. Bradley, New York, for a successful examination in all the Odes and Epodes of Horace.

CLASS POEM.

Wisdom abideth not with restless youth,
Nor blossoms at his bidding: 'tis a thing
That only long experience can bring.
Nor ceases it in the prime of life.
When vigour pushes on the strife
And smiling skies mature the ripening grain,
Then we may boast this priceless heritage,
And we can harvest a great golden heap.

But not, nor blooms until its scan
Of mortal joys and fears.
So heavenly truth and wisdom e'er sublime
Come not when worldly cares
Assail the heart; but wait for mellowing time.

But when we walk near life's confines,
When we have delved deep into hidden mines
Of learning; when the years have set
Upon our brows the diadem of age
When silver overthrows the reign of jet,
Then we may boast this priceless heritage,
This wisdom of the sage.

Cunning is found in falsehood; wisdom's youth
And age are made up of eternal truth.

For hand in hand must truth and virtue go,
Searching life's lamp in its intensest glow,
To find it in the battle's overthrow.
For only by disasters come
The truths that slumber in the muffled drum.
This truth is Candour's iron heart,
Sincerity's serener part.
By far the better half of Love,
The whole of Faith that leads the soul above.

Now is our work time, in the happy spring,
When from its narrow cell each quickening bud
Bursts into life, when every living thing
Thrills with a new-found pleasure; when the blood
Bounds through the swelling vein.
Now we should sow, hiding the time to reap
Until the office of alternate rain.
And smiling skies mature the ripening grain,
And we can harvest a great golden heap.

Now stand we here upon the shore
Of time's fast broadening river, and once more
Look back upon four years of joys and sorrows;
Brief years that we would gladly lose
To plunge into the meaningless to-morrows;
How sweet the dreams of half-forgotten joys!
How sweet the hours when once again
Silver-haired damsels and grey-bearded men
Are girls and boys.
Fond dreams and hours that memory conjures in the mind.
Memory is like an evening wind
That breathes in soft delicious airs
Viewing the strife 'twixt gods and men.
To look into the memory
Amid your day-dreams of the time to be
Where Diomede defied the heavenly powers,
Come, let us wander once again
The clang and clash of Greek and Trojan arms?
Who, shrinking from the nodding lion's crest,
Listening the murmur of the rills,
Long have we tarried 'mid the hills
If Menalaus be there amid the Greeks as the sun expire.
Gave proud Augustus half his fame
Clung cowering on his nurse's breast?
The greatest splendours of the empire's day,
Aiding the weak and smiting down the strong,
How oft we've stood amid the Forum's throng,
In all her loveliness, the Lesbian Isle.
In that famed spot where nature seems to smile
And wove 'Twas here Alcaeus struck his notes of praise,
'Twas here that Sappho sang her deathless lays,
Of all the ages to make whole again.
And now we pause to bid a short farewell
Who sang the sweetest as she loved the best;
'Twas here that Tennyson struck his notes of praise,
Though this farewell may be our last,
And though we never more may meet
Upon the shore where time's short surge beat,
Once more we shall all stand
Upon a distant strand
And look into the memory of the past.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

There is no subject upon which the ordinary American citizen will volunteer his opinion with more readiness and conviction than upon the necessity of universal education. With him it has become the fundamental maxim of society, the corner-stone of this immortal fabric of free government. With few exceptions he feels that whatever the progress this people has made in the century which has just closed upon us is attributable in one way or another to the educational development of the individual. And yet, ladies and gentlemen, what is education, if we may investigate without reverence the nature of the presiding genius of the Republic? Is it a mere acquaintance with the common branches of knowledge, or an abnormal development of a particular faculty, or even a proficiency in the language arts or sciences, by which a material advancement is secured? According to the definition of Webster, "to educate is to develop the intellectual, moral, and religious faculties of the soul; to instil into the mind principles of art, science, morals, religion, and behaviour." "To educate," he says, "is 'in the arts is important; in religion, indispensable.' An education, therefore, that improves the mind and the memory to the neglect of moral and religious training is, at best, but an imperfect and defective system, which can never yield the fruits of social peace and enlightenment. There can be no divorce between a religious and a secular education without injuries which are fatal to each. Strange indeed would it be if religion, which is to pervade and influence all other of our actions from the cradle to the grave, were to be withdrawn from its work in the field of the schoolroom where its influence was intended to be most telling and potent! Here it was meant to be ingrained on our character by precept and example with far more impressiveness, if possible, than that which is exercised at the mother's knee.

Guizot, the Protestant publicist of France and a life-long student of the civilisation of Europe, as a result of his study, thus forcibly declares his position: "In order to make popular education truly good and socially useful, it must be fundamentally religious. It is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and observances should pervade into all parts. Religion is not a study or an exercise to be restricted to a certain place or a certain hour. It is a faith and a law which ought to be felt everywhere and which after this manner alone, can exercise all its beneficial influence upon mind and life." These words, coming from an historian, who had viewed in his own country the comparative merits of the two systems of education, religious and secular, may well have an influence upon an inquiring mind. He clearly saw the debasing effect of the godless schools of France upon the morality of the youth, and felt constrained to decide against the prejudice of his party. Although public education was there designed to be the means of advancing the national love of liberty and the happiness of the individual, of en-molding personal character and of strengthening public virtue, in default of the religious element its ends were defeated. The young citizen, arrived at manhood, had the craft with which he was to sail the oceans of life; but, alas! he did not possess the compass that was to direct his course. He had the aspirations, the ambition, the daring; but he did not have the distrust in himself and in the elements of nature which the teachings of Him would arouse, who walked the waves and stayed the angry tempests. I need not depict the wrecks.
that followed. The state gives its children knowledge as a two-edged sword, indeed, with which they may either slay themselves or carve their way to the highest human service. The school fills so large a part in the serious hours of a child's life that it is fatal to omit from it the all-essential element in the moulding of character. If religious instruction is relegated to the Sunday-school, it may not be considered that an age of socialism and infidelity arises. "No wonder," exclaimed a leader of the German Parliament not long since, "no wonder, when the leaders of public thought are thus formed by the state itself that the thought of the nation should follow in its wake; and if their training is purely sectarian, that irreligion and indifference should result." To teach morality the state must teach religion, and that a particular religion, which she cannot do. Hence it is she cannot arrogate to herself the direction—where will it in books, part be moulded—to teachers who cannot enforce a lesson of conscientious duty? Society is unable to brand too severely a father who is derelict in his duty toward his offspring entrust the formation of its character—where it will in great part be moulded—to teachers who cannot enforce a lesson of divine and natural law against all civil authority. The public school system of this country is inalienable, of fulfilling it to the satisfaction of his conscience. The public school system of this country is by divine and natural law against all civil authority.

It may again be objected that a denominational system of schools would never suit America, whose heterogeneous population needs a uniting and not a dividing system of education, in which an understanding of our republican institutions and a hearty devotedness to them should be inculcated. But has it been found that because a Christian parent and his neighbour go on a Sunday to different churches, they will therefore meet less trustingly and less cordially on Monday in the ways of trade and social relations? Surely not, if unthinkingly, and less cordially on Monday in the ways of trade and social relations? Surely not, if unthinkingly.

In speaking of the Catholic press, as well as the press in general, I shall, in the beginning, show its influence and usefulness. It is intended to initiate and promote candid discussion in the cause of truth. Its real object is not to spread scandal, injustice, sometimes done by it. But this is rather its abuse and is the fault of the offender and not of the press itself. From these and other abuses has arisen an endless confusion as to what shall be the liberty of the press. Volmes have been written on this subject, and there is no end to the controversy. At present I shall not dwell upon it, but I will, in passing, distinguish between

A distinguished orator of our day has truly declared that the civilisation and prosperity of our country depend on its Christianity, and that its Christianity depends on education. But, alas! how illogically concluded from these premises that therefore the welfare of our country was to be safeguarded by a system of education in which it is not permissible to teach Christianity! Is it not the logical and soundest by inculcating in the schools a system of Christian morals without definite dogmatic teaching, and not a few may even grow eloquent and poetical as they expatiate upon the moral influence of every natural fact, every social fact, as practical people smile, observant people shake their heads, and serious people remember the warning of Washington, "to indulge with caution the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion"—a term by which he meant something which will in some sort be derived from the vague transcendentalism of poetic moralists.

Persuaded, then, that the state cannot of itself profess morality and religion in its schools, can a parent who is bound by a sense of duty toward his offspring entrust the formation of its character, in which an understanding of our republican institutions and a hearty devotedness to them should be inculcated. But has it been found that because a Christian parent and his neighbour go on a Sunday to different churches, they will therefore meet less trustingly and less cordially on Monday in the ways of trade and social relations? Surely not, if unthinkingly, and less cordially on Monday in the ways of trade and social relations? Surely not, if unthinkingly.

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the liberty of the press and its license. Liberty is free-
dom from restraint, and this is necessary for any good
the press may accomplish. License is excess of liberty.

Hence, I say, the press must enjoy a
perfect liberty. But when it becomes excessive in the
exercise of this liberty it oversteps the bounds of all
restraint, which is, above all things, intolerable. In ful-
filling its object we have seen how great is the influence
exerted through the press; how its importance is felt
throughout the whole world. It is evident, therefore,
that this instrument which, at the present day, holds
nearly all great undertakings.

How clear, then, are the present demands for a Catho-
lic press, since we have seen the influence it may exert,
and that the period of its influence is only limited by
the end of time. The eloquence of the press is perma-
nent. It immortalises the eloquence of the platform,
and that the period of its influence is only limited by
the end of time.

It is by this means they participate in discussion and come
to the knowledge of truths which would otherwise be
unknown to them. Cicero was well aware of the perma-
nence and influence of the written word when, in this
most thoughtful speech in favour of Archias the poet, he
said: "Cipere delenens, quo munus nostrarum tela pervene-
rint, cedem gloriam famulque penetrae; quod cum ipsis popu-
lis, de quorum rebus scribitur, haec ampla sunt; tum dis certe,
qui de vita genuntur, hoc maximum et perpetuum
inscire coepimus, et laborum!" To return to the ques-
tion of the true object of the press, it is, as I have said,
to promote honorable and candid discussion in the
cause of truth. Cardinal Gibbons, in speaking of the
Catholic press of the United States, recently said:

"If any people can afford to indulge in free discussion it is Cath-
olics who have behind them the great, infallible, universal Church,
resting on the rock of eternal truth. Discussions may be compared
to the swinging of the pendulum of a clock whose vibrations
may be as divergent as the poles, and yet, after awhile, the pendulum
resting on the rock of eternal truth. Discussions may be compared

"Better risk making a mistake than walk ever in narrow lines, afraid
of the slightest error which can be easily remedied."

Unfortunately, there are many who are willing to overlook the great
Catholics can afford to indulge in discussion, and the
its truths and doctrines can be made to reach them.
their pen, to the promotion of the Catholic press; to

"If any people can afford to indulge in free discussion it is Cath-
olics who have behind them the great, infallible, universal Church,
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may be as divergent as the poles, and yet, after awhile, the pendulum
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"To-day the difficult path has been trodden, the hard-
ought battle won; and now the happy triumph. Yet in our
labours we have not been left alone, but were sur-
rounded by ever-attentive and kindly professors, fired
with a noble and unsellable zeal for our welfare, who stood ever
ready to guide our faltering footsteps and direct us in
the way of rectitude; of learning, and of truth. They
made themselves our companions and our friends, yet
discharging the tender duties of a parent, and so have
we lived for years under the guidance of their paternal
hand, with every wish anticipated; and so have we
passed these years, one in our interests, our sympathies,
and our loves. But to-day we accept the support of
leaving those who have been our guides in youth,
we launch our ships upon the world's trackless ocean.
To-day are we called upon to rend asunder those bonds
of love and dearest ties of friendship which have bound
us here together in one united brotherhood, with an

FENWICK JOSEPH STEWART, B. A.

VALEDICTORY.

Reverend Father Rector, Ladies and Gentlemen: As I
stand here to-day and look upon your glad and happy
faces, I am half tempted to think that your hearts beat
in sympathy with those feelings that fill my own. But yet it seems that such misgivings here
should find no place; for the word I have to say is one that
never yet has found a heart too cold for it to
 soften—it is farewell. Mine is the mission of the heart
which feels the weight of its mission most when the lips
are silent. The heart loves to fulfill this mission in
thoughtful silence, for there are times when thoughts
often lie too deep for words; and so the thoughts that
come to me this morning are not such as seek expres-
sion in the cold, formal tones of philosophic resigna-
tion, nor of Platonic love, but the words, though they
can but meagrely speak the fullness of the heart's emotion,
should yet be the soft and gentle expression of the
heart's love lyric breathing forth in fond harmony a
song far more sweet than ever blessed the pen of the
fanciful and amorous troubadour.

For us this morning that time has come which enters
in the life of every one, when we are called upon to
pause between the future and the past, and live the lat-
ter o'er again, and thus make reckoning of the former.
And as, in looking at the past, we wander again along
the highways of thought, we live again amid the scenes
of our early college days. Our memory fondly turns
to that morn when first we entered the college gate and
looked with the eye of an alien upon the place; but
this was all of short duration, and the then stranger
land we have learned to love as a second home.

To-day the difficult path has been trodden, the hard-
ought battle won; and now the happy triumph. Yet in our
labours we have not been left alone, but were sur-
rounded by ever-attentive and kindly professors, fired
with a noble and unsellable zeal for our welfare, who stood ever
ready to guide our faltering footsteps and direct us in
the way of rectitude; of learning, and of truth. They
made themselves our companions and our friends, yet
discharging the tender duties of a parent, and so have
we lived for years under the guidance of their paternal
hand, with every wish anticipated; and so have we
passed these years, one in our interests, our sympathies,
and our loves. But to-day we accept the support of
leaving those who have been our guides in youth,
we launch our ships upon the world's trackless ocean.
To-day are we called upon to rend asunder those bonds
of love and dearest ties of friendship which have bound
us here together in one united brotherhood, with an
ever-burning love for our Alma Mater; and so our parting is truly that of son and mother. I said we were to judge the future by the past; but ours is hardly judged, but fashioned by the past. For, if during our probation here, we have responded to the earnest efforts of those around us; if we have listened with an attentive ear and willing heart to the golden words that have been spoken; then we have been learning lessons which—come what may—cannot help but serve us; for, if in after life they lead us not to victory and success, at least they will sustain us in misfortune and defeat.

Reverend Father Rector of the University, and you, my honoured and esteemed Professors, be assured that we in going forth carry with us the sweetest feelings of love for our Alma Mater, and gratitude to you for your unerring efforts in our behalf; and be assured that in looking back to our college days we shall find naught but sweet remembrances to dwell upon. And if, in glancing over the record of the years we have spent with you, your attention should be directed to aught wherein we have been found wanting, where perhaps we have not submitted manfully and willingly to your wise commands and counsels, know that to-day we would retract it all. Hope then, that you will, when we have left you, look with an indulgent eye upon our past delinquencies and erase from the page of our history aught that might be turned to our discredit, and let this day be the happy reconciliation, as it is the parting and the end.

And yet there enters into our feelings of to-day another element, and joy intermingles with regret; for sweet congenial Hope puts on for us her brightest smiles, and with an attentive ear and willing heart to the golden lessons which—come what may—cannot help but serve us; and success, at least they will sustain us in misfortune and defeat. As our journey's end, a home and a mother. And of that truly is that of son and mother.
appraisal of the kindness of their instructors and an affecting farewell to his fellow-classmates.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Hon. John M. Martin, M. A., LL. D., of Alabama, and the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts upon W. Warrington Evans, M. D., of the District of Columbia. The Master's degree was also conferred upon ten former graduates, and that of Bachelor upon thirteen graduates of the present class of '91. The President of the Senate, Rev. Havens Richards, S. J., presided with his usual quiet dignity.

The Junior exhibition occurred the evening before commencement and was a very creditable affair.

There is every evidence that appreciation on a day celebrated in the institution is of a very superior order. It is of special interest, or ought to be, to Catholic parents to know that while the instruction in secular branches is unsurpassed by any institution in the country, special attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the students. — The Catholic Review.

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

"THE PHOTOCHRONOGRAPH AND ITS APPLICATION TO STAR TRANSITS" is a pamphlet of 10 pages, with fine illustrations by the photogravure process, recently issued by the Georgetown College Observatory. The author Professor George A. Fargis, S. J., in Part I, describes his invention of the "Photochronograph," in its present shape and the improved method of photographing the reticule wires without injury to the star-trails. Professor John G. Hugen, S. J., the Director of the Observatory, writes the introduction and gives in Part II "The Results of the Photographic Transits." A review of the pamphlet, which is crowded out of this number, will appear in our next issue.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE CIVIL LAW OF ROMA AND THE COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND. A Lecture delivered at Georgetown College, by Martin F. Morris, LL.D., professor of Constitutional and International Law, etc., in Georgetown University, is a collection of the papers and questions submitted for promotion and honours. Besides showing the requirements for matriculation, promotion, and honours, and for graduation.

"EXAMINATION PAPERS IN RATIONAL PHILOSOPHY AND PHYSICS, CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS" (64 pages), just published, are a collection of the paper and questions submitted to the students of the College in the June examinations for promotion and honours. Besides showing a high standard of studies in the classes of the School of Arts and Sciences, the papers indicate briefly and clearly the requirements for matriculation, promotion and honours, and for graduation.
The Georgetown College Journal.

TERMS: One dollar a year in advance. Single copies, ten cents.

The Georgetown College Journal is published by a committee of the students towards the close of every month. Its purpose is to aid their literary improvement, to chronicle the news of the College, etc. 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. Those and all former students are urged to give it substantial support.

Address: THE GEORGETOWN COLLEGE JOURNAL, Georgetown, D. C.

10th Year. JULY, 1891. No. 10.

The Georgetown College Journal, July 1891

FROM THE SANCTUM.

THAT was a graceful act on the part of the new editors of the Journal last year to mention the members of the retiring staff who won prizes for class-standing, showing that excellence in journalistic work connotes excellence in class work. That it may grow into a custom, we record here with pride and with pleasure the members of the staff whose scholarship this year merited prizes. The breast of our late editor-in-chief, S. Eashy-Smith, B. A., was replete with four gold medals, the Christian Doctrine, Toner Scientific, Morris Historical, and Sappho. James E. Duross, B. A., captured the magnificent Merrick Debating Medal and received a premium for Rational Philosophy. Edward L. Keyes, our present editor-in-chief, had the rare honour of winning the Dahlgren Medal for Calculus. He also received the medal for Analytical Chemistry and a premium for First Mathematics. Ambrose O. Beavan, '92, led the class of Rhetoric, taking the medal, and also the premium for English Literature and Composition. Mark McNeal, '93, received a medal in the class of General Chemistry and a premium in the class of Second Mathematics. Patrick J. Carroll, '93, won a premium in the class of Poetry for English Literature and Composition, and a premium for Eloquence.

EXHIBITION OF THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

A GREAT success was the exhibition of the Preparatory Department Monday evening, June 22d. The pleasing, unique features of the programme and the general excellence of the speakers made it such. It was a success from the start; for had there been but one number of the programme well executed, and that one the overture by the Students' Orchestra, the exhibition would still have been a success. All praise to Prof. Donch, whose efforts, more even than the efforts of the members, enabled the orchestra to effect what it did.

Fr. Connolly, in a few pleasant introductory remarks, complimented the large audience on having come out on such a stormy night to show its appreciation for the study of the classics—a study that so disciplined the mind that it enabled us to appreciate the noblest thoughts of the greatest minds and fitted us to assimilate the highest type of the true, the beautiful, and the good.

Joseph W. Blanchard read, in Greek, Clearchus' Speech to his Army with great ease and smoothness. He renewed, however, his strength for the English translation, and read the Greek without a semblance of the spirit and fire that must have marked the original speech of the sturdy old Spartan general.

E. Vincent Smith's delivery of the "Speech of Ajax" was graceful and earnest, but without the force he generally uses in his declamations. Now this is said in praise, because, in our judgment, he usually puts too much force into his speaking.

How a little force would have improved Charles Ewing's "Speech of Ulysses" and rendered his lines audible! He was in such poor voice that he was scarcely heard two rows from the stage.

Then came the treat of the evening. Messrs. Roach, Horsey, Nevarraumont, Kelly, and Bayly in the scene from Moliver, talked, joked, fenced, danced, quarreled, and fought like true-born Frenchmen. Charles E. Roach as M. Jourdain was capital. His pronunciation was Parisian, and his gestures, especially his shrugging of his shoulders, an excellent reproduction of Johny Crapaud. Next year a scene from Moliver will not satisfy us; we want a whole play.

Messrs. Gately and Gavan debated "Should the Americans Subsidise their Merchant Marine?" It was their second, but first public, appearance in this debate, and it was more creditable than their first attempt. Mr. Gately, for instance, only made one bad slip in pronunciation.

The following was the programme:

Overture—Home Circle, — Schlopegrell.

Orchestra of Students from the Preparatory Department, Assisted by Prof. Donch and Pupils.

Speech of Clearchus to His Army, — Original Translation from Xenophon.

Joseph W. Blanchard.

The Contention of Ajax and Ulysses for the Arms of Achilles, — Original Translation from Ovid, E. Vincent Smith.

Speech of Ajax, — Original Translation from Ovid.

E. Ewing.

Speech of Ulysses, — Original Translation from Ovid.

Charles Ewing.

Orchestra—Mine Own Waltz, — Scholler.


Maître de Philosophie, — Outerbridge Horsey.

Maître d'Armes, — Louis Nevarraumont.

Maître de Danse, — Robert de la Forest Kelly.

Maître de Musique, — Mark E. Bayly.

Orchestra—Song: "I'm Leaving Thee, My Mother Dear," Barker.

Part Second.


Orchestra—Medley, — Beyer.

Distribution of Premiums, — Zickoff.

Awards, Junior Classes.

Second Grammar.—Distinguished, John W. McGrath, Tennessee.

English Composition.—Premium, Matthias M. Tunis, Maryland.


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Third Grammar.—Division II. First Premium, Richard B. McElroy, Iowa; Second Premium, Richard Chazaro, Mexico. Distinguished, John L. McHugh, Iowa; Howard I. Kelly, Pennsylvania; Robert W. Vinson, Maryland; John Sheehan, Maryland.


Algebra.—Division B. Premium, Matthew Coleman, Pennsylvania.


Second German.—Premium, J. Malin Craig, New Mexico.


Fourth French.—Distinguished, Joseph Martin, Louisiana.


Preparatory Classes.


English Composition.—Premium, Arthur A. Alexander, Washington, D. C.


English Composition.—Premium, William H. Groves, Texas. Distinguished, Benning P. Cook, Georgia.


Music.


Drawing.

Premium, Marc E. Bayly, Mexico. Distinguished, Louis G. Nevaumont, Mexico; M. Rudolph Pacheco, Peru.

WITH THE OLD BOYS.

Mr. J. C. Thompson, (B. A. '42), of Baltimore, now one of the oldest living graduates, visited us toward the close of last month. Mr. Thompson still retains much affection for the old walls of G. T. C.—though, in the proud structure that we call Georgetown College to-day, one would hardly recognise the institution of three brick buildings that bore the name fifty years ago. During his visit with the Faculty many reminiscences were awakened—and not without pleasure—of the days when many of the students remained at the College even during July and August, or went, in company with the professors, to White Marsh and other Jesuit residences in Maryland. It was a pleasure to find how Mr. Thompson cherishes still the memory of his classic erudition, keeping it upon his fingers' ends in a way that freshmen might be proud of.

Daniel J. Geary (B. A. '86) was a welcome visitor during last month. He intends to retire from business for a few years and to take a course of mechanical engineering at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. Success, which was his in college and business life, will surely come again to a man of his talents and energy.

Joseph T. Wolfe, ex-'92, made two short visits to the College during the past month. Many varied reminiscences were recalled of the time when he occupied an honorable position in the Class of '92. He was about to leave for Chicago to accept a position in the electric business in that city, having during the last year or two risen very high in the employ of the Westinghouse and Thomas-Houston Company. All success to you, Joe.

Harry Sedgwick, also an ex-'92, recently paid a visit to his Alma Mater. Harry looks quite the same, time having dealt lightly with him, more so than with us, we fear, who have delved deeper into Greek roots and other such hard matters. He is at present studying law at Columbia College, New York. Good luck to you, Harry, or perhaps, as you may rather wish it, good practice.

The Reverend John T. Hedrick, S. J. (B. A. '71; M. A. '74), for the past nine years professor of mathematics at Woodstock College, has been attached to the Faculty of the Observatory.

Alexander Kearney (a student from 1884 to 1887) has lately been appointed assistant read foreman of engineers between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. He is in charge of 300 locomotives and 700 men, a great responsibility for a young man just twenty-one years old. But Alexander is a Georgetown boy, and that is the secret of his success. So he says himself, attributing his success and rapid promotion to the course of mathematics he made in College.

James F. O'Neill (B. A. '83; M. A. '89), State Senator of Georgia, was married to Miss Helen V. Rosney, at Rochester, N. Y., June 17, 1891. Senator O'Neill received on the day he graduated one of the highest honours in College—the Merrick Debating Medal. To the Senator and Mrs. O'Neill we tender our congratulations and wish them a long and happy life.
Joseph W. Singleton (Ph. B., '88), now practising law in Burlington, Vt., renews his subscription, "with best wishes to the Class of '91 and all at the dear old College."

Frank Rudd (B. A., '61; M. A., '68) was the donor this year of an elegant gold medal for a metrical translation of the odes and fragments of Sappho. Through the kindness of the Reverend President we are permitted to publish Mr. Rudd's letter respecting the medal:

"144 QUINCY STREET, BROOKLYN, June 17.

"MY DEAR FATHER RICHARDS: Your special delivery letter of Monday reached me this morning—half an hour ago—thanks to some curious perversity of mind in the Faculty of my Alma Mater, by which it takes me, on the average, five years to impress on anybody where my address is. In spite of all I can do, letters from Georgetown keep coming to 731 Willoughby Avenue, which was quite right in 1886. So please now write me at my office—here is my card enclosed.

"As to the request you make, I admit its singularity, but I feel it a singular compliment, and take a pleasure in complying with it, which is doubled by the fact that it goes to the man it does. I am an observant old fogy as to the literary side of the College Journal, and I've remarked this young fellow as having true literary quality. I wish that along with my congratulations you would express to him my sincere wish that if he comes to New York he will make my acquaintance, and that if not I will inform him where I can make his. With thanks to you for this opportunity, believe me, dear Mr. President,

"Faithfully yours,
FRANK RUDD."

REV. J. HAVENS RICHARDS, S. J.

Colombia Grove, Yalaha, June 27, 1891.

Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J.

DEAR SIR: I received the very kind invitation to the Annual Commencement at Georgetown College. It would have been a great treat to me to have been present, as I always look back to the two years which I spent in Reverend and Dear Father J. Havens Richards, S. J., with me, Truxton and Edward Beale. Should you meet the same, and also thanks for the kindness of your remembrance, I receive my two premiums: one in the Second Humanities, and one in the Third Humanities, for the zeal which they had always manifested in the advancement of the interests of the yard. Messrs. Carney and Wilson then expressed their appreciation of the tokens of esteem and gratitude they had received.

A DISTINGUISHED GEORGETONIAN.

THERE are few higher offices of the press than that of recognising eminent services to society. Representative laymen have honoured their epochs in our time and country as well as in other periods and countries.

Among our own it is a pleasure to have seen of late such marks of public honours as have been received by our popular fellow-citizen, Dr. Richard H. Clarke. Among the many distinctions thus recently bestowed upon that eminent citizen may be mentioned the presidencies of the Catholic Protectory, the society of American Authors, and the Alumni of Georgetown University.

Dr. Clarke, descended from the good old Maryland stock, was born July 3, 1827, and is a descendant of the Hon. Robert Clarke, who represented the Jesuit Fathers in the colonial assemblies, was surveyor-general of Maryland, privy-councillor under Lord Baltimore, and voted in the Assembly of 1649 for the celebrated Maryland Federation Act. The Clarke's of Maryland had their large land estate confiscated in the Protestant Revolution of 1689. Dr. Clarke's grandfather served in the American Revolution. He received a liberal education at the Georgetown University, where he graduated in 1846, and where he received the degrees of A. B., M. D., and L. L. D. He practised law and gained several important cases, such as that of legalising building associations. He introduced into Washington the Societies of Young Catholics' Friends, and St. Vincent de Paul, and was their first president. He met and heard such orators as Clay, Webster and Cathoum.

In New York for thirty years he has enjoyed the friendship of such men as Charles O'Connor, Daniel Lord, Jas. F. Brady, Dr. Ives, Cardinal McCloud, Henry L. Hoguet, Daniel Devlin, Mgr. Preston, and Father Quinn. He became associated with Dr. Ives, the founder of the Catholic Protectory, and these representative Catholics resided together.

In the infancy of the Protectory when Dr. Ives was struggling to secure its charter, Dr. Clarke received from Dr. Ives the inspiration and traditions of this great work. When the Protectory was assailed by the House of Refuge, and accused of refusing freedom of religious worship to Protestant children, it was Dr. Clarke's able counsel that defended the Protectory in an article which Monsignor Quinn pronounced unanswerable. Having introduced the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the District of Columbia, he became its vice-president under Dr. Henry James Anderson; he prepared its charter of incorporation. In the early struggles of Fr. Drumgoole to found his great work, Dr. Clarke sustained that apostolic man in his great work when it seemed on the eve
of disaster. Dr. Clarke was one of the founders of the Catholic Union and he was one of those who set in motion the great movement for securing to Catholic children in Protestant institutions the inestimable boon of education.

He has been one of our foremost citizens in everything tending to the advancement of Catholic interests. Dr. Clarke is a distinguished literary and historian. His biographies of the great Catholic pioneers of America, which were published in the Catholic World, were the first histories of the Catholic Church in America.

In this spirit the peasant could have no part, and perhaps it was better so, for his poetry has been left untouched by the treasures heaped up by the..
and papers of the Class Day, which are of the prevailing pattern. The class oration, entitled "Pioneer Priests of South Africa," by the martyred Jesuits Bérenger, Daniel, and Lagues—a eulogy spoiled by the following words: "Their virtues shine amid the rubbish of their error like gold," etc. We can heartily envy the writer's omniscience (?), to whom "the proviso of God—from the standpoint of liberty—seems as clear as the sun at noon," and which "were to them dark and inexplicable, but they bowed and said, 'This will be done.'" "Savannah La Mar" is the title of the Class Poem, which is long and rambling. However, some of the lines are very touching, and there seems to be a superior imagination struggling with rhythmic difficulties.

The Stonyhurst Magazine, judging from the tone of its initial editorial and the letters in the "Editor's Post-Bag," is having an unpleasant tilt with some of its exacting alumni subscribers. "Outside Subscriber" speaks an unpleasant truth, and it would be well for the Stonyhurst Magazine to hearken to it. More of student life, the college doings, and specimen work of the Class Day, which are of the prevailing tone and spirit which should characterise a college magazine, and leave in their place a dead anonymous pamphlet. Many few literary productions can live on their intrinsic interest or merit. To find an author's pamphlet. Very few literary productions can live on their intrinsic interest or merit. To find an author's integrity and an earnest of his painstaking labours for the benefit of his readers. However, we are not so blind as to not see the merit the Magazine possesses. Its tone is always eminently high and literary, and every issue gives evidence of careful editing. In the late number we have to praise the views of the old playground, which, we are told, present a good idea of the appearance of the Stonyhurst campus. "A Visit to Woolwich Arsenal," and "Traveling in South Africa," form instructive papers, and, together with chronicles of sports and societies, go to make up a readable number.

The Williams Lit for June has an admirable paper on Shelly's "Alastor." There is also a sweet poem, entitled "Not for Me," which contains some touching lines, "A Freak of Destiny" may well be called a freak, for it would be hard to imagine a more improbable incident. The chef d'œuvre of the issue is the charming sketch "Katie and Jammie," which is well written and strikes a truer note of sentiment than college fiction usually does.

ATHLETES-CHAMPIONS OF THE SOUTH.

On Thursday, June 4, the Georgetown University Baseball team, victorious in its last game for the year 1891, closed the most successful season ever recorded in the athletic annals of the University. More games may have been played, but never before in the history of Georgetown has a team won every game played during the season. Besides, we have played against a number of strong clubs; in fact against clubs ranked among the best in the East. Take such teams as Lafayette College, Columbia Athletic Club, Johns Hopkins University, Potomac Athletic Club and Washington Light Infantry, and it is obvious that Georgetown's opponents were teams composed of no inferior material.

Great praise for our success is due our captain, Patrick J. Carlon, '93, who, by his indefatigable energy and industry, practised the players in all the arts that belong to the game, and encouraged and raised their drooping spirits in adverse circumstances, and who never permitted any one to utter, nor spoke himself, a cross word to any player that happened to make an error. Should one of our men by chance make an error or become excited in the game, Captain Carlon, instead of raising his temper and believing the charge to be a command in a harsh voice, in a few kind words of sympathy encouraged and spurred the player on to better work.

We return thanks to the other members of the ball team individually for the impetus they have given base ball at Georgetown and for the honours they have brought to us in their unsurpassed record of winning games.

We played thirteen games in all and lost none. Our opponents were: Duponts, District of Columbia; Washington Light Infantry, District of Columbia; Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Young Men's Christian Association, District of Columbia; Columbia Athletic Club, District of Columbia; Columbia University, District of Columbia; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Potomac Athletic Club, District of Columbia; Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.; Duponts, District of Columbia; Potomac Athletic Club, District of Columbia. Challenges were sent to all the colleges in both the Middle and Southern States, but we were unable to schedule games with others than those mentioned above. Hence, having defeated Johns Hopkins, last year's champions of the South, and having been the victors in thirteen games, we are this year the champions of the South.

The following is a tabulated record of the players for the season:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>R. H.</th>
<th>B. B.</th>
<th>RB.</th>
<th>SB.</th>
<th>CS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winkleman</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoemaker</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The other members of the ball team were:

McCarthy, c. f 18
Harley, r. f and 3b 18
Winkleman, p and 3b 23
Kaufman, p. 15
Rackey, c. 12
Shoemaker, p and 2b 12
Cauliflower, c. f 18

At the close of last year, that is 1889-1890, we were highly elated at the increase in our financial receipts, for the promotion of athletics, over the receipts for the previous years; but this season the amount received into our treasury has far exceeded our greatest expectations. For this, too much praise can not be given our dearly beloved and energetic Prefect, Father Harlin, who, by his judicious management and close attention to the necessities of the yard and the comfort of the boys, has raised the athletics of Georgetown from the low position in the athletic world which the University held three years ago, to the exalted station which it now occupies. Any one looking backward three years can not fail to see the great and rapid advancement which Georgetown has made in athletic circles. At that time we were content to play our base ball and foot-ball games with the local teams of Washington, never dreaming of playing teams beyond a radius of fifty miles from the city; but with Father Harlin's advent all this underwent a vast change, and from our former low standing he, by his able and successful direction of affairs, has made Georgetown to-day that it is to-day. His influence has so nearly unite and extend our most heartfelt thanks to him for his honours and high position he has brought us.
The following is an itemized statement of the moneys received and expended during the scholastic year, September, 1890, to July, 1891.

Received from the store, conducted by four boys elected by the students, for the benefit of the Athletic Association, $987.63; from dues and assessments, $194.30; from guarantees paid out our teams when travelling, $540.00; from gate receipts at games, $590.00; from entrance fees for tournaments and field day, $295.62; from donations, $390.33; from raffles, $69.25; from concert, $420.50; sum total, $4,487.63.

Expenses of recreation rooms, $457.36; travelling expenses, $532.93; advertising, $102.11; printing, $74.34; guarantees to visiting clubs, $475.00; expenses lawn tennis, $120.30; expenses of gymnasium, $425.00; hops, $110.54; prizes given to winners on field day in tournaments and to players, $75.41; writing material, $70.05; hotel expenses, $250.60; base ball team, $798.00; foot-ball team, $660.00; sum total, $4,251.64.

Moneys received, $4,487.63; expended, $4,251.64; balance on hand, $235.99.

D. Marcus Dyer

SPRING TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the scores in doubles:

FIRST ROUND.

Carney and Ducharme v. Pilling and O'Connell, 1-6, 2-6.

Keyes and Shipman v. Smith and Wolf, 6-6, 6-6, 6-6.

Young and Lannan v. Nast and Mitchell, 1-6, 4-6.

SECOND ROUND.

Pilling and O'Connell v. Wolf and Smith, 6-2, 6-8, 6-1.

Nast and Mitchell v. Sedgwick and Merrick, 6-0, 6-0.

Johnson and Neill v. Walsh and Walsh, 6-6, 1-6.

Collins and Dugan v. Keyes and Hayes, 6-3, 6-1.

THIRD ROUND.

Keyes and Hayes v. Walsh and Walsh, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Pilling and O'Connell v. Nast and Mitchell, 3-6, 6-1, 2-6.

FOURTH ROUND.

Keyes and Hayes v. Nast and Mitchell, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

Keyes and Hayes won first prize.

A very instructive lecture on Dante’s “Divina Comedia” was delivered by Mr. Pierce J. Grace, ’91, in Boston College Hall, June 22. The lecture, which was copiously illustrated by well-drawn views, was for the purpose of expounding the philosophy of Dante.

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