NEWS OF THE MONTH

The Senior Sodality of the Blessed Virgin has recently sent a contribution of $10.00 to the Society of the Propagation of the Faith.

Messrs. Joseph McCoy and Eugene Dyer were reminded on Christmas Day by suitable presents of our appreciation of their services on the football team. We are glad to announce that Mr. McCoy is improving rapidly, and soon will be as well as ever.

The holiday granted on the 11th inst. was, it is needless to state, thoroughly enjoyed. Skating had begun some days before on the pond near Arlington. Some one proposed a pond nearer home and ventilated ideas about making it on the ball field. Forthwith Smackum’s team with a snowplow, and a crowd with shovels, who seemingly never before handled tools heavier than knives and forks, were impressed into service. It took them almost a day to erect an embankment of snow, which the water, when let in, soon dissolved.

Right at home on Observatory hill we enjoyed a few days of good coasting. We were not particular about the style of sleds; anything from a cushioned toboggan to a barrel stave answered the purpose.

Among the genial faces missing on the reopening of schools were those of Messrs. Fleming and Gately, our champion athletes and great football players. The former intends to start in business and the latter to enter a college in his native State. We also regret to lose John M. Archer, with his fund of good humour and good fellowship. Mr. Archer’s ill-health compels him to read under a private tutor for the rest of the term.

The Vice-President, the Reverend Thomas E. Murphy, S. J., has recently returned greatly improved in health after an absence of over three weeks.

The Reverend Rene Holaind, S. J., is temporarily filling the chair of Moral Philosophy at Woodstock, owing to the illness of the regular professor, the Reverend James L. Smith, S. J. This change does not affect the course of lectures on Natural Right, which Father Holaind continues to give to the graduate students of the School of Law.

The billiard tables were repaired just in time for an interesting tournament. Mr. Louis Hogan, ’94, proved the victor after an exciting contest. Messrs. O’Neill and Hayden, ’94, were second and third respectively.

The recent visit of the Reverend W. ReynoldS Cowardin, S. J., of Loyola College, for the purpose of making his retreat, afforded the Seniors and Father Cowardin’s many other friends the pleasure of greeting their genial old First Prefect.

We have had some dozen cases of the grip, none of them, fortunately, serious.

We sincerely condole with Mr. Francis M. Connell, S. J., in his great sorrow for the death of his brother, Mr. Thomas M. Connell, S. J., who died in New York City on the 13th of January.

AT 11.30 p.m. on Christmas Eve the choristers, singing joyous carols, went through the corridors and dormitories to arouse the wearied sleepers in time for services in the Chapel. At midnight the Solemn High Mass was sung by the Reverend Jerome Daugherty, S. J., celebrant; the Reverend John G. Hagen, deacon; the Reverend Rene Holaind, S. J., sub-deacon. The ceremonies were directed by Mr. Joseph McLaughlin, S. J., “St. Theresa’s Mass,” by La Hache; “Noel,” by Adams, and “Ad Deiste Fideles” were well rendered by the choir. The flute solo at the Offertory, by Mr. Condé M. Nast, ’94, was suggestive of the sweet music that may have flowed from a shepherd’s pipe in praise of the Babe at Bethlehem.

During the holidays a tramp appropriated a costly bicycle belonging to Mr. Harold E. Dunne, which he afterwards attempted to sell to the firm from which it had been purchased. As the number of each bicycle sold and the name of its purchaser are kept in the office of the company, it soon developed that the wheel had been stolen. The man was arrested and is now in jail awaiting trial.

Mr. Pierce J. Grace (Law and graduate student of Arts) on December 27th delivered his admirable lecture on Dante for the benefit of the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, Boston. The hall was crowded to the doors. Mr. Wm. A. Murphy (Law and graduate student of Arts) gracefully introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Herbert A. Preston’s Thursday evening lectures continue to grow in interest. Aside from their literary excellence and practical utility, they are very entertaining on account of the amusing anecdotes of his experiences as a journalist.
A few days before the holidays the St. Vincent de Paul Society made its annual collection of clothing. The many and varied articles donated were a source of great comfort to the poor dependent upon the Society.

The private concert on the 20th ult. for the benefit of the poor, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, brought out for the first time this year the orchestra and the banjo club. Why the members of these two associations should allow their talents to lie dormant for six months and possibly also for the next six months, we cannot understand. Is it modesty? or is it the fear of not succeeding so well the second time?

The programme is too long to single out numbers for special praise. Indeed the excellence of each exponent and the worthy object for which he gave his services place the concert above criticism. The programme was as follows:

1. March "Crescent Moon" Beyer Orchestra
2. Chorus "Sleigh-riding" Griffie Glee Club
3. Violin Solo "The Rhine" Mr. J. J. Repetti
5. Piano Obligato "The Uncle" Sir J. Benedict
6. Tenor Solo "Wellington" Mr. J. J. Repetti
7. Orchestra "Melody" White
8. "The Two Grenadiers" Schumann
9. Banjo Club "Darkies' Dream" Foster
10. Quartette "Out on the Deep" Robyn
11. Baritone Solo "Calvary" Mr. C. Goodchild
12. Flute Solo "Is dulel jubilo" Zikoff Orchestra

There has been some talk in certain circles about the introduction of lacrosse into the College. We wish Mr. Peter D. Martin, the father of the movement, all success.

A solemn High Mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of the Very Reverend Anthony M. Anderledy, General of the Society of Jesu, was celebrated Thursday, January 28th, in the College Chapel, by the Reverend J. Havens Richards, S. J., celebrant, the Reverend John G. Hagen, S. J., deacon, and Mr. James F. X. Mulvany, S. J., sub-deacon. An impassioned eulogy on the life and character of the deceased General was delivered by the Reverend Alphonse Dufour, S. J.

A meeting of the Yard Association on January 22d, it was voted that Georgetown should seek admission into the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association. A committee of three was appointed to attend to the matter. As Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and Fordham have already assured us of their support, it is highly probable that Georgetown will become a member of this Association. And if we do, we are confident that our representative from the School of Medicine, and the delegates from the other departments will do honour to Georgetown on the Berkeley Oval next spring.

Two Indians from the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon, with their agent, Mr. J. W. Crawford, came recently to visit the College. One of them, Chief Lucian Long Hair, a splendid-looking man of dignified bearing, is an excellent Catholic. His father was converted by the first missionaries.

Dion J. Murphy, '95

LITERARY WORK.

AURUM—THUS—MYRRIA.

GOLD for my straw-chroned King,
Jest dilly
Gold from my heart I bring
Love's purest mine.

Frankincense, tears of the trees.
Symbol of prayer.
Frankincense on my knees
Offer I thereto.

Myrrh for my Saviour a cold,
Outcast and torn.
Myrrh for the sins untold.
Treason and scorn.

Myrrh is for sorrow. I bring
Paul tears for Thee.
Give of Thy sorrows, King.
Drink unto me.

COVENTRY PATMORE.

11. THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE.

In none of his poems does Mr. Patmore present all his characteristics as a poet more clearly and better defined than in "The Angel in the House." Throughout all his works, indeed, may be observed the artistic finish of the student and the clear acumen of the observer of human life. Some of his earlier productions were open, perhaps, to the charge of coldness and stiffness; others, again, have been pointed out as marred by too sudden transitions from the beautiful to the flippant. Nor has Mr. Patmore escaped the charge of obscurity, which, however, as we proved in our first paper, he little merits. But in "The Angel in the House," all is artistic; all clear and simple; all full of high spiritual warmth and tenderness. Here, the poet seems to have soared far above the plane of ordinary seers; to have marked with clearer and more penetrating vision a loveliness too long veiled and barely touched on in poetry. As a writer in the British Quarterly very justly remarks, Mr. Patmore's eloquent and masterly portrayal of emotions proves him more of the student and observer than the lover; the cool, calculating delineator of the workings of the passions, rather than the suitor, dumb with the strength of his emotions.

To the living soul there is much greater wealth of feeling in an expressive insinuation of affection than there is in even a delicate and artful expression of it. That our poet seems to have been fully conscious of this, witness the passages in the Epilogue, where Vaughan's wife, after reading the poem, answers to his request for her praise or blame.

"You speak too boldly; veils are due
To woman's feelings."

If we fail to recognise Mr. Patmore's position as critic, or forget for a moment that his hero Vaughan, besides being a lover, is a poet and student, and withal an analyst of the workings of the passions, we shall find it hard to avoid deeming many passages in the "Angel in the House" too frank and unsparing.

Among the productions of this age, and even among the works of Mr. Patmore, this poem, both for its sustained sweetness and its exalted treatment of an unique subject, is sui generis. Singing as it does the triumph of human love. Some of his earlier productions were open, perhaps, to the charge of coldness and stiffness; others, again, have been pointed out as marred by too sudden transitions from the beautiful to the flippant. Nor has Mr. Patmore escaped the charge of obscurity, which, however, as we proved in our first paper, he little merits. But in "The Angel in the House," all is artistic; all clear and simple; all full of high spiritual warmth and tenderness. Here, the poet seems to have soared far above the plane of ordinary seers; to have marked with clearer and more penetrating vision a loveliness too long veiled and barely touched on in poetry. As a writer in the British Quarterly very justly remarks, Mr. Patmore's eloquent and masterly portrayal of emotions proves him more of the student and observer than the lover; the cool, calculating delineator of the workings of the passions, rather than the suitor, dumb with the strength of his emotions.

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in all literature there is nothing of the plan and purpose of "The Angel in the House." For here the fair old chivalry of former ages joins hands with the new reign of woman's sweet prerogatives. Far back, it is true, in the beginnings of English poetry, the "Epigrammatist" Heywood sang sweetly the praises of his beloved helpmate; still, he seems to have thought it greater honour to name her his lady-love, instead of calling her by woman's dearest title, wife.

Mr. Aubrey De Vere has pointed out at length the difficulties of our poet's undertaking and the admirable manner in which he has overcome them. His excellent remarks on this point express one's impression of the poem and its construction. After giving an outline of the narrative of the poem, he says, in his "Essays, Literary and Ethical," p. 136: "The reader will not fail to detect the secret of Mr. Patmore's success in the poetical treatment of modern life. The picture with which he has presented us is not a caricature of the accidents belonging to modern society. Such accidents find their due place, but no more, in his verse; and they are treated with that skill which indicates, by a touch, the latent poetry of which nothing, except moral evil, is wholly deprived. But if the conventionalities of the day admit of being thus introduced, and laid aside, it is because our interest is riveted, throughout the bulk of the poem, by those relations and affections which belong to home, and which, by reasons of age and no place in particular, and into the true character of which Mr. Patmore evinces so profound an insight."

In the Prologue the purpose of the poem is set forth in the course of a conversation between the young poet and college-man, Vaughan, and his wife on the eighth anniversary of their wedding-day. Vaughan, who has been striving to discover some new and noble theme with which to charm the public ear, has just resolved to write a poem that will worthily celebrate the mysteries and loftiness of wedded-love,

"The first of themes, sung last of all."

And in answer to his wife's request has explained the plan which he has in mind,

"Of this the most heart-touching theme That ever tuned a poet's voice."

Before entering upon the appreciation of the poem proper, we may be allowed the remark that our object will be not to deal with the poem entirely, but to express a judgment on the literary merits of Mr. Patmore's poem, our main purpose will be to endeavour to introduce the household of the Dean. The hero has returned after six years of absence, to find the three daughters of his old friend blossomed into loveliness that exhausted his powers of description. He thus describes his meeting with his old playmates:

" 'Unmannerly times! But now we sat Stranger than strangers; till I caught
And answered Mildred's smile; and that Spread to the rest, and thence brought The Dean talked little, looking on.

Of three such daughters, truly vain.
What letters they had had from Spain!

Said Mildred, and what prunes from Spain!

By Honor I was kindly ask'd
To excuse my never coming down
From Cambridge; Mary smiled and ask'd
Were Kant and Goethe yet grown out,

And, pleased, we talk'd the old days o'er;

And, parting, I for pleasure sigh'd.

"To be there as a friend (since more)

Seem'd then, seems still, excuse for pride."

In the course of the second canto, the young hero proves himself very impressionable, but at first, being an admirer of all three, he is in doubt as to which one he loves, Honoria, Mildred or Mary. A visit of a cousin of the ladies and an allusion to Mary excite him to jealousy and turn his affections towards their proper object. This is a case in which the course of true love did run smoothly, though very slowly, for the young man, besides fearing the tongues of gossip, was prevented by sensitiveness from frequently visiting the Deanery. However, with the usual amount of fond remembrances and a stolen glove to comfort his loneliness, he drags out a weary existence until the arrival of an invitation for dinner and a note from Honoria, with violets inclosed, fill him with joy.

A very delightful piece of writing in the lines:

"The Postscript was: Her sisters and she
In closed some violets, blue and white;
So they had won the gloves. And there
The violets lay, two white, one blue."

The scene in which the young lover asks for a father's consent to his suit for his daughter's affections is not one of the most attempt of the poets, nor is it generally considered capable of very high pathos or poetic interest; and yet Mr. Patmore has made this incident more interesting. It is one of the passages that forcibly remind us of all that Aubrey De Vere has said about our poet's portrayal of scenes of rural life—his confining himself to the natural and every young feeling and impulse of the heart, and his avoiding the accidents and sickle conventionalities of time.

There can be few touches of realism of a higher order than in that picture in which the young lover pours out the emotions of his heart, and then, about to disclose his passion, is interrupted at the beginning of his avowal.

" 'Honoria,' I began—No more.

The Dean by ill or happy hap
Came home; and Wolf burst in before,
And put his nose upon the lap."

Another page in the history of love-making and the desolation of the lover is opened in the canto in which Honoria and the Dean set out by train for London, where they are to spend a month. A familiar incident is that in which the young hero accompanies the ladies of the Dean's family to church.

"I found them, with exactest grace
And fresh as Spring, for Spring attired;
And by the radiance in her face
I knew she felt she was adored.

They true to this and every hour,
As if attended on by Time,
As if attended on by Time,
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As if attended on by Time,
As if attended on by Time,
As if attended on by Time,
Beside me, in her chant, withstood
The roar of voices, like a bird
Sole warbling in a windy wood.

It is with such a series of natural and ordinary incidents that our poet leads up to the declaration of love. He introduces nothing that would give the slightest suspicion of an attempt at effect or improbable grouping, nor does the poem suffer from this lack of romantic happenings and the stimulus of curiosity, but takes its greatest charm from the fact that the attention is not drawn away from the beauty of the precepts inculcated and the psychological truths enunciated in the course of the poet's profound analysing of the affections of the soul.

At last, after much fear and mature consideration, Vaughan determines to make known his love to Honoria; he has had, of course, reason to believe that his affection is returned, but yet the importance of the step and the serious consequences with which it may be fraught, deter him from speaking. At length he does, and the lovely Honoria yields herself to his entreaties:

"Honoria was to be my bride;
The hope of my heart was to be sealed;
The summit won, I paused and sigh'd
As if success itself had fail'd."

The Second Book opens with a lovers' quarrel. In the second canto we are introduced to Aunt Maude, the Dean's sister, who does not favour our hero's suit and forces to listen to her explanation of her feelings on the subject of the impending marriage. There could not be a truer picture than that of this unromantic old lady, who cannot understand the madness with which the two lovers seem to have affected the rest of her brother's family:

"My niece has told you every word
Of you! What may I mean?
Of course she has: but you've not heard
If, I accused you to the Dean,
Yes, I'll take wine: he's mad, like her;
And she will have you: there it ends!
And, now I've done my duty, Sir,
And you've shown common-sense, we're friends!"

"Go, Child, and see him out yourself."
Aunt Maude said, after tea, ' and show
The place, upon that upper shelf,
Where Petrarca stands, let last alone."

Nor has Mr. Patmore forgotten to show how friendship, however dear, must take a second place when love appears. So in the ninth canto he draws an admirable picture of friendship in its relations with love. The true lover gets a letter from his half-forgotten friend, and is filled with joy at his pensive recollection of one who was once so dear. But the two friends have been having similar experiences with Dan Cupid, and instead of mutual reproaches, their letters are full of praises of the charms which love has discovered:

"Frank's long, dull letter, lying by
The gay sash from Honoria's waist,
Reproach'd me: passion spared a sigh;
For friendship without fault disgraced.
How should I greet him? how profound
I felt the love he once inspired?
Time was when even in his friend,
His own deserts with joy admired."

When friendship makes room for love there is but one course of happiness, to hurry on, as our author does, the wedding-morn with all its joyful ceremony. There is much nature and feeling in the scene where the Dean gives his advice to the young groom while the bride is dressing for the journey. It is the true father divided between his joy and loss, and full of care for the young couple's happiness:

"How long she's tarrying! Green's Hotel
I'm sure you'll like. The chairs are fair,
The wines good. I remember well
I stayed once, with her Mother, there.
A tender conscience of her vow"
I essay a disquisition weighty with the fruits of deep various controversies that have arisen on the subject of him man. No longer can the world be startled by he ever lack a knowledge of that principle which made enlightenment, man has never ceased to be man, nor did research, into the constitution of matter and its ultimate the human soul, I would perhaps fail in my purpose; did its true solution, either by reason or by the light of rev-

January, 1892.

GEOEGE TOW N

Of skies blessed with stars, 'neath the moon beaming fair,
And lo, the dark cavern and each ghostly sight
And know that they shine as bright beacons of love,
Look up and behold the bright planets above
Life leads unto Death, but if sorrow and *trife
Live, nor desire thy coffin and pall!
Each man to be covered with Death's mystic shroud?
And hark, as I shuddering ended my prayer,
This horror of horrors, O grant me this boon!

Pale Death have I seen, give me life! give me life!
" O God of the prophets," in terror I cried,
With horror I shrunk and quick came my breath,
Reflecting the light of his cold cruel gray eye.
Which showed nought of kindness—of mercy no trace.
Gray beard wandered down from his time-wrinkled face
As though from death's clutches their lives they would wrest.
Bat a form bent with years by the side of a grave.
And lo, in the depth of that dark mystic cave
The bones and the skulls of a myriad dead
I stood and beheld by a strange weird light
I ceased. Lo, the scene of a moment before—
I should sleep the last sleep of the high and the low.
Would grant me the boon that I prayed for—to die:
I know not why prayed I, why prayed I or how—
My hands in convulsion I pressed to my brow—
As solemn and low as a deep funeral bell.

And if it were not so, but if truth were that all that noble structure "man" was buried in the earth, then where, I pray, is order to be found? Why cherish justice, restrain passion, or show mercy? Fellow man might beg us to be just, might pray that we be merciful, yet like old Shylock could we answer, "On what compulsion must we

"For who would bear the whips and scorn of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
When he himself might his quietus make,
With bare bodkin,
But that the dread of something after death,
The undiscovered country from whose bourne

IMMORTALITY.

" THE soul, secured in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.
The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
But the human soul, our conscience tells us, knows things immaterial and material in an immaterial way. It is certainly impossible to attribute our cognition of things immaterial to material forces, to some ascensor other of nervous processes; for a spiritual and immaterial act cannot be the outcome of a material power. But the human soul in its operation cognises first material objects in an immaterial way, stripping and dematerialising them, and secondly, immaterial things.

Here we can not but foresee an objection. We would claim the deep function of immateriality, immaterially, for this would be in effect a contradiction in terms. But if the material agent, it is contended, can not transcend material objects in its action, and the intellect can come to know the material thing but by the concurrence of an organic faculty, why do we say the
that the material agent can not in its operation have an
immaterial object for its action? The scholastic doctors,
ever weary, were ready with reply. They attribute to
them that which the inorganic faculty descends to the sense,
accepts from it the sensual object, strips it of material
notes, that is, dematerialises, spiritualises the object re-
ceived from the sense, and thus places it in the in-
telligible and intellectual order. Therefore, the opera-
tion of the soul is undeniably spiritual, as that of mat-
ter is material. But no one will deny the philosophical
principle, that ‘‘operatio sequitur esse,’’ as the being is,
so must it act. Therefore we conclude, that the soul of
man is first, as proved above, a simple and then a spi-
ritual, simple substance, that is, it has no parts; spiritual, it
subsists by itself intrinsically in-
dependent of matter. Examine with me this simple,
spiritual being, the ever active partner of the body.
It is the principle of life, of cognition, and of will; it
is, in short, the substantial form, that makes man what he
is, a rational being. The adversary retorts, that a form
can not live apart from the subject which it actuates.
He is right, if the form is intrinsically dependent on
that subject; but the soul is a form per se subsistens,
free in all save extrinsic dependency from the body.
And now we turn from the material schoolmen, we explain our
position, we take up the great problem of our age:
Does the human mind perish with the body? ‘‘Theists
and materialists alike contend that it does, while all or-
thodox philosophers just stoutly maintain the con-
trary. The nature of the human soul, they tell us,
shows that it is free from all manner of corruption,
and though annihilation be in the power of an Infin-
ite Being, the moral law written on the fleshy tablets of our
hearts, and the admitted fact, that it has no sufficient
sanction in this life, make it evident, that the soul must
live for a time after death, and be capable of ex-
periencing reward or punishment. But must reason come
to a stand here, and frankly admit its inability to
determine the duration of this higher and purer life
that awaits the soul? Or can we proceed further?
Many philosophers, worthy men, for we see even Scoto-
in their ranks, grant that the soul continues to live after
its departure from this lifeless clay, but at the same
time proclaim, that we can not prove, save by the prop
of revelation, that this life is without end. It is unnec-
essary to state that those who hold this doctrine furnish
us with a somewhat elaborate proof. And first, as to the in-
conclusiveness of the principle of dissolution. Now a thing
may have within itself a principle of dissolution in one of two ways:
either, because it is made up of component principles,
and is accordingly liable to corruption per se, essential
corruption; or, because it has an intrinsic dependence
on some composite being, and can not continue in
being, when this latter is changed in such a manner as
to be no longer a fit subject for it. In this latter case
the form ceases to exist not per se, but per accidens.
According to the opinion commonly received among
schoolmen, the extinction of the ‘‘vital principle’’ in
brute animals is an instance of corruption per accidens.
But as the human soul is both quantitatively and
essentially simple, and at the same time intrinsically
independent of matter, it can in no way have within it
a principle of dissolution.
Therefore the human soul is incorruptible.
Next we have to consider the indestructibility of
the soul.
The human soul is indestructible, if no created force
can destroy a principle of generation, and if God will
not. Now no created force can destroy the human soul,
and though it is in the absolute power of God to reduce
the human soul into nothingness, since He brought
it into being, yet this power He has conditioned by a
free decree, in virtue of which He has promised that
the soul of man shall never die.
Therefore the human soul is indestructible.
Let us examine our Minor proposition. There are
only two ways in which a thing can be destroyed, either
by corruption or by annihilation. The former we have
already excluded, and annihilation is a suspension of the
conserving power, which is but the continuation of the
creative act.
But only God can create.
Therefore only God can annihilate.
But is it true, that He has bound Himself never to
make use of this power, never to allow the human soul
to sink back into nothing?
It seems to me that reason answers in no uncertain
tone. God has conditioned His absolute power by a
free decree, a promise that He can not henceforth
create a man, and though He has mingled in the world
His moral law, commanding us to do right, and abstain from
wrong, and being an infinitely wise, just and holy legislator,
He must have fortified this law with a perfect sanction.
But there is not such a perfect sanction in this life.
Therefore after the death of the flesh, the soul is to
exist and live.
But can the soul act, some one may say, when sepa-
rated from the body? We have already anticipated this
difficulty in our last argument. We have proved that
the soul must be capable of experiencing rewards and
punishments after death, whence it follows that thought
the manner be unknown to us, the fact remains that the
soul must live and act apart from the body. The intel-
lect however may go further, and penetrate some at least
of the soul’s possible modes of action.
The soul is a substance, a force.
Now all substances necessarily act according to their
natures.
Therefore, the soul, a spiritual substance, must be able to
exercise acts of the intelligence and will. It will not
surely want for ideas on which to exercise its power;
but only from its remembrance of those acquired in life,
it will always have the knowledge of its own existence,
from which it could deduce the existence of God and
His manifold perfections, for the actual destiny of
the soul to see God face to face and bask in the light of
His countenance, is not in the light of reason to
prove.
The argument from the Moral Law is a strong one. Deny to it a perfect sanction, take away all idea of adequate reward and punishment, and man will not restrain his vicious inclinations, and Nature will sure run her sinful course without restraint; the stronger will overpower and rule the weaker; might will be right, and justice, love and charity cannot be.

"But for the fear of something after death" man could not bear life’s ills, nor should he; for then with impunity might he inflict on himself death, convinced that, if happiness is not thereby to be gained, misery at least may be avoided.

For we know well what sacrifice we often speak of the old maxims that "virtue is its own reward" and "honesty is the best policy"; for rarely do we see these sayings verified, if we consider life but from a worldly standpoint. No; more frequently we see the honest man oppressed, the virtuous slandered, the dishonest praised, the malicious honoured:

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien, As to be hated needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft, familiarized hence. We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Hence we look to the life to come for true compensation, when virtue and vice must get the reward due to them.

Finally, we might also argue from the natural tendency of man, his desire for perfect happiness, and from the universal consent of mankind—that sure test of truth and voice of God. The idea of a future state is more or less perfect, more or less distinct; yet every race, however barbarous, knows from man’s nature and the present existing order of things a life beyond the tomb, whether that life be known from man’s nature and from the present existing order of things. We have quite an opposite tendency to that of bringing about an intellectual and emotional state of things a life beyond the tomb; whether that life be enjoyed in the ethereal realms of a Christian heaven in full enjoyment of the Beatific Vision, or in the happy enjoyment in the ethereal realms of a Christian heaven in full enjoyment of the Beatific Vision, or in the happy enjoyment in the ethereal realms of a Christian heaven in full enjoyment of the Beatific Vision.

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As to be hated needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft, familiarized hence. We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

The mocking shadow of Thy majesty—
For Thy sweet service brings sufficing meed;
In Thee is peace and solace for each need,
And truth and beauty dwell with Thee above.

And all that here so good and fair appears,
Is but a hollow resonance of Thee's praise.

The mocking shadow of Thy majesty—
It leads us from Thy guidance into tears.

THOMAS WALSH, ’92.

THE PROVINCE OF CRITICAL LOGIC.

We hear on all sides that ours is an age of progress and emulation; that we are making vast strides in the way of science, art and literature; that we are approaching the millennium of all that is refined and intellectual; and that the self-same moment, if we but listen, we likewise hear men, aye men of learning and intellect, advancing theories and upholding doctrines that have quite an opposite tendency to that of bringing about such a golden age of intellectual and social beatitude. To the skeptics, the rationalists and the idealists, not mentioning the way other sinners against the right reason, cloaking their far-fetched theories in the seeming raiments of science, or throwing about them a poetic and romantic light, call in question the very foundation of all truth and knowledge. We read that Alfred the Great, that promoter of letters, that legislator, and friend to his people, in order to protect his kingdom from the inroads of the barbarian hordes sweeping down from the North, threw up fortifications, built walls and erected castles along the entire coast and upon every river and place of advantage. So also, that they might protect every firm and honest principle in the realm of thought, have more modern philosophers built up a fortification and an impregnable wall against the advance of these false theories of rationalism, skepticism and idealism. And it is the application of their study of Critical Logic that occupies our attention in this paper.

In the beginning of the Christian era the same question which we ask ourselves to-day was put by Pilate: "What is truth?" Yet this is not all we ask; we would still farther ask, Why, What is Certitude? Centuries ago before the world was tainted, or the minds of men led astray by empiricism, skepticism, rationalism, idealism, or in fact by any of the other isms which in our day have a certain following, St. Augustine, that master mind in
whom the philosophy of the patriotic period attained its greatest development, declared that all we learn emanates from authority or reason. Faith is the result of the former; knowledge that of the latter. In the order of time authority comes first, and offers truth which faith accepts and reason subsequently places on a scientific basis.

In the very outset of inquiries into the region of the science of thought we postulate three things: 1° The First Fact. 2° The First Principle. 3° The First Consequence. These are called the three primaries, namely: (1) The recognition of the thinking subject. (2) The principle of contradiction, which avers that the same thing cannot in the same way be and not be. And (3) the power of the subject to know the validity of its faculties.

We cannot prove these three conditions: They are self-evident; accordingly we proceed at once to the question of truth. It is defined as the equation or conformity of thought and thing: "Adequatio rei et intellectu," and is divided into three kinds of truth: truth of things; truth of thoughts; and truth of the expression of our thoughts of things; or ontological truth; logical truth and moral truth. Logical truth is the subject of our remarks, and may be defined as a conformity of thought to thing—a correspondence between our thought and the thing that we are thinking of. We then undertake to prove that truth is found in judgment and in simple apprehension, but truth properly so called, i. e., perfect truth, in judgment alone. This brings us to a grave and vexed question: Can the human mind ever possess certitude? Can we be certain of the truth of our knowledge? The ancient Academicians denied this and held that the nearest approach to certitude was an assent of high probability. Nor shall we attempt by a direct demonstration to prove that there is certitude and that the human mind is capable of possessing it; for we would be involved in a petitio principii—a mere begging of the question. We therefore give a reason for the truth which is in us by showing the absurdity of skepticism. For as skepticism, be they dogmatic or non-dogmatic, are involved in an open and shameful contradiction and are by their own testimony convicted of a sin against right reason, we infer, as a corollary, that we are in the possession of certitude, properly so-called, i. e., objective and subjective certitude, with regard to many points. Nor should there be a single misgiving in our mind in consequence of our inability to give an apodictic proof of certitude for the object of consciousness to us that does exist, and since our consciousness is infallible and the highest court of appeal, it carries with it more conviction than does the strongest direct demonstration.

We now come to the question of a criterion or test by which truth can be distinguished from falsehood. Our sources of knowledge are the outer and inner senses, reason and revelation: leaving aside the latter we have two partial criteria of truth. The senses, it is true, when improperly applied are not infallible, but the fault is not to be attributed to the senses themselves, for they always represent objects according to the impression which they actually receive. It is the judgment as regards the perception which deceives us and not the senses. It must be distinctly borne in mind, however, that although we give an unqualified approval of the validity of our inner and outer senses, we presuppose that these senses are confined within their proper sphere of objects. It is then that we assert their validity, and then only. For the senses have nothing to do with the cause and nature of a phenomenon; that belongs to the jurisdiction of the intellect. We therefore pass to the validity of the intellect as regards immediate and mediate judgments, which we assert is not less infallible than the senses. For could there be anything more absurd than to assert that that which we see with our eyes
Dandridge & Washington is large enough to receive a
Bed for you; and it is needless to add, we shall be glad
of your company. —The change may be serviceable to you,
and if our wishes were of any avail, they would induce
you to make your stay here as long as your convenience
would permit.

At all times and under all circumstances, we are and
ever shall remain, your sincere and
Affectionate friends

Go WASHINGTON
M WASHINGTON

Mr. Tobias Lear

PHILADELPHIA 6th June 1796

DEAR SIR

Your letter of the 27th ult. has been duly received.—
Before I knew, or had heard of any movement in the
Federal City, among the Proprietors thereof—I had in
answering some despatches from the Commissioners,
given it to them as my clear and decided opinion that
those who were entrusted with the affairs of the City
ought to be residents thereof. —This has always been my
opinion. —It was the principle upon which the new
establishment and compensation took place; and what
I have always expected would happen, as soon as accom-
modations could be provided.—To assign all the reasons
for this opinion, which have weight in my mind, would
run me into prolixity unnecessarily, as few of them can
for this opinion, which have weight in my mind, would


The splendid and richness of the holiday numbers of the
standard periodicals were reflected in many a
column of "Silhouettes." Yet it is remarkable that
the Collegian should produce so many and such beautiful
poems in one issue when we are able to find so few in
other college magazines. This number also contains an
admirable recital of the "Legend of Lost Mountain."’
'The Present Relation of the States to the Federal Gov-
ernment," an essay of some length, is marked by evi-
dences of deep research and of a strong grasp of the
subject in hand.

The Amherst Lit for December is made up principally of
two good papers on "The Humour of Charles Lamb" and
"James Russell Lowell, Citizen and Man." There
is a highly-coloured sonnet entitled "Friendship." The
beautiful translation, "Remember Me," from the French
of de Musset very strongly reminds one of the sentiment
of Moore's "Go Where Glory Waits Thee." There is
also a well-written story called "A Big Mistake." The
works of Moore are worthy


EXCHANGES.

The splendour and richness of the holiday numbers of the
standard periodicals were reflected in many a
journal of the college-world. Notable among the galaxy
of brightened faces were our friends the
Hartford Lam-


January, 1892.]

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE JOURNAL.

81

Genial Smiles. Both had put on a new and elegant
attire, and, well filled with their usual amount of good
things, must have startled some of their professional
brethren of the cap and bells by their close rivalry.

The Red and Blue has in its November number a short
story which, besides being clever and interesting, would
convey a much-needed moral to some of the dormant
literary geniuses now in College. We refer to the story
entitled "The Novelette Club," which follows up the
career of two young men who are good specimens of
two classes of students: the one endowed with talent
and inspiration, but with no will to cultivate his endow-
ment; and the other of indomitable purpose and
perseverance, who at last overcomes the dryness and
commonness of his intellect. It is the same old story
of perseverance versus talent which has had so many
exemplifications. The present tale consists of a series
of short chapters describing a number of class-reunions,
where are pictured the different changes which time and
the cares of life have made. We have too few of such
stories in college papers.

Our English exchange, the Stonyhurst Magazine, has a
very sweet poem in its November number, entitled
"The Bells of Stonyhurst." It has all the pathos that
past youth and fond old associations always bring to
a feeling heart. The poem may also boast of artistic
merit in a high degree. It gives us pleasure to quote
one of its excellent stanzas, assured that our readers
will join with us in bestowing praise on its author.

"Once more a boy, I taste the joy
Of dreamless sleep and careless waking,
And kneel to greet our Lady sweet
In fancy trace a friend's old face,
While listening to your Ave Mary."

The Southern Collegian for December maintains the
standard of excellence promised by its earlier issues.
We notice, however, in the current number an evident
lack of what might properly be called fiction, excepting
"Fair But False." In its want of fiction the
Collegian loses one of its chief charms, for its stories, though occa-
sionally of a hue too lurid for colder eyes, have always
been excellent and interesting. A few choice writers at
Washington and Lee seem to do all the work of literary
merit. In the number before us we notice the same name
appealed to the same poems, as to four numbers in the
collections of "Silhouettes." Yet it is remarkable that
the Collegian should produce so many and such beautiful
poems in one issue when we are able to find so few in
other college magazines. This number also contains an
admirable recital of the "Legend of Lost Mountain."

"The Month," is worthy


Death.—


Masters Joseph M. and Don M. Carr presented recently
over fifty volumes to the Juniors' Library.
Georgetown College Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

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

Advertising rates or application.

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 will be its principal duty to keep the students and alumni of the College and its Departments, and their friends, informed of all former and new students are urged to give it substantial support.

THE GEORGETOWN COLLEGE JOURNAL,
Georgetown, D. C.

20TH YEAR.

JANUARY, 1892.

Entered at the Post-office at Washington as Second Class Matter.

THE STAFF:

Editor-in-Chief: Edward Loughborough Keyes, '92.

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MARK McNELLY, '92.
C. PIQUETTE MITCHELL, '93.
PATRICK J. CARLON, '93.

Exchange Editor:

THOMAS WALSH, '92.

Business Manager: D. MARCUS DYER, '92.

Assistant Business Managers:

JOHN JOSEPH O'NEILL, '94. JOHN P. MANLEY, '95.

FROM THE SANCTUARY.

We had the good intention to let our sports go unmentioned for one month at least, but we find ourselves unable to refrain from once more uttering what we trust may be considered words of wisdom. We have no reason for mistrusting the managers of baseball for the coming season, since, as far as we can foresee, their efforts thus far have made our prospect a most brilliant one; and hence they deserve the highest praise. We fear, however, that they may not insist enough upon earnest practice, and believing it is far better to forewarn one another; and hence they deserve the highest praise. We have therefore urged its members to use care in the choice of subject, style of composition, etc., so that we may find our papers not only acceptable but desirable. We therefore urge its members to use care in the choice of subject, style of composition, etc., so that we may find our papers not only acceptable but desirable.

ALTHOUGH the School of Science is still a thing of the future, but, we trust, of the near future, the Journal has been so often the recipient of scientific articles that we deem it desirable to encourage the aspiring students to literary renown. We do not expect soul-stirring plots. We presume that you will have a story to tell, and that it may be a story of actual experience, which will bring a smile to his lips—and then all is silent, and panting against the railing of the bridge writhing in agony, until the sound of a splash from the river below brings a smile to his lips—and then all is silent, and the old lamp shines dimly over the scene. We had rather print nothing at all than those morbid tales which seem to have such a fascination for a few of our contemporaries.

* * *

Georgetown College Journal.

JANUARY, 1892.

No. 4.

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

We are sure that the members of the Conference of St. Francis de Sales of the Saint Vincent de Paul Society do not desire, nor need, any trumpet to sound the praises of their unobtrusive and unpretending way of doing good. Still we feel it our duty to call attention to their work, because

"Our lives In acts exemplary, not only in Ourselves good names, but do to others give Matter for virtuous deeds."

The annual report of the Conference shows that during the past year upwards of sixty-five full suits of clothing were distributed by the keeper of the wardrobe and his assistants, whose duty it is to see that none but the deserving should receive relief. Nearly one hundred dollars were expended for food, fuel and house rent. Forty visits were made by the visiting committee and assistance rendered on each occasion, consisting of a weekly allowance in money and, higher still, the reading of some spiritual work to the infirm or blind, as the case might be. For some months food has been distributed at the College kitchen to certain of the Conference's poor, which, thanks to the College authorities, is indeed a great assistance to the recipients. On Christmas Day several dinners were given and twenty-one full suits of clothes were distributed at the College gate. Ample proof that many hearts, which otherwise would have been filled with gloom, at least glowed with a spark of gladness and gave thanks to Him who was born on that day.

So much for the corporal works of mercy; but it is the object of the Conference to look after the well-being of the spiritual poor with even greater solicitude. Over one hundred pairs of beads, which are richly indulgent, have been distributed among the students; so that few
indeed are now to be seen in Chapel without these effer-
cious means of grace. In other ways, too, the members
of the Conference strive to exercise an untiring zeal for
ous gift will prove very useful would appreciate the fact that their money would be of
suitable alumni hall and very much in need of improvements. The motion was seconded by
Dr. St. Clair, and in a few minutes the doors of the dining hall were thrown open, and the long, elegantly
decorated tables presented a tempting prospect to the ex-
pectant alumni. The distinguished members and guests
Water saved, but many donations might be expected. The motion was carried unanimously. That this generous
This was evident from the report of the treasurer for the past year, which showed a surplus of over one thousand dollars. It is to be hoped
that this fund will rapidly increase, so that Gaston Memorial Hall may be soon entirely fitted up in keeping
with the same grace and elegance which characterises the decoration already finished.
Since there was no other business before the house, the meeting then adjourned. The officials who were
employed at the last meeting and whose term expires next year arc: President—Hon. Richard H. Clarke, N.
M.D., 1869.
Executive Committee—Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., LL.D., 1864; 2d Vice-President—Francis J. Kieckhoefer, D. C., M.A., 1870; 3d Vice-Presi-

TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

THE ALUMNI BANQUET.

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association this year determined to advance the date of the annual
banquet from the month of April to February, in view of the committee's feeling that the inconvenience heretofore suffered from "flies and heat," as also with a desire to appoint a date that would be in the social season and not too soon after Christmastide. Thus the day chosen was January 12th, and the place "The Cochran." Yet, as some one remarked, the committee should have reflected that the date was an undesirable one, since it coincided with that of the meeting of the Bar Association, which was "sure to be a wet night." Wet indeed it was; the snow piled up in the gutters was rapidly melting under the influence of the warm weather which prevailed, while now and again the process was advanced by sharp showers of rain. Everything in the outside world seemed permeated with "that irritating feeling of want," caused by the absence of the snow. Still, the meeting went on, and the members of the Society, including the President, the Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., LL.D.; the Hon. F. Cipriano C. Zagarra, Peru, LL.D., 1884; the Hon. Richard H. Clarke, N. Y., M.D., 1869; the Hon. E. D. F. Brady, Md., M.A., 1862; and Mr. Francis J. Kieckhoefer, Dr. Richard S. Hill, Mr. Daniel O'C. Callaghan, and Mr. Anson S. Taylor, LL.M. '82.

The gentlemen appointed by the Executive Committee as a Banquet Committee were: Dr. Francis J. St. Clair, Chairman; Mr. Francis J. Kieckhoefer, Dr. Richard S. Hill, Mr. Daniel O'C. Callaghan, and Mr. Anson S. Taylor, LL.M. '82.

When the meeting adjourned, a lucky few packed themselves into the elevator, while the less fortunate members marched in solemn array down the long stairs, until the front ranks were halted by the news that the banquet was not ready. It being already a quarter past eight, this announcement caused some anxiety to those who had not taken the precaution before leaving home to partake of a light supper. The delay, however, proved not a source of annoyance, for in a few minutes the doors of the dining hall were thrown open, and the long, elegantly decorated tables presented a tempting prospect to the expectant alumni. The distinguished members and guests proceeded to their places of honour, while the others ranged themselves around the tables in such places as suited their taste, and then, after the blessing had been invoked by Father Richards, all seated themselves. On each plate lay a handsomely engraved menu card, which read as follows:

Oysters on Half Shell

Consommé à la Royale.

Small Patties of Sweetbreads.

Sherry.

Olives.

Celery.

Sliced Tomatoes.

Filet of Black Bass, à la Joinville.

Potatoes, Duchesse.

Sauterne.

Capon Braisé, à la Maintenon.

New Green Peas.

Punch au Kirisch.

Roast Quail on Toast.

Lettuce Salad.

Champagne.

Plum Pudding, Hardened Brandy Sauce.

Associated Cakes.

Neapolitan Ice Cream.

Cheese.

Fruit.

Coffee.

The banquet was excellently served by a well-trained corps of waiters, and this, added to the good cooking,
made the feast a most enjoyable one. While coffee and cigars were being discussed, the President rose and made some very apt remarks on the nature of the meeting. Alumni meetings, he said, were devoid of all that element of buoyant interest which attaches men in other societies. Here were no prospects held forward for mercantile profit or professional advancement. There was not one of all who were seated around him who had not been led there by a feeling of good fellowship and a desire to recall the pleasant memories of college days, of those happiest days of his life. He then introduced the first speaker, the Hon. Stephen R. Mallory, (B.A., '69, M.A., '71), of Florida.

Mr. Mallory, in his polished oration, dilated upon the generous action of the College—he styled it the College, mercantile profit or professional advancement. There

It was quite evident what feelings he still remembered the desolation that was spread fat and wide over the land of his birth, by the terrible sorrows and afflictions of his countrymen as well as the strength with which he portrayed the excited and embittered feelings that existed between the victors and the vanquished. And yet at this time, when the war was scarcely over, the South was yet pitched in sorrow, and in a dignified and impressive manner. Father Richards has been felt more than almost any other, and will enable the Faculty to carry out the services of religion in a dignified and impressive manner. Father Richards has been felt more than almost any other, and will enable the Faculty to carry out the services of religion in a dignified and impressive manner.

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The toastmaster then introduced the speaker on behalf of the School of Medicine, Dr. William Tindall (M.D.'69, L.L.B. '82), who mentioned briefly the history of the School, then touched on the exigencies of the profession, of the School of Medicine, Dr. William Tindall (M.D.'69, L.L.B. '82), who mentioned briefly the history of the School, then touched on the exigencies of the profession, as well as the influence of the all-embracing, undiscriminating affectations of their teachers. On leaving college they found themselves led there by a feeling of good fellowship and count must have the effect of interesting all old students in the present work of the University.

The first benefit to be reported was the recent large donation made by Mrs. Elizabeth Drexel Dahlgren, wife of the well-deserving alumnus of the College, John Vincent Dahlgren, for the purpose of erecting a students' chapel. This generous gift will supply a need which has been felt more than almost any other, and will enable the Faculty to carry out the services of religion in a dignified and impressive manner. Father Richards has been felt more than almost any other, and will enable the Faculty to carry out the services of religion in a dignified and impressive manner.

A number of important gifts have been made to the Riggs Library. One of the most valued was the donation of W. Warrington Evans, B.A., M.D., of his own private collection of books, amounting to a very large number. A number are Boethius' de Consolatione Philosophiae, black letter, Louvain, 1484; an edition of Sallust, printed in Paris in 1504, and many other rare and curious works. Another notable accession to the library consisted of 4,954 volumes of Government publications, presented by the French Minister, through M. Jules Boisvive, Chancellor of the French Legation. From the Very Reverend John W. Murphy, Vicar-General of St. Dominic's Church, Portland, Maine, was received an original manuscript diary of Bishop England, valuable not only for its personal associations, but for the illumination it gives of the position of this great churchman with regard to the Hogan schism in Philadelphia.

Besides other occasional gifts, constant accessions to the library have been made through the generosity of one whose modesty will accept no more flattering title than that of "a friend." Among these was a complete set of sixty-nine volumes of the Didot edition of the Greek classics.

Father Richards then spoke of what the University had aimed at and accomplished during the past year. The beginning of the year had been devoted to the consolidation of the classes had been rendered, he thought, more perfect than ever before during the period of his administration. It was especially the case with regard to the study of the French language, and the extension and practical exercise in chemistry and allied branches. A strong effort is now being made to render still more
He hoped that any assistance and encouragement in the power of the Alumni would be given to the accomplishment of this desirable end.

The gentlemen present beside those already mentioned were:


The invited guests were E. Francis Biggs, Henry May, Hon. W. M. Springer, and the District Commissioners.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

THE OBSERVATORY.

The happy news comes from the Observatory that the newly discovered star noted in our last issue has been supplemented by other discoveries, which increase the number to nine.

Apart from the three already mentioned the recent discoveries are in the neighbourhood of the following stars, long known to be variable: T Arcti (in the great nebula), T Gemino, T Canis Minoris (two variables). Thus newly discovered variable stars are very near together in the constellations of Arion, the Twins and the Little Dog.

It is impossible now to state exactly how long the periods of these variations will have to be continued until the stars disappear in the western twilight, a few months hence.

The star near U Canis Minoris, mentioned last month, presents the curious phenomenon that its period of variation is exactly either twenty-four or twelve hours. Its light curve can therefore not be determined in any place, and will have to be watched from various stations, equally distributed around the earth’s equator, where the light variations are at a different phase at the same hour of the day. Letters have therefore been sent to Jesuit astronomers in charge of observatories in Mexico, in the Philippine Islands, Hungary and Italy, requesting them to watch this star for the next three or four months and report to us.

We have been assured that these discoveries are not the results of efforts systematically directed towards discoveries, but are incidentally special to a special line of work, of which we may have something to say in a future number.

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The written examinations began on the 5th and ended on the 8th inst.; the oral examinations were held from the 25th to the 30th of January.

Competitors for the Morris Historical Medal have the choice of two subjects: "Blessed Thomas More, Statesman, Scholar, Martyr," or "A Comparative Study of the Earlier and Later Humanists." The subject for the Philodemic Prize Essay is "Abraham Lincoln as an
THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The course of lectures on Gynecology was closed on the 22d of December by a written examination.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Kerr we were honoured by a visit and a lecture from the Professor of Surgery of the University of Pennsylvania.

Professors Hawkes and Kleinschmidt are on the sick list. The former is suffering from the grip, the latter from a sprained ankle.

The apparatus for the courses in Bacteriology has arrived, and a handsome one it is, of the latest and most approved pattern. Dr. Kenyon is greatly pleased with it. The practical course has already begun.

The examination in the laboratory work of Chemistry took place on the 16th instant.

Prof. Frank Baker is lecturing on the anatomy of the nervous system.

The Senior Class began laboratory work in Toxicology on the 19th instant.

Prof. J. Taber Johnson has purchased for $6,000 six acres of the Otterson tract, about two and a half miles west of the Aqueduct Bridge. The professor will improve the place, making of it a splendid villa home.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

On the evening of Monday, January 4th, lectures were resumed in the School of Law. There seemed to be very few absentees among the old students (the Law class), while a great many new faces appeared "on the benches." In fact the school increases in size daily, the number of students at present enrolled being 258.

The Moot Court will soon be in full operation. On Thursday evening, the 7th instant, thirteen cases were assigned among fifty-two students. The larger lecture hall is admirably adapted for the Court, which will doubtless be largely attended. One of the best proofs we think, of the earnestness of the students is the interest taken in the Moot Court.

Professor Morris, Dean of the Faculty, has begun his lectures on Constitutional Law to the Post-Graduates.

The Reverend Rene Holaind, S. J., lectures on Natural Law to the Post-Graduates every Wednesday evening. This course was established last year, and has proved eminently successful.

Mr. Justice Brown has resumed his lectures on Admiralty. They are delivered to the three classes every Saturday afternoon, after the other lectures are over.

Judge Wilson, Mr. Darlington, Mr. Perry, and the junior Class seem to have formed a Mutual Admiration Society, for the three professors are prime favourites, and we hear that they have all expressed themselves as being well pleased with the class.

Professor Hamilton is lecturing on Practice to the Post-Graduates and Seniors, and Professor Duvall is lecturing to the same classes on Equity.

Professor Hamilton was elected recently president of the District Bar Association.

We are sorry that we haven't any news to chronicle about Mr. Yeatman. We can only say that he is to be found at the old stand. No, we forget. We are in the new building. But we were led into saying that he could be found at the old stand, because he is still as kind and affable as of old.

James R. Randall, in the Baltimore Mirror, writes as follows of our esteemed Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Martin F. Morris, LL.D.: "His consummate talents have raised him to the very head of his profession, and one who with him can be absent from a court is a step backward. We can only say that he is to be found at the old stand, because he is still as kind and affable as of old."

J. S. F. S., 91.

WITH THE OLD BOYS.

The marriage of Miss Frances Burnham Woods, the only daughter of Mrs. Cecelia I. Woods, and the late Major-General Charles R. Woods, U. S. Army, and niece of the late Justice William B. Woods, of the U. S. Supreme Court, to Mr. Eugene F. Arnold (L.L.M. '79; M.A. '90), was solemnised in an impressive manner on January 7th, 1892, at St. Francis de Sales Church, Newark, Ohio, in the presence of a large number of distinguished friends and relatives, and was a most brilliant social event.

As the sweet strains of the Lohengrin Wedding March floated through the sacred edifice, the bride, preceded by a written processus, was escorted to the high altar by her uncle, Dr. A. T. Speer. They were met at the altar railing by the groom and his best man, Mr. Edward H. Sanford, a young banker of Chicago.

The ceremony was performed by the Right Reverend Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, assisted by the Reverend William F. Hayes, the pastor, who recently received Miss Woods into the Catholic Church.

The young bride is a strikingly beautiful and queenly-looking brunette, and comes of an old and very distinguished family, as well as that of her father. The latter was an ex-Paymaster General of the Army, and Commanders Robert E. Impye and John J. Brice, of the Navy. She was attired in a stylish gown of light broadcloth, richly trimmed with Alaskan sable, and with "Louis XIV." coat, the skirt of the gown being demi-train. She carried a bouquet of bride's roses, and her only ornament was a magnificent diamond pin and pendant, engraved with "Surnour's" shape, a gift of the groom.

The bridesmaids were Miss Jessie Robbins and Miss Kate Wilson, and the maid of honour was little Miss Louise Speer, a daughter of Dr. Speer, and the ushers were Messrs. Joseph Sprague, Robert Davidson, Harry Hoover and Thaddeus Montgomery.
After the ceremony an elaborate wedding breakfast and reception followed at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Speet, and among those who went to see the young married couple departed for Washington, where Mr. Arnold is engaged in practicing law.

Congratulations and remembrances were received from far and near, among others from President and Mrs. Harrison, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Rt. Rev. P. J. Chapelle, D.D.; Very Rev. Ferdinand Brosvarc, Vicar-General, Covington, Ky.; Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Secretary and Mrs. Noble and Miss Halstead, Governor and Miss Campbell and Miss Owens, Gen. David R. Stanley, U. S. A., Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan, Mrs. Samuel C. Cox, Justice and Mrs. A. C. Bradley, of Washington; Mrs. Justice Woods, General and Mrs. Ferdinand Brossart, Vicar-General, Covington, Ky.; Senator and Mrs. Horace Weddle, Cleveland; Hon. and Mrs. J. W. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Warner, Washington; Prof. and Mrs. W. D. Major and Mrs. H. C. McDowell, "Ashland," Lexington, Ky.; Brice, U. S. N.; Admiral and Mrs. Franklin, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Horner Weddle, Cleveland; Hon. and Mrs. J. W. Owens, Major and Mrs. H. C. McDowell, "Ashland," Lexington, Ky.; President Walsh, Notre Dame University; Mother Augusta, Superior of the Sisters of the Holy Cross; Hon. W. W. Dodge of Burlington, Iowa; Hon. and Mrs. Charles Tracy, Gen. and Mrs. James Oakes and Miss Oakes, Senator and Mrs. Dolph, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Nixon, Hon. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Snively, Mr. and Mrs. Randall Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. Randall Webb, Hon. and Mrs. Horner Taylor and Miss Taylor, Judge and Mrs. Philemon Ewing, Ewing, Lancaster, Ohio; ex-U. S. Marshal and Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Mrs. and Mrs. William Warner, Washington; Prof. and Mrs. W. D. Cabell and Miss Cabell, General and Mrs. S. S. Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Ewing, Norte Dame, Ind.; Hon. and Mrs. Wm. P. Breen, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Dr. and Mrs. Richard Nevins, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henry Clarke and the Hon. W. W. Dodge, New York; Hon. David J. Hagon, Gen. Ill.; Rev. L. J. Evers, New York; Mrs. John W. Tomey and Miss Tomey, Philadelphia.

We are deeply indebted to T. A. Lambert (B.A., '62, M.A., '71) for the compliments he pays us in the following letter:

Washington, D. C., December 14, 1891.

Dear Sir: Hereewith find renewal of my subscription to your admirable paper. It affords an ever-strengthening bond uniting the hearts of her alumni with dear Alma Mater, and is, I assure you, a visitor always heartily welcome at our fireside.

Very sincerely yours,

T. A. LAMBERT.

Our old business manager, Thomas V. Bolan, '88, under whose efficient management the Journal finances reached amounts never before handled by its business managers, sends his annual subscription and best wishes for a prosperous new year. Tom is in the employ of the Thomson-Houston Electric Works, Lynn, Mass.

Ignatius P. O'Neill, '80, writes to the Business Manager: "The College Journal is always a welcome visitor to my desk, and has my best wishes for continued success." Mr. O'Neill is a member of the prosperous firm of Bernard O'Neill & Sons, wholesale grocers and commission merchants, Charleston, S. C.

The Reverend Thomas Ewing Sherman, S. J. (B. A. '74), was a welcome visitor on the 31st inst. On the day before he united in marriage his sister, Miss Rachel Ewing Sherman, of New York, and Dr. Paul Thorndike, of Boston. Father Sherman preached, for the first time in New York city, on Sunday, December 23, 1890, in St. Francis Xavier's church, to an audience that filled the seats and aisles from the chancel to the outer doors. A New York paper in describing the event draws the following pen-picture: "Father Sherman does not look like his illustrious father, General Sherman, and showed in the vigorous attack which he made upon the arguments used by infidels and agnostics to support their belief much of the same determined spirit that General Sherman exhibited on his march to the sea. Father Sherman is tall and slender, and the lines of his pale face are clear cut and refined. He speaks rapidly and his gestures are few but forcible. His manner of speaking is very easy, and he has a voice so clear and penetrative that the softest tone could be distinctly heard in every part of the building, and as it became louder in the impassioned parts of the discourse, it seemed to roll through the structure like a note of the big organ in the choir gallery. The audience was at times spell-bound by his height of eloquence and appeals to men and women to live aright. Father Sherman felt the sympathy of his hearers, who in turn had been deeply touched by his wonderful personal magnetism and presence."

W. R. C. Neale, ex-'95, writes on the 31st of December, 1891: "This is the last day of 1891. It is a pleasure to me to think that my last duty of the year was performed for the College Journal.

Assistant District Attorney Clagett (L.L.B.'79), has a most dexterous way of insinuating himself into the confidence of a witness, that often proves disastrous to the other side. When an unsophisticated person takes the stand he gazes into the smiling countenance of the Government's attorney and jumps at the conclusion that he has found a friend. Then by a series of straightforward questions Clagett leads him over the whole story. After he analyses the statements separately, and here is where the fine work comes in.

"Let me see; you say he left about 10 o'clock?" he asks, with his smoothest smile.

"Yes, sir.

Now Mr. Clagett, who has been loafing back in his chair, puts both hands on the table and looks at the witness with a thunder-cloud on his brow.

"You said about an hour ago that he left at 10. How could he leave at 10 and 12 both if he did not come back?"

Then the witness tries to explain, and tangles himself up badly. After a few more of these contradictions the jury would not believe the witness if he swore to his own age.—Washington Post.

Dr. Louis A. Kengla (B.S.'82, B.A.'83, M.D. '86) is on the staff of the consulting physicians and surgeons of St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, Cal. Through the courtesy of the Reverend President we are permitted to publish the following affectionate letter from Dr. Kengla:

San Francisco, December 28, 1891.

My Dear Father Richards: Enclosed you will find a circular showing a list of names, one of which you will doubtless remember well. I must add that he fully and truly appreciates the honor conferred and hopes that the influence of the noble precepts and of the kind and loving care of his Alma Mater, which has, during many hours of severe trial been a very great support, will continue, and give him strength to perform all duties and trusts conferred so as to bring credit, even in the mildest way, upon his College and those self-sacrificing teachers who labored so strenuously in his behalf. I called upon Father Healy during his recent visit. I was astonished to find him so well. The two hours spent with him were very happy—they carried me back in time and distance many years and miles to scenes that fairly made my heart palpitate with joy. I had not seen him for more than twelve years. He remembered so well the last words he spoke to me before his illness and the occasion of them. More than a year ago I enjoyed a like treat when Father Guida was here. Oh! I wish I could tell you how happy your visits made me. But your time is valuable and I must close. Remember me most kindly to all of my acquaintances in the College. With sincerest regards, God's blessing and those of the College. I am very sincerely yours,

Louis A. Kengla,
(305) Polk Street.

The Honourable Nathan Goff, L.L.D. ('86), of West Virginia, Fourth Vice-president of the Society of Alumni, was appointed by President Harrison, on December 26, 1891, Judge for the Fourth District of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. This new Circuit Circuit was created by the last Congress, and, so far as the disposition of ordinary private litigation is involved, will be of much greater importance to the community than the Supreme Court.
Tuesday, December 22d, 1891, was the forty-ninth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Right Reverend Bishop O'Hara. Ad multos annos. Bishop O'Hara is one of the old boys whose friendly interest in the JOURNAL is an honour and a consolation to its editors.

Among the Alumni who availed themselves of the occasion of the annual meeting of the Society of Alumni to pay their respects to Alma Mater were: Charles H. A. Ealing (M.A. '89), of Philadelphia; William V. McGrath (B.S. '87), of Philadelphia; Ledyard Lincoln (B.A. '81, M.A. '89), Cincinnati; Charles Louis Palms (Ph.B. '89), of Detroit. Ledyard Lincoln is looking well. He is a member of the distinguished law firm of Stephens, Lincoln & Smith, of Cincinnati. Charles Palms has recently returned from Europe, where he has been for the past year studying languages. He will spend a month or two travelling in the South before entering business with his father in Detroit.

Three members of the class of '90 are studying law—William George McKechnie at the Harvard Law School; Edward Murphy and Edward O'Brien at the Albany Law School. Andrew Wilson (L.L.M. '91) is a graduate student of the Yale Law School.

John L. Chadwick (in residence 1856-'62), who has been married recently, came last month to revive old memories and to show his wife the beauties of old Georgetown.

We are pleased to announce, on the authority of a New York paper, the engagement of John G. Agar (B.A. '76, M.A. '88, Ph.D. '89) to Miss McDonough, cousin of James V. Coleman (B.A. '69, M.A. '71, L.L.B. '73).

A first-born, a bouncing baby boy, has come recently to gladden the home of Isaac W. Nordlinger (B.A. '83, L.L.B. '85, L.L.M. '86).

Charles Daniels Rooney (B.A. '87, M.A. '89) has a poem entitled "A Christmas Tale" in a recent number of the Republican. Henry C. Walsh (M.A. '88) has one in the Catholic Standard on "Santa Claus on the Train."

Maurice C. Spratt (B.A. '88), of Ogensburg, N. Y., sends the following news about a few old boys of the boys who attended Georgetown from this part of the State (M.P. '89), Singley has left Baltimore, Vt., and is practising law at Enclaire, Wis. Wm. J. McCloskey is Superintendent of Public Schools at Cohoes, N. Y. Thomas B. Lantry was admitted to the Bar in this State last fall, and has located in Chicago, Ill. Edward D. O'Brien is attending the Albany Law School, and I am practising law still in this city."

The Rt. Reverend H. Pinckney Northrop, D.D., Bishop of Charleston (in residence '53-'56), in a letter to the Reverend President, refers to the JOURNAL: "Though not very old, I was born before baseball and even football in its present scientific state, and do not take much interest in the heroes whom I do not know; but sometimes I read with pleasure the neat rendering of some old familiar ode, or with instruction some erudite criticism of some modern classic not so familiar."

It gives me pleasure to announce that John Vinton Dahlgren (B.A. '89; M.A. '91; L.L.B. '91) is recovering from his recent illness.

Georgetown is well represented in the Maryland legislature by Joseph F. Talbot, Adrian Posey, and Edward Wootton, M.D.; and Delegates W. Sanders Carr, J. Roger McSherry, Wm. I. Hill, Robert C. Combs, and Charles Horine Smith. The Baltimore Sun of January 2d contains interesting sketches of these gentlemen, which the JOURNAL will reprint in a future issue.

The Georgetownians in Congress have been assigned to the following committees: Senator White is a member of the committee on claims, epidemic diseases, public lands, and of the select committee to inquire into the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Nicaragua. Representative Joseph E. Washington is chairman of the committee on Territories. Representative Mallory is a member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and of the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi River.

Commissioner John W. Ross (L.L.D. '85) extended a cordial welcome to the members of the National Democratic Committee recently convened in this city to determine the time and place for holding the National Democratic Convention.

The twin daughters of Dr. Richard S. Hill, '86, were baptised by the Reverend President on the 30th of December.

THE GEORGETONIAN IN THE SENATE.

UPON the opening of Congress, Judge Edward D. White took his seat as junior senator from Louisiana.

We feel a special interest in him owing to the high reputation he brings with him and because of his Maryland ancestry. His mother was of the Ringgold family, that good, old Maryland stock so well known and honoured in our history.

His father was an eminent Louisianaan, much honoured in his day and filling many important stations, including that of Governor of the State. Senator White is comparatively a young man, as senators go, is unmarried, and though he is a lawyer of a large practice, yet his principal pecuniary interests are in farming and planting, having inherited a fine estate from his father, which he has much developed and improved, so that he is regarded as a very successful farmer.

He may safely be looked to as an advocate of that policy which seeks to protect the masses of the people from unjust discriminations intended to foster favoured classes.

He was elected by a reform legislature, and was selected, as all senators ought to be, upon his individual merits, and not as the representative of corporate wealth or of special moneyed interests. He is an active opponent of the Louisiana Lottery Company, and has the distinction of being the man most feared and hated by that rich and powerful corporation.

He brings from his State a stainless character and the reputation of great ability, and his friends predict for him a noble and useful career.—Catholic Mirror.

A GEORGETOWN POET.

CHARLES HENRY AUGUSTINE ESLING is one of those rare poets who can afford to write only when they will. Fortunately placed in life, born in the centre of the aristocratic and scholarly circle of the most conservative of cities, he has no incentive to write, except that of giving pleasure to his friends or of conquering some high peak of poetic thought, from whence, like the hero of Keats' famous sonnet, he could look down upon the plains beneath; consequently, there is a flavour of Elizabethan, half boldly modern—about Mr. Esling's verse.

Mr. Esling was born on January 21, 1845. He comes of one of the oldest Catholic families of the United States, on both the paternal and maternal sides. Mr. Esling, like Swinburne, who likewise was born of a lineage of Catholics, Mr. Esling is true to all the traditions of his family through six generations of American Catholicism. If his religious restraint has toned down and made reticent his passionate utterances, they have gained in
A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

ONE of the most remarkable features of the recent electrical exhibition at Frankfort was a motor of novel construction, set in motion by a current of electricity which had been conveyed a distance of 109 miles.

At Lauffen, on the river Neckar, is a waterfall of considerable power. The town of Heilbronn, a few miles below the fall, was about to introduce the electric light, giving rise to currents of low tension, which were applied to various uses, a great part being employed in running a motor.

The designer that the motor, when the three-phase current was turned on, started quietly and ran up to its calculated speed without the need of a single change in any of its parts.

There could be no doubt that the energy had been transmitted, but how much of it had been lost on the way? A committee appointed for the purpose of measuring the efficiency of the plant declared that 72 per cent. of the energy developed by the turbine wheel at Lauffen was available at Frankfort.

This experiment has shown the feasibility of conveying the energy of waterfalls to great distances by means of alternating currents of electricity—the possibility was known before. Incidentally the usefulness of the three-phase motor has been demonstrated by the efficient performance of the Lauffen plant.

A telegram to the Electrical World says that Dobrowolsky has been consulted on the question of conveying electricity from Niagara Falls to Chicago during the World's Fair. He stated that he would be willing to bid on a contract for transmitting either 1,000 or 5,000 horse-power. An efficiency of 60 to 75 per cent. could be obtained by using a potential of between 40,000 and 50,000 volts.

OBITUARY.

FATHER GENERAL ANDERLEDY.

The Very Reverend Anthony M. Anderledy, twenty-fourth General of the Society of Jesus, died at Fiesole, Italy, on January 18th. Born in the Canton of Wallis, Switzerland, June 3, 1819, he entered the Society of Jesus October 5, 1838; reviewed his classical studies in Rome, became professor in the College of Fribourg, studied philosophy and theology. Driven out of his native country by the revolution, he came to the United States, finished his studies in St. Louis, Mo., was ordained priest September 29, 1848, by Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis; and was stationed in Green Bay and in Milwaukee, Wis. In 1851 he returned to Europe, made his third year of probation, and gave missions in Germany with great success, till ill health caused his withdrawal from the field of labor. He was then successively superior of the residences of Cologne and Paderborn, and in 1859 became Provincial of the German Province, which office he held for six years. He next received the appointment of professor of moral theology in the college of Maria-Laach, and in 1869 became its rector. He was soon afterwards called to Rome to become Assistant for the German provinces. On the 24th of September, 1883, he was elected Vicar-General with right of succession, and to him on May 15, 1884, the venerable General, Father Becks, committed the entire government of the Society. On the death of Father Becks, March 4th, 1887, he became General. Father General Anderledy possessed a deep and ready knowledge of theology, eminent ability for government, sterling qualities of character, and great talents for the acquisition of languages. He never forgot the language he learned nor the happy years he spent in America, for it was there that his hands were anointed, and there that he first laboured in the ministry. May he rest in peace.

COL. THOMAS J. LEE.

COL. THOMAS J. LEE, aged eighty-four years, a well-known figure in Washington for half a century, died on the 31st of December at his residence, 803 Park avenue, Baltimore. Colonel Lee was born in 1808 in Bordeaux, France, while his father, William Lee, was
ATHLETIC NOTES.

BASEBALL.

MANAGER CARLON is selecting the 'Varsity Base-

ball Nine from the following picked players: Rackey
Winklemans, Garvey (Medicine), Madigan (Law),
Car-

lon, Bolway (Law), E. Johnson (Law), Kauffman
M.

jamin, Garvey (Medicine), Madigan (Law), Car-

lon, Bolway (Law), E. Johnson (Law), Kauffman
for the games with Yale, Amherst, Brown, Lafayette, University of Virginia, Cornell, Williams, Columbia, and Schuykill Navy. Manager Carlon has the promise of a game with the Senators.

FOOTBALL.

G. T. C. CONSOLIDATED 22, DUPONTS 0.

O n December 2, 1891, the Consolidated closed the football season at Georgetown by a very interesting game with the Duponts. As far as we can learn the players were concerned it proved to be a fine football day, but for the spectators it was rather chilly. The Duponts put up a very aggressive game, and were it not for the playing of Fleming, Bahen, Dyer, and Hennon, would have doubt have scored. Lewis, one of the guards of the C. A. C. team, played with the Duponts, in the absence of Moore.

For the Consolidated, the playing of Fleming, Hennon and Bahen behind the line, and Dyer, Callahan and Martin in the line, were excellent. For the Duponts, the tackling of Church and the playing of Pyne and Hatton were noticeable. A fair crowd witnessed the game. The teams were:

Consolidated.

Fleming (Capt.).

Pyne.

Dyer.

Hennon.

Bahen.

Hatton.

Callahan.

Moore.

Archer.

Roberts.

O'Neil.

Morgan.

Walker.

Greggs.

Seger.

Hayes.

Sproules.

Young.

O'Neil.

McNeal.

Bolway.

Greggs.

Morgan.

Church.

McNeal.

Bolway.

Greggs.

Morgan.

Church.

McNeal.

Bolway.

Greggs.

Morgan.

Church.

McNeal.

Bolway.

Greggs.

Morgan.

Church.

McNeal.

Bolway.

Greggs.

Morgan.

Church.

McNeal.

Bolway.

Greggs.

Morgan.

Church.

McNeal.

Bolway.

Greggs.
GOOD FELLOWSHIP.

Despite the intense rivalry between Georgetown and the C. A. C., there still exists a certain amount of good fellowship, which the following incident will show.

A Jesuit father, who is an old student and a former Prefect of Georgetown, happened, during the football season, to be in a street car in Baltimore, when it was brought to his attention by a Columbia man, that a Baltimore team was beaten by his alma mater. They were celebrating their triumph over a certain Baltimore team by giving vent to the Club yell. The Jesuit immediately came, in a laughing chorus, in which the following lines were repeated:

"Where's Georgetown?"

"She's not in it."

"Well boys," said our former Prefect, "I'm with you in your victory, but I can't join you against George-town."

"Oh! Georgetown's all right. We shat for her, too, except when we play against her."

And there, rolling along over the streets of Baltimore, they gave three cheers for Georgetown, and also the Georgetown yells. The natives hearing the C. A. C. yell one moment and the Georgetown yell the next seemed to be completely nonplussed, but the victors didn't stop to explain.

Three cheers for the C. A. C.!

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The Billiard Tournament, which began on the 28th instant and ended on the 31st, was quite brilliant throughout. Denman, '95, was the only man at scratch, but as he was forced after the first round to withdraw on account of sickness the contestants were placed on a more equal basis. In the first round Hopkins, '95, won from F. Keyes, '93, by default. Hogan, '94, won first place; O'Neill, '94, second; and R. Keil, '94, third.

The second round was as follows:


Sixth Round.—Hogan, 160 v. O'Neill, 150.

J. P. M., '95.
The bully, drowning the laughter evoked by this last retort; and as premiums; and that's why I came here. "You're funny?"

"Tom Playfair," is like "Percy Wynn" in this, that both stories are narratives of schoolboy life, that the plots of both are laid in the same place, and that many of the characters are common to both stories.

As the author tells us in his preface, "Percy Wynn," although published before "Tom Playfair," in the right order follows the latter and is in fact something in the nature of a sequel to it. Both stories are, however, complete in themselves, and both possess that rare quality—the zea qua non of good stories—the power of creating an intense interest and maintaining it to the very end.

But while the stories are alike in those particulars, to which we have referred, the two volumes could not be more different. Percy Wynn is a timid, retiring child, who has to be made a boy of; while Tom is a typical American boy, rough-and-ready, strong, full of buoyant young spirits, and brimming over with fun and mischievous spirit. His spirits are in fact so exuberant that he proves an unmanageable charge to his maiden aunt, who, taking the place of his dead mother, attempts to lead him in the path of rectitude. As a last resort it is determined that he shall be sent to a boarding-school, and to the boarding-school he goes. Here, by his inventive-ness, his courage, and his quick repartee, he soon becomes an acknowledged leader among the smaller boys. As an example of two of these qualities, his courage and his repartee, we quote the following dialogue which occurred on the very first day of the new life:

"I say," began the bully, when he realised that both pole and gaze had shot wide of the mark, "are there any more like you at home?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," answered Tom wittingly; "but if you wish, I'll write to your home and ask.

At this retort three or four of the new-comers who were sitting near by, and had been grazing about listlessly, broke into a titter. This was caught at the feet of the Star, whom their faces fell into length again, and a far away look—the symptoms of homesickness—came into their eyes. Harry had laughed too; but his laughter was more loud, more sibilant, he was an old boy, and in consequence was entitled to the applause of the listeners, and a loud laugh from Harry. But Green was too astonished at the coolness of the new-comer to laugh.A Younger titter from the listeners, and a loud laugh from Harry.

Suddenly John Green became very quiet, jumped upon the parallel line, and began swinging up and down; Mr. Middleton had just turned the corner. Harry broke into a whistle, while Tom maintained his blandness to the end. Before hostilities could be renewed the bell rang for dinner.

With the story we follow Tom through two years of school life, during which time his good qualities are gradually developed, and the bad ones reduced to a minimum. The story, we think, is quite natural, and at the same time full of interesting episodes, dramatic incidents and pathetic scenes, some of which we shall quote, and we face.

Mr. Finn, lacking possessing the power of holding the attention of his reader, is the master of a style which, while simple, forcible and direct, is at the same time beautiful and often poetical.

We shall hold ourselves in readiness for another treat from his facile pen.

J. S. E.-S., (B.A. ’Q.T.)


THE aim of this book is "to draw truthfully in miniature the real sentient being, the magnetic Clay and O’Connell, the orators, face to face with their fellow-men; to see Fisher Ames and strain the ear to listen as he utters his most impassioned words, to get behind the scenes of actual occurrences."

The subjects treated are Fisher Ames, John Randolph of Roanoke, Jefferson’s First Election, A Study of Henry Clay, How We Got to Washington, Benjamin Robbins Curtis, Daniel O’Connell, A Historic Landmark, Origin of the Star-Spangled Banner. Six of these are from the pen of our alumnus, Mr. McLaughlin. The essays are concise, thoughtful and well written. The characteristics of our early statesmen are vividly portrayed in pen portraits that add a halo to the glory of names already brilliant.

In "How We Got to Washington," Mr. McLaughlin gives an interesting account of the many projects and sites for the location of the future seat of government. It appears from the essay that we came very near not getting to Washington at all. We residents can always quote the two pictures presented in the following excerpt:

"Over ninety years," writes Mr. McLaughlin, "have since gone by, and in that time Washington has become one of the great capitals of Christendom. In the year 1800 three small vessels from Philadelphia sailed up the Potomac, bearing all the property, effects and archives of the Federal Government to the new residence with the Indian name. It was the woods on that river. What a change has been wrought since the first lady occupant of the White House, the clever Mrs. John Adams, communicated in a letter to her daughter that first Impression of Washington City, and hung up her clothes to dry in the great unfinished audience room of the Executive Mansion.

The following paragraph from the "Origin of the Star-Spangled Banner" is of local interest:

"On the 24th of August, 1814, the tide of war brought the enemy to the gates of Washington, and after the unfortunate battle of Bladensburg, Admiral Cockburn and General Ross entered our re-
publican seat of government and applied the torch ruthlessly, after the manner of barbarians, to the public buildings and stores, not even sparing private property in their rage for destruction. When the Dutch captured London and burned some edifices, they displayed less of the vandal spirit than the riotous incendiaries of Cockburn and Eoss in the capital of the United States. Never were the English arms stained with more indelible disgrace. They burned the Capitol, the President's House, General Washington's house, built for the Father of his Country on Capitol Hill, the Arsenal, newspaper offices, and the Reverend John McElory, S. J., at Georgetown College, standing by night on the college grounds two miles distant, read a letter in the light of that baleful conflagration."

We are informed that the book has already been a success from the publishers' point of view. It well deserves it. We hope that the first number of the "Hour Glass Series" will not be the last, and that its authors, encouraged by its flattering reception, will continue their labours in the field of historical portraiture.

In its issue of January 2d, the Republic gives the opening chapters of a new novel, "A Daughter of Erin," by Eugene Davis, the well-known Irish poet and journalist. The story, which has been written exclusively for its columns, is a most interesting one, dealing as it does with the history of the Irish cause in the early years of the present century. Many of the scenes are laid in France, where a number of the exiles of '98 were serving under Napoleon, and the First Consul's attitude toward Ireland is told in detail for the first time. It is a story that will attract much attention and comment.

Lippincott's, by adding new and original features, has kept in advance of the times. It was the first to abandon the use of serial stories, and by publishing a complete novel in each number the magazine has wonderfully increased its popularity. The series of articles now running on Athletics will make it interesting to all lovers of exercise. The February number contains an entertaining novel from the pen of William Westall.

The announcement that Mr. Howells will take editorial charge of the Cosmopolitan, on March 1st, calls attention to the process of building up the staff of a great magazine. Probably in no monthly has the evolution been so distinctly under the eyes of the public as in the case of the Cosmopolitan. The first step after its founding was the placing of the review of the intellectual movement of France, where a number of the exiles of '98 were serving under Napoleon, and the First Consul's attitude toward Ireland is told in detail for the first time. It is a story that will attract much attention and comment.

Mr. Howells, who is recognised universally as the foremost American of letters, upon the expiration of his contract with Harper Brothers, on the first of March will take in hand the destinies of a magazine which promises to exercise a share of influence with the reading classes of the United States. His entire services will be given to the Cosmopolitan, and everything he writes will appear in that magazine during the continuance of his editorship.

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