NEWS OF THE MONTH.

The Yard Association met on the 9th inst., and appointed committees to make preparations for the Mardi-Gras entertainment. Matthew R. Denver, '92, was elected general chairman.

The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Pierce J. Grace, B.A. (Law and graduate student of Arts), will render the following superb concert on Mardi-Gras, Tuesday evening, March 2d:

   b. " Abends am See." Charalk. (Orchestra.)

Intermission.

March, from the Suite in B♭, Op. 113. — Franz Lachner. (Full Orchestra.)

Mr. Conde M. Nast, '94, has been elected secretary of the Yard Association, vice John M. Archer, resigned. He has also been elected president of the Lawn Tennis Association, vice Mr. Edward L. Keyes, '92, resigned.

Ye ancient order of "Jug Rats" has been revived. They have patronized the College outfitter, and appear in hideous yellow and green jockey caps. On holidays, in the intervals between "on post" duty, the reciting of lines, and the other et ceteras, they play lacrosse and throw the boomerang.

Mr. Herbert A. Preston's recent lecture to the graduate students was thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. Preston is a master of an easy flowing style and a capital story-teller. The lecture was on the "Ethics of Journalism." The evils that make newspaper work difficult for those who try to follow the golden rule were dwelt upon and remedies suggested.

The Reverend P. F. Healy, S. J., ex-Rector of the University, dined with the Fathers on the 23d inst. We are pleased to state that his residence in Providence has greatly improved his health.

'94 has formed a literary society, which will hold semi-monthly meetings, at which papers will be read on scientific, literary and biographical subjects.

The Moot Court of the Philonosomian Society is making preparations for a trial of Warren Hastings according to the methods of the American courts of justice.

Mr. John D. Crimmings, the well-known contractor and ex-Commissioner of New York City, gave a dinner at the Arlington to a few of the New York students on the evening of the 11th ult.

Thus far baseball practice, on account of bad weather, has progressed very slowly. However, Manager Carlon has put up a cage on the lower corridor of the Main Building, which gives candidates for battery positions a place to practise in unfavourable weather.

We do not think it amiss to state once more in print what was expressed in a recent issue by our Editor-in-Chief. Speaking of our prospects in football next autumn he concludes: "Such is the outlook if we choose a good manager, elect him in time—elect him after Easter—and give him sufficient authority." Why not elect him now?

Manager Carlon has, since our last issue, arranged the dates of a series of games with the Columbia Athletic Club. The date of the game with Pennsylvania, which was scheduled to be played here on the 27th of April, has been postponed to the 25th of May. A game with the University of Vermont will be played on the campus on the 2d of April. This will probably open the season.

The Right Reverend Martin Marty, D. D., Bishop of Dakota, dined last month with the Faculty. On the 28th of January he preached an eloquent sermon in St.
Aloysius' Church on the late Very Reverend Anthony M. Anderledy, General of the Society of Jesus. Bishop Marty was a student in the College of Friburg when Father Anderledy was a scholastic teaching there.

* * *

The popularity of the class button seems to be growing in the College this year. Already two of the university classes have adopted appropriate emblems. Nor is the represented by a single button for all the university Alma Mater baseball games. They have placed the price so low received the Last Sacraments on the 22d inst.

* * *

The Executive Committee of the Yard on Athletics have resolved to issue season tickets for the 'Varsity football games. They have placed the price so low that it is within the reach of all. We exhort all students to lend a helping hand, so that the committee may meet the large list of guarantees.

* * *

We regret to state that the Reverend John J. Murphy, S. J., pastor of Trinity Church, is dangerously ill. He received the Last Sacraments on the 22d inst.

* * *

Owing to many resignations and some withdrawals, '93 was obliged to call a general class meeting on the 31st inst., at which they elected the following officers for the ensuing term: James W. Burk, Pennsylvania, president; Thomas J. Finning, New Hampshire, vice-president; Joseph W. Blanchard, New Jersey, secretary; Georgia W. Schmidt, Jr., Pennsylvania, treasurer; John P. Manley, Pennsylvania, prophet; Joseph W. Blanchard, New Jersey, historian; E. Vincent Smith, Virginia, orator; J. Philip Bannigan, New York, beadle; Dion J. Murphy, of New York, poet; Martin Murphy, of California, athletic manager.

* * *

The Philonomosian Debating Society recently elected the following officers: Rev. Peter Cassidy, S. J., president; J. C. Gavan, Georgia, vice-president; George W. Schmidt, Jr., Pennsylvania, secretary; George W. Burk, Pennsylvania, treasurer; W. Outerbridge Horsey, Maryland, amanuensis; Albert G. Joyce, Ohio, censor.

* * *

We chronicle with much regret the departure of Mr. Arthur J. Seep, ’92. During his long stay at Georgetown, he was ever found to be a kind and affable friend to all, and a staunch worker in the interests of the College. May success attend all your efforts, Artie.

* * *

Paul Easby-Smith, infant son of Mr. Wm. Easby-Smith, of Alabama, and nephew of Mr. J. S. Easby-Smith, ’91 (Law and graduate student of Arts), was baptised in the College Chapel, on the 16th of February, by the Reverend George A. Fargis, S. J., assisted by the Reverend J. Havens Richards, S. J. The sponsors were Miss Paula Easby-Smith and Mr. J. S. Easby-Smith.

* * *

Edward L. Keyses, ’93, has been sent to New York by the recently appointed Committee of the Yard Association to present our petition for admission into the Inter-Collegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, which meets at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday, February 27th.

* * *

Mr. John A. Poland, B. A., teacher of the class of Second Rudiments, responded to the toast "Our Young Men," at the banquet of the Carroll Institute on Thursday evening, the 27th inst. John P. Manley, ’93.
dialogues were introduced, still, however, in the Latin
tongue. This piece marks, indeed, an epoch
in dramatic development; for it had full stage directions
in the form of a Latin liturgy had been a favourite with
mysteries, that of the "Passion," started out in the
Middle Ages plagiarism was held a compliment to the
original author, and only a few had the audacity to
strike out for themselves'. As a consequence some of the
original plays founded on the Old Testament and such as took
their plots from the New Testament and the lives of the
saints were written in the French language; some of
these, and others added a " Resurrection," bringing the total up to seventy thousand lines, and
this play, so they say, was frequently acted entire.

What rapt attention, what consummate patience must
not our French ancestors have possessed? Perhaps the
custom of going out between the acts originated at this
period. Such an exhibition, lasting through many days
and even weeks, could not have failed to weary an un-
educated audience, had there not been introduced some
lighter scenes to vary the monotony. Accordingly, we
find many humorous and even farcical scenes abruptly
brought into these serious and sacred entertainments.
The "Mystery of the Old Testament" (an awful
invention of sixty thousand verses) is full of such scenes.
The builders of the "Tower of Babel" come on the
stage with all the implements of their trades—picks,
trowels, axes, bricks and mortar; may, even more, the
author with prophetic wisdom endows the clowns with
poetic licence: they are affected by the remnants of another which had just broken up.
The "Morality of the Just Man and the
Worldly Man," is on record with twenty-six thousand
lines. Molière was educated at the Jesuit College of
Clermont, and afterwards studied philosophy under the
famous Gassendi. He is even thought by some to have
been called to the bar; that he studied law is well
known. Receiving at his majority an inheritance from
his mother sufficient to make him independent, he
in 1658 Molière came to Paris, Conti introduced him to the King's brother, who in turn
presented him to Louis XIV and the Queen. The
King's brother established Molière's company in a
theatre of the Royal Palace. A French critic in his
life of Molière says of this theatre: "Cardinal Richelieu
had built for the performance of "Mirabe," a
tragedy, to which the minister had contributed more
than five hundred verses. This hall was as badly con-
structed as the piece for which it was built." A re-
mark equally hard on the Cardinal and on French
theatres, which, the same critic goes on to say, were	more "Gothic barbarities."
Molière married Armande Béjart, one of the members of his company, in 1662. He was now at the height of his genius and prosperity. The King honoured him with a position near his person and stood god-father for his first child, 'Le Tartuffe,' was produced, and the two following years saw the creation of "Le Festin de Pierre" and "Le Misanthrope." These three are generally counted as his greatest works. From this time he continued writing lighter pieces and, in February, 1673, when sudden death struck him down. The circle of his death were characteristic and remarkable. He was playing one of his own comedies entitled "Le Malade Imaginaire," when in the midst of the performance he was attacked with a hemorhage. He was carried back behind the scenes and probably, in sight of that stage which had been the scene of his greatest achievements, Molière's comedies hold middle place in form and construction between the writings of the French tragedians and the works of Shakespeare. French tragedy slavishly followed Senecan as a model—five acts, three characters present on the stage, little or no change of scene, a necessarily limited amount of action, and the writings of Corneille and Racine, a dramatis personae of types rather than of individuals. Nothing could be farther from the English idea of a play. With us the living place and characters may have the full scope of the world; even the action is beyond our minds to the subtle workings of an underplot. Now, as we have said before, Molière holds a middle place; his scene may change whenever he desires, and his time is not confined to the narrow limits of the rising and setting sun; but on considering the nature of his characters we find in them a marked difference from anything that Shakespeare has given us. Each of Molière's personages has a rôle which must be strictly adhered to, or a virtue which must be exhibited, and the more serious the intention of the piece the more is the ruling passion emphasised. In his preface to "Le Tartuffe," Molière plainly expresses his ideas of the duties of a dramatist and sounds the key-note of his own aims: "I have not left it an open question," he says, "I have avoided everything which could confound the good with the evil and I have only used in this portrait such strong colours and such essential traits as would make one recognise from the first a veritable and frank hypocrite." That he accomplished his purpose and struck full fairly where he aimed, was proven only too plainly for his own prosperity. A storm of opposition was raised up against him; "because," as he says in his preface, "I attacked a trade in which so many honourable persons were engaged." The opposition was strong enough to keep this play off the stage for years. It was Molière's greatest effort, and on its first presentation received at once the indorsement of the public and the sworn enmity of those in court and synod who thought themselves aimed at. Molière's constant aim was the correction of those abuses which he saw about him. Nor, as many had done, did he seek applause either from people or nobility. He felt that Heaven in giving him with transcendent talents had imposed on him the honourable task of making the best and noblest use of them. Had he but sought the plaudits of the crowd he need never have written a line. His tongue was fully equal to his pen; his acting was such as could win him applause and fame anywhere. Had the patronage of the nobility been the chief object of his desire, never would he have written Tartuffe or any of those other plays or scenes which had been the scene of his greatest achievements.

The young actors and dramatists. We are told that the young Racine was one of Molière's protégés and was induced by him to write the tragedy of "Theogenes and Charicles." Although this tragedy proved too weak for the stage Molière gave him a hundred louis for it and suggested the plan of "The Hostile Brothers." It is also related that Molière was lavish in his charities to the poor. An anecdote is quoted of his generosity to a certain unfortunate actor who asked the aid of a little money to enable him to rejoin his troupe. Molière hearing the name of Mondorge, who had been his companion, asked the comedian Baron how much he thought would be fair. Baron answered at random "Four pistoles." "Very well," said Molière "give him four pistoles for me, and here are twenty which you must give him for yourself."

The success which crowned Molière's efforts and blessed his life with wealth and prosperity was but a trifle compared with the prestige which his writings have obtained for him in the estimation of posterity. He taught the French the power of the stage, as Shakespeare has taught it to us; he used the light and graceful form of comedy to inculcate his serious moral doctrines, just as our great dramatist has done even in his lightest comedies.

Let us not basely set these noble names against each other; rather, let each shine with mutually added light. If Shakespeare was sublime, Molière was on an equal footing, and in full sympathy with his audience; if Shakespeare wrote for the world, Moliere by his direct address to the people of his day produced effects not even now forgotten. In a word, they were two really great souls, Shakespeare and Molière, but they were called into different spheres and they filled them well. Shakespeare's was the poet's sphere, and like immortal Homer he sang for every age and race the song of Life and Man; Molière was, in effect, an orator, bidden by Nature to speak to his contemporaries, show them their faults and teach them to amend. Who shall say that in his art Demosthenes was less than Homer? Who shall say that in his, Molière was inferior to Shakespeare? What talent there was given him Molière used with all his might for the bettering of every one whom he could help. Seldom has a genius made so noble a use of his talents; never has one been better rewarded by the praise of posterity. "Nature to speak to his contemporaries, show them their faults and teach them to amend."
Erratum—In the Latin poem on p. 104, for Phonographrem read Phonographum.
February, 1892.

To P. E.-S.

OLD WINTER awakes from his dream of death
When the air is as soft as the sky's deep hue,
And feels for the Spring's warm breath
That wooingly moves where the whirlwinds blew
And kisses to vapour the glistering dew.
The ghost of the frost that lingers no more.

And the life of the vine shall pulse as blood
While the days, increasing, wax and wane,
And the blossom shall burst from its purple bud,
And the grapes and stalks shall grow with pain

Noah, a grievous weight of golden grapes;
And a year shall merge in the mighty flood.

The dark-eyed child of the night hath flown,
And a mother awakes from a dreamless rest,
And the joy of her waking is never known;
For she feels the fragile fingers pressed
Of a sleeping babe on her beating breast.
As he dreams and smiles and makes no moan.

But the babe shall wake and shall dream again
Through the years that shorten as life grows long,
And shall waken each time with a quickening ken,
While his heart grows fearless, his hand grows strong,
And with mighty power of right or wrong
He shall stand, a man 'mid other men.

JAMIS S. RABBE-SMITH. '91.

MORNING SONG—"Pars, chânelier, voici l'aurore."

VICORE HENRI DE BORNIER.

BEDOUII, haste, the day is breaking,
Fold thy tent and speed away!
Sleep must cease with morn's awakening.
Speed thou, Bedouin, it is day!

Bedouin, on, till evening closes,
Journey on thy weary way!
For thy head to-morrow reposes
By the desert fountain gray.

A RUN WITH BEAGLES.

RABBIT hunting, though not enjoying the popularity it deserves, is, however, one of the most delightful sports, and, in my opinion, ranks second only to fox hunting. With a favourable day, a good pack of hounds, whose deep sweet music can be equalled by no invention of man, and a game hare, what mundane enjoyment can compare with that of him who takes part in the hunt? His cheeks glow with life and joy, his pulses throb with increased vigour, his nerves are strung to a rapturous pitch, his whole being vibrates with a glad-some feeling of elevation, and crowning trouble is for once dismissed. To my taste, no sport is so full of contrast to the dark green laurels, come the pleasures of nature that the ponies are climbing their last hill before I am aware of it, and we are soon on the ground surrounded by the leaping, whining beagles. Throwing the blankets over our ponies and tying them securely under a sheltering knoll, we shoulder our guns, and the hunt begins.

My friends, preceded by some of the hounds, move off to the right of a small thicket, whilst I, calling the others, begin tramping through a clump of knotted laurels, anxiously awaiting the sight of a pair of long ears and a cotton tail bounding o'er in frightened haste. My hopes are soon realised, for just as I stir a heap of dead leaves and branches with my foot, Off like a blooded quarter horse;

A frightened hare doth fly;
but in a couple of seconds
And baying deep upon her course
The pack comes in full cry.

What a grand start it was, to be sure! One of the younger hounds spying her as she darted through the thicket, immediately opened, and, true to their instinct, the remainder of the pack gathered at the starting point, and, pausing but an instant to catch the trail, were off in eager pursuit. The rabbit had a start of perhaps a hundred yards, but once the hounds got fully on the scent the distance was perceptibly diminished. And as she bounded through the open spaces, head well back and running like a deer, we had a pleasing view of the chase. Behind her the larger hounds, trailing in a symmetrical united mass, strained, strained, till she tumbled into a light two-seated wagon, tugged at the ponies, and we begin to fear the rabbit has thrown them off the trail; but, trusting to our dogs, we take a favourable stand near the spot in which we jumped her, listening with strained ears for their returning cries. Presently we see the rabbit stealing noiselessly through the woods, striving to make her fancied security safer. But the hounds are not so easily foiled. In a second, old Chimier has made out the trail, and comes bounding through the underbrush with unerring steps after the terrified quarry. Straight as a dart he goes, behind her, in a scrambling, disorderly line, their rich black and tan colours forming a pleasing contrast to the dark green laurels, come the beagles; the shrill barking of the younger dogs chiming in perfect accord with the deep baying of the older leaders, sounds a huntsman's melody through the sharp December air. Nearer and nearer comes the hare.
Just as she bounds through an opening in the thicket, Fred’s gun speaks, and with a convulsive bound our game falls dead, full forty yards away. The hounds almost stumble over her in their eagerness, but stopping short they take a few sniffs of the carcass, and licking the blood gaze up at us with satisfied glances. Fred having pocketed his spool we again start off. Soon the eager crying of the hounds announces another start. They bring this one back after a short detour. Passing near me I cripple him with my first barrel and finish him with the second, whilst a pheasant, startled by the report, is dropped by Dick in fine style. All day the honours were almost equally divided, and now and then, with a startling whir-r-r, a covey of partridges would start almost from beneath our feet. Though sorely tempted to wing one, still we refrained, lest it should unnecessarily excite our hounds.

Warned at last by the sinking sun we retrace our weary steps, well pleased with the success of our hunt and the obedience of our hounds, since 'tis seldom they leave the field without a deal of persuasion. But we are counting on our chickens before they are hatched; for, just as we pass a pile of brushwood one of the dogs starts a rabbit, and, before we can realise what has happened, they have disappeared, seemingly, as fresh as at daybreak. There is nothing left for us but to await their return with quiet resignation. Soon their barking ceases, and in answer to the "twangling horn," which "sets the wild echoes flying," they struggle in by twos and threes, evidently having put him in. By the time we collar the dogs, and get them in the wagon, the moon is looming over the mountain.

There is nothing left for us but to await their return with quiet resignation. Soon their barking ceases, and in answer to the "twangling horn," which "sets the wild echoes flying," they struggle in by twos and threes, evidently having put him in. By the time we collar the dogs, and get them in the wagon, the moon is looming over the mountain. Though the ponies keep a spanking pace, still it is almost eight o'clock when we reach home, and sit down to a good hot supper. Supper over, we withdraw to the library, and placing our chairs close to the cheerful hearth, abandon ourselves to the enjoyment of our fragrant briers, recalling over and over again before retiring to rest the incidents of our successful hunt.

J. Francis Smith, 94.

**BLITHE PAN IS DEAD.**

"Blithe Pan is dead," a Satyr sang
On Idas hill, with gayer glow;
Yet lights the rosewood trees rang
And spread afar the wail of woe.

Litho wind-tossed reeds near flashing stream
Low piping piped a mournful lay,
The cattle bellowed with the wind's dream,
To dreams lulling by the tinkling spray.

Gay shepherd maids sigh fern-bound spring
In silent list to wandering Faun:
"Blithe Pan is dead" they heard him sing
And gloomed shall be the mower's dawn."

The dawning day revealed Pan's throng
Of rue crowned Satys round the tomb;
With Sorrow's leaden voice a song
They chanting soft "mid mountain gloom.

Their hemlock's reeds they rent atwain
To pipe no more to jocund lay.
"Blithe Pan is dead," their yellow refrain
"On Idas died with dying day."

Vice Cotis.

The complete novel in *Lippincott's Magazine* for March, "A Soldier's Secret," is by Captain Charles King, who, among living Americans has the secret of the military tale. But he does not know how his army life in the West is not worth knowing, and what he knows he can impart with unsurpassed and unfailing charm. The post, the bivouac, the battlefield—whatever goes on at these he makes to live again before us; for he has been a part of it all, and his heart is with the cavalry still. His last story has a very recent theme—the Sioux war of 1890—and will be found equal to any of his previous work.

TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

**EPITHALAMIUM.**

(Partly after Spenser.)

**A**

St twilight spread its shades athwart the sky,
Bright Venus beamed enchantment from on high;

A bright waxed dark o'er Virginia's hills,
Graces and Nymphs to dulate to their wills.

Led tripping dances "neath the silvery light.
Of Dion reigning o'er the bright.

Soft strains of music, lingering on the air,
Gave token, too, that ere the morning fair
Should show its eyes, and day were breaking.

Two happy lovers would be just awaiting
To all the bliss of purest love's devotion.

Heart-clasping hearts as wave claps wave on ocean.

Sweet tide, Potomac, gently flow along
In rhythmic ripples till I end my song.

And when the moon awoke from sweet repose—
Eyes dewy bright; with cheeks that shamed the rose—

The Sun, upleaping from his eastern bowers,
Gladdened the turrets high and cloud-kissed towers
Of a grand building near Potomac's river—

Within whose halls sits Wisdom throne forever—
With such a blaze of splendour in each ray
That well might mortal kind recess that day
Some pageant, some scene of bliss would be

Erected there with fit solemnity.

Then blithesome birds, that long had fled the blast
Of storms tempestuous, hurred back at last,
Lighted near those stately walls and sang
Such merry warbles that the court-yard rang
With sounds of Spring tide, till Lilow seemed
That all the earth with new-born pleasures teemed.

Sweet tide, Potomac, gently flow along
In rhythmic ripples till I end my song.

Meanwhile within the chapel's sacred shrine
Wrench upon wrath of orris wine
Feastooned were from ceiling to the floor
Its pleasing verdure round the arches spread;
While the high altar draped in purple hue
Shone with a thousand tapering bright.

And countless lilies, like sweet censers there,
Forever wafted up a fragrant prayer;
And the dim lamp that swung with gentle motion
Told that the Lord of heaven and earth and ocean
Among those lilies waited long and lowly
To bless with love a union fond and holy.

Sweet tide, Potomac, gently flow along
In rhythmic ripples till I end my song.

Full soon, as day grew old, and sun soared high,
White robed acolytes 'gan move along
Then priests, arrayed in many a silken fold
Of holy vestments glittering with gold,
Entered the portal, gained the sacred shrine,
And bending low before their King divine
Brought Him humbly yet with fervent prayer
To shower blessings on the happy pair.

Sweet tide, Potomac, gently flow along
In rhythmic ripples till I end my song.

Soon guests began to fill the holy place—
Love in each eye, and capture on each face—
Knelling they waited up full many a prayer
For him their knight and her their lady fair.
But suddenly soft whispers 'gan a humming:
"Tis they, tis they, the bride and groom are coming!"

And countless hosts of unseen angels sang.

When first it takes its sanction from the sky!

In rhythmic ripples till I end my song.

Wide swung the doors—beauty and knighthood entered,
A royal pair in whom each charm was centered;
Loud pealed the organ—celestial music rang,
And countless hosts of unseen angels sang.

To the broad aisle, with goodly train attended,
Their joyous way in stateliness they wended,
Gain'd the fair altar, knelt in double pride,
Pledged their sweet vows and standing side by side
God's benediction fell from heaven above,
Uniting them in bonds of deepest love.

Ah, who can read the affection in the eye
When first it takes its sanction from the sky?

Begun to chime a wedding melody.

Sweet tide, Potomac, gently flow along
In rhythmic ripples till I end my song.

Wide swung the doors—beauty and knighthood entered,
A royal pair in whom each charm was centered.
Loud pealed the organ—celestial music rang,
And countless hosts of unseen angels sang.

H. J. H.
THE AGAR-MACDONOUGH WEDDING.

John Giraud Agar, '76, of New York, and Miss Agnes Louise MacDonough, of San Francisco, were married in the College Chapel on Thursday morning, February 18th, by the Reverend P. F. Healy, S. J., the present Rector, the Reverend J. Havens Richards, S. J., and the Reverend Jerome Daugherty, S. J.

Never before in its history had the old Mulledy building put on such gay attire. The transformation was astonishing. The homely flag-paved corridor, with its well-worn iron-tipped stairs, acquired under the magical centre row of benches was removed, and in its place was a delicate vine of the asparagus plumosa. The draping was draped with cream mull, over which was festooned the drapery hung with lace and garlanded with orange blossoms. Her and preceded by her two little cousins, entered the Chapel.

Eleven, within the sanctuary were grouped the bride and bridegroom.

On each side palms formed a high altar, resplendent with lighted candelabra, was adorned with roses and lilies of the valley. On each side palm trees, forming the brief but solemn ceremony that linked them in the beautiful effect produced by the white and green decorations of the Chapel. The walls were covered with orange blossoms. On the north and south sides, under the window, was the table adorned with roses and exotics, and the wedding cake wreathed in pink roses. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick May; Dr. de Courcey, of Maryland, an uncle of the bride; the Reverend P. F. Healy, S. J., of Providence; Mr. William Agar, of New Orleans; the Reverend J. Havens Richards, S. J., to Mr. John Gettings of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Korn, of New Orleans; Mr. J. Columbus O'Donnell, of Baltimore; Mr. George P. Agar and Gen. Philip Buchanan, of New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. Agar left Washington for Canada during the afternoon. After their honeymoon they will reside in New York City.

Mrs. Agar, who is a tall, slender, beautiful brunette, is a daughter of the late Mrs. Katharine MacDonough, of San Francisco, and a cousin of James V. Coleman.

Mr. Agar was graduated in 1876, and at the commencement exercises of that year delivered an oration entitled "American Orators." He was one of the best and most popular students, ranking high in his classes, taking an active part in sports, and holding an important office in the society. He was Prefect of the Senior Sodality for three years. From 1875 to 1876 he was an associate editor of the Journal. He secured in 1875 the first Turner Scientific Medal awarded. In 1888 he was given the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1889 Doctor of Philosophy. He is an active member of the Society of Alumni.

THE SHEA LIBRARY.

We are pleased to state that the grand historical library of the late Dr. John Gilmary Shea will come to Georgetown. When it became known about a year ago that the library was for sale the Reverend President endeavored to secure it for Georgetown, and appealed to some friends and alumni for aid. They responded generously enough to warrant his entering negotiations for it. Dr. Shea some days before his death signed the final contract by which Georgetown, for a consideration that was satisfactory to him, became the owner of the library. The conditions are such that the collection may be considered as almost a gift to the College.

Containing about 10,000 printed books, valuable manuscripts and pamphlets relating to the early history of the Church in America, a line of Bibles from the beginning of printing, a number of books in Spanish and French, a unique collection of Indian dialects, the library will find an appropriate home in the oldest Catholic College in the United States and a worthy resting place amidst other storied learning in the magnificent Riggs Memorial Library.

When the library arrives at the College, we shall endeavour to give our readers a detailed description of its contents.

J. Fairfax McLaughlin (B.A., '60, M.A., '62, LL.D., '89) delivered a lecture, entitled "The Forgotten Hero," at the rooms of the Fordham Club, on Saturday, February 13th. Mr. McLaughlin's hero was Col. Mathew Lyon, of revolutionary fame. Born in Ireland, he came to this country in one of the White Slave ships that brought out unfortunate and used for a number of years in the British army; he deserted and crossed the border, and was married to a Miss Mullan, with whom he afterwards settled in New York. After the war he was elected to Congress, but soon found himself in prison under the infamous Sedition and Alien Act of that Congress. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment and a heavy fine, which was paid by his admiring constituents, and before his term expired they re-elected him in face of the most determined and bitter opposition, by an overwhelming majority. His trip to the seat of government was one continuous ovation.
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The Georgetown College Journal is published by a committee of the students towards the expense of every month. Its purpose is to aid their literary improvement, to chronicle the news of the College, etc. It also serves the Society of Alumni as an organ and means of intercommunication. Being principally devoted to matters of local interest, it must rely for its patronage chiefly upon the students and alumni of the College and its Departments, and their friends. Those and all former students are urged to give it substantial support.

The Georgetown College Journal, Georgetown, D. C.

20th Year. February, 1892. No. 5.

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The Staff.

Editor-in-Chief: Edward Loughborough Keyes, '92.
Exchange Editor: Thomas Walsh, '92.
Business Manager: Marcus Dyer, '92.

From the Sanctum.

Last month we had occasion to deplore our inability to obtain short stories, or, indeed, any contributions at all, from students not on our staff. Now, we strongly suspect that the cause of this apparent inattention to their own, as well as to the Journal's literary welfare, arises principally from a natural reluctance to subject in person their virgin efforts to our criticism, lest their productions be summarily rejected in favour of those of the editors. As a matter of fact, our action would rather incline in the contrary direction, for, to quote the last words of the first editorial that appeared (1872) in the Journal, "Do not imagine that it is the intention of the editors to monopolise the columns of the paper. It is their task to select and revise; it is yours to furnish the contents for your own College Journal. Then it was, as it is now, the intention of the editors to present in the Journal, not merely the work of the staff, but that of the whole College. To remove, therefore, as far as possible the very semblance of partiality in our selection of articles, we shall place at the Study Hall door a box, in which all contributions for the Journal are to be deposited, subject to the following rules:

I. No rejected manuscript will be returned unless the author plainly states his wish to that effect.

II. No rejected manuscript will be returned unless it is signed with the author's own name.

III. Accepted manuscript signed with a Nov de plume shall be either rejected, or printed with corrections ad libitum unless the author makes known his identity to the Editor within five days after the posting of his Nov de plume on the bulletin board.

IV. Unsigned manuscript will neither be returned nor noticed in the aforesaid list.

Rules I and II scarcely need any explanation. Their object is to save all unnecessary trouble. As to Rule III, however, we may explain that the pen-names of all accepted articles, which are so signed, will be posted on the bulletin board. If the author does not discover himself to us within five days, we will either accept or reject his article as we see fit. Rule IV is inserted to avoid uncalled-for trouble. These conditions, under which we shall receive articles, will be posted above the box, so that all may be aware of our terms. We hope by this means to open the columns of the Journal more widely than ever to the contributions of every student in the College.

We prophesy that the new style of oral examinations has come to stay. True, it is anything but easy to pass in all the English and classical branches at one sitting, and before it was put to the test we were inclined to question the efficacy of this method. The result seems to testify unquestionably to its superiority over all other methods that have been tried. The written examinations of last year are quite out of the question. Aside from the premium they put on the use of cues, etc., they proved very inefficient in manifesting the students' knowledge of the matter. To each paper presented the examiners from propounding many important questions; and, moreover, they involved endless extra labour on the part of the examiners in making impartial estimates of the innumerable papers. The old-style oral examination was very inconvenient, taking nearly twice as long as the other two. It probably gave evidence of what the student knew at the time of his examination, but, as he was scarcely ever examined in more than one branch each day, the greater part of his knowledge was doubtless the result of assiduous cramming at the last minute, the average man happening largely the result of chance if the average man happen to know that particular matter; but since fortune is such an important element in all examinations, this objection scarcely holds more for one form than for another. Therefore, we reiterate our prophecy that the new oral examinations have come to stay.

This is not too early a date to discuss matters concerning our Spring Field Day, since experience proves that a word to the wise from the Journal is generally heeded in time to produce its desired effect. We would call the attention of the students of the College to the lack of courtesy—not to say want of policy—which has been manifested so often in times past, in not inviting Law and Medicine to take part in our field sports. Nowadays unless a university acts as large universities, which number their students by thousands, take a personal interest in every man who shows the slightest proficiency in athletics. We have acknowledged this fact and striven to cultivate a unity of feeling by throwing the membership of our ball teams open to the three Departments. Why then have we held back in athletics? Possibly because the importance of the step was not sufficiently obvious. But this can be no longer the case. Ere many days the question of our admission into the Inter-Collegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will be settled. Now, if we be admitted, we expect to draw largely from Law and Medicine for our representatives at the spring games. If we then pose before the world at large as a university, it would be ridiculous to dwindle into merely a college when left to ourselves. Nor would
the other Departments tolerate such an action. One could not expect them to win laurels for us abroad only to be treated as aliens on their return. It would be like Hannibal and the Carthaginians. But even if our motives were not thus influenced, we should not hesitate. The work is almost finished. There is needed but the finishing touch. Already is the University one in football and baseball. Unity in field sports will mean unity in all things, while disunion will serve only to tear asunder all those bonds of friendship which have hitherto linked us together on diamond and gridiron.

EDWARD LOUGHBOROUGH KEYES, ’92.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

THE SCHOOLS OF ARTS.

THE oral examinations ended on the 31st of January with results more disastrous than usual. Monday, February 1st, was mid-term holiday. ’94, securing 211 marks out of 300, proved to be the Banner Class. They hope soon to enjoy their holiday.

The Reverend Thomas E. Murphy, S. J., the Vice-President, took his final vows in the Church of the Holy Trinity, on the feast of the Purification. A holiday in honor of the event is promised.

At the semi-annual reading of the rules of the College the Reverend Vice-President instituted a "book pound." All books found about the building, on window sills, heaters, etc., will be impounded. The fines which the owners shall have to pay before getting back their books, will go to the Yard Association.

The Reverend Benedict J. Guldner, S. J., has been appointed professor of the class of First Grammar.

The graduate students had a paper on history at the beginning of January. Their written examination in Psychology and Natural Theology occurred on the 24th inst.

A change has been made in the time for reciting morning prayers and beads. Both are now said at Mass, and during the intervals hymns are sung and organ voluntaries played.

THE OBSERVATORY.

As we go to press a new instrument is being mounted in the recently erected annex to the Eastern wing of the Observatory. The instrument looks as strange to the uninitiated as does the annex itself. The latter has no opening in the roof save through a narrow aperture in the cupola pointing towards the zenith; while the new instrument is composed of two telescopes: the one for photographic work; the other for visual observations.

This curious instrument, we are informed, has no name yet, as it is a novel device for an entirely new line of work. We shall be glad to hear more about it from our astronomers, when their preliminary experiments will have demonstrated its practicability.

THE COLEMAN MUSEUM.

FATHER JOHN JUTZ, S. J., of the Holy Rosary Mission, Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, has sent us, through Father Hagen, a pair of elaborately decorated Indian war clubs, which are attracting much attention.

The work of arranging the Mineral Collection is progressing rapidly, and the prospects are that our display will compare favourably with that of most colleges. In a recent letter Father Barnum reports that he was shown in the rooms of the Alaska Company in San Francisco, what is claimed to be the largest piece of jade in the world. Yet it is considerably smaller than the large specimen secured in Alaska by Father Healy, our late President. The Coleman Museum may justly boast of leading the world in one particular.

The Coin Collection has received its usual quota. Principal among the benefactors are E. L. Keyes, ’92, Richard S. Hill, M.D., ’96, of Washington, Mrs. L. G. Wallis, Miss Kate Hill, of Upper Marlboro’, Md., and some young ladies of Georgetown.

The Collection of Colonial Relics now includes the Rosary used by the mother of Archbishop Carroll, which we possess through the munificence of Miss Hill.

Miss Digges has presented a historic Philodemic Society medal, which was the property of her brother, Daniel Carroll Digges (B.A., ’33; M.A., ’37), who was related through both his father and mother to Archbishop Carroll. His father was William Dudley Digges, only son of George Digges, Esq., of Waterbury, Prince George’s County, Md., and Catharine Brent, of Acquia, Va., a niece of Archbishop Carroll’s. His mother was Eleonora Carroll, only surviving daughter of Daniel Carroll of Duddington and of his first wife, Anne Brent, of Richland County, Va., a niece of Archbishop Carroll’s.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

DR. MORAN is suffering from an attack of la grippe. Dr. Lovejoy’s course of lectures on the Practice of Medicine closes on the first of March.

We are pleased to see Professors Kerr, Kleinschmidt, and Hawkes, who have been quite ill, at their posts again.

That students are looking forward with anxiety to the approaching examinations, is evident from their care-worn faces.

We are eager for the opening of the Medico-Legal moot court, and entertain hopes of its wonded success.

Dr. Wittmer began his course on Mental Diseases on February 18th. Drs. Burnett and Chamberlain will begin their lectures on the 1st of March.

A spirited class meeting was held in one of the lecture rooms last week, and resulted in the election of the following officers: R. E. Newberne, president; Falconer Davidson, vice-president; H. Bowen, secretary; Charles Campbell, treasurer; W. Oliver, librarian; C. Perkins, assistant librarian.

The new Emergency Hospital, on the corner of Fifteenth street and Ohio Avenue, northwest, is completed and in running order. Congress appropriated $250,000 towards the building and fitting up of the structure. It is three stories and English basement. The first floor contains the heating apparatus, kitchen, officers’ and servants’ dining-rooms, janitor’s and emergency rooms, and the emergency ward. On the second floor, accessible by a hydraulic elevator that runs to the top story of the building, or by a broad iron staircase, is the drug room, a model of beauty; and in front of these are the board and staff rooms and six service rooms. In the rear is the operating-room, well-lighted and furnished with a fine amphitheatrical. On the next floor are situated male and female wards and the private apartments of the resident staff. On the top floor are rooms for laundry, nurses and help. The whole building is finished with the best sanitary plumbing. Our Dean, Dr. Magruder, and our Professor of Surgery, Dr. Kerr, were members of the building committee. They have given us a grand hospital and fine clinical facilities. Drs. Hawkes, Burnett and Kerr are on the hospital staff and give frequent clinics. Dr. Robbins, an assistant of Dr. Kerr’s at the hospital, also gives clinics for our students.

J. F. MCk., ’90.
THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

THERE have been 267 students enrolled upon the books of the Secretary since the opening of the School in October.

This year the Commencement will be held in the New National Theatre, on Monday evening, June 6th. Colonel Charles J. Bohart, of Baltimore, will deliver the address to the graduates.

The second term of the Law School will end about March 10th. The schedule of examinations is as follows: The Juniors and Seniors will be examined in Contracts on March 11th; the Seniors and Graduates, in Equity, on March 16th; the Juniors, in Criminal Law and Domestic Relations, on March 17th, and the Graduates in Constitutional Law, on March 21st.

On Friday evening, the 19th inst., a joint meeting of the three classes was called for the purpose of permanent organization, and election of permanent officers. Mr. Clarke, President of the Senior Class, was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. W. A. Murphy, of the Junior Class, temporary secretary; after which the point of no quorum was made and sustained, and the meeting was adjourned.

Martin F. Morris, LL.D., our Dean and Professor of Constitutional and International Law, will deliver three lectures in the spring course of the Catholic University lectures. His able lecture on "The Origin of Civil Liberty; or, the World's Indebtedness to Israel" has been published recently. It was delivered in Eighth-Street Temple, on Sunday, January 24, 1892, under the auspices of the United Hebrew Charities, to aid the Russian refugee fund.

J. S. E. S., '91.

WITH THE OLD BOYS.

The old boys, especially those of '76, will be pleased to hear of G. A. Agar's marriage to Miss Agnes L. MacDonough, of San Francisco. The ceremony was performed in the College Chapel Thursday morning, February 15th, by the Reverend P. F. Healy, S. J., ex-Rector of Georgetown University, assisted by the present Rector, the Reverend J. Havens Richards, S. J. The wedding is fully described in another column.

Thomas S. Rudd (B. A. '64, M. A. '66) and Frank Plunkett, ex-'68, met unexpectedly in the College on the 24th of January. Twenty-seven years had passed since they had been schoolboys together. Time has robbed them of their youth, but not of the memories of the good old times at Georgetown. Many a funny incident of college life was recalled, and as they passed through the small boys' quarters and witnessed the gay young crowd at their games, the weight of years seemed to drop from their shoulders and they lived again merry, hearted-boys. Mr. Rudd, who is still unmarried, was for some years of the Philomathean Literary Society and was the president of the Cleveland Tariff Reform Club of Frederick during the past year.

"Dr. Edward Wootton, Montgomery County, was born near Rockville on December 20, 1839. He was educated at Rockville Academy and Georgetown College, graduating from the latter institution when nineteen years of age. He studied medicine with Dr. N. R. Smith, and attended lectures at the Maryland University. At the breaking out of the war he went South and served as a surgeon in the Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry. In 1866 he married Miss Orca, of Virginia, and returned to Montgomery to continue the practice of his profession, which he continued until a few years ago, when he was compelled to give up his practice because of his health. He then formed a partnership with Col. E. V. White to conduct a grain, fertiliser and general shipping business at Edward's Ferry, on the canal. Several years ago he bought out Colonel White's interest and conducted the business until the freshet of last spring, when much of his property was washed away and his business destroyed.

He was elected to the Legislature four years ago, and was sent to the Senate at the session of 1890." W. Sanders Carr was born in Annapolis in 1848. His parents moved to Baltimore in a few years, where Mr. Carr has since resided. He studied at private schools in this city and afterward obtained the Master of Arts degree from Georgetown University. He has been president of the Baltimore Silver Plate Company and of the Mercantile Savings Bank for a number of years. In 1888 he was elected to the House and was a member of several important committees. Prior to the nomination of Mr. Thomas J. Hayes Mr. Carr was the most prominent candidate for the Delegate election in the third legislative district. He led the House of Delegates ticket in the third district at the recent election by 60 votes. Mr. Carr has practised law for a number of years.

"James Roger McSherry was born in Frederick City, July 27, 1867, and is a son of Judge James McSherry, chief judge of the sixth judicial circuit of Maryland. His grandfather on his father's side, was Col. James McSherry, chief judge of the third legislative district. He was educated at Frederick College and at Georgetown College, but owing to ill health was compelled to leave the latter institution in March, 1887, before graduating. About the latter part of March, 1887, he began the study of law in the office of his father, and was admitted to practice at the Frederick County bar on the date of June 24, 1889, where he is rapidly building up a fine legal practice. He was married on October 29, 1890, to Miss Cornelia Ringgold Ross, daughter of Mr. Charles W. Ross, president of the Central National Bank of Frederick. Mr. McSherry is president of the Independence Hose Company of Frederick, of which his father, Judge McSherry, was president for a number of years. Mr. James R. McSherry is president of the Independence Hose Company's Drum Corps and is one of the most energetic firemen in the city. He has also been an active member of the society for some years of the Literacy Society and was the president of the Cleveland Tariff Reform Club of Frederick during the past year."
"Charles Horine Smith, the youngest member of the Washington County delegation, was born in Boonsboro, in Washington County, on the 14th day of January, 1865. He is a son of the late Dr. Josiah Smith, one of the leading physicians in the county. He received his early education in the Washington County high school and afterward pursued his studies in Georgetown College. After spending considerable time traveling in Europe, and upon his return home he went into the drug business in partnership with Mr. A. P. Conner. He remained in this business for several years, but finally went into the real estate business with his brother, Wm. F. Smith, who served a term in the Legislature of Maryland in 1888. Mr. Smith has also been largely interested in the breeding of blooded horses. He is the only representative on the delegation from Hagers-town."

"Robert C. Combs was born July 1, 1834. His father was William Combs, a farmer, of the Medley's Neck hundred of St. Mary's County. Mr. Combs taught school in Medley's Neck and afterward attended Georgetown College and was there graduated. He then took a course of study at the Harvard Law School and March 21, 1859, on motion of Robert Ford, was admitted to the practice of law at the Leonardtown bar. He was clerk to the court during one term. Mr. Combs married Miss Ellen Ford, eldest daughter of the late Judge Robert Ford. In 1877 he was elected by the St. Mary's Democrats to the Senate, serving during Governor Hamilton's administration. He was an ardent and able supporter of the Governor's policy. At the recent election Mr. Combs' name greatly strengthened the Democratic local ticket, and he was elected to the House of Delegates by a handsome majority. While always interested in politics, the elective offices held by Mr. Combs have ever sought him. He has spent his life in St. Mary's County and is one of its brightest minds. In Southern Maryland no man can be found more worthy of honour and respect than Robert C. Combs. He is an able and successful lawyer."

"William I. Hill was born in Prince George's County in December, 1836. His early studies were pursued in the public schools of the county and at the Bladensburg Academy until 1852, when he entered Georgetown College, from which institution he was graduated in 1857. He then commenced the study of law with his uncle, the late C. C. Magruder, in Upper Marlboro, and was admitted to the bar. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he joined the Confederate service and assisted in the organisation of the First Maryland Battery, commanded by R. Snowden Andrews. He was corporal of his company until after the seven days' fight around Richmond, when he was made second lieutenant. He served until the close of the war, and was with his company in all the great battles in which the Army of Northern Virginia was engaged, and surrendered with that army at Appomattox. Upon his return home he resumed the practice of law and was elected State's attorney of his county two consecutive terms. Under the Cleveland administration he was appointed one of the assistant attorneys general of the United States, where he remained until the Harrison régime, when he resigned and commenced the prosecution of business before the Court of Claims, in Washington city, in connection with his practice before the Circuit Court of his native county. He is also a practitioner before the Supreme Court of the United States. He has always taken an active part in politics, and is one of the best-known men in his county. He has been chairman of the Democratic central committee of his county. In 1858 he spent a year in the South, married Miss Sussner, near Upper Marlboro, and resides with his family, upon his farm, in the cultivation of which he takes great interest."

Raymond A. Heiskell, B.A.,'91 (Law), has been appointed a teacher at Gonzaga College.

We are indebted to W. Sanders Carr, (M.A.,'88), for the message of Elisha E. Jackson, Governor of Maryland, to the General Assembly.

James A. Healy, cousin of James M. Healy (B.A.,'72, M.A.,'89), visited the College on the 6th of February. He was a student from 1870 to 1874, and was obliged to leave before he had finished the course on account of serious illness of his father. He is now married and has one child. At Potomac, D.C., in partnership with his younger brother, he is carrying on a large and prosperous lumber business. He was greatly delighted with the present condition of the College, especially with the small boys' gymnasium.

The Reverend D. J. Stafford, D.D., is adding to his renown as a pulpit orator since he has been attached to the archdiocese of Baltimore. He preached a charity sermon in the Cathedral, Baltimore, on the 31st of January, for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The Cathedral was crowded from vestibule to sanctuary long before the sermon began, and a thousand persons were unable to gain admission.

Among the old boys who came this month to greet old acquaintances were Ambrose Bozman, of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore; M. F. Tierney, of Powhatan, Va.; Edward B. Harrington (LL.B.,'86, LL.M.,'87), who has a Government office in Washington; James A. Taylor (Ph.B.,'88), who, as captain, is keeping up his baseball skill on the Yonkers Athletic Club nine, and Charles B. Pomeroy (B.A.,'80), Senator of Montana, who is his father's secretary.

We offer our sincere condolences to Prince Anguisin de Yturide (Ph.B.,'74), now of Washington, in his sorrow for the death of his mother, Princess Alice de Yturide, who died in the City of Mexico, on the 29th of January.

Richard H. Clarke (B.A.,'46, M.A.,'49, LL.D.,'72), President of the Society of the Alumni, has an able article on "Christopher Columbus: His Destiny; Preparation," in the Catholic Post for January.

Jeremiah M. Prendergast (B.A.,'89), is in St. Thomas Seminary, St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. J. M. Toner has two interesting papers on "Washington's Youth," in the Evening Star for the 20th and 22d inst. He is the editor of "Washington's Journal over the Mountains," recently published. The Washington Post says that "Dr. Toner, who is admirably qualified for such undertaking by his familiarity with early American annals and years of devotion to historical research, has done a great service to the country and to the memory of its most illustrious son. A perusal of the Journal in the precise form in which it was left by the writer, without emendation, amendment, or alteration in any particular, will enable the reader to form a much clearer estimate of the characteristics, peculiarities, and disposition of Washington in his early youth than could be derived from any other source. It forms, indeed, a most interesting study throughout, and the expansion of his ideas, the enlargement of his mental scope, the development of his higher plans and purposes, and his conspicuous co-operation in the subsequent march of events." The marriage of Miss Mary Ella Horsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Outerbridge Horsey, of Maryland, and sister of Mr. W. Outerbridge Horsey, '96, to Mr. Warwick Emile Montgomery, of New York, took place on the 20th of February at St. Matthew's Church. The Reverend Father Lee performed the ceremony, after which nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Reverend T. J. Kervick. The sanctuary was decorated with palms and St. Joseph lilies. The bride entered leaning on the arm of her father, and was met at the altar railing by the
The groom, with his best man, Mr. Edward Camp, of New York. The ushers were Mr. Charles Howard, of Balti-
more; Mr. John Rutledge Abney, Mr. Thomas S. Lee, and Mr. John H. Robertson. Mr. and Mrs. Chilton and Mr. Arthur Keith, of this city. The wed-
ding gown was of white satin, the high-neck bodice and skirt trimmed with old family lace and orange blossoms. The tulle veil was held by a wreath of orange blossoms, and a bouquet of lilies of the valley was carried. Immediately after the ceremony a wedding breakfast followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Outerbridge Horsey, 1313 New Hampshire Avenue.

OBITUARY.

THE REVEREND WILLIAM H. MORRISON, S. J.

FATHER MORRISON died at Georgetown, February 15, 1892, after a long and painful illness. Born in Ireland, January 4, 1859, he came to this country at an early age, received a classical education at Boston College, and entered the Society of Jesus on the 2d of December, 1880. After his novic太平, he was sent to Holy Cross College, Worcester, where he taught for eight years. In 1888, he transferred in 1887-88 to Loyola College, Baltimore. But the change not proving beneficial, he was sent in 1885-86 to Las Vegas College, where it was hoped that the mild climate of New Mexico would effect a restoration to health. After a year's residence there, feeling strong enough to continue his theological studies, he returned to the province and entered Woodstock College, where he was ordained priest by Cardinal Gibbons on the 27th of August, 1887. He was then assigned to Georgetown as prefect of the rooms. During this year he gave occasional assistance to the pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. In 1888-89 he was appointed assistant prefect of schools in the College of St. Francis Xavier, in New York City. His physicians again recommended a change of climate, which he sought in Denver, Colorado. Here he soon began to recuperate and was able to attend to some of the parish work of the Jesuit church in Denver. He was destined, however, to exchange one dread disease for another more painful. In the exercise of his ministry he was caught in a storm, and from the exposure there resulted an acute form of rheumatism, which would yield to no treatment.

In 1890-'91 Father Morrison, almost bent double, returned to Georgetown. Disease of the spine had developed, to add to his sufferings. For months racked with excruciating pain that made each movement a tor-
ment, and rest in any position impossible, Father Morrison bore his cross with a cheerfulness and a patient resignation to the will of God that was a source of constant edification to his brethren in religion and to the students of the College. Indeed, his meekness was all the more admirable in one who was irascible by nature. Unable to engage in the laborious duties of the College he did most effective work of far higher value by his prayers, sufferings and spiritual direction of many students. Fond of study he was accustomed each year to map out and follow with admirable diligence for one so ill, a course of study in philosophy, theology, and the Latin and Greek authors. His fine literary taste in English directed his readings towards the best classic and current literature. His genial dis-
position, sympathetic nature, and dry humour made him very companionable.

During the month of January his friends saw that he was failing fast, and they prayed that his sufferings might soon terminate in a happy death. On Sunday, the 14th inst., he exerted what little strength remained to offer for the last time the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. On Monday afternoon he received the Last Sacraments, and eight hours afterwards he was dead.

The office of the dead was chanted by the Faculty in the chapel on Wednesday morning, February 17th. Then followed the Mass of Requiem, which was said by the President and the Jesuits. Father Young took the form and said the Mass. Preceded by cross-bearer, acolytes, students, Faculty, and the sorrowing mother and sister of the deceased, the remains of Father Morrison were borne by lay-
brothers to the little graveyard, where the President read the burial service. May he rest in peace.

THE REVEREND EDMUND J. YOUNG, S. J.

EARLY on Thursday morning, February 4th, Father Edmund Young, S. J., died at Santa Clara College, California. Born at Saco, Me., January 24, 1822, of parents who belonged to the old Mayflower stock, he was brought up a Protestant. His brother Josiah was converted to the true faith by the conversations of a young Irishman. Josiah in turn became an apostle and converted his brother Edmund and most of the family. The two brothers entered St. Mt. Stately's, Emmittsburg, with the intention of studying for the priesthood. Josiah pursued his studies till ordination, and after-
wards became Bishop of Erie, Pa. Edmund left the seminary and entered the Society of Jesus, September 7, 1848. When his novic太平 at Frederick was ended he came to Georgetown, where he was a prefect from 1850 to 1852. Then followed a year of teaching at Loyola College. From 1854 to 1857 he was again at Georgetown, as prefect and professor. During these years he completed his theological studies and was ordained priest in 1857. In 1858-59, he was professor of the Juniors at Frederick. From September, 1859, to 1861, he was professor of rhetoric at Holy Cross College, Worcester. He then taught four years in Santa Clara College, California. He was recalled to Georgetown in 1865, and appointed vice-president and treasurer. In 1867-68 he returned to California. He was recalled a second time to the East, and assigned to the chair of rhetoric in Georgetown, which he held from 1871 to 1876. His great love for California, however, and the enticements of the offices of Santa Clara College induced him to return there again, this time to stay until his death. Many of the leading men of the Pacific slope have been pupils of Father Young, and the news of his death will cause them, and his old Georgetown boys, to remember with tearful gratitude the years they spent in his class of rhetoric. Father Young was the idol of his boys—indeed of all who knew him, for none knew him but to love him. He had a bluff hearty way about him that attracted young and old alike, and this together with his many religious virtues and profound learning made him a central figure among the professors of the college. He was president of the Phi-laetical Senate, Santa Clara College, and speaker of the Philhisterian House during more than a score of years. It was there and in the Senior Dramatic Society, of which he was director, that many of the most famous actors and lawyers of California were trained and formed.

JOHN GILMARY SHEA, LL. D.

JOHN GILMARY SHEA, LL. D., the distinguished historian of the Catholic Church in America, died at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., at 4 o'clock a. m., Monday, the 23d of February. He was conscious almost to the last, and consoled by the blessing sent to him by the Pope through Archbishop Corrigan. He was born in New York City on July 22, 1838, in the grammar school of Columbia College, of which his father, James Shea, was principal. In his thirteenth year he entered the office of a Spanish merchant, where he learned Spanish. In 1858, when he was fourteen years old, he wrote an article on Cardinal Albornoz in the "Young People's Catholic Monthly." In 1866, Hughes, then a Bishop, criticised it in the "Freeman's
journal, greatly to the delight of the author. Young Shea studied law, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar.

He never practised. Dr. Shea was baptised John Daw-
son Shea. Being a very delicate and nervous child, his
father, saying that he was more like a girl than a boy,
gave him the nickname of Mary. After he grew up
he retained the name of Mary, prefixing the word
"Gil" to it. This word means servant. He always
liked to be called Gilmary, which means servant of
Mary, the Virgin. In 1848, having resolved to become
a Jesuit, he entered the novitiate then at Fordham.

After remaining there for six years he decided that he
did not have a call to the priesthood, left, and devoted
himself to literary work. In youth his attention was
called to the Catholic missions among the Indians,
and he began to collect material for a general history of
the Catholic Church in the United States. His first his-
torical work, "The Discovery and Exploration of the
Mississippi Valley," was published in 1853. It was
well received, and he was recognised as one of the his-
torical scholars of the country. To facilitate his histor-
ical researches he studied the Indian languages and pub-
ished grammars and dictionaries of the Indian lan-
guage, entitled "Library of American Linguistics." He
wrote the articles on Indian tribes in Appleton's Cy-
clopedia. In 1862 he completed the memorial of the first
centenary of Georgetown College, "The History of Geor-
town University," a volume of 486 pages. When
he died he was engaged on the last volumes of the work of
his life, "The History of the Catholic Church in the
United States," Three volumes of this work have
been published, the fourth is in press, and the material
for the fifth and last is well in shape.

In 1862 Mr. Shea received the degree of Doctor of
Laws from St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City,
St. John's College, Fordham, and in 1889 from George-
town. In that, her centennial year, Georgetown con-
ferred upon him, "ami d," Dr. Shea wrote, "the inspiring
exercises of the occasion, an honour unparallelled and un-
expected—the striking and presentation of a gold
medal to me as the historian of the Catholic Church in
America," and for my work, "The Life and Times of
Archbishop Carroll." In 1883 he was recognised as the most distinguished Catholic layman in the United States by the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., which gave him the Lutare medal. For many years preceding 1888 he was one of the editors of Freeman's
Leisure's Popular Monthly. Then he became editor of the
Catholic News of New York City. In 1884 he married a
Miss Savage, who comes of a New England family. His
wife and two daughters survive him. Two years ago the Catholic hierarchy and clergy started a fund to
aid him in the prosecution of his historical work.

Dr. Shea wrote, besides the works already mentioned:
"History of the Catholic Missions Among the Indian
 Tribes," 1854; "The Fallen Brave," 1861; "The
"Life and Times of Archbishop Carroll," 1888. He
also translated De Courcy's "Catholic Church in the
United States," 1856; and edited "Washington's
Private Diary," Cadwallader Colden's "History of the
Five Indian Nations, and other historical writings.

He corrected several of the erroneous Catholic Bibles
and revised by the Vulgate Challonier's original Bible of
1750, and published several prayer-books, school his-
tories, and Bible dictionaries.

The funeral took place in St. Mary's Church, Elizabeth,
N. J., on Friday morning, February 26th, at 10.30, when
a Memorial Mass was celebrated. The church was
thronged and many prominent Catholics from various parts of the United States and representatives of histor-
ical associations attended. Right Reverend Bishop Wigger was the celebrant. Very Reverend J. Havens
Richards, President of Georgetown University, was an
assistat priest; Reverend P. Corrigan, of Hoboken,
SENATOR JOSEPH F. TALBOTT.

SENATOR Joseph F. Talbott, of Calvert County, Md., died at Annapolis on Wednesday the 24th inst. He was born in the third district of that county, September 13, 1850, and was educated at Georgetown, from 1862 to 1867. He studied law at the University of Virginia, was graduated in 1869, but was not admitted to the bar of Calvert County on account of age until 1871. Before studying law he taught school for several years. Mr. Talbott was a practical and successful farmer. He was always a Democrat in politics and never held office previously. His farm, near the Patuxent River, in the neighbourhood of Lower Marlboro', is one of the most elegant estates in Maryland, and farming was made by him to pay handsomely. The Senator was a prominent member of the Southern Methodist Church. His funeral obsequies were held on Friday, the 26th of February. Interment was at Plum Point, Calvert County, Md. A joint committee of the Maryland Legislature acted as pall-bearers.

ALFRED W. FERGUSON.

ALFRED W. FERGUSON, son of Dr. John Ferguson, died at his home in Manchester, N. H., on the 10th of February, aged 24 years. Of robust build, full of health and spirits, his death was unexpected. He was a student at Georgetown in 1888-89. Excellent in sports and social in manners he was well liked by all. The funeral services at St. Ann's Church were largely attended. The High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by the Reverend John J. Lyons. Many elaborate floral contributions from friends and former schoolmates adorned his coffin. The pallbearers were Charles H. Sprague, Charles H. Lemaitre, Joseph F. Dignam, George W. Bartlett, M. J. Heany, and Edward Bohan.

GLEANINGS IN SCIENCE.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—The question of aerial navigation has recently been placed in a rather new light. Professor S. P. Langley, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has made known the results of experiments which have been carried out under his direction during the past four or five years. He declares that not only is the force required to drive a flat disc horizontally through the air quite small, but that the power needed to support it is actually much less when the disc is in rapid horizontal motion than when it is at rest. Hence, he thinks that the air ship of the future ought to consist of an aeroplane, a large flat disc carrying some compact form of machine to furnish the motive power.

While Professor Langley was experimenting in this country, Maxim in England was working in the same direction, and he, too, is reported as hopeful of the future success of the aeroplane. Meanwhile, Trouvé, in France, has devised an instrument, in shape something like a bird, which he calls an aviator. In this instrument a bent tube has, at its ends, paddles shaped like the wings of a bird; the explosion of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen causes the tube to straighten out, and thus imitate the flapping of a bird's wings. Trouvé's apparatus has met with some success; he now proposes to combine it with the aeroplane, and experiment anew.

Finally, the editors of the Cosmopolitan Magazine have just announced, in the March number, their determination "to attempt the solution of the problem of aerial navigation." They say, "does not enter lightly upon the undertaking, and whilst the difficulties in the way of accomplishment are recognisedly great, the attempt will be steadfastly pursued through a series of years, if necessary, under the direction of the ablest scientists whose aid can be obtained."

THE RECENT AURORA BOREALIS.—The aurora borealis seen on the evening of Saturday, the 13th instant, was of unusual brilliancy. At the same time a sun spot, large enough to be seen with the naked eye, had been for some days attracting much attention.

That there is a connection between auroral and solar activity is shown by the fact that aurora appear in greater frequency at periods of about eleven and a half years, and that these periods agree more or less closely with the times at which the number of spots on the sun is a maximum. The aurora itself is electrical in its nature, having a great resemblance to electrical discharges in rarefied air, and being usually accompanied by disturbances in the earth's magnetism.

The connection between solar disturbances and auroral phenomena may be accounted for by a theory recently proposed by Professor Bigelow. According to this theory the earth is moving in a magnetic field, caused by the sun. Hence the earth is a magnet by induction, and the changes in the sun's activity must cause variations in the strength of the magnetic field, with corresponding disturbances in the earth currents, and manifestations of the aurora.

AN ELECTRIC RAILROAD FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO.—A project has been formed to unite the cities of St. Louis and Chicago by an electric railroad on which passengers will be carried at the rate of 100 miles an hour.

According to the plans, the line is to run straight from city to city. The power house will be placed at the mouth of a coal mine near the middle of the road. The company will work this mine by means of electricity, engines, electric locomotives, and other electrical appliances. The good coal will be sold, and only the waste dust will be used for the engines which are to run the dynamos. Incidentally, electricity for power, lights, etc., will be furnished to consumers along the road.

The proposal is certainly a grand one, but there are still several difficulties, mechanical and electrical, in the way of its fulfilment.

THE ISOLATION OF FLUORINE.—In 1886 M. Moissan, a French chemist, announced to the world that he had succeeded in isolating that most baffling of elements, fluorine. It will be remembered that Sir Humphrey Davy as early as 1809 attempted to decompose silver fluoride by means of chlorine. He continued his efforts till one day he was found unconscious on the floor of his laboratory. He probably inhaled the vapour of hydrofluoric acid. Later on the Knox brothers, Irish chemists, endeavoured to isolate it by the electrolysis of hydrofluoric acid. On one occasion they obtained a gas supposed to have been fluorine, which they were unfortunate enough to inhale. One of the brothers was so seriously injured by the gas that he was obliged to go to Italy and remain some months. The other brother, for the space of six months, was compelled to use Prussic acid as an antidote.

M. Moissan in 1868 began his experiments in the same line as the Knox brothers. As early as Faraday's time it was known that hydrofluoric acid was a poor conductor of electricity. After many experiments it occurred to M. Moissan to increase the conducting power by dissolving in the acid the double fluoride of hydrogen and potassium. By this means one obstacle was removed, but another even greater remained in the intense chemical activity of fluorine, attacking as it does nearly all known substances. Hence the difficulty of manufacturing electrodes. Of robust build, M. Moissan, in 1876, invented the method of electrolysis, and made known the process by which, after various experiments, he succeeded in isolating fluorine. The one finally adopted was a tube of platinum provided with a lateral delivery tube of the same metal and stoppers of fluor spar. In the tube is placed a solution of the double fluoride of hydrogen and potassium in
pure hydrochloric acid. A current from twenty-eight Bunsen cells is passed through this solution by electrodes of platinum, if these are connected at the positive pole and hydrogen at the negative. During the operation the whole apparatus is immersed in a bath of methyl chloride, which keeps the temperature at 23° centigrade. Substances to be experimented on are placed in vessels of platinum or fluor spar connected with the lateral delivery tube. M. Moissan tells us that the element is a pale yellowish-green gas with an odour that he compares to a mixture of hypochlorous acid and peroxide of nitrogen. It attacks very seriously the bronchial tubes and the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities. In point of chemical activity it is by far the strongest substance known. It combines with nearly all the elements, usually with explosive violence and frequently with an evolution of heat as high as 500° centigrade. With hydrogen it combines directly in the dark at even 23° centigrade with loud detonations, the only known instance of direct combination under such circumstances. Oxygen, nitrogen and chlorine are the only elements that do not unite with it. Silicon burns in a stream of the gas like tinder. The metals including gold and platinum, fail to resist its destructive action. In fact, it is the opinion of many chemists that in this element chemical forces have reached their maximum.

J. O'Neill, '94.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

BASEBALL.

The games thus far scheduled are as follows:

April 2—University of Vermont at Washington.

19—Dartmouth College at Washington.

14—Lehigh University at Washington.

16—U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

20—Johns Hopkins at Washington.

23—Columbia Athletic Club at Washington.

May 4—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

14—Columbia Athletic Club at Washington.


June 8—Columbia Athletic Club at Washington.

Other games are being arranged, but have not yet been finally settled.

It will be observed that the date published last month for the second game with the University of Pennsylvania has been changed from the 27th of April to the 25th of May.

The season opens with the University of Vermont and closes with the C. A. C. The former is considered, according to the Boston Globe, the strongest nine in New England.

Aside from the fact that the schedule calls for games with some of the most noted college teams in the country, it must needs be particularly satisfactory to the majority of students who have been clamouring for home games. There was reason and justice in their clamour. For what is better fitted to wake the echoes and to disperse the clouds of college life than a good old spirited baseball contest on our own campus?

A movement is on foot to secure a trip to New York on the 10th of May, when Holy Cross College will play Fordham. The intention is to have the three colleges meet and battle for the superiority. If this can be effected it will be to the three colleges the most interesting feature of their respective baseball seasons.

Our last year’s genial Manager of Sports and Sporting Editor of the Journal, in a recent letter from Magnolia, Ark., incloses his subscription and says: “I am glad to notice in the last number the numerous games of ball to be played this season with the prominent colleges. I hope that success will be the result of all, so that the brilliant record of last year may be enhanced by a greater one this.”

The Sporting Editor has received a poem,—the first one he was ever honoured with. The only way to return the compliment was to insert it in the Journal. But those literary members of the Staff—“ay! there’s the rub!” He knew very well that men who write on “Post Tenebras, Lux” and “The Lesson of Life” and roses and rills would not appreciate the poetic sentiment that sometimes thrills the soul of a baseball player, and for this once seeks expression in tetrameters. So he prudently kept his secret, and covertly inserts here the following spirited ode (2) dedicated to the ‘Varsity Nine, and signed E. W.:

Right proud are we of Georgetown’s name
Ennobled by our baseball fame.
Once more we’ll strive with all our might
To keep our spacious record bright.

May Victory crown every game
And win us semiphenomenal fame.
No college boasts a brighter past
Forever may our glory last.

Let the merry echoes fly—
Hickey! Hickey! Kai! Kai!
Mucky! Mucky! Hey-ya-ya!
We shout it forth with wild hurrash.

Hymn of victory and glory
Oh my; Horry-dory!
Mucky-dory! Hey-ya-ya!
They’re the people, they are.

Still let us in this noble sport
Strive to retain what fame has brought.
Let’s then be victorious ever;
For defeat for e’er would sever
From our victories the chain
Which we ne’er could weld again.

Cheerfully, then, let’s unite
To support our baseball fight,
United we can never fail
In this, our greatest sport, baseball.

Edward L. Keyes, ’92, telegraphs from New York City just in time for insertion here the good news “that we are in it unanimously. Georgetown, rah!” The “it” being of course the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising such institutions as the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, Fordham, University of New York, and Swarthmore.

ON THE JUNIORS’ SIDE.

At a recent Yard meeting, the following officers were elected for the coming term: Augustin D. Daly, Manager; J. Malin Craig, President; John E. O’Neil, Vice-President; Edward G. Herman, Treasurer; Charles Green, Secretary.

We regret to state that the vice-president was obliged shortly after to leave College on account of sickness.

A second meeting was held, however, to appoint a successor, which resulted in the election of John L. Campbell.

The following nines have been formed for the approaching season:

1st Nine:
M. Craig (Capt.)
R. Chazer
N. Laure
E. Herman
C. Green
J. Smith
E. Burke
R. Cook
E. DeMott

2nd Nine:
Groves (Capt.)
Daly
Powell
Pinkie
H. Callahan
N. Nantly
C. F.
A. Callahan
A. Hart
L. E.

We have had the honour of opening the baseball season of ‘92 by a game on the 24th of February between First Rudiments and Special Classics, resulting in a score of 13 to 6 in favour of the former.

The Pool officers are as follows: Paul A. Callahan, President; John R. Walsh, Vice-President; William J.
Flynn, Treasurer; John F. des Garennes, Secretary; Raymond Stafford, Censor. The Association is thriving well under the new administration.

Raymond J. Stafford delivered a declaration at an entertainment of St. Dominic’s Church Choir February 25th, which won for him the plaudits of a large and appreciative audience.

One evening, not long ago, an inquisitive crowd of boys gathered in the gymnasium, and intently watched the opening of boxes of various dimensions, which had just arrived from Providence, R. I. The boxes contained the long expected machines, consisting of a vaulting bar, parallel bars, Indian clubs, dumb bells, chest expander, punching bag, etc. These are now in position and furnish many a pleasant hour’s enjoyment. Mr. Elijah Woodward, ’96, has kindly volunteered to drill the boys in a course of gymnastic exercises. We have to cordially thank Mr. Ryan, our First Prefect, for his success in stockling the gymnasium.

J. DES GARENNES, ’94.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF WASHINGTON.*

[Edited by J. M. Toner, M.D., M.A., Ph.D.]

PHILADELPHIA March 29th 1795

Dear Sir

As I know you are acquainted with the lands and the rise in the price of them, of late, in the vicinity of the Great Falls of the Potomac, I take the liberty of asking your opinion of the value of a single tract of (about) 300 acres which I own in Loudoun County at difficult bridge on the road from Alexandria to Leesburg.

That you may be enabled the better to judge of this matter, I shall inform you that you get upon my land as soon as you cross the bridge:—the distance of which from Matildaville—the Federal City & Alexandria, you know as well as I do.—That (the main) difficult runs within my land about ¼ of a mile—that the branch which empties into it just above the bridge passes through the same, that it is a constant stream; has a fine fall in it, where a dam of not more than 50 feet would be sufficient for the purpose of a Mill,—and that I hold one side and the best spot on the main (difficult) run for another Mill.

The whole tract consists of land well calculated for farming,—and a large proportion of it may be converted into meadow at no great expense.—

I can get £3,500 for the tract.—£900 of which paid down and the residue in a few years, (I presume) with interest. Could you purchase under the present rise of property in that part of the County an adequate price? or ought I to look for more?—for according to Huidibra’s rule, every thing you know, is worth what it will fetch.—

As I must answer the propositions which are made to me for this land soon, your reply to this letter as soon as it is convenient to you will very much oblige.

Dear Sir

your Obedient Servant

Col Geo Gilpin

[Taken from letter-press copy of original in the “Toner Collection” in Library of Congress.]

EXCHANGES.

THE Amberst Lit for January has a very interesting contribution in the essay entitled “Pre-Raphaelitism and Rossetti’s ‘House of Life,’” which, however one’s taste may differ in points from the author’s, is an admirable presentation of the aims of the Brotherhood and the manner it took of expressing its peculiar views of art.

When the writer states that Pre-Raphaelitism was really nothing more than a protest against the commonplace in art, and blemishes on the face of an actual person,” there are many readers who will question the taste and usefulness of the Pre-Raphaelite movement.

It is undoubtedly gratifying to poor human nature to behold its very self pictured in bliss in the shapes of heavenly damoels and moustachioed youths walking through celestial meadows; to feel that one’s very face, living, ordinary countenances, why then mock them in guise so strangely at variance with the truth? If it were progress to destroy the spirit which has ruled them in guise so strangely at variance with the truth? The impress of the Brotherhood has not yet entirely faded away. In poetry we have the realistic and purely animal creations of many of their successors; in painting, where a dam of not more than 50 feet would be sufficient for the purpose of a Mill,—and that I hold one side and the best spot on the main (difficult) run for another Mill.

An unlucky dispute has or is likely to happen I find, between the present Commissioners and Mr Johnson (one of the old set). These things under any view in which they can be placed are extremely unpleasant and are wondered more so when they are brought before me.—

The points in dispute have not come before me in detail; the main one I am told is whether the lots, adjoining Rock Creek above the stone bridge come under the description of Water lots; and would be so construed in the contract between the former Commissioner & Mr Greenleaf.—

From what I have learnt, it is a question of some magnitude, inasmuch as establishing a principle, applicable to the case, will have an extensive effect in favor of, or adverse to the public property in the City. This being the case, let me ask you, to collect the sentiments of the judicious about you, in the city and in George Town, as far as it is to be drawn from casual (at least not from forced) conversations, respecting the dispute, & to inform me thereof.—

You will readily perceive that it is for my own & private information my request to you proceeds;—both the request and answer to it will, of course be confined to ourselves.—

With affection & regard

I am etc

Sincere friend

G. WASHINGTON

*The publication of these letters was begun in the December Journal.

What the author of the essay in the *Amherst* says about Rossetti's sonnets is appreciative and, to a certain degree, just. The impression of Rossetti's greatness as a poet, however one may regard his paintings. Altogether the essay is refined and intelligent, especially in the paragraphs that treat of Rossetti's sonnets, in which the author gives evidence of much skill in the critic's art.

In his late instalment to his "Chats with Good Listeners," in the *Ave Maria*, Dr. Maurice Francis Egan deals with the Catholic press in its relations with the secular dailies. He shows how little a writer's religious affections can influence the tone of a paper at whose head are bigots and intolerant editors. To quote his own words: "A reporter whose zeal has not been tempered by experience soon learns that a paper is as much interested in questions of religion, as in the least insignificant function of other denominations —according to the proprietor's views or affiliations—his will be carefully reduced." Dr. Egan goes on to show how the Catholic press must depend largely for current news on the secular dailies, and how this can be avoided only by the founding of a Catholic daily which will be able to command the respect of the secular papers by its competition "in the matter of special news." The same number contains a very pure and devotional poem entitled "Boundless Mercy" from the pen of one of the Ave Maria's sweetest singers, Angelique De Lande.

A carefully edited and refined-looking exchange is the *Lauretian*, from St. Lawrence University. The tone of its contents is literary and intelligent, and shows that the students of St. Lawrence are imbued with a quiet and dignified spirit. Last month the *Lauretian* published two articles of practical excellence seldom surpassed in college journalism; one entitled "Aiming Aright," which, as the title insinuates, deals with the proper choice of a profession in life; the other entitled "Conditions and Methods of Study," in which its author makes many excellent remarks on student-habits and the ways and means of acquiring information in the least time and with the least exertion.

THOMAS WALSH, '92.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.


The first edition of this excellent little book was exhausted in a week. Its purpose is to supply information, often very difficult or embarrassing to obtain, to Catholics as to their own proper conduct in religious observances, and as to a correctness of manners which will not be misconstrued nor bring discredit on their Faith. It is with such a purpose in view that the author treats of what is becoming for the proper reception of the Sacraments, and perhaps will be useful; but considering that the title of the book would suggest that Catholics as a body are particularly in need of instruction in these matters, we do not find them quite apropos. "The Correct Thing" —a familiar and conversational title, with which the name of the book may rather hypercritically find fault,—has been, and will be still more, a success. It is, as many of the journals have said, a proof positive that there is still a market for Catholic books that are original and excellent. Benziger Brothers are to be congratulated on the good taste shown in the binding and form of the book, which for the small price asked (75 cents) is a very excellent example of what enterprise can give the Catholic public.

The *Cosmopolitan* magazine has purchased 600,000 volumes of the memoirs of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and McClellan in the original subscription editions, bound in green and gold cloth, and is almost giving them away in connection with a subscription to that popular magazine. Every man and woman in the country who is at all up to the times will be interested in these books. The writers are dead; the memoirs can never be rewritten. They contain the personal history of the great commanders, and form an indispensable part of the history of the country. No library, private or public, large or little, is complete without them. By special contract the College Journal is enabled to give its readers the benefit of this great offer, as fully explained on our advertising pages.

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