We have performed in the consecration of our chapel the last rite which the church ordains shall mark the completion of a temple. Every stone is now sacred, and the whole edifice bears as truly and substantially the character of a church as do those peerless fanes, the work of centuries, the pride and heirlooms of the nations of the Old World. The ceremonial carries out fittingly the solemnity of the occasion, and in each part bears the deep symbolism which marks all the services of the church. From every point of view the function is impressive; for the instructed it presents a world of meaning, and to the ignorant its pomp and solemnity give somewhat the idea the church would convey of the sanctity of the edifice, and the awfulness of its sacrifices. The former are able to trace in it the functions spoken of in the old law and the bearing which these prototypes have upon the fundamental law of public worship. The church in carrying out this plan recalls repeatedly in the prayers the words of Jacob, and repeats the ceremonies of the ancient ritual, developing the simple anointing of a stone by that Patriarch into the solemn function we have witnessed, in order to show the superiority of our altars and Sacrifice over those of the ancient dispensation. The functions really began on Thursday night, when the relics of the Holy Cross and of Saint Peter, Apostle, and Theophilus were laid in state and a vigil held. On Friday morning at 6.30, the Cardinal, attended by the Reverend Rector as Archdeacon, Father McTammany as Deacon, and Father Hedrick as Subdeacon, left the Rhetoric class room, where they had vested, and went in procession with cross and altar boys to the chapel, where the ceremonies commenced with the blessing of salt and water, the purification of the persons to take part in the ceremonies, and prayers asking God's blessing on the undertaking. The exterior of the chapel was then sprinkled three times and each time admission was asked for the "King of Glory." The third time the doors were opened and the Cardinal and immediate attendants entered, repeating the words of Christ, "Peace be to this house." The doors were closed to the public and the Veni Creator was chanted. The Litanies of the Saints were chanted and a general exorcism and blessing of the edifice performed. Ashes, in the form of a Greek cross with its arms running diagonally across the church, were spread on the floor, and in these ashes the Cardinal traced with his pastoral staff the letters of the Greek and Latin alphabets, to signify the instruction of the unchristian peoples and of neophytes in the rudiments of faith. A second time water was blessed and being mixed with salt, wine and ashes was used to sprinkle the interior walls, the floor and the altar. At this bless-
The columns supporting the transept arches were twined with garlands of asparagus, ribbon and bunches of red roses with vines and scarlet ribbon streaming down. From each gas sconce hung a bunch of rich Jacqueminot plants mingled their graceful lines with the tracery of the statues in the transepts, the side walls and base of the chapel. The Chancel rail at points was hidden by the material and the faldstool and chairs stood on the steps above the sanctuary floor and supported the red relics. The relics were now deposited in the altar and sealed under the brilliant sun. It halted for a few prayers before the main door, and then went about the chapel, and finally entered and proceeded to the sanctuary.

The altar table was then consecrated with anointings and prayer, and five waxen crosses, mixed with incense, were burned upon it, and the ceremony was ended by the blessing of the altar cloths and vesting the altar. The Pontifical Mass was appointed to take place at 11 a.m. Invitations to the number of several hundred had been issued, and by the appointed time the nave was well filled by a distinguished congregation. The south transept was reserved for the students, the north for the choir, augmented on this occasion by three students and numbers of the clergy. Following the students came the altar boys, bearing on red cushions the holy oils and articles of altar furniture. The choir then went around the chapel, blessing and anointing the twelve stone crosses on the walls. The altar, table was then consecrated with anointings and prayer, and five waxen crosses, mixed with incense, were burned upon it, and the ceremony was ended by the blessing of the altar cloths and vesting the altar.

The sermon of Dr. J. J. Stafford was a masterpiece. The choir, composed of the College choir, performed the Mass beautifully, admirably accompanied on the organ by Father Francis Powers. The perfectly trained altar boys performed their parts with precision and grace. Their semi-circle of thirty torches at the elevation was very imposing. We heard from the visiting nothing but words of praise and congratulation upon the ceremony and occasion, and we take this opportunity of expressing for ourselves and fellow-students our own hearty thanks and congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren and so many benefactors who have lent a hand in the embellishing of our chapel.

WALTER S. MARTIN, '96.

LITERARY WORK.

TO THE YEAR 1892-'93.

SPEED on, O Year, well full our mind
By Learning’s muse has been refined,
And now a rest, we fain would crave.

Stay not thy flight; our tasks unbind.

The recreation sought to find.

Speed on, O Year.
find nothing to invalidate these arguments or justify the assertion that in the present state of our knowledge God is unknowable.

Let us start with a criterion acceptable to the school of modern physicists. Heckel announces this principle: "We must accept and retain for the explanation of phenomena any theory, which though it has only a feeble basis, is compatible with facts—until it is replaced by a better." Now presenting the thesis that a reasonable man, the symmetry of the universe, the intellect of man, the verdict of his conscience proclaiming a hidden law, the dread he has of death even when it might seem sweetest to die, the natural emotion he has to reverence and worship something even if it be only a fetish, his constant perfectibility and noble concept of material things, which is the wiser and sounder hypothesis, that which declares all this intelligence and all these intelligibles to be the outcome of no intellect, but the hazardous result of blind chance, or that other, which ascribes all the causality of these things to a wise God? Verify their house is divided against itself who doubt the existence of a personal God and then lay down such principles for their own condemnation.

Lest, however, there be in that theory of chance more reasonable matter than at first sight appears, let us examine its real significance and see how much it can prove to us. Chance, we take it to mean, is the unprovided occurrence of some event. This definition, we believe, our adversaries will grant us. They dare not say the uncaused occurrence, for the principles of causality Huxley himself avers to be the one act of faith demanded of the new convert to science. Now what unprovided, hazardous event can by any means explain the happenings as we know it? The old query of the schoolmen is still unsolved, "If chance can produce the world, why cannot it bring an Ilid out of disordered types?" The only chance hypothesis that has the barest semblance of possibility, is, that eternal atoms eternally in motion, would, after innumerable combinations have struck upon that particular one which is familiar to us under the name of the universe. Its possibility is only a seeming one. It certainly does not account for life or mind. Tyndall declared "...affirm that no shred of trustworthy experimental testimony exists to prove that life in our day has ever appeared independently of antecedent life," and together with Verchow and Huxley he discreditsw utterly the doctrine of abiogenesis. But aside from all this the causality of matter can not be proved by the present hypothesis; the very thing that former systems have affirmed but try to undermine with doubt the validity of the proofs which others have brought forward in support of certain doctrines. Thus the Agnostic does not deny the existence of the soul and of God, but says that he knows nothing about these things and holds them to be unknowable; accordingly if an Agnostic should lay down a thesis, it would read somewhat as follows: "In the present state of human knowledge, the existence of anything transcending matter cannot be demonstrated, hence the existence of a spiritual soul and of a personal first cause of all things is unknowable."

We shall consider only the last part of this proposition, that namely which declares the unknowability of a personal first cause, for it is around this point that the great discussion between Agnosticism and Theism centers. The familiar arguments for the existence of God are from contingent to necessary Being, from dependent to independent cause and from the design of the universe to its wise architect. Now it shall be our endeavor to show that whether we follow the canons which physicists lay down to their search for knowledge, or those dicta which Professor Huxley promulgated as the essentials of the agnostic faith we shall
people, we can expect nothing new to flow from it, regarding matters so long and so ably discussed as the existence of God.

Again the Professor assures us, somewhat oracularly, that the one act of faith in the new convert to science is fitted to carry on the noble work of reform, and zeal of God. There is no greater influence for elevating or degrading the multitude than verse, and Horace, in the writer. There is no greater influence for elevating or degrading the multitude than verse, and Horace, in the writer.

One thing is certain, an eternal must be faced, and another is quite as certain, that all contingent things are caused; now is it better to ascribe the causation of an intelligible universe and intelligent beings to a dead mass or a living God? Let us hear what some others have to say on this question. That the vast majority of men have solved this problem by the supposition of a ruling divinity, is matter of fact; that they are justifiable in so doing is no less deducible from practical experience than from right reason. A philosophy that sets all tradition and the wisdom and virtue of ages at nought, and gives nothing in return, that shatters into utter tradition and the wisdom and virtue of ages at nought, and gives nothing in return, that shatters into utter

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Who would seek knowledge with regard to the beginning of things has choice of two eternals, an eternal creator, or eternal matter, and of the two, considering all that we see and feel and think, the first is undoubtedly the safest to choose, to say the least.

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Dr. J. C. Bossidy, '82, a graduate of the Medical Department, yet enthusiastic for the good of the whole University; Mr. Hubert McLaughlin, formerly of '89, but now a hard-working real-estate man; Mr. James F. McKechnie, '91, so not so deeply tinged with Harvard's crimson as to forget his loyalty to his first love; Mr. Herbert A. Bolan, 'of, a good ball player in former days, and as good an electrician to-day, and, lastly, your humble servant, the scribe. Others would have been of the party had not the short time of the notice given rendered it impossible for them to break long-standing engagements.

The hour set for the gathering was 8.30, but owing to the lateness of the train that brought the players back from Worcester, where they had met the Holy Cross team and generously allowed them to win a game, it was nearly 8 before all were in readiness for the feast. Think of that, ye struggling undergraduates, whose lights are out and Morpheus waked before that fateful hour! The intervening time was far from wasted, however. Never before, it may be wagered, did the walls of that hotel parlor listen to so many tales of college pranks, only now confessed, the mere mention of which to Dr. Doonan's ears, to-day, had the terrors of the terrors of the towering terrors of the terrors. But the team has arrived, and the palpable present has pushed the reminiscent past from its throne; a hearty handshake and every Georgetown man is a brother for evermore. Quickly the procession is formed and the banquet hall reached. There the tables—to use the phrase taboed in all good newspaper offices, and for the sweetest tones, the tongue lingering lovingly over each syllable of the dear names, while the faces were conjured up from the shadows of the past. Some dead, some wed, some passed from knowledge's ken. How many changes do a few short years work!

But the team has arrived; the palpable present has pushed the reminiscient past from its throne; a hearty handshake and every Georgetown man is a brother for evermore. Quickly the procession is formed and the banquet hall reached. There the tables—to use the phrase taboed in all good newspaper offices, and for the use of which now the JOURNAL's pardon is humbly requested as ever had, neglected his large practice to be present at all the games played in the vicinity, and to whose efforts was due the success of the reception, was the next speaker. After telling of the old days when he managed the base-ball team, he pleaded for the establishment of a board of control for athletics, to be composed of representatives of the faculty, the alumni, and the students, which should have a general supervision of all things pertaining to the base-ball, foot-ball, and other athletic teams. He also urged the inauguration of a movement among the members of the Alumni Society looking toward the erection of a suitable edifice for athletic training.

This ended the speech-making, for the hour of midnight had arrived, and the company adjourned with hearty good wishes, and in the hope that all might be present at a similar gathering a year hence. It is impossible here, even to touch upon the many subjects of general interest to the university that were talked over, suffice it to say that each one present took away with him material for many months of thought. The alumni of Massachusetts are thoroughly alive to the interests of old Georgetown, and in a few months intend to establish a branch of the Society of Alumni that shall embrace every graduate of the university residing in the New England States. It will be the task of this branch to strive to arouse enthusiasm among other parts of the country, and to propose for their consideration certain plans, whose object shall be the placing of Georgetown University before the country more prominently than at present, both as the champion of learning and athletics.

Charles Daniels Rooney, A. B., '87; A. M., '89.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

The twenty-second annual commencement of the School of Law was held in the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, the 5th inst. Had the hall been twice as large, it is doubtful if it would have held the great throng of relatives and friends who gathered there to see the members of the classes of '93 receive their diplomas. The house was handsomely decorated with bunting of all colors, the blue and grey being conspicuous, and the stage was almost hidden in a mass of palms and flowers.

Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., President of the University, presided, and in opening the exercises of the evening he described the course and methods of study followed in the School of Law. From study of primary principles of the law the students were led on to see
their application to particular cases and to practice them in the moot courts. This synthetic method he contrasted with the analytic method recently adopted in certain schools. It was claimed for the latter that it was a more scientific method of study, but it had proven unpopular, if not a failure. The reason, he thought, was that it confounded the office of investigator and teacher. In developing a new science, analysis was important, but in an established science like the law the principles should be taught per se.

At any rate, Georgetown had not adopted, and would not adopt, the innovation, relying on the judgment of its faculty. By its practical and general course of study and the additional confirmation of the fact that a committee of the Bar Association of the United States after examining the courses and methods used in the principal schools of the country, had recommended substantially the same course as that of Georgetown Law School.

Father Richards then read in Latin the decree of the Faculty and Trustees, conferring degrees upon the following postgraduates and graduates:

Masters of Laws:


After the degrees had been conferred, Hon. Martin F. Morris, LL. D., Dean of the Faculty, arose, and explaining that it had been his pleasure for many years to introduce the orator of the occasion, said that he would then perform that pleasant duty for the last time, since he would resign the position of Dean of the Faculty. Expressions of regret were heard on all sides when this announcement was made. Judge Morris then introduced the orator of the evening, Hon. Seth Shepard, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals. Judge Shepard was received with great applause, and delivered an admirable address—admirable alike for its intrinsic beauty and its fitting length.

Judge Shepard said that he was proud of the invitation to address a few remembrances to graduating classes; so proud that he would not let the necessary shortness of the notice or the cares of a new and untried position prevent his heart's acceptance. Notwithstanding the many other honored professions and high callings which tempt ythor of a new career in that pursuit, he could not but congratulate them upon their choice of life's work. Honored and important as was the profession of the law in all enlightened lands, it was peculiarly and conspicuously so in this great republic, where the humblest of its devotees may hope to rise to the highest pinnacle of power and honor, and yet never be beyond its control or superior to its mandates.

The time that had elapsed since he stood as they did upon the threshold of this honored profession, after the completion of the preparatory studies therefor, had not been so long as to dim his memory of the events of the hour, or dull his sense of the hopes and fears, the doubts and resolves that naturally visit the mind and affect the heart at such a time.

It went without saying, that the way of the young man was paved with good advice and kindly meant affections. Fathers, mothers, teachers, caring days of childhood to the hour of maturity, and, rarely failed of their sense of duty in that respect.

Well stored as their minds and memories might be with the principles and maxims of the law, through rigorous and protracted courses, their means were not always well-arranged courses, under the guidance of learned and diligent teachers, the graduates were still almost at the beginning, it was for the application of these principles to the varied concerns of life that might
come within their handling, that they were to become great or good lawyers. Memory made the learner; but to acquire a habit of using the tools, through the use of which, with strength and skill, you are to carve out a place among the great lawyers that have gone before you. The lawyer is a skilled mechanic, who, by contact with his tools, forms honest, evoking, loyal hearts. Integrity, fidelity and courage are as essential to the proper discharge of a lawyer's duties and obligations as they are to the ministers of the highest law. The highest and noblest rewards of the profession are attained only by these ends.

When you come to the bar look around you among the brighter lights of the profession. Be not deceived by appearances, by temporary success that attends upon talent, when not accompanied by the finer qualities, and you will find that the permanent occupation of the lawyer is the practice of law, and that success is not founded upon a life of luxury, with its record of high professional and personal honor. Complete fidelity to the client and to the interests committed to one's charge is not the fulfillment of the lawyer's obligation. There is a like obligation of the courts, and of the science of the law itself, to be faithful, candid and upright under any and all circumstances. While it is unmanly to imitate and make one's self a mere copyist, yet it is natural and commendable to single out those who stand preeminent in the profession, study their faculties, observe their methods and practices, and, without slavish imitation, adopt certain lines of their conduct adjusted to your own intellectual powers and environment. Those who come after you will adopt the same course in their turn, and this increases the obligation that you owe to act and live as rathr to advance than lower the high standards of professional honor and obligation that have come down through generations of great and good lawyers.

Courage, said the speaker, was an essential element in the composition of the great and useful lawyer. Not the courage that borders on cowardliness or underestimates the necessity of thorough work, although retiring from the Deanship would continue to serve in the courts, and whose mandates of tribunals, have in the advocacy of the rights of the people, rallied them to successful resistance and marked another step in the progress of freedom throughout the earth. And frequently in popular governments there were times when prejudices and frenzy would break over the barriers of private right, and then it was that the sublime courage of the true advocate was needed to encounter prejudice, hatred and violence even, in the support of the right and the protection of the weak.

"If there be one thing," continued Judge Shepard, "that I would specially commend to you as a necessary element of success it would be diligence, and that not the ordinary, but the extraordinary diligence as it is sometimes defined in the law books in treating of the ordinary, but the extraordinary diligence as it is sometimes defined in the law books in treating of the arrangement, as brilliant meteors flash their sudden glare across the duller rays of light that come from the steady stars of lasting glow. But in the main these were veriest fables. The great arguments that have affected the growth and development of the law, as well as the grandest orations that had been delivered, had been the results of the closest diligence in preparation and arrangement. Searching investigation, laborious analysis, profound reflection, had brought the choicest material together in the best arrangement, and genius had been the lightning flash that had fused them into one composite mass, best adapted to the purpose of its possessor.

"This genius was the gift of heaven to the favored few, by which they might, if they only would, rise above the level of their fellows. While we admire this gift let us not forget the "genius of hard work" that is within the reach of all whose minds may be directed to the pleasant, fruitful earth on which we live, and without whose achievements it would be sterile and unattractive.

"My friends," concluded the speaker, "the future is largely in your own keeping. Providence sometimes, in ways inscrutable to us, seems to aid and at others to thwart human effort and ambition, but in the main, success or failure is a matter of our own free agency. Be faithful, be courageous, be diligent, and advancement is sure, though it may be slow, in proportion to varying capacities and opportunities."

"We have not wings; we may not soar; But we have feet to scale and climb, By slow degrees, by more and more."

The cloudy summit of our time.

Judge Shephard's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, and it was several minutes before Mr. Jere M. Wilson could proceed to announce the winners of the prizes. Mr. Wilson said that high as had been the attainments of preceding classes, those of 1893 were not to be excelled. While he congratulated the classes of 1893 he wished to remind them that their path would not be one of roses, but a hard, uphill one. No other profession was so difficult as that of the law, and the profession was so difficult as that of the law, and the successful lawyer was not one who slept late or went to bed early. Genius was well enough, but it alone never made a successful lawyer, for to it must be added hard, persistent work.

Mr. Wilson then announced the prize winners as follows: Faculty prize of $50, for the best essay on a legal subject by members of the senior class, to Mr. A. Leftich Sinclair, of Virginia, who, it was announced, had won the prize of "Smith's Leading Cases," presented for the best essay by both the senior and postgraduate classes. Mr. Sinclair's essay was "Contracts Against Public Policy." Messrs. J. J. Dolan and Frank Trenholm were honorably mentioned by the judges. The senior class prize of $50 was won by R. Ross Perry, Jr., Mr. Peter L. Cole, of New Jersey, won the postgraduate essay prize of $25, his essay being "Trial by Jury." The junior class prize of $40 for the best recitations and examinations throughout the year, was won by R. Ross Perry, Jr., who translated the classics of English literature. The second prize of $50 was won by John B. Larn and Sidney T. Thomas. Mr. Peter L. Cole, of New Jersey, won the postgraduate essay prize of $25, his essay being "Trial by Jury." The junior class prize of $40 for the best recitations and examinations throughout the year, was won by R. Ross Perry, Jr., who translated the classics of English literature. The second prize of $50 was won by John B. Larn and Sidney T. Thomas. Mr. Peter L. Cole, of New Jersey, won the postgraduate essay prize of $25, his essay being "Trial by Jury." The junior class prize of $40 for the best recitations and examinations throughout the year, was won by R. Ross Perry, Jr., who translated the classics of English literature. The second prize of $50 was won by John B. Larn and Sidney T. Thomas. Mr. Peter L. Cole, of New Jersey, won the postgraduate essay prize of $25, his essay being "Trial by Jury." The junior class prize of $40 for the best recitations and examinations throughout the year, was won by R. Ross Perry, Jr., who translated the classics of English literature. The second prize of $50 was won by John B. Larn and Sidney T. Thomas. Mr. Peter L. Cole, of New Jersey, won the postgraduate essay prize of $25, his essay being "Trial by Jury." The junior class prize of $40 for the best recitations and examinations throughout the year, was won by R. Ross Perry, Jr., who translated the classics of English literature. The second prize of $50 was won by John B. Larn and Sidney T. Thomas. Mr. Peter L. Cole, of New Jersey, won the postgraduate essay prize of $25, his essay being "Trial by Jury." The junior class prize of $40 for the best recitations and examinations throughout the year, was won by R. Ross Perry, Jr., who translated the classics of English literature. The second prize of $50 was won by John B. Larn and Sidney T. Thomas. Mr. Peter L. Cole, of New Jersey, won the postgraduate essay prize of $25, his essay being "Trial by Jury." The junior class prize of $40 for the best recitations and examinations throughout the year, was won by R. Ross Perry, Jr., who translated the classics of English literature. The second prize of $50 was won by John B. Larn and Sidney T. Thomas. Mr. Peter L. Cole, of New Jersey, won the postgraduate essay prize of $25, his essay being "Trial by Jury." The junior class prize of $40 for the best recitations and examinations throughout the year, was won by R. Ross Perry, Jr., who translated the classics of English literature. The second prize of $50 was won by John B. Larn and Sidney T. Thomas. Mr. Peter L. Cole, of New Jersey, won the postgraduate essay prize of $25, his essay being "Trial by Jury." The junior class prize of $40 for the best recitations and examinations throughout the year, was won by R. Ross Perry, Jr., who translated the classics of English literature. The second prize of $50 was won by John B. Larn and Sidney T. Thomas. Mr. Peter L. Cole, of New Jersey, won the postgraduate essay prize of $25, his essay being "Trial by Jury." The junior class prize of $40 for the best recitations and examinations throughout the year, was won by R. Ross Perry, Jr., who translated the classics of English literature. The second prize of $50 was won by John B. Larn and Sidney T. Thomas. Mr. Peter L. Cole, of New Jersey, won the postgraduate essay prize of $25, his essay being "Trial by Jury."
The Georgetown College Journal is published by a committee of the students towards the close of every month. Its purpose is to aid their literary improvement, to chronicle the news of the College, etc. It also serves the Society of Alumni as an organ and means of intercommunication. Being principally devoted to matters of local interest, it must rely for its patronage chiefly upon the students and alumni of the College and its departments, and their friends. Those and all former students are urged to give it substantial support.

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

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

The preparations and ceremonies connected with the consecration of our new Chapel have been current topics among our student community for many days. We have listened to the grateful eulogies bestowed upon our benefactors in the name of our Directors, who have been the recipients of this valuable present, and in the name of the Church, which rejoices in the erection of a new temple. It is not becoming, then, at such a time that those who are to reap the richest fruits from this benefit should alone be silent while all others are giving utterance to their grateful feelings. The Journal assumes, therefore, that it is but voicing a common thought when it expresses in the name of the students of Georgetown a deep sense of gratitude to our benefactors, in the name of those of to-day who are reaping an immediate harvest of good things, in the name of those of past days, who are ever happy for any blessing which makes glad the heart of Alma Mater, in the name of those to come for all time, whose faces our benefactors will never see, but to whose souls this pious monument shall be a lasting claim, to a generous need of praise for the good work. For if he who gives scandal to the young is worthy of being sunk into a hopeless abyss, to what elevation ought not they be exalted who have given not only good example of pious generosity, but a place where may be taught the soundest precepts, where such precepts not only may be taught, but also carried into execution in the exercise of the highest of man's functions, the acknowledgment of his noblest relations?

While our worthy knights of the diamond were heralding through the length and breadth of New England the prowess of Georgetown in athletics, the repute of her literary capacity was not at a loss for a fitting champion. Georgetown's "old man," whose successive years of successful rushing had made our eleven formidable, commanded the cultured ears of Boston at the very time when the gentlemen of Cambridge were awaiting in anxious expectancy the arrival of the sometime conquerors, and when the teams were at last arrayed against each other he returned to us and told of what he had seen and heard about them in the North, and encouraged us with brightest hopes, hopes whose blazing, glad news to our boys of honest shame to us, for the defeat was honorably sustained by the hands of honest men—but with characteristic modesty he passed over in neglectful silence all that he had been doing to spread far and wide among the Northmen the renown of old Georgetown's leading. Others, however, have done what his humility omitted, and "going away from home to hear the news," we have read in more than one proudest journal, enviable tributes to the talent he displayed before the audience that met in Boston College hall to hear what he had to say about the achievements of the race he loves so well.

The base ball season just finished, has more than equaled every reasonable hope that was entertained for its success. We congratulate all those whose good efforts have brought about such excellent results. Whatever honor shall come to Georgetown from the records her team has made this season, the captain has earned a portion of particular credit for those whose direct instrumentalities have achieved it; and as such honors were never before won by the representatives of our College on the campus, so much the more ought we give credit to this year's team and management. The records of the individual players have been duly proportioned to the standing of the team as a unit. When there has been any shortcoming, though not disregarding it, we can well afford to look at it with some leniency, in the face of the high standard which has been the rule and not the exception. The instances of extraordinary excellence are numerous to make us favor a mere criticism of any minor imperfections. Of the captain's work we have heard nothing but praise. He has the commendation of the press and of those who best know how much he has done. He has earned from the team the admiration that men always have for the one who leads to victory, and the ovations so often tendered him by the entire body of Georgetown students, sufficiently witness their estimate of his merits. The Journal can only express what has been only too well expressed by many others when it extends to him its hearty congratulations. The team's efforts and good will, however, might have been allowed to rest unused, lacking suitable opportunities, had it been theirs to find the management of this affair in inefficient hands. Far otherwise had their good fortune decreed. In Mr. Nast the team had a man whose stock in trade is a determination to cherish as his own the interests which have been intrusted to him. With such a determination he undertook the conduct of our athletic campaign. That he brought to it industry, watchfulness, perseverance, is proverbial among us; that he did not less wisdom than good will is patent from the results he achieved. A consideration of what our manager undertook to do and how he did it, will suffice to justify the praises that have been bestowed upon him by those who are grateful and appreciative. He started out to accomplish in one season the work of bringing forward Georgetown's athletic reputation to the front rank. Till this time the repute of Georgetown's athletes, however brilliant, has not been wide-reaching. What the manager undertook to do at the opening of this season he has now accomplished, and retired from his office, leaving our ball team, whether victorious or defeated, remembered as a formidable rival in every university east of the mountains. Mr. Nast's accession to the management was so late in the year that much of the work was rendered unusu-
June, 1893.

In response to an invitation to the Consecration, J. M. Prendergast, '89, writes from St. Thomas Seminary, in St. Paul, Minn., expressing his gratification at Alma Mater's memory of him, reaching over so long a space, after what seems so long a time. With all his admiration for the artistic branches of our new Chapel, his memories of the old are only called up with fresh affection. As usual he is overworking himself. Just now it is in preparing for a disputation to be given, but the book is very interesting for all that. The novel tells of the false accusation of Amedee, the son of a French-Canadian family, and it is around his trials and home-coming that the plot centers. Amedee is rather a wild fellow, and when one day he disappears, one of his employers accuses him of stealing from the firm. Amedee goes to Texas, and comes to be rather a bad lot, but in the end he returns home, his innocence is established, and he dies repentant and honored by his townspeople. The other characters are good, and on the whole the novel is worthy of Lover, especially that part where the self-constituted village oracle, the "godfather of half the town," is another exquisite piece of character painting. In reading the novel one can almost see him strutting about. Hugh Sullivan and Miss DeLauny, the lovers, are a rather tame pair, albeit very high-minded. The other characters are good, and on the whole the novel is well balanced. It is a book to take with one to the seashore or mountain.

WITH THE OLD BOYS.

Mark McNeal.

IN RESPONSE to an invitation to the Consecration, J. M. Prendergast, '89, writes from St. Thomas Seminary, in St. Paul, Minn., expressing his gratification at Alma Mater's memory of him, reaching over so long a space, after what seems so long a time. With all his admiration for the artistic branches of our new Chapel, his memories of the old are only called up with fresh affection. As usual he is overworking himself. Just now it is in preparing for a disputation to be given, but the book is very interesting for all that. The novel tells of the false accusation of Amedee, the son of a French-Canadian family, and it is around his trials and home-coming that the plot centers. Amedee is rather a wild fellow, and when one day he disappears, one of his employers accuses him of stealing from the firm. Amedee goes to Texas, and comes to be rather a bad lot, but in the end he returns home, his innocence is established, and he dies repentant and honored by his townspeople. The other characters are good, and on the whole the novel is worthy of Lover, especially that part where the self-constituted village oracle, the "godfather of half the town," is another exquisite piece of character painting. In reading the novel one can almost see him strutting about. Hugh Sullivan and Miss DeLauny, the lovers, are a rather tame pair, albeit very high-minded. The other characters are good, and on the whole the novel is well balanced. It is a book to take with one to the seashore or mountain.

ON SUMMER DAYS.

On summer days when on my way
Mid hot red brick and grante grey
I sigh and think of the glory
Of sunset tints on breakers slow.

"Oh but to watch the sea!"

Beside the waves I fain would stay
And see the whirling eagles play
And feel the soft, salt breezes blow
On summer days.

And then, amid scent of sea-marsh hay,
And sound of lapping waves to lay,
While far away is left the woe
That they who dwell in cities know,
A debt to nature they must pay,
On summer days.
WITH mingled hope and fear, on the morning of May 28th we bade farewell and God-speed to our baseball team, made up of law and medical students, departing for an eight days' tour among the leading colleges of the North. For a week previous none could be found bold enough to hazard a prediction, either of failure or success. Under the most favorable circumstances we should have felt some apprehension in sending a team for the first time to combat with the strongest colleges in the country, and on their own grounds. As it was, fortune seemed to be against us. The rule relating to undergraduates deprived us of two most reliable men—Carlon, ’93, and Harley, ’96—and though their places were well filled, the consequent lack of team work told against us. No wonder, then, that our old-time confidence was somewhat shaken and gave way to anxious solicitude when the time for departure came. After the first games our hopes revived, and when the news reached us that Brown had been whitewashed by our crippled team, the enthusiasm burst forth as of old. We hardly hoped to do more than give Harvard a good tussle, and when the score Harvard 5, Georgetown 1, was announced, we were well satisfied. The second victory over Brown put us in the best of humors, and when the Princeton Tigers succumbed to the prowess of our boys in blue and gray, we fairly went wild with delight. Nor was this all—pleasant news, indeed, to hear that we were victorious, but far more so to read in the Northern journals wherever Georgetown's ball team was mentioned: "Good ball players and gentlemanly fellows." Surely we should be satisfied, since ours is a double victory. To the Alumni of Massachusetts we owe the warmest thanks for the royal reception accorded to the boys. The dinner tendered them at Boston was a memorable feature of the trip. Were it not "unsportsmanlike" to make excuses after defeat, we would suggest that Holy Cross might experience more difficulty in beating Georgetown on neutral ground with a capable and impartial umpire.

Let us hope that, since the good custom has been inaugurated, next year will find Georgetown sending forth a team, that, not content with defeating Harvard at Washington, will likewise vanquish the Crimson's on their own grounds at Cambridge, and, incidentally, retrieve this year's defeat at Holy Cross by a victory as well earned as it would be glorious.

GEORGETOWN, 6; WESLEYAN, 10.

[From Boston Herald, May 29th.]

WESLEYAN defeated Georgetown to-day in a game that was in many respects the most exciting of the season. The visitors started off at a terrific pace, making six runs in the first two innings, five of them earned. Their batting at this part of the game was the heaviest seen here this year. After the second inning, however, Frost pulled himself together, and for the last seven innings only twenty-one Georgetown players came to the bat. The home team fielded perfectly. Captain Smith's one error consisted of having his foot off the base in catching a ball. The fielding of the visitors, on the contrary, was weak. Carmody pitched a good game, and had he received better support Georgetown would have won. But inability on the part of the visitors to hit Frost after the second inning, coupled with errors at critical stages, lost them the game.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WESLEYAN</th>
<th>GEORGETOWN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. O. A. E.</td>
<td>H. O. A. E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, 1st b.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sullivan, c.</td>
<td>1 1 9 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. L. Tirrell, c.</td>
<td>3 2 7 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Mahoney, 3rd</td>
<td>2 3 3 0 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Searles, r. f.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dowd, 1st b.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carmody, p.</td>
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<td>Lapham, 1st b.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 0 1 3 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beeman, 3rd b.</td>
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<tr>
<td>McGrath, 1. b.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Murphy, r. f.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gordon, 3rd b.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolway, s. s.</td>
<td>0 0 5 1 2</td>
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*Gordon out for not touching base.*
June, 1893.] GEOEETOWN COLLEGE JOURNAL. 167

Wesleyans—2 0 0 0 3 4 1 0—6
Georgetown—4 1 0 0 0 9 0 0 0—6 6
Earned runs—Wesleyan, 3; Georgetown, 5. Base on balls—Off Carney, 1. Struck out—By Carney, 8; By Frost, 5. Left on bases—Wesleyan, 8; Georgetown, 6. Two-base hits—Sullivan, 2; E. Mahoney, Carmody. Three-base hits—Tester, Carmody, 2. Struck out—By Carmody, 4; by Highlands, 4. Wild pitches—Dowd, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Lowney.


To Pitcher Dowd is due the credit of Brown's shutout. He pitched a fine game, and Lowney played magnificently at third base.

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<th>H. O. A. E.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Garvey, 3b.</td>
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<td>McCarthy, l. f.</td>
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<td>Tester, 1. f.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kennedy, r. f</td>
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<td>Murphy, r. f.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnson, r. f</td>
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<td>Bowley, s. s.</td>
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<td>4 8 9 22 2 8</td>
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<td>2 7 16 7 7</td>
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Harvard, 5; Georgetown, 1.

[From Boston Herald, June ist.
Georgetown University's chain of victories was abruptly broken yesterday on Holmes' field. Harvard was looking for revenge for a defeat delivered early in the season, and so allowed the visitors a chance of winning. Georgetown went out in order in six of her innings, yet the game was anything but dull. Catcher Sullivan amused the spectators by a continual stream of remarks. He talked to his pitcher, his nine, and even the Harvard nine in his attempt to rattle the home team. Carney kept Harvard's hits well scattered, but gave too many bases on balls. Sullivan did a great deal of playing beside all the talking. G. Mahoney was steady as a rock, and E. Mahoney took nine chances very prettily. Hapgood, '94, played very cleverly and saved two hits off Highlands. There were a number of difficult chances that were taken. Hapgood handled a short hunt cleverly to first. Highlands jumped for a bounder off G. Mahoney's bat and caught it in one hand. Both Sullivan, of Harvard, and Murphy had low liners that looked safe, close to the ground. The star play of the game, however, was when Sullivan hit a hot grounder between first and second, and G. Mahoney stopped it with one hand while running, and got back to his base in time.

In the first Hallowell and Mason were given bases on balls. Hallowell drew a throw to second, and made a dash for third. E. Mahoney threw wild, and Hallowell scored. Frothingham singled, and Mason scored. Frothingham failed to ice the ball, but succeeded sending up flies to the Harvard fielders. Harvard scored twice in the seventh, Trafford struck out, Hapgood singled, went to third on a wild pitch, and scored on Highlands' grounder to Bolway, which was sent to the plate, too late to catch Hapgood. Hallowell forced Highlands, stole second, and scored on Mason's hit between first and second, which Doug made a hit, McGrath went out at first on a doubtful decision, Dowd taking second, and scored on G. Mahoney's grounder, which Trafford failed to stop. Harvard also scored in this inning, Upton got his base on balls, stole second, and scored on Sullivan's hit between short and second. Score:

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<td>5 6 27 18 1</td>
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<td>1 2 27 17 1</td>
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Worcester, June 3.—The Holy Cross College team shut out the Georgetown University club to-day in a one-sided game on the new college grounds.

The home team put up a magnificent fielding game, only one error being made, and that was excusable.
They also batted the ball terrifically, and did some fine base running. Stafford pitched a great game, keeping the hits well scattered, and being most effective at critical times.

Several times during the game the visitors came very near scoring, but good pitching and strong fielding prevented it. In the third G. Mahoney reached third on a hit, a passed ball, and a wild pitch, but the next two men were retired by Stafford and Cotter.

In the fifth two men reached third and second with no one out, but good battery work again retired the side.

Laher and Stafford also distinguished themselves at the bat, the former having two three-base hits and a home run to his credit. The features of the game were the phenomenal fielding of Lowney, Bannan, and Johnson for Holy Cross, and Sullivan and E. Mahoney for Georgetown.

It was the first shutout Georgetown has received this year. The score:

**BROWN, 5; GEORGETOWN, 6.**

[Boston Herald, June 6th.] Brown lost the game with Georgetown to-day after having it well in hand. If McLane had caught Garvey’s drive to the seventh, Brown would have won, two men scoring on the hit. White pitched a good game, and had his support been perfect, Brown might have won, but inability to hit Dowd after the third inning caused Brown’s defeat. The finish was an exciting one. Lang got a base on balls, Sexton sacrificed him to second, Steere drove one to left field, which McGarrah dropped, and Long took third. Garvey tried to catch Lang from Jones’ grounder, and the bases were full. Magill fled out to right field. George popped an easy one up to Sullivan, and Brown had lost. Score:

**R. H. O. A. E.**

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<tr>
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<td>Grace, 2b</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bustard, 1st b</td>
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**R. H. O. A. E.**

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<td>Trenchard, c.</td>
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<td>McKenzee, l. f.</td>
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<td>Dowd, p.</td>
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<td>Woodcock, c. f.</td>
<td>1 2 3 1 0</td>
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<td>McGrath, l. f.</td>
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<td>Gunster, 3d b.</td>
<td>2 0 1 1 0</td>
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<td>Otto, s. s.</td>
<td>0 0 2 4 0</td>
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<td>Drake, p.</td>
<td>0 1 1 1 1</td>
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George TOWN COLLEGE 00000000
Holy Cross 0 1 0 2 0 1 2 0 0-5

Woodcock, c.f. 12 3 1 0
McGrath, 1b 0 0 0
Sullivan, 1b 0 1 0 0
Murphy, r. f. 0 1 2 0 0
Bolway, s. s. 1 0 2 2 1

Base on balls—Off Drake, 1; off Dowd, 4.

### JUNIOR NOTES.

**The** Junior teams have disbanded after a most successful season, the first team having lost but two of twelve games played.

On May 27th the Juniors defeated the Invincibles by the score of 19 to 1. Perry pitched a magnificent game, allowing only four scattered hits, and not giving a single base on balls. He received excellent support.

On May 29th the Juniors again beat the Invincibles 10 to 1, Noyes saving a shut-out by driving a clean home run in the third. The pitching of Perry was fine as usual.

On June 3rd the Juniors knocked off the Columbias of the Columbia 32 to 1, a shut-out being saved by a line drive over left field bank for a home run. Perry pitched a good game and received almost perfect support.

On June 7th the Gonzagas gave us our second drubbing by the score of 10 to 2. The secret of this result is explained by the heavy hitting of Gonzaga at critical times. We were outplayed at bat. The two teams seem to be about equal in the field with a slight favor to Gonzaga. The feature of the game was the battery work of Eckloff and Moran, while the way Eckloff threw to second was a revelation. The game that could have opened the way to the championship of the District was lost, and the members of the first team can only sigh and wait until the fall of ’93, when they hope to be able to give the Gonzaga boys some points in the science of foot-ball.

Tennis seems to be quite popular with some few of the boys, and in justice it must be said that there are several who wield the racquet with a steady hand, and by excellent placing succeed in keeping one another on the move. Should improvement continue with as great rapidity as heretofore, the Newport and Chicago champions will be obliged to look to their laurels in future years.

On Wednesday, June 1oth, the Junior team took the first step toward keeping up tradition by journeying to
WASHINGTON and gladdening the heart of the photographer. We sincerely hope that the picture will rival in excellence that of the foot-ball team. A JUNIOR.

EXCHANGES.

THE Nassau Lit for May is the first issue by the '94 board of editors. To the Exchangeman it hardly seems up to the average production of the old board; but some allowance must be made for the first number. The Lit says in an editorial that no radical change will be made in the policy of the magazine. The board proposes one change, however, that will be a radical one if it is made, and that is, to substitute essays on serious themes for the short stories. The writer of the editorial says: "We want more essays than we have been having, but we want essays that people will read." It strikes the Ex-man that the board will find some trouble in getting essays people will read. The Lit's stories are rather weak; they are: "A Confession," a rather poor imitation of the Paris style of story telling; "A Princeton Romance of Long Ago," rather neatly written, but a trite subject, and the Contributor-Club-work which is fair. The verse is mediocre, except "The Seasons," this piece is good. By far the most interesting article in the Lit is: "The Tale of Princess Savitri," a story the author draws from the Mahabharata. The writer begins with a Sallust-like preface that the Ex-man could spare, but after he stones for its appearance.

The Harvard Crimson has a very good account of our game on the Northern trip. The Crimson, by the way, has been very fair to Georgetown's team all the year, and has several times spoken highly of our prowess as base ball players. This is more than some of our exchanges have done. The Harvard and Princeton papers are very busy just now in abusing each other in regard to the umpire episode in the Harvard and Princeton game. From the conflicting tales they print some one must be mistaken. But in view of Princeton's action last year Harvard would seem to have the best of it.

Of the Journal's exchanges none is better from a literary and artistic point of view than the Corcoran Art Journal. In the last number the article on "Study on Values" is concluded. This paper is an essay on criticism, and is very well and entertainingly written; "The Dore Gallery" is the title of a short but interesting article on some of the Dore pictures in New York. The recent influx of Presbyterians to Washington evidently has alarmed the editor of the paper, for he has a page and a half editorial on the study of the Nude. He takes the old French motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," for his text, and his conclusion is that one must study the nude if he wishes to become a great artist. This is generally admitted, but it will be hard work to convince some of the Presbyterians and Christian Endeavorers of the fact. The illustrations in the Art Journal are of a high order.

The Trinity University Review from Toronto is one of our best Canadian exchanges. The last number has this interesting piece about baseball: "The baseball season at Trinity is, as a rule, very short, lasting only till cricket begins. This year the unfavorable state of the weather rendered it shorter than usual. Under the circumstances it could hardly be expected that the season would be a glittering success. And it wasn't. Only three games were played and none of them won." The Exchange man suggests that cricket be relegated to the shelf and the spare time be devoted to learning the great American game on the day Canada shall be a member of the United States. The Review states that Lewis Morris, the poet laureate, is a socialist. If the Exchange man is not mistaken, Lewis Morris is a rabid Tory; it is William Morris who holds socialist theories.

The Manitou Messenger from Northfield, Minn., is one of the Journal's bright exchanges from the Northwest.

THE MOONBEAM.

I WAS musing last night at my window, When a moonbeam stole silently in: By its rays it was joining the star-land To this world of darkening sin.

And I paused in my erstwhile musing, Quite happy and free from care, And saw even unto the heavens, And the happiness centered there.

And the songs of the spirits departed Came so softly down through the night, That I longed with unspeakable longing To ascend by the pale pure light.

Thus my thoughts were spanning the future, When I awoke in sad dismay. Taking refuge behind floating mist banks My moonbeam had stolen away.

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