NEWS OF THE MONTH.

GEOGERTOWN rejoices with a great and exulting joy for the glory that has come to one of her cherished sons by the appointment of the Hon. Edward D. White, United States Senator from Louisiana, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Every Georgetown man in the land feels as if some personal distinction has come to himself in this event. But "on the hill," among the young, where the tendency to rejoicing is at its proper level, the rejoicing is unlimited. On the Campus, in the Study Hall, among "The Walks," and in the Class-rooms it was universal glee and holiday. The Faculty, of course, have their own quiet way of recognizing such events, but we doubt if there were among Judge White's friends any whose joy was more sincere than theirs. Of course the Journal rejoices, and sends congratulations, encouraged by the Scripture: Ex ore infantium, etc., perficisti laudem. Ad multos annos.

The preparations for the Merrick Debate promise most satisfactory results. The judges who have accepted the invitation to preside are Hon. Henry B. Brown, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Hon. George Gray, United States Senator, Delaware; and Hon. Bellamy Storer, United States Representative, Ohio. We expect that the 22d of February, 1894, will be a red letter day for Georgetown.

ALUMNI BANQUET.

The banquet of the Society of Alumni of Georgetown University at the Arlington Hotel Thursday evening of last week was one of the most enjoyable yet given by the sons of Georgetown, who each year gather around the festive board to honor their Alma Mater, to thank her for starting them aright on the path of success, fully equipped for the battles of life and fully prepared to meet the temptations that all are sure to encounter.

The love which the alumni of Georgetown University bear for their Alma Mater was clearly shown at the late banquet by the rapturous applause with which all allusions on the part of the speakers to her triumphs were received by the hundred or more gathered around the beautifully decorated tables. They were justly proud to hear of Georgetown's past, proud to hear of her present, and proudest to hear the words of prophecy concerning her future; to be assured that she is to go still further on the road over which she has so successfully walked for more than a century, and that though she is venerable in years her heart is still young, and that she is as ambitious to day to go forward in the domain of science as she was when she was first ushered into life at the command of the first Archbishop of Baltimore. Her sons love to assemble to talk over their school days, to pay tribute to their professors, many of whom lie beneath the sod in the college cemetery. Their reunions are indeed enjoyable, because a university, like a tree, is known by its fruit. The fruit of Georgetown is widely scattered. It may be found in the United States Senate, in the judicial chair, in the army and navy, in the professions, and in the counting-rooms, but wherever found it shows how carefully it was cultivated and refined by the old college on the hill.

The tables at the late banquet bore evidence of the skill of the decorator, and the floral adornments were exceedingly beautiful. Each table was supplied with a number of exquisite baskets of flowers, prominently among which were many choice exotics. In the absence of the president, Dr. R. H. Clarke, and the first vice-president, Hon. J. T. Doyle, the second vice-president, Dr. George L. Magruder, presided. On his right were Rev. J. H. Richards, S. J., President of the University; Senator Stephen M. White, and Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson. On his left were Revs. P. F. Healy, S. J., and James A. Doonan, S. J., ex-presidents, and Col. Robert M. Douglas. When the guests had enjoyed the dinner, they were lighting their cigars, Dr. Magruder arose and delivered the following brief address:

ADDRESS BY DR. G. L. MAGRUDER.

FATHER RECTOR AND FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE ALUMNI SOCIETY: For the past two years we have had the great satisfaction of having our most esteemed president with us at these reunions; to-night, unfortunately, domestic affliction keeps him from us. We extend to him our most sincere sympathy for his great loss. Distance prevents his immediate successor, Mr. Doyle, from taking his place; consequently the pleasant duty of presiding on this occasion has fallen upon me.

This pleasure is doubly great to me, since I am here in a dual capacity. In one, as a loyal and devoted alumnus, delighted to again clasp your hands and live over student days; to come face to face with those who left the halls before we entered, as well as those who entered after we left; to hear from them their experiences whilst under tutelage, their successes and trials after leaving college; to learn how well they have found the sound principles and firm groundwork received from dear Alma Mater served them in their intercourse with their fellow-men in all the various walks of life, and to be informed of the present status and future prospects of Georgetown University. In the other capacity as a member of the faculty of one of the departments, glad of the opportunity to express the feelings of satisfaction and joy that comes to all the faculties at the fact that so many sons of Georgetown have shown their appreciation of the cares and teachings which they have received and of the continued efforts
of the authorities of the College to keep abreast of the advanced requirements of the day. The direct influence of the spirit of improvement is strongly shown, fully as much in the Law and Medical departments as in the Academic department, by the increased number of students who have entered as a result of the interest of the alumni. The numerous attendance of so many members of our Society this evening shows the wisdom of the action of the executive committee in changing the time and place of these reunions. Let us hope that this proof will grow every year.

We have enjoyed the substantial things that have been set before us, so we will now have a few words from some of our associates. Mr. Hamilton will please act as toastmaster.

ADDRESS OF COL. ROBERT M. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Hamilton made a brief and appropriate speech and introduced Col. Robert M. Douglas, of North Carolina.

FELLOW ALUMNI: It is indeed pleasant to meet again, after so many years, the friends of our earlier and better days. But it is long since I left old Georgetown; and with the warm grasp of a living hand comes up the recollection of scenes and associations of some of the boys, and won their love and admiration. He was always a fair-faceted, steady, and firm, butiad and the sound of a voice that is still." Among them rises one of heroic memory and a friend of my boyhood, the admiration and inspiration of my mature years—Father Charles P. Bahan.

He was born July 9, 1835, entered Georgetown College May 6, 1850, and left it September 4, 1854, after having taken the medal in the class of poetry at the preceding commencement. He entered the Seminary two days later, on September 6, 1854, and died at Woodstock College, in 1882, of heart disease.

As boy and man, he was the product of Georgetown; and surely a fairer life was never grafted on a nobler stem. To the strongest and sternest qualities of manhood he joined the gentleness of a woman and the purity of a child.

Born in Louisiana, of French extraction, his physical and mental characteristics indicated Norman rather than Gallic blood. Simple and unpretentious in speech and manner, he lightly illumined the spirit of the sea kings of old. Of medium height and but little more than medium weight, he possessed a quickness and activity seemingly inconsistent with his almost superhuman strength. This mere physical strength was greatly intensified by his power of instant and desperate exertion. Physically and mentally, he was an athlete. Every muscle of his powerful frame, every faculty of his strong and active mind, every thought and feeling, was under the domination of a will of iron, a heart of gold. Fitted to lead his fellow-men in any condition of life, whether in sunshine or in storm, he might be expected to perform his duties. As a prefect he seemed to have the unaccountable faculty of distinguishing the essence from the mere wording of the rule. Though he did not possess and could pardon a fault that was not his own.

His features were too strong and rugged to be handsome. His swarthy complexion was rendered darker by some. His swarthy complexion was rendered darker by mouth. His dark brown eyes were neither coarse nor sensual. Hard and sinewy, their every line indicated the strength of his body and the manly heart that beat beneath it. With a Viking's frame he inherited a Viking's temper; but from it he suffered alone. I saw him once when deeply angered. With gleaming eye and reddening face, he faced the terrors of the world with a smile of the heart, and not of the lips. Kindling in the eye, it was almost startling in its quickness, at once reading your thoughts and expressing his own. His features, though large, were neither coarse nor sensual. Hard and sinewy, every line indicated the strength of his body and the force and elevation of his mind.

The distinguishing trait of his character was the active and constant predominance of the moral qualities. What must have been the strength of the moral nature which could exercise such complete control over physical powers and passions that in their intensity seemed the survival of some remote and warlike age.

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What they were we can never know, but surely they became but the stepping-stones to a higher and purer life.

His greatest, I might say, his only, fault, was self-distrust. Secluded from childhood, reared within the walls of the College, from which he went to the novitiate, he was always placed in the center of ladies. In his case, in the latter years of his life that he could be induced to preach. But what to him were spoken words? His example was a sermon; his life a prayer.

He could not be called brilliant. Brilliance is nearly always the abnormal development of some one quality at the expense of others. The electric light is brilliant only in the surrounding darkness, and fades in the light of day. With him the circling virtues made the glorious whole. Innately honest, truthful, and brave to the very limits of his capabilities, his relations to the clergy and to the laity, his example was a sermon; his life a prayer.

His seemingly untimely death was a fitting end to such a life. Our latest recollections of him are the brightest. No pitying finger could point to what he had once bad been. With mind undimmed by age, and body untouched by sickness or by sin he died in the fullest flower of a fairest manhood.

The THE COLLEGE OF THE PAST.

Mr. Hamilton introduced the Reverend J. A. Doonan, S. J., who was most enthusiastically received by the Alumni, and the College cry drowned the cheers which followed the mention of his name brought forth. Father Doonan made an eloquent speech, and referred to the labors of those who made Georgetown what it is to-day. He said:

Standing before you, brother Alumni of Georgetown, rather as an object-lesson, the first presented by our toastmaster, I wish to say in preface that I shall not belie his expectations.

Just forty years ago this coming March a very home-sick and beastly sick boy of thirteen found himself on the front deck of the old steamer Powhatan, coming up from Aquia Creek on a dismal March afternoon, and while his eye rested upon the Capitol before him, his thoughts were turning in terror to the undefined pile of brick over on that hill in Georgetown. The fact, therefore, that my first acquaintance with Georgetown runs back just forty years, and that those forty years are synchronous with a very large proportion of the existence of the College, is perhaps the only reason why I am called upon to speak of the Georgetown of the past.

As the visitor enters the Capital to-day and his wondering eye follows up that simple but majestic shaft, which lifts to the sky the fame of the man who is first always in the hearts of us Americans [applause], he fails perhaps to remember the very great mass of well-jointed masonry and the tons of stone that lie beneath the surface, upon which that glorious monument rests.

To-day when, with pride that is permissible, we look to the development and the actual greatness of the institution which we love, perhaps in like manner we are not so apt to remember the years that were spent in laying the foundations of the present greatness; forgetful that the labor was great, the immediate rewards were few, and the incentives nothing in comparison with which we all feel when the fact is well known to us all, and is made known to the world at large, that the Georgetown University which, with all due deference, may be said to claim a place among the foremost institutions of the United States [applause], has just closed a century of dowerless existence; that among the reminiscences of the College no Georgetown alumnus can remember a time when even an allurement of twenty-five thousand dollars would induce one of her professors to go elsewhere.

When we take these things into consideration, we can realize the incentives of devotion and self-sacrifice which animated the men who built such an institution, and bound them to one of the greatest works of life—the development of man. In saying this I should not for a moment wish it to be understood that I restrict its application to the original college, and the Academic department. The Medical department of the University, and the Law department as well, achieved their respective successes in conditions parallel to those which surrounded the early years of the parent institution, and there is no difference in the men who knew that the pioneers in the Medical school, and the founders of the Law school, had to face difficulties just as great, had incentives as meagre, and were obliged to devote themselves with as little prospect of immediate return in the way of gain that the men rightly may look forward to, as was the case with those who founded Georgetown College itself. It is, therefore, I hold, the great motive of devotion to duty which made possible the institution in all its branches. The early workers for the College encountered such trials and opposition as we must pray shall never fall upon the men of Georgetown in the future.

It was a time, to use the oft-quoted words, that "tried men's souls" and tested their devotion to duty, and I have yet to know that any son of Georgetown has ever failed under the test. [Applause.] They took the very which God has given to us all, to interpret for themselves the application of the principle of duty, and they carried it into the face of danger, and into the presence of death; and no one can say that the men who, in the interpretation of their duty, enlisted under the banner that is the flag of the united land, could any more claim exclusive possession of the possession or the right of its application than the men who followed Robert E. Lee. [Applause.] This is Georgetown of the past. What its present is, what its future shall be, other men may tell you.

If I hold out at all I will hold out a moment longer, I have only one word more to say. I am a Delegate-at-Large, and though a Jesuit is never attached to any particular place, at present I represent all New England, with the assistance of my friend, Charles D. Rooney, whom I see here. [Laughter and applause.] We had a little glory last year in New England from the men in Georgetown that went up there. We had some other things also that I am not going to mention here. I see my friend from Indiana is over there, so I must be careful.

But what I wish to say is this: We have a few Alumni in New England, and they are very precious.

If any gentlemen will pay us a visit we shall guarantee them a very cordial welcome. We can fit you out in anything. If you come to see us and get sick, we have doctors to cure you, or to try [laughter]; if, before their business is done, you realize that the end is near, we have lawyers who will look after your worldly interests. [Laughter.] If your life is not insured, I can mention a firm of Georgetown men who will attend to that business, and so I might go on. We have men in the legislature who will pull through any measure that you can give them for consideration [laughter], and last but not least, we have a first-class undertaker to lay you out according to the latest demands of directors of funerals. [Laughter.] And after this is over, we have a few clergymen to pronounce the words of grace over your remains. [Laughter and applause.]

REMARKS OF THE TOASTMASTER.

I propose to vary the exercises that are placed before me by reminding the Alumni here to-night that within the last quarter of a century Georgetown College has ceased to be a college, and has become, in fact, a university. [Applause.] During that time there are three men who have occupied the place of President of that Institution, to whom, in a great measure, is due this great progress, and whose names are and shall be every patriotic, in the time of their office, the Reverend P. F. Healy, whom Georgetown holds more precious than any other man [applause], who instituted and began the original scheme, and in a great measure carried it out, and placed it among the foremost institutions of this country. Following him, the Reverend and the eloquent
James A. Doonan, to whose address you have just listened. [Applause.] After him, our present and beloved President, Father J. Havens Richards, [Applause.] These three have, in fact, recreated Georgetown, and made it what you now behold it, and I move now, gentlemen, that we drink to their health. [The health was drunk standing.]

Now gentlemen, passing from the past of Georgetown College, we come to its present, and to that toast Mr. William V. McGrath, of Philadelphia, will respond.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM V. MCGRATH.

Georgetown of the present is the subject on which I am supposed to enlighten you, and what can I say of Georgetown of to-day? Georgetown of to-day is Georgetown of fifty or a hundred years ago, if we consider the subject from an educational standpoint.

We find the members of that glorious society, who are so belied, maligned, and calumniated the world over by narrow-minded hypocrites, who are not worthy of the names of men, instilling into the youthful minds the true principles of religion, morality, and patriotism.

To Father Doonan, and I assure you, gentlemen, that I esteem these two noble priests among my warmest friends.

I fear I am treading on your time, and also that I am not responding to the toast upon which I am supposed to speak. Allow me, then, for a few minutes to take you in spirit to that dear old home of our youthful days. Well-directed energy has placed Georgetown in the foremost ranks of educational institutions, at least ex equo, with universities which in comparison of age might call her grandchild, and this in spite of the fact that she has struggled amidst adversities unknown to sister institutions.

Bequests and endowments are almost unknown to her, yet her buildingsloom up in majesty as an evidence of the perennial youth of our dear Alma Mater.

The notable improvements commenced by Father Healy, continued by Father Doonan, have been brought to a successful termination by the brilliant and energetic young rector, Father Richards.

To a fellow-alumnus the young students of to-day are indebted for the beautiful edifice within whose walls dwells the dispenser of all graces and talents, the living God.

To another associate, who has been a most generous friend of Georgetown, is the college indebted for its present handsome museum, in which are stored the valuable collection of curios transferred from their former dingy abode in the North building.

To Mr. Riggs is not only the college, but the educated world, under obligations for providing a safe repository for the priceless treasures removed from the old college library. And to the generosity of Mr. Collier, of New York, are we indebted for the much needed and thoroughly appreciated new study hall in which the task of mental culture is rendered of a more agreeable and thoroughly appreciated new study hall in which the task of mental culture is rendered of a more agreeable and

It was with pleasure that I read in the \begin{em}Georgetown College Journal\end{em} [February, 1894.]

[Title: THE UNIVERSITY OF THE FUTURE.]

Mr. John Vinton Dahlgren spoke of the University of the future. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Permit me, before anything else, to assure you that I feel deeply the compliment that has been conferred on me in being asked to respond to this toast. That a brilliant future awaits Georgetown, that the day will dawn when she will sit a queen among the universities of this land, I am sure. This is a hope which has long been the cherished wish of the women of Georgetown, that her destiny is to be a great moral and intellectual center, that by a natural development she is approaching the lofty summit of a proud university, appears to be undoubted. But much yet remains to be done, and it is by pointing out some of those things that I will best unveil the future for you to-night.

What I understand by a university is a place where all branches of knowledge of a higher grade are taught. Its object is to instruct the student in the art of thinking, to discipline him to that degree that the recognition of truth and its segregation from falsehood becomes a habit, a condition, I might say, of his mind. It differs from primary schools in this—that knowledge, or the mere mastery of facts, is of secondary importance, and the cultivation of science is paramount to everything else. Such then being, briefly, a university, in what shall we lay special emphasis? In Georgetown, in the course of studies is, can we yet find sciences that ought to be added to it, and through lack of which her object is only imperfectly attained? Gentlemen, in answering this question it appears to me that there are certain great landmarks by which we may safely guide ourselves. It is accepted that theology, philosophy, law, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, and literature are not only within the legitimate province of a university, but are essential parts of its very formation. We have, as you know, all but the first—namely, theology—and it is in that direction that I would counsel our faculty to look. Over sixty years ago powers were granted by Gregory XVI, to bestow the much-prized doctorate, and yet for a period now comprising a quarter of a century no avail, except for honorary purposes, has been made of them. Broadly speaking, there are few great educational institutions in which that is true. That college, that have not a school of divinity, and several have achieved imperishable fame by encouraging this sacred science. To place Georgetown on the true university level, you must establish for her such a school, and to do this, governed as she is by the Sacred Prin-
your patience. The fame of these has already been established, and, by the zeal and learning of the professors, who so unselshy have given their best efforts to their advancement, their reputation has been extended over the entire country.

And now, gentlemen, before closing I would say one other thing. I would point out that it is a source of pride and of pleasure to me to belong to this society; a society whose object is the advancement of such a noble institution, whose only aim is its prosperity and whose very existence must depend upon it. Nor is that all, for when we remember that the nature of a government like ours requires each citizen to think for himself and that therefore education must always be a pillar of the state, it becomes apparent, Mr. President, that a society like this, giving all its labors to the promotion of learning, is a potent element in sustaining republican institutions, and in uphold the grand principles promulgated by the patriots of '76.

Mr. P. H. O'Donnell was next called upon, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Alumni Association: I have the peculiar distinction of being the only man who has never been a gentleman. Many of you here may not know that I am talking about.

I am called upon to speak upon athletics, instead of upon the old College, because when I left the plow at the age of twenty-four and turned my face to the East, without a friend, I might say in the world, and with two hundred and thirty dollars and two suits of clothes [applause], the fact and the President of that time, Father Doonan, welcomed me so heartily, and the fact that under the present administration of the College it has become a home to me, has made whatever I have done in athletics more for the love of my Alma Mater than for the love of athletics (not being an athlete), and to bring her glory. [Applause.] While I have made an effort in an intellectual line, I was always ready to take off the dress suit and put on the foot-ball suit for Georgetown College. [Applause.] My line of athletics has been something like the gentleman's who starts from Jacksonville for home to-morrow morning; it has been all talk. [Applause.] Nevertheless, I am a strong advocate of athletics in the College. I am not an advocate, perhaps, of athletics in the Law and Medical Departments; but the men there have outgrown the need of them. And we trust she is yet far from fulfilling our ideal as a university.

There remains, however, some words to be uttered, which fall naturally to my lot; that is to thank our invited guests most heartily for the honor and pleasure of their company. I must thank the speakers, too, who have preceded me for their words of affection and praise for the college. As for what has been said of myself personally I cannot admit its truth. My name is all unmerited, but we are conscious that there are many shortcomings. Georgetown makes no pretentions. Who we love her best are the first to admit that she is yet far from fulfilling our ideal as a university. But we cannot help feeling at the same time that with the blessing of God much has been accomplished. We feel that what has been done is well done, and that we shall not be compelled to retrace our steps. We believe that during a flight of a century, while struggling with reverses and untoward circumstances, while institute of the means necessary for development and at times almost for existence, we have nevertheless succeeded in laying broad and deep and solid the foundations at least of a great educational structure; that Georgetown has grown through the progressive stages of school, academy, and college until it has become a university not wholly unworthy of the name. And we trust that standing on this solid and rational foundation we are warranted in looking forward to a much more rapid and glorious development in the future, when many of the rosy pictures drawn this evening by our prophet be realised.
this increase is, I am gratified to say, chiefly noticeable which has already begun to exert the most beneficial influence on the spirit of piety among the students. I need not say to whose generous and devoted affection for Georgetown University that splendid memorial is purchased at great cost, and put in place. We have opened. A new latitude instrument has recently been a special student at the Observatory, and this student, a member of the Society of Jesus in Spain, has gone to Philippine Islands. Another publication will see the der the patronage of the Spanish government, in the chemistry, physiology, bacteriology, and anatomy. In a great astronomical work, on which the director has greatly enlarged space and improved equipment for the last branch, anatomy, I may say in passing, that all-for its employment. We look to those alumni and though we have now one of the finest dissecting-rooms for its employment. We look to those alumni and friends who hold seats in the nation's Legislature to remedy this want by passing at the earliest possible moment the bill already introduced for that purpose. In this department also we have strengthened the teaching of chemistry, physiology, bacteriology, and anatomy. In the last branch, anatomy, I may say in passing, that although we have now one of the finest dissecting-rooms in the country, we have not been able to fill our establishments with the bodies of the human species that are needed for our teaching. We have made additions to the building at the cost of $12,000, resulting in greatly enlarged space and improved equipment for study, libraries, and laboratories. We have opened the Laboratory of Chemistry, and we have secured the services of a highly competent and enthusiastic instructor in that branch. We have also extended, particularly in the line of practical training, what is, perhaps, the most important of all, we have this year initiated the four years course of study. While the requirements are thus much more exacting, it is gratifying to be able to say that the number of students has not diminished, but has definitely increased over the past year.

In the School of Law our attention has been devoted to extending and strengthening the courses already existing, and improving the teaching. The Course in Civil Law, which was introduced last year with marked success, is under the personal direction of the President of the university, and is now being conducted with great zeal and success. The Preparatory Course has also been extended, particularly in the line of practical training. The Moot Court has been reorganized, and is now exciting a greater interest and producing better results than in the past. In this department also a most gratifying increase of students occurred, so that the roll is now larger than ever before. Great satisfaction and enthusiasm prevail in every class of the school.

With this showing for our several departments we feel that we have reason to lose heart. But great needs still exist, which must be filled before we can consider our degree of development as a university at all satisfactory. We need, first of all, a gymnasium with ample equipment, and swimming bath; we need an engineering department; we need a separate preparatory department; above all, we need means, not only by which these may be provided, but by which they and the departments already existing may be carried on. To those not connected with the college or familiar with its growth, it must be a subject of great surprise that we carry on so great an establishment and accomplish so large a share of good, absolutely without means. It is not unusual for professors from other institutions, seeing our immense build-
tiple of your success, nay, probably the success itself is due to the training which you received at the hands of these distinguished men. I have mentioned. If I were not too modest to make the remark I might say that next to the Alumni Society of Santa Clara College I believe that you make the best appearance of any society I know of. [Laughter.] I will not, however, make the remark. [Murmurs.] If I were able to bring you gentlemen to our meetings out there I believe that you would feel as much at home and enjoy their companionship as much as I do yours to night. [Applause.]

When we reflect that much of the progress, of the enlightenment, of the education, and of the learning of our colleges scattered from Puget Sound to San Pedro, what you received at Georgetown is due to the influences which surround us to-night and which have done so much for us all, we cannot but be gratified that our participation in the affairs of our country carries with it not only what growth may be attributed to us individually, but likewise serves as an endorsement to those gentlemen to whom we feel we owe so much. [Applause.

If upon visiting the Pacific slope any of you identify yourselves as a student of Georgetown to the graduates of our colleges scattered from Puget Sound to San Diego, you will need no further endorsement than the certificate which brings you here to night, and you will be received with that loyalty and affection which indicates a knowledge of your worthiness and an appreciation of the men who have educated you. [Applause.

I desire to thank the worthy President of Georgetown for the invitation extended to me, and once more to express my surprise that you have remained. [Laughter and applause.]

SPEECH BY HON. STEPHEN R. MALLORY.

The Hon. Stephen R. Mallory was then introduced by Mr. Hamilton.

My FRIENDS: You can hardly experience anything like a coherent address from a gentleman who has been wrestling all day with the tariff. [Laughter.] Not only with that, but with that other vexatious question of whether we shall tack the income tax bill on to the tariff bill or not. But in response to your call, I conceive it proper for me to say a few words.

It is very gratifying to me to be here this evening, because aside from the pride which I take in my old Alma Mater, it has been the occasion of my meeting gentlemen whom I have known for many years, and whom I have a very warm affection. Twenty-nine years ago, or more, I entered the gates of Georgetown College. I was fresh from the Confederate army and navy. I was but a boy in years, and like other boys in similar circumstances, I thought I was a man. I came to college under strong protest. I had always been my own master, and I objected to sacrificing my liberty for any consideration. My experience as a soldier and midshipman in the Confederate navy had convinced me that I was competent to take charge of any position to which fortune might assign me. Had the President seen fit to proffer to me the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, I would have accepted it, with a full conviction in my own mind that I would fill the position with credit to myself and with honor to the country. [Laughter.] That was the frame of mind in which I entered the gates of Georgetown College.

As you all probably know—I presume it is the custom still—in those days when a young man entered the college he was given a friend, if he had none there, to do what was called "walk with him," and the gentleman assigned the first day of my arrival to "walk," as he who has held a position of honor in the society that rules Georgetown College—Father Cowardin. [Applause.

As boys we had been schoolmates in Richmond; during the war and during the latter part of it we both belonged to the same company in the Confederate army. We went out, on the first day of my arrival to "walk," as he called it, and he took me over to Washington and showed me the sights of the city. On coming back, we got in a little later at the College. I was (as usual with me) smoking. Father Cowardin, in the meantime, had he then, had a few spare dimes and had invested in a few five-cent cigars, and I entered, smoking my cigar, and had approached nearly up to the building, when he turned to me and told me I had better throw that away. "Why?" said I. "Well, if one of the prefects see you he will give you some lines to commit for the rest of the year all." I told him I thought I would quit college, if that was the kind of rules they had, and I didn't see why I should give it up. Well, he said I had better give it up right then and there. [Laughter.] I call your attention to this little incident because it illustrates the extreme self-possession that possessed me at that time.

I remained at the College four years as a student, and afterwards taught there for two years, and when I left there I realized that I knew considerably less than when I entered, and that I was not quite so competent to take charge of the Supreme Court as I thought I was. [Laughter.] Those were the best days of my life. When I went there Father Doonan was a scholar, and Father Healy, who was here with us awhile ago, was one of the tutors. Father Brennan, who sat on my right hand, was attached to the College, and the College and he and I were intimate friends. Father Maguire [applause] was President during most of my time, and I can say, my friends, that if there is anything in me that is worthy of credit (and I do not pretend that there is anything in me that is not) if I have it, I have it because of credit, I have no hesitation in saying that all, all of it, is due to the training which I received at the hands of those good men. [Applause.] And I can also say, in connection with the remark made by the present President of the institution, that every man who has left Georgetown College bears on him an impress of manhood, gentility, and Christianity that accompanies him throughout the world and commands the respect of all who know him. I do not know that I can better illustrate what I mean by this than by relating an incident which occurred a few years ago when I was first a candidate for Congress. It became necessary for me to make a thorough and complete canvass of my district, which is one of the largest in the United States, and in some respects probably one of the most difficult to canvass. In the course of the canvass it became necessary for me to travel over two thousand miles. The district is 1,100 miles long. I can leave my native town and go to the city of New York in less time and at less expense and cover less distance than from one end of my district to the other. As I was about to say, I was away down in one of my districts, called the Suwanee River, "for the Suwanee River flows through it, I came to a little settlement I had never visited before. I found a number of people assembled there expecting me to address them. I was a comparative stranger, but on entering the court-house I was met by a man with long blonde hair and a very long blonde mustache, a typical piney woods man, and as I approached him he extended his hand and shook my hand warmly, and asked me if I did not know him, and it turned out that he and I were classmates at college. He said that he had been deputed to introduce me to the audience, which he did, smiling a smile that eclipsed all others and in feeling anything I have ever heard. [Applause.] And yet he was living there quietly, unsentimentally, and almost unknown. He has the respect and admiration for his ability, his integrity, and his character of everyone who knows him. As my experience has gone, I believe that the principles which the good Fathers at that venerable institution have taught us linger with us always. I have yet to meet any occasion when I should blush to say that I was one of the Alumni of Georgetown College. [Applause.]

My friends, I appreciate this gathering here tonight, all in hoping that Georgetown College may go on and give to the world in the future, as she has done in the
past, men who will carry her ideas, her principles, and teachings of what is right, of what is good, and of what is true and manly to their brethren, and in doing that she will carry out the object for which she was created, and justify the efforts of the noble men who are working for her and in her behalf. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF CHARLES D. ROONEY, OF BOSTON.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Alumni: In response to the vociferous appeals of some of my constituents [laughter], I have ventured to ask your attention to a few remarks, which I would prefer to say in silence rather than standing here. [Laughter.]

I feel that Father Doonan who, I am sorry to see, has left, omitted, in his reference to the alumni of New England, one important thing. He failed to tell you the fact that we have among the alumni of New England a few doctors, a few lawyers and a few statesmen—and an undertaker, I am reminded [laughter]; but he forgot to call to your attention the fact that we have amongst our number one or two newspaper men, who could write your obituary for you in first-class style. [Laughter.]

Fam sorry, very sorry, that it has been my pleasant duty for the past few years to have been almost the sole representative of New England at these assemblies; but I can assure you, gentlemen, that all of us in New Eng land who are alumni of Georgetown have as deep an interest in maintaining the fame of this institution, whether as one of the alumni here assembled to-night. We have tried, on the few occasions that have been given to us, one of them last year, to show our full appreciation of what Georgetown has done, and what Georgetown can do. And we heartily join with the gentlemen who have spoken this evening in hoping that permission may be obtained from the President of the University to have the athletic teams again travel north, and win for themselves and their college even greater laurels than in the past. I wish to say, as a representative of New England, that no idea could be in our hearts to-day, than that we have been able to find—and this is acknowledged by every paper in New England where the boys were represented—a team of whom it could be said that they were at all times athletes and at all times gentlemen. [Applause.]

We have been surprised at the victories that Georgetown town has won, not only in an athletic line, perhaps, but in the line of conquering that prejudice which, among little men, has existed in our communities. [Applause.]

I remember very well, on the day when our athletic team was at Harvard to play ball, that I was standing near the grandstand, and heard some one ask a question of a gentleman standing behind him as to who this team was that was going to play there. "Oh," some one said, "it came from Georgetown." "Well, who is Georgetown?" "It is a Catholic university, and don't count for anything." Gentlemen, it seemed rather hard to listen to a thing like that, but we got used to it up north. We had a school campaign just before that on those principles; but before the game was over, and before the papers were published the next morning, there was a decided change in sentiment, and as the Boston Globe, or the other papers, as the case might be, will be the best judges of the change, I will only say that the Brown University baseball team and the Brown University base ball team (which had played ball there a few days before) was that the Georgetown men knew how to play ball and be gentlemen, and the Brown University boys could only play ball. [Applause.] I have been very much interested in listening to the remarks this evening, and I have felt very deeply the remarks made in regard to the athletic progress. There is no doubt that every one will admit that it has been to the credit of whatever university encourages athletics. There is no one more than I would decry professionalism in athletics of professionalism rather than college athletics. We know that, and feel it; but we feel beyond and above all that, that there must be encouragement given in the college that we represent, and in any other college that hopes in this day to attain the high standard which must be attained by a university, that there must, as I say, be coupled with the effort of maintaining the classical features a certain amount of training in athletics. Georgetown has shown us in the north that she is able to cope with the best forces that we could bring forth. It is only for us to hope that in the future, when they come amongst us, they may be able to maintain the reputation that they have already attained there, which will make them not only the champions of the south and of the north, but the champions of all the country, not only in athletics, but in that great combination of scholar and athlete. [Applause.]

I feel, gentlemen, that there is one more topic which I would like to touch upon slightly before I resume my seat, and that is it seems to me that there ought to be some movement among the Alumni Association of Georgetown by which an organization could be permanent which will not certain solely to the gathering here once a year, but an organization in each section of the country of those who have graduated from Georgetown University, so that they themselves might meet independently of this meeting and organize a certain club, social or otherwise, and that they might in that way promote the interests of their Alma Mater. Here in the country the needs of the university and the benefits which would accrue from their sending their sons to Georgetown. [Applause.] We in New England have tried for some time to gather together the sons of the alumni of Georgetown for a certain purpose, in order that we might have a meeting in some central portion of those States and talk over and consider what would be done to further the interests of Georgetown. We have succeeded in a certain limited extent. Of course we cover a certain large amount of territory. There may be in other parts of the country, for instance in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, sections which may be more easily covered than ours, and if we could only arouse amongst those who are interested in the progress of the college a feeling that we should organize clubs as is done by other universities, which have not half the need of it as perhaps the Georgetown. I would like to touch upon the subject of the Alumni Association of Georgetown University boys who are graduates from the organization and those who have graduated from the university and what best may be done for advancing it. We should organize a certain number of clubs, to meet once, twice, or three times a year, and talk over old times, bring together the members of the organization and those who have graduated from Georgetown. I think if this could be done we would not only be assured of that new gymnasium and of the new school for engineering—for we all know that to day the practical education that counts—but we could be assured that this university would be advanced to the first place among such institutions in this country. [Applause.]
DEAR SIR:

I had been counting on a very pleasant evening with the Society of the Alumni of Georgetown University, but find myself unable to leave this city, even for a day. I trust the reunion will be a splendid success, and that your invitation so kindly sent will be the first step in establishing fraternal relations between the Society of Alumni of Georgetown and the Alumni Society of Manhattan College, every member of which is interested in your success. I have the honor to be very respectfully yours,

JAMES J. GRADY,
President Alumni Society of Manhattan College.

COLUMBIAN-GEORGETOWN DEBATE.

The first of the series of intercollegiate debates between the students of the Law School of the Columbian and Georgetown Universities took place on the night of the 25th of the present month, in the lecture-hall of the Columbian University. The question was: "Resolved, That Chinese immigration should be prohibited." The affirmative was sustained by the representatives of Columbian: Messrs. Bernard H. Taylor, Albert V. Taylor and Edgar C. Molby, and the negative was defended by the Georgetown representatives: Messrs. John J. Dolan, F. H. O'Connell, and Thomas Gresham, President of the Debating Society of Columbian University Law School, presided during the debate, and the judges of the debate were Mr. Justice Shepard, of the District Court of Appeals; Hon. William Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions, and Prof. Walter F. Rogers.

The presiding officer, Mr. Gresham, opened the exercises of the evening by briefly welcoming the audience on behalf of the two societies. He referred to the presence of so many of the fair sex with the remark that they would furnish inspiration to those who were to contend for the mastery in the debate which was to follow.

He then introduced Mr. Bernard H. Taylor of Columbia, the first speaker on the affirmative. Mr. Taylor divided the subject of immigration into two parts, namely, the power which the government had to prohibit if it desired, and the power of the government to apply this prohibitory power to the Chinese in particular. He quoted from a decision of the Supreme Court to sustain his position, and then proceeded to show why this prohibitory power should be exercised in the case of the Chinese. He said that one of the prime laws of nature was self-preservation, and contended that we must, if we would preserve our institutions, keep them free from contaminating influences. It is only the lower class of the Chinese people who immigrate to this country and these people do not assimilate and become part of our people, but simply come to secure a fortune and then return to their own land. He said that good immigrants were always welcome, but when those came whose presence was inimical to our own welfare, they should be, by law, excluded.

At the conclusion of Mr. Taylor's argument, the following letters were read by the Secretary:

JANUARY 25, 1894.

39 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.
E. D. F. BRADY, Esq., Secretary.

DEAR SIR: Please accept my thanks for the kind invitation of your society to attend its Fourteenth Annual Dinner on the 25th. It would have been impossible for me to be with you, but I should have been very glad to have regretted earlier had the invitation reached me early enough to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES A. GLOVER,
President Alumni Association of Seton Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1894.

The President of the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania regrets that a previous engagement prevents him from accepting the invitation of the Society of Alumni of Georgetown University to its Fourteenth Annual Banquet on the 25th of January.

117 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1894.
President of the Society of Alumni Georgetown University.

DEAR SIR: I regret that a severe attack of the "grippe" will prevent my being present at the banquet of the Alumni on the 25th instant, at the Arlington, as I will be obliged to leave for the South before the meeting.

It would afford me much pleasure to be with you on that occasion, and recall those happy days of my youth and the association of those grand and good men, Fathers Mulledy, Ryder, Curley, and others. Wishing you all prosperity and happiness, I remain yours very sincerely,

JAMES L. O. M. D.,
Class '37, of California.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., January 13, 1894.
E. D. F. BRADY, Esq., Secretary.

DEAR SIR: The invitation of the Alumni of Georgetown awaits my attention. I have hoped in this short delay of a few days to find a way of conveying in person the warmest feelings of appreciation of your great college. I had the warmest feelings towards your great college. I have always regarded your institution as one of the profoundest benefactors to our country and these people do not assimilate and become part of our people, but simply come to secure a fortune and then return to their own land. He said that good immigrants were always welcome, but when those came whose presence was inimical to our own welfare, they should be, by law, excluded.

At the conclusion of Mr. Taylor's argument, the pre-
than that crystallized in those enduring words of the dramatist. Words peculiarly true of this place and this occasion. Aside, indeed, from the honor of being chosen to enter the lists with the able gentlemen repre- senting the Columbian University, it is to my colleagues and myself an added source of pleasure to know that the decision of the question before us is committed to unbiassed and learned judges, and that its merits are presented before an audience at the nation's capital, largely numbering men who are climbing the heights to truth, and leaving all popular prejudice and narrow notion of nationality in a thousand of places to consecrate their lives to justice, to walk forever in her paths, with law and facts their only guide and reason their only torch. Gladdly and with confidence, then, do we espouse to-night what we believe is the cause of justice—the side of humanity. "Chinese immigration should be prohibited." What does this extraordinary proposition involve? It involves this, that our great and free Republic, destined by its founders to be Jehovah's land of the nations, which has ever given asylum to the down-trodden, sanctuary to the outcast, citizenship to the Negro with Babylon, Egypt, and Syria, mongrelized or assimilated and the injudicious insult. This is the nation my friends and myself an added source of pleasure to know that its merits are presented before an audience at the nation's capital, unbiassed and learned judges, and that its merits are.

To justify in some degree so extraordinary a course, to defend in some way so monstrous a proposition, resort must be had to ingenious argument and specious pretext. But let me say here once for all, the Chinese are not a people to be set down with indiscriminative invective. If we are to exclude them, let us do it boldly, ruthlessly, and cruelly, and not seek to justify our act by sophistry or exaggeration. Let us not add insult to injury by wild and glittering statements about their moral degradation or racial inferiority. The vials of wrath poured out against them cannot quench the torch of history which discloses the patriarchal empire of China as the oldest on the earth. Conquered by Babylon, Egypt, and Syria, mongrelized or assimilated, so long dead that their epitaphs are lost in the night of ages, it existed when Romulus built on the Palatine hill that fortress whose foundation stones are now shown among the ruins of the eternal city. It was in the maturity of power when our savages were, in the lands of the world, wandering by theEx, wandered in the gloomy forests of the Druids in Britain. Crowned with the hoary locks of forty centuries, it stands without decrepitude or infirmity. A nation with not only the prestige of such splendid antiquity, but possessing many of the features of our western civilization, possessing nearly all the machinery of modern commerce—an arsenal turning out 700 Remington rifles a day, with an army of 200,000 well equipped soldiers—China is a nation which only the ignorant will despise and the injudicious insult. Its modern history, and its civilization of forty centuries, will not urge us to exclude. Prejudice, ever seeking something on which to vent its spleen, has singled out as the object of its hatred the humble toiler from the Orient, who came to this country by invitation and at the dictate of nature's law, which gives to every man the right to go where he pleases; and by the honest industry of the Chinaman in the past the golden sands and silver veins, the blushing vineyards and fertile fields of California have been made to yield their rich rewards, and now every man of his race must be told that of all people beneath "heaven's bending dome," he alone must find here the local habitation. Why this unnatural, cruel discrimination? Because, forsooth, he does not assimilate. What does this mean? Do we demand that a race of men radically different in tradition, history, customs, and education should suddenly cast off devo-
tion to past and to country and appear with their heads unshaven, their queues cut off, should eat potatoes instead of rice, and drink wine instead of tea? Let me ask do our thousands of missionaries, who go forth to conquer China with the sword of Christianity, adopt the Chinaman's ways? Do we assume they can become Chinese citizens? No. Yet they are accorded the welcome and protection of the government of China whilst they wage an unceasing war against the religion which has been followed since the days of Confucius. The brigands of the Chinese, glad tidings from a Christian, and which proclaims all men equal, with equal rights to live by their labor and with free access to the soil which the Christian's God has given to all. Verily do they preach the word whilst we live the lie. But there are evils flowing from Chinese immigration. Let us, for the sake of argument, allow that there are. But in all justice would such evils warrant the United States as a nation to single out for total exclusion a treaty keeping, law-abiding people—a great friendly power—whilst it raises no discriminating barriers against the nations that send us our socialists, anarchists, revolutionists? If there are evils flowing from or accompanying excessive immigration—and undoubtedly there are—let us remedy them as other evils, but never by wrong. Let us do it by uniform and just legislation. Let us restrict without excluding. It will not do to say that the Chinese work as cheaply as the negro. Power wages, merely to gratify the few that do come seek again the flowery land of their ancestors that their dust may commingle with that of theirs. It will not do to tell of their immorality. "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone." Chinatown in San Francisco is not so bad as Mulberry Street in New York. It will not do to say that the Chinaman works as cheaply as the negro. Power wages, merely to gratify the few that do come seek again the flowery land of their ancestors that their dust may commingle with that of theirs. It will not do to tell of their immorality. "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone."
worthy the descendants of those who built this re-
public imperishable on the rock of human freedom, a
republic whose proudest boast it has ever been that it
recognizes no distinction of caste, creed, clan or color,
and that it is the battle-stand of the whole world of
men, and all men are free.

Mr. Albert V. Taylor, the second speaker on the af-
firmative, called attention to the fact that the habits of
the Chinese were such that they could work for less than
the American, and the natural consequence was that the
latter was thrown out of employment whenever the two
courses into open competition. He further argued
that the present condition of industrial depression called for
limitations on the increase of the number of working-
men, and that it would be soon enough, when better
times returned, to talk of increasing our already large
army of workingmen.

Mr. F. J. Carlson, the second speaker on the negative,
replied:

Mr. CHAIRMAN, Honored Judges: We learn from
the history of the great nations of old that their glory, their
renown, and their prosperity were coterminous with the
good faith and justice that characterized their actions.
The glories of Rome and Greece shone transcendent;
their walls seemed less pregnable than the rugged
heights of Gibraltar; yet they fell ingloriously, by their
own hands, for corruption debased them, and they for-
got what a glorious climax you shall have reached! No

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got what a glorious climax you shall have reached! No
will not single out one from the vast class of immigrants to whom our country affords protection and make him alone the object of prejudice and persecution; but even now, as heretofore, you will be guided by the noble and just principles of justice to no man, but liberty, unshackled liberty, to all.

Mr. Carlon was followed by Mr. Edgar C. Molly, the third speaker for Columbian, who has but recently recovered from a serious illness. He spoke at some length upon the organization known as the Six Companies, and showed the iniquity of these societies which virtually control all the Chinamen in the land and openly defy justice, meet them upon the water's edge and tell them "no, this land is ours, this is a christian nation, and has no home for the heathen."

The Chinaman is here, therefore, by a higher right than that of permission. It is the right of life. The objections we advance against them must have equal weight for it is accepted universally as a truth that when two rights conflict the stronger must prevail. And the only two reasons that can be advanced are that they threaten our political existence, or will debase our working people, for we can never take care of the Chinese. Every other objection can be met by municipal law.

By a comingling of the two civilizations no danger can come to us. Tell me where we got this grand national intelligence and form of government of which we are so justly proud? Not from Ireland, where freedom was an illusion. Not from Germany, where in the face of the reed in the storm. Not from England, that has battled against our freedom on one hundred fields. The Pilgrim fathers and Cavaliers from Spain would be strangers in our midst to day. No nation ever before has sent legions of sturdy builders to the fabric of this nation. No nation is a prototype of Americanism. From every people we received wisdom. We have accepted their best and rejected their worst, and so have builded this nation a wonder among men.

And if for one century while we were a weak we had been conquered by the discordant people, and from their bitter teachings reared so grand a civilization now when we are most strong, tell me how the follies of that industrious and insouciable people can harm us. And do they ever subject our subject sent us? Our nation a wonder among nations.

Migration is necessary, otherwise the garden spots of the world alone would become our habitations; the soil become so overburdened from the press of men that the wall of famine would never cease. The right to migrate, therefore, is based upon the right of self-preservation, for it is a principle as old as the human race, that man is a right to live, and, therefore, to all the means necessary to life. China, with an area of one fifteenth of the earth's surface, supports one third of all human beings. It was the mandate of the heart of every human being. It was the mandate of that law which caused Lot to take his flocks from the garden of Abraham, and pitch his tents by the Jordan. It is the command of that law that brings the flood of population on the shores of America. You have all read history. Well do you know that in almost universal peace for 4,000 years and that bids fair to stand alone amid the march of existing nations.

I have heard it advanced that the Chinaman works for the pittance of a beggar, and this debases our laborers, who are his competitors. Facts contradict that. The Chinaman among us to-day.

For it is accepted universally as a truth that when two rights conflict the stronger must prevail. And the only two reasons that can be advanced are that they threaten our political existence, or will debase our working people, for we can never take care of the Chinese. Every other objection can be met by municipal law.

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wealth to one State than all the mines of California, Nevada, and Colorado have given to the nation. Since, therefore, the Chinaman has opened up such fields of labor, given such opportunities for well-paid toil, and taught our people industry, we must conclude that he is not a curse, but a blessing to our country and to our people.

I have an abiding faith in our people. Our error shall soon cease, and, rising above prejudice, we shall arise in the confidence that the American banner, is a distinct ion which the Freshman Class has claimed to itself, and partly to the faithful work of our Reverend Professor in the class, and partly to the untiring interest shown by our Reverend Professor in the class, and partly to the untiring interest shown by our Reverend Professor who has had the management of the Sodality for two years. The second debate in the series will be held at Metzger Hall, February 26th. The question will be: "Resolved, That an Income Tax should be levied." The affirmative will be supported by Messrs. J. W. Largely, P. J. Rogers, and F. G. Rooney, of Georgetown; and the negative by Messrs. E. C. Cox, Selden M. Ely, and Brainerd Avery, of Columbian.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

'95.—The banner floats not o'er us, "'tis true; 'tis true; 'tis pity, and pity 'tis true," we think, if it came to a question of amount of matter and a proportionate showing, we would not be far behind: "Sed levius est patientia quidquid corrigere est nefas," so we were taught in the thought of Greek and the theorems for only four months more. Greek tragedy and the study of Greek tragedy and the study of "Hamlet" will be the most entertaining work for this term. '95 loses a good man in Malin Craig, who has withdrawn to prepare for the entrance examinations at West Point. Success to him is the wish of all his old class mates, and he is not a curse, but a blessing to our country and to our people. We hope he may sport his buttons here on our graduation day.

'97.—The victory obtained in the examinations by the general average of 80 per cent., which entitles us to the banner, is a distinction which the Freshman Class has not enjoyed in many years. We owe our success partly to the untiring interest shown by our Reverend Professor in the class, and partly to the faithful work of the students, and partly also to the untiring interest shown by our Reverend Professor who has had the management of the Sodality for two years. The second debate in the series will be held at Metzger Hall, February 26th. The question will be: "Resolved, That an Income Tax should be levied." The affirmative will be supported by Messrs. J. W. Largely, P. J. Rogers, and F. G. Rooney, of Georgetown; and the negative by Messrs. E. C. Cox, Selden M. Ely, and Brainerd Avery, of Columbian.

SOCIETIES.

PHILOMORPHIC SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening, February 4, the Rev. Moderator announced that the time had come to select the four debaters who should represent the society at the public debate some time in May. There were twelve candidates for the places, and on the final ballot the following were chosen: P. R. Burke, '97; Charles Edelman, '97; G. H. DeClouet, '97, and C. E. Burk, '98. At the following meeting, owing to the withdrawal of G. H. DeClouet from the College, F. J. Leonard was elected substitute. The question chosen for the final debate is: "Resolved, That the annexation of foreign territory to the United States would be beneficial."

At the last regular meeting the society elected its officers for the second term. C. E. Burk was chosen president without opposition; N. O. Lauve was elected secretary; R. J. Stafford, amanuensis; R. F. Fortescue, treasurer; T. J. Smith, first censor, and F. K. Smith, second censor. The retiring secretary and treasurer made their final reports, which show that the society is in a flourishing condition.

At the last meeting F. J. Leonard offered his resignation as one of the final debaters, and as yet there has not been any appointment to fill the place made vacant by him.

F. X. D.

SODALITY NOTES.—The committee appointed by the director, Father Frisbee, S. J., to determine upon a design for the Sodality's badge, have one in view that will, doubtless, prove acceptable to all. It was no easy undertaking to choose an emblem which would in every way suit the tastes of the Sodalists. The design consists of a small medal suspended from a bar by two chains. On one side will be an image and inscription in honor of the Blessed Virgin and something indicative of Georgetown. On the reverse side will be an image of St. Aloysius, patron of the Sodality.

We would urge greater regularity on the part of some members of the Sodality in their attendance at meetings. No doubt if some of them had been present on last Sunday to hear the advantages of the Sodality, as set forth by the reverend director, they would be more attentive to this duty. Surely they cannot begrudge this little sacrifice, knowing the many blessings that may accrue to them by it.

E. J. T.

CONFERENCE OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—In proportion as the needs of the poor become more pressing, so the requests for aid become more numerous. The Catholic Conference has been called upon to do its own extra share of work during these hard times, and has been able to give relief to more than one needy person. Besides giving away the large quantity of old clothes collected before the holidays, the members have been able to afford pecuniary aid in a number of cases. A portion of their time has also been given to the instruction of both adults and children. The Conference has thus been the means of having some four or five persons baptized.

It has been customary for those who were once members of the Conference, and have since left the College, to write occasionally, so that we may know whether or not they are continuing the good work begun during their college days. The Conference will gladly receive and answer any correspondence on the part of its old members.

As we go to press the final preliminaries of the great Merrick debate are being arranged, and judging from the enthusiasm manifested by the debaters, the occasion will be a memorable one in the already glorious annals of the Philodemic Society.
EXCHANGES.

NOW that football has ceased to monopolize the columns of our Exchanges, the improvement in literary work is marked. Those reaching us during the latter part of January and the first part of February seemed to suffer from the reaction; but the late comers promise well for the future. It strikes the Ex-man that he has shamefully heretofore neglected his fair visitors, and conscience prompts him to make amends. Before congratulating the deserving ones severally, we would say of all in general that they are more entertaining than their brothers. This we attribute to their simplicity; that is, simplicity in the correct sense. "Simplex munditiis," Horace says, for therein he recognized Lydia's charm. We do not find that straining after bombastic expressions and florid periods commendable in nothing save the even ring of the sentence.

The Vassar Miscellany uses the golden mean in distributing its literary and local columns. "A Reiteration," dealing with truth and simple motive in forcible literature, is the production of careful reading. The opening is rather abrupt and disconnected. "A Violin Obligato" is a charming story well told in the dialect of "Old Virginny." The interest is gradually worked up and the easy style maintained to the end. We would mark this as an example of what we mean by beauty in simplicity.

The author of the following lines seems to have an appreciation for the college girl—"in a kind of a way":

A man and a Vassar maiden,
With wind and wave atune,
Talked low of love and foot-ball,
Neath a mellow Newport moon,
And beat them too—some day,
That Vassar girl's might play
At Rugby, against his college—
And beat them too—some day.

If you should play, he whispered,
Your college against mine,
I'd like to play left-tackle
On the opposing line.

The Chisel must be complimented on its neat appearance and excellence in literary work. "Old Year and New Year" is the best poem we have seen on the advent of '94. The thought is good throughout, but poorly expressed in places. "Buddha and Buddhism" led us to look for a thoughtful essay; disappointed, however, for we found only a few bare notes unlike the title. Space did not permit us to mention the Christmas number of the Hamilton College Monthly. Of its matter "Festivals in and Around Christmas" struck us favorably on account of its appropriateness and evident pains in make up. "The Phantom World of Democracy" is thoughtful and proves the assertion of our friend in the Kansas Review, "that women are daily proving their ability to cope with the stronger sex in reasoning." We would suggest that the Monthly try its hand at verse; it would relieve the monotony of so much prose composition.

"No college in all England publishes a college paper. This is another illustration of the superior energy of America. About 200 colleges publish periodical journals," so says The Hilldale Collegian, and to fill up space, we presume, this item is copied by The College Mercury as well as by others of higher standard. For the information of these reliable inventors of college news, we would point to the Stonehurst Magazine, with which we have the honor to exchange, The Ushaw Magazine and The Oscothan. Will the Exchanges that have given space to this manufactured bit of contem-
poraneous history blame us if we protest against --- an abuse of imagination as this shows? ---

A FRESHMAN'S LAMENT.

[With due apologies to Mr. Tennyson.]

Flunk! flunk! flunk!
To the foot of my class each day!
I would that my tongue could utter
The things that I would say.

Alas for the foolish prep.
That he longs to the college to come!
Oh! well for the senior proud,
That his A. B. is well-nigh won!

And the stately prof's go on
Their drearful exam to make,
But oh for a peep at the vanished books
From which their questions they take!

Flunk! flunk! flunk!
To the foot of my class, oh, dear!
The rules and forms of the books that are gone
I can never recall, I fear. —Silver and Gold.

Our old friends at Kendall Green have a paper which would do credit to any institution in the land. We read with great pleasure the historical sketch of the National College for the Deaf. The Buff and Blue will always be welcome at our table.

TWO HANDS.

One winter night two hands I held
That filled me with intense delight;
Four aces and king high beheld,
I thought myself luck's favorite.

Five other cards that night I drew
Nor did they prove a losing hand;
Three kings I laid and of queens two,
What better luck could I demand.

Another night two other hands,
Not cards were they, and yet so fair,
That soon I did a "call" demand,
And to my queen my love declare.

And then while holding them in mine
I kissed them, understanding that
Not one every where fortunate,
Can thank the Lord for "standing pat." —Ex.

Is this a mustard plaster you send this month, Friend Ex-man of the Delaware College Review? It resembles one, contains the smoking substance, only what was intended to smart; but, my dear little fellow, you forgot to tell us how to make it stick. You should not get angry because we asked you for your definition of a "fictitious story."

You have come out with your definition like a little man; but you must not pout so, my little friend. The Ex-man did not mean to hurt your feelings, so come down off your high chair and take off your bil. We will give you a sugar plum next time.

CHARLES E. ROACH, '95.

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