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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR. NOVEMBER, 1895. No. 2.

NEWS OF THE MONTH.

All Saints! Happy omen for the day of Holy Communion, with which the students finish their annual Retreat! The exercises were conducted for the alumni and their friends by the Reverend Martin Brady, S. J., of Loyola College, Baltimore, and by our Vice-President, the Reverend Wm. J. Ennis, S. J., for the Junior division.

The inauguration of McMahon Hall, at the Catholic University, brought a throng of visitors, mostly ecclesiastical, to Georgetown. Among these we were happy to welcome the Archbishop of Chicago, Most Reverend P. A. Feehan, and Archbishop Hennessy, of Dubuque. We had complimentary calls from the Very Reverend Louis G. Deppen, of Louisville; the Reverend Doctor Thomas J. Conaty, and the Chancellor of Boston, the Reverend K. Neagle. The Reverend Sylvester Malone, of Brooklyn, and Reverend J. S. Duffy, his townsmen, gave us the pleasure of entertainment for a day or more. Other clergymen availed themselves of our altars during the session of the Eucharistic Congress in Washington.

For an emergency like the last mentioned, an annex to our domestic chapel has been completed. This is in the northwest room, second story, of the old south building, a space that has gone through many vicissitudes. The apartment is divided into two small chapels, each lighted by a window and provided with a radiator for the cold season. The antechamber between these and the corridor serves as a vestry. A decided improvement upon the chapels near St. Anne's, in the tower, these new and very devotional shrines, were rendered necessary by the expansion of the Postgraduate department in the north building. We are thus afforded five chapels in addition to the Dahlgren Memorial, with its three altars.

On Tuesday afternoon, October rst, our Philosophers helped the dignitaries of the new University to open the hall which is to provide its philosophers with locales for lectures.

The Georgetown University section at the Atlanta Exposition yields first place only to Harvard. Besides being able to furnish a large and valuable educational and colonial exhibit, we had the good fortune to have it placed in position by Father Barnum, who is an accomplished decorator. Indeed we have received so many kind compliments on our appearance at the fair that the Journal will not be satisfied with any description unless this be illustrated. Our next issue will, therefore, contain a plate of our exhibit, if it be possible to secure a photograph. In this connection the sincere thanks of the College are due to the Very Reverend B. J. Keiley, of Atlanta, who kindly volunteered to keep a friendly supervision over our relics and treasures.

Reverend Henry J. Shandelle, S. J., the newly appointed chief librarian of the Riggs Memorial, promises us an early report of the advancement of the catalogue and the introduction of greater facilities for students.

The former temporary gymnasium was recently demolished to give way to the sweeping curve of the athletic track. With its disappearance and the previous removal of Father Curley's conservatory and the Ducator mansion, the aspect of the grounds has gained in nobility. The stately College pile, the broad expansive campus, the background of forest with its glimpse of the white classic lines of the Observatory, and that splendid triumph of landscape work achieved at the entrance to the walks, especially when all these are presented against the glowing color-tones of sunset, justify the admiration which our visitors do not fail to express.

By a sort of anticyclone to this vision of grandeur to the north, we must chronicle that to the south of us the new Great Falls electric railway is now in regular scheduled running order as far as the reservoir, on Dalecarlia Hill, at the District line. On the twenty-eighth of September, a Saturday morning at eight o'clock, the first trolley car was started from the spot where once grew our College vegetables, just to the rear of the machine shop. Mr. Patrick Finley, a representative of the traveling race of Milesius, was the first to occupy the car and to pay his fare in five sound copper coins, probably of the issue which is adored with the head of our Indian aborigines. These data were so precisely ascertained for the benefit of the Postgraduates who are at present deep in the Euristic of Historical Composition. The editors of the Journal have duly censured the reporter for his reckless disregard of accuracy as to numismatic details, by which we are, tachymobile dicta* deprived of certainty about the five coppers. Henceforth he shall go forth on such expeditions equipped with Muhleman's "The Money of the United States." We would not for the world scandalize the Postgraduates by sanctioning Livy methods or William Tell myths.

A strange freak the old premises have displayed in the refrigerators and other receptacles for water arranged around the corridors. The pump has as clean a bill of health to-day as it had when it helped Father Curley to his ninety-second year; but the doctor intimated to the authorities that it would quiet the nerves of alarmists to exhibit boiled water.

In order to stock the coffers and purses of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, for the charity applicants of the coming winter, Father Ennis will repeat at the College his lecture: "An illustrated Life of Christ," lately given to crowded halls in St. Aloysius' parish, Washington.

We had scarcely been in session a fortnight when the young people of Third Grammar and Rudiments presented a specimen of class matter and engaged in a grammatical contest in Gaston Hall. It was gratifying to their professors, Father Weber and Mr. Tompkins, S. J., and encouraging to the Faculty in part present, to find that so much had been accomplished in the very start, despite the extreme heat.

The first public Declaration of the year was held on Saturday, the 26th ult.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., we shall be afforded the spectacle of our Philosophers in cap and gown going through the first paces of the Peripatetics in a specimen of Dialectics.
IN MEMORIAM.

EDMUND JOSEPH GORMAN.

Beneath the cold moist earth, alone,
Soil of the forest's falling leaves,
sleeping, with the sweet and gentle disposition, his mild and cheery temperament, his manly character had made for him friends of everyone with whom he came in contact.

At nine o'clock Sunday morning a Solemn High Mass of Requiem was sung in Dahlgren Memorial Chapel, with the Reverend President, J. Havens Richards, S. J., as celebrant, and Reverend Henry J. Shandelle, S. J., as deacon, and Reverend Mr. Lauterbach, S. J., as sub-deacon. After the last absolution had been pronounced, Reverend Father Rector delivered a most touching eulogy, taking his text from the Book of Wisdom, 4th chap., vv. 1-14. "But the just man, if he be prevented with death, shall be in rest. For venerable old age is not that of long time nor counted by the number of years, but the understanding of man is grey hairs. "And a spotless life is old age...

And rendering him the service of the dead.

EDMUND J. GORMAN.

Low marked "Rest" from Special Class, a wreath of immortelles from the class of '96, a wreath from the class of '99, to which Edmund belonged. Among these tributes of fond affection from the deceased's classmates and friends were a beautiful ivy wreath from the class of '99, of which he was a member, a large wreath of immortelles from the class of '96, a cross of pink and white roses from the class of '97, roses from C. L. S., a pillow marked "Rest" from Special Class, a wreath of roses from Second Grammar class, a bouquet of roses from the Philonomosian Society, and palm branches from J. P. O'Brien.

At two M. M., the bell in the tower rang out in slow mournful tones. The Faculty and students assembled at the front gate to speak by their presence the last valedictory to one whom they loved. As the funeral cortège, made up of the hearses and carriages, containing the bereaved father, Hon. C. E. O'Gorman, accompanied by the Reverend Henry J. Shandelle, S. J., and the pall-bearers, Messrs. Claiborne, Greene, Harrington, Johnson, Byrne and McGill moved slowly out every head was bowed, and the tear-dimmed eyes bespoke the deep sympathy of all for the parents of the departed friend and a keen consciousness of their own loss. The remains were escorted to the train by the entire class, and Mr. Gorman was accompanied as far as Baltimore by Father Shandelle, S. J.

The funeral at Providence, R. I., the home of the deceased, took place on Tuesday, the 8th inst., from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, and was attended by the many friends of the family, prominent in professional and social circles. The interment was made at St. Francis Cemetery. Here, 'neath the shadow of the Mortuary Chapel, erected by Mr. Joseph Banigan, one of the most magnificent structures of its kind in the country, rests all that is mortal of a noble youth.

The deceased was born in Providence on April 17, [Continued on page 19]
In the monastic shades of Sant' Onofrio, at Rome, on the 25th of April, 1565, the great Italian poet, Torquato Tasso, passed peacefully away. He did not live to the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary? Is it conian petals. Not only does he enjoy loving perpetuation on the lips of his fellow-countrymen, but he has been accorded the singular honor of being sung by master poets like Goethe and Byron.

What, however, is it that moves us to take part in the celebration of so many anniversaries? Is it the spirit of chivalry that was his, the "gentile cavaliere"? Is it the epic poet, who ranks with the Homer of the Crusades, as the chief bard of Christendom in the sixteenth century. But posterity has wreathed his memory with more than Hebraic petals. Not only does he enjoy loving perpetuation on the lips of his fellow-countrymen, but he has been accorded the singular honor of being sung by master poets like Goethe and Byron.

In one of the many tenderly-told stories of his life, that by Stebbing, we read: "Naples had lately seen the Jesuits establish themselves within its walls, and the reputation they possessed of being the best schools and most laborious instructors in Europe, obtained for them the chief control over the education of the Neapolitan youth. To their seminary his mother Portia sent Tasso soon after completing his sixth year, and such was the ardor with which he attended to the lessons of the father, that he was never happy except when listening to their instructions. Before the day dawned he would leave his bed and wait so anxiously for the hour of school that his mother, in the winter time, was obliged to send him with a servant and a lighted torch to show him along the neighboring streets." And C. M. Phillimore adds, in his exquisite sketch: "His progress in Latin and Greek was so surprising that when ten years old he is said to have composed in both these languages, and to have recited his compositions in public. To the same early instructors of his youth may be attributed those deep-seated religious convictions which guided him through life, supported him in his deepest misery, and prompted the poem which won him an immortal name."

This will be deemed no slender reason why the Journal should open another niche, albeit modest, in the temple of homage erected to the singer of the heroes of Christ's holy sepulchre. It is our well-meant answer to that cry of genius for recognition which jealousy so long hindered, and Tasso, that have won for Italy the enviable eminence to which she is so justly entitled in the world of literature, no one has lent a truer or nobler impulse to the adoption of pure thought and splendid diction than Torquato Tasso.

This poet, belonging to a family celebrated since the twelfth century for its literary attainments, was born on the 11th of March, 1544, in the prominence of Sorrento in the southern part of Italy, just sixteen miles southeast of Naples. He was the son of Bernardo Tasso, a courtier and litterateur of considerable repute, and of Portia de Rossi, a lady closely connected with the most illustrious Neapolitan families. While Tasso was yet a mere child, his father, a member of the court of Salerno, was, with his prince proclaimed a rebel to the state, exiled, and his property sequestered. By reason of this misfortune, Portia, together with her two children, Torquato and Cornelia, who was her brother's senior by two years, was obliged to take up her residence in Naples. The boy received a rudimentary education from his mother until the age of seven years, when she sent him to the Jesuit school at Naples. Here the precocity of intellect and religious fervor which he displayed, impressed general admiration.

In 1554 Torquato went to Rome on a visit to his father, who had been permitted to return, at the instance of Pope Julius III. Here he applied himself most diligently to his studies for two years, during which time his father, not knowing all of her misfortunes, retired into the monastery of San Festo, where she died in 1556, leaving Cornelia in the care of her relatives. Bernardo was overpowered with grief at the news of Portia's death, and Torquato often spoke of her in loving verse.

One year after his wife's death, Bernardo entered the court of Urbino and Torquato consequently became the companion of Francesco Maria, heir to the dukedom of Urbino. He remained at this court for two years, applying himself to the study of mathematics and philosophy, perfecting himself at the same time in the exercise of the sword and in other bodily accomplishments, which were then considered essential to the formation of a finished gentleman. It was this early entrance into society that condemned him for life to be a poet and courtier like his father. As he advanced in years in an atmosphere of refined luxury and rather pedantic criticism, his character assumed a permanent tone. After the two years' stay at the court, he was called to Venice by his father, who was printing an heroic poem entitled "Amadigi."

While in this city Dante and Petrarch formed the principal subjects of Torquato's study, and with their compositions he nourished the poetical enthusiasm that was every day acquiring in his bosom a greater ascendency. Bernardo, however, having suffered very seriously from his addiction to the muses and princes, determined his son should follow a more lucrative profession, that of law. Hence Torquato was sent to Padua to pursue legal studies. It was in the year 1560 that he entered this University; but law proving a dry and sickening pursuit to a soul that was so wedded to the romantic pursuits of his spirit, he gave himself up to his congenial pursuits, and in the year 1561 produced the charming romantic poem "Rinaldo."

Upon the first knowledge of this production, Bernardo was considerably grieved at the conduct of his son, who, as he supposed, had been faithful to his legal studies. But after examining the manuscripts of his son and being convinced of the genius displayed therein, Bernardo no longer cared to confine the talents of Torquato to a study so distasteful to him as law and permitted the publication of "Rinaldo" in April, 1562.

This work evoked considerable applause throughout the entire country, and the young author was soon known in Italy as Tasso, signifying, the dear little Tasso. Free now to follow his inclinations, Torquato devoted himself to philosophy and the muses.

 Shortly after the publication of "Rinaldo" he was
Tasso at the Court of Ferrara

received into the household of Cardinal D'Este, and he immediately set forth for the court of Ferrara where the Cardinal was stationed; this place afterwards turned out to be the principal scene of his glory and misfortunes. Before leaving Padua, however, Torquato conceived the design of writing a poem on the conquest of Jerusalem by the Crusaders. As an aid to this great undertaking, he composed three very admirable discourses on heroic poetry. At the court of Ferrara the Duke Alfonso II., with his sisters, Lucretia and Eleonora, entertained him lavishly. In 1566 our poet became estranged from his patron, Cardinal D'Este, and through the influence of the princesses was formally attached to the court of Ferrara.

Without specific duties to perform, he devoted himself to literature; and in 1573, with great splendor at the court, he celebrated pastoral drama, "Arminta," was introduced. In 1575 he finished the great epic poem, the "Jerusalem Delivered." At the completion of this work Tasso determined to submit his poem to the critic Scipio Gonzaga, at Rome, despite solicitation to the contrary from the family D'Estes.

While at Rome he received an invitation to enter the service of the famous Medici family, which was at that time an avowed enemy of the Este. But Tasso declined the invitation, although ever afterwards he believed that the Duke Alfonso had taken offence at his negotiations. As Tasso's fame increased so did his enemies, and as a consequence he lived in perpetual fear. In the year 1577 his health was badly shattered, and his mind became so weak that the Duke ordered his removal to an asylum, where he remained but a month. After he had somewhat recuperated, at the instance of Cardinals Albano and Gonzaga he returned to Ferrara, under the conditions prescribed by the duke—that he should yield to medical treatment, because at that time there prevailed serious doubts of his sanity.

From this time on began the plague of Tasso's life. He was met with indignities on all sides, scoffed at as a maniac, cast into prison by Alfonso because he desired to resist the insults to which he was subjected. The harshness of his prison life has been mentioned by Montaigne and others who visited him during his incarceration.

In the year 1580 a garbled publication of his "Jerusalem Delivered" was introduced. During the following year and had a prodigious circulation. In 1580 Eleonora, with whom Tasso was said to be in love, died. This event, it was thought, would cause his release, but it had no such effect. In 1586, after his health had reached its lowest ebb, through the appeals from influential quarters, Torquato was released on the condition that he would submit himself to the care of William of Manduria, a gentleman remarkable for his kindness. After William's death Tasso made many ineffectual attempts to better his fortunes in Rome and regain his patrimony in Naples. During the remainder of his life he travelled almost continuously from Naples to Rome and from Rome to Naples, enjoying his residence in the latter city at the monastery of Mt. Oliveto.

During 1589 necessity forced him to live in a charitable asylum at Rome, until the Grand Duke of Tuscany came to his rescue, inviting him to Florence, where distinguished though empty honors were conferred.

In 1593 appeared a remodelled form of his first epic under the title of "Jerusalem Conquered." This edition was not as favorably received as the original. It was this revision, however, that brought solace to the end of his sad life. He had dedicated it to Cardinal Cinzio Aldobrandini, who thereupon induced Pope Clement VIII. to crown Tasso in the Capitol. A fatal malady prevented this coronation, and on the 25th of April, 1595, confined to the monastery of St. Onofrio, Tasso, acknowledging with humility and gratitude the honor that was ordained to relieve the bitterness of his final moments, with crucifix before him, and the words of the departing on his lips, "Into thy hands, O Lord," resigned his peaceful spirit.

Such was the happy consummation of this most eventful life. In their entirety Tasso's works are said to number twenty-five volumes, varying in character according to his condition, in his many vicissitudes.

The Sunday after mid-November has this year been set apart for a special Catholic students' celebration. St. John Berchmans surrendered his pure soul and high intelligence to God on the thirteenth of August, 1621, when in his twenty-third year. As his feast falls in the summer vacation, by a privilege of the Holy See, scholars are given the opportunity of venerating his memory and virtues after their return to College. If youth is happy in having heroes, we can rejoice in one so imitable and attainable.
TASSO'S "JERUSALEM DELIVERED.

I sing the pious arms and chieft, who freed
The sepulchre of Christ from thrall profane:
Men might complain that many a thought, and many a deed;
And he, in vain opposed him: and in vain
Artie and Asia to the rescue poured;
Their mingled pride and terror compensated his stern;
And from all fruitless sallies of the sword.
True to the Red-Cross flag his wandering friends restore.

THAT which strikes the reader first in the Jeru-

salem is the resemblance it bears, in many respects, to
the Iliad. As in the Trojan war, so here the western
world pours out its armed multitudes against the people
of Asia, with the exception, however, that in the
Iliad the cause of war is an injury done to a single
man, whilst the Crusades were the result of outrages in-
flicted upon the whole of Christendom. So, too, the
plot of both stories hinges on a quarrel between prom-
inent chiefs of the besieging army; in one because of a
slave, in the other because of a dispute resulting in the
death of a Frankish count, for which the hero is ban-
ished from the camp.

But here the analogy ceases, and from this point on
the Jerusalem is more on the plan of the Aeneid than
the Iliad. Like Virgil, Tasso made his chief aim and
object the ennobling and purifying of Italian epic
poetry—unfortunately, one might almost say, for in
this attempt he so hampered himself with ruses, which
in his conscientiousness he would not overstep, that his
object the ennobling and purifying of Italian epic
poet's real sphere was romance.

The time and place of the poem are singularly well
chosen. It is the history of the siege and taking of
Jerusalem, related with poetic license; and in accord
with this standpoint of romance from which he treats
an historical story, his heroes and heroines are not the
real leaders of the enterprise, but those whose names
have come down to us in authentic history, but the
knights of medieval tradition. Thus, not Godfrey de
Boillon is the real hero of the "Gerusalemme;" Tan-
cred, amorous, generous, and gallant in the melee—

Yet tender and womanly withal, fighting with her de-


tated lover Tancred in deadly duel, and, stricken by
his hand, receiving baptism from him in her pathetic
death; Erminia, in her despair, seeking refuge in the
shepherd's hut, and nursing Tancred back to life after
his desperate battle with Argantes,—all these lovely
pagans, so touching in their sorrows, so romantic in
their adventures, so tender in their emotions, blend his-
tory with fiction, with a glamor of romance, and rivet
our attention while we skip the battles and scenes of
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their adventures, so tender in their emotions, blend his-
tory with fiction, with a glamor of romance, and rivet
our attention while we skip the battles and scenes of
camp-life.

Many of his critics, and particularly the French critics
of the seventeenth century, have censured Tasso very
severely; some for the machinery with which he abounds,
that is, the too frequent invoking of the spirit-world to
help his heroes from a perilous position; some for his
lack of tenderness and sentiment. It cannot be denied,
however, that whenever celestial beings are made to in-
terfere his machinery is noble.

"God, looking down upon the conflict and sending an
angel to check the pagans and to rebuke the evil spirits,
produces a sublime effect. His description, too, of the
meeting of the Princes of Hell, in the beginning of
Canto IV., is remarkably fine.

As for tenderness, what could be more exquisitely
touching than the episode of the two young Christian
lovers? Sophronia,

"The flower of virgins, in her ripest prime,
Supremely beautiful,"
pale, but calm, gazing placidly towards Heaven, whilst
her ruthless executors heave the blazing pile about
her. Olindo, the subject of the justly famous line:

"Brama assai, poco spera, e nulla chiede,"
pale, distracted, frenzied at the sight, begging of the
tyrant to let him die with her, and when this is granted,
esteeming it the greatest boon.

Or than Clorinda's death scene, what could be more
pathetic? Unknown she has fought in the thickening
gloom with her lover, and pierced by his blade, lies like
a broken lily on the ensanguined grass. Fainting, she

"Friend, thou hast won; I pardon thee, and, oh,
Forgive thou me! I fear not for this clay,
But my dark soul, pray for it, and bestow
A ransom better than that which laves all stains away!"

Filled with pity, he speeds to a streamlet near by;
fills his cask with water and, returning, prepares for the
pious office by loosening his fallen enemy's visor. As
he discloses the pale forehead, clammy in death, his
hand trembles, he knows not why, and tears force them-
selves to the warrior's eye; but when the visor falls
and the gazes upon the ashen features of the unknown
knight, he cries:

"God, for thy mercy! 'tis her angel face!"
Achast and thunderstruck, he tussles the light;
Ah, knowledge best unknown! Ah, too distracting sight!

Yet still as lived, and mustering all his energies to

sode of the two young Christians, Sophronia and Olindo,
he at once draws our sympathies away from this cruel
and brutal despot.
The Crusaders

The sad task he pours the baptismal drops upon her brow. And as he repeats the hallowing words her face becomes transfigured, and breathing these words of comfort to her distracted lover, says:

"Heaven gleams; in blissful peace behold thy friend depart!"

"A paleness beauteous as the lily's mixt
With the sweet violets, like a gust of wind
Pilts o'er her face."

and Clorinda, the heroine, is no more.

Surely Tasso's critics were too sweeping; for no one could condemn so noble, so pure a sentiment as that which runs through the whole episode of the love of Tancred and Clorinda. Nothing could be more exalted. A breath of melancholy sighs through the whole plaintive little story which must touch the heart of even the most unsentimental.

W. F. S.

EDMUND J. GORMAN.

[Continued from page 14.]

1878. After passing through the various grades in the preparatory schools, he spent two years at the Providence High School, after which he entered Georgetown in 1893, together with his brother Woodbury. Impelled by a keen sense of duty and a love for learning, he applied himself unceasingly to his studies, receiving in the examination of '93-'94 the second premium. During his next scholastic year he evinced the same enthusiasm for school work, which he prosecuted oftimes to the detriment of his physical welfare, and in June, 1895, he was mentioned as distinguished in his classes. His popularity was manifested by his election as secretary of the Philonomosian Society, which office he held at the time of his death.

As an athlete, too, he was prominent, and his fellow collegians will remember for a long time his excellent work in the last tennis tournament, in which he won second prize. In fine, he has left behind him at George-town a record as a conscientious student, a genial companion, a youth of quiet and unobtrusive piety, and a thorough gentleman, which is worthy of being emulated by all; aye, his memory will survive forever in the hearts of those whose good fortune it was to be able to call him friend.

J. P. O'B.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

ON THE DECEASE OF

EDMUND J. GORMAN,

OCTOBER 5, 1895.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and justice, to take so suddenly from among us our beloved classmate and friend, Edmund J. Gorman; and

Whereas his noble heart, amiable disposition, and integrity of character have made him a companion always to be honored and loved: Be it therefore

Resolved, That we, his classmates, while sorrowfully mourning his loss, yet acknowledging it to have been the will of the Almighty, hereby tender our deepest sympathy and condolence to his bereaved parents in their great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That in order to express to them our sincere compassion a copy of these resolutions be presented to the grief-stricken family, and that they be inserted in THE GEORGETOWN COLLEGE JOURNAL, also in the papers of Washington and Providence.

LIVINGSTON J. CULLEN,

Committee on Behalf of the Class of '99,
Georgetown College.
Georgetown College Journal. ESTABLISHED 1872.

TERMS: One dollar a year in advance. Single copies, ten cents. Advertising rates on application.

The Georgetown College Journal is published by a committee of the students towards the close of every month. Its purpose is to aid their literary improvement, to chronicle the news of the College, etc. It also serves the Society of Alumni as an organ and means of intercommunication. Being principally devoted to matters of local interest, it must rely for its patronage chiefly upon the students and alumni of the College and its Departments, and their friends. These and all former students are urged to give it substantial support. Address, THE GEORGETOWN COLLEGE JOURNAL, Washington, D. C.

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Thomas M. Pierce, '96.
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Athletic Editor:
Manager:
EDWARD M. SHEA, '96.
Assistant Manager:
John H. McGahey, '98.
O. Perry Johnson, '99.

FROM THE SANCTUM.

HERETOFORE the Journal has been published at the close of the month, but for many reasons the date of issue has been changed to the first. In order that this plan may be carried out it is absolutely necessary that all matter should reach the printer on time. In the future, therefore, all contributions of whatever nature must be handed to the editor by the twentieth of the month preceding publication. Exceptions must of course, from time to time, be made, but in general this rule will be strictly enforced.

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This question of presenting matter brings us face to face with another question, which is this: Why do not a greater number of the students fill our pages? Some there are who are not enough interested in their college and their college paper to take the trouble. These, we are glad to say, are very few, but to those few we wish to observe that the Journal believes in reciprocity, and looks upon them accordingly. But to the great body of them, who are not enough interested in their college work, we say he must do so, but we know. All that we can do is to hope for the time when our only difficulty will be in choosing from the immense mass of matter which has been submitted to the Sanctum.

The Inter-Class Foot-Ball League is in regular working order, and already several of the games have been played. Every afternoon one or more of the teams are upon the field practising. Such a league has been talked of every year for some time, but this is the first time it has ever amounted to anything. Now, however, there is every indication of success. But one of the attendant evils is already beginning to be seen. The class rivalry is strong but not bitter—that is, as yet—but there are signs of a rivalry springing up which is a little too strong. And it is against this feeling that we wish to caution the different classes. Play as strong, snappy foot-ball as you please; there is no great harm even in introducing a little vigor. But all ill-feeling, if any, should be put away with the foot-ball suit. Class feeling is good, very good. But class feeling and class animosity are entirely different. The one makes all the difference; the other makes the game almost impossible. It may be that we see a danger where none exists. The outcome of it all may prove us to be wrong; in fact, we hope it will. If it does, we are willing to take back all we now say. But if we are afraid that we will not be called on to do so unless the different classes put a stop to the evil before it goes much further.

We would like to call the attention of the student body to the coming field and track meet, and urge them to do their hearty support. Its success or failure depends upon them in a far greater degree than they imagine. Let everyone who is at all proficient in any branch of field or track enter and do his best. He may not come first or even second, but it will be the best of practice and experience and may lead to great things later on.

Those who do not enter can aid in other ways; by inducing their friends to attend, by talking it up in the city and by giving the athletes that hearty support and loyalty which is so necessary. It is the hope of our new track and field athletics. There is no reason why we should not, within a few years at most, advance our position in this branch of sport to the same level as that which we occupy in baseball. We have the ground, we have the men, we have the young material coming on, and if we do not succeed it is our own fault. But we must work. We must each and every one of us begin right now and continue working for the success of our College.

ISIS TO POTOMAC BEARETH GREETING.

Dear Father S.: In accordance with your request I am sending you a sheaf of new-mown verses only bound—a little harvest from my summer's field of song. If Georgetown offers no fresher flowers for the editorial garden the Journal may deem these worth the garnering. I hope the soil is not so barren of poetic blossoms as to make me regret the effort. The publication also carries a little bit of the autumn coldness; for I remember at what cost of labor and watchfulness we would coax forth one tender, timid violet of verse and with what careful pride we would transplant it to the Journal's place of honor, whence set high above the tangled under-groves of prose, it would shine forth—a surprise and
Georgetown’s Missionary to Alaska.

On the warm afternoon of September 20 the messenger from the Prefect of Studies brought around to each of the class-rooms a note reading thus: “Father Barnum would be pleased to meet his friends at 4:30 in the quadrangle, where he will answer such questions as may be asked concerning Alaska.” By this modest little invitation the students were bidden to avail themselves of the pleasure and instruction that is derived from listening to a recognized authority on the subject.

On that afternoon the weather was so excessively hot that the lecture, or rather chat, was delivered on the campus, in front of the new building, under the trees near the tennis courts. The students, released from class-room and lecture hall, were not slow in gathering round the low platform that had been erected under the maples. There we saw the famous missionary about whom we had heard so much. He had been heralded to us as the compiler of the first Innuit grammar and dictionary, and as a name not unknown among the scientific bureaus of the Government. His letters form sterling links in the chain of the Jesuits’ Lettres Edifiantes, which are as replete with the reports of science as with religious intelligence.

But whatever his reputation may be for interest in secular knowledge, his efforts in this direction are merely incidental to his main line of action; it is as a missionary that his great work has been accomplished. Educated at Georgetown, while yet an undergraduate, fired with religious zeal, he chose to forego the enjoyments derived from the income of an ample fortune, and joined the ranks of that great order from whom he had received his education and under whose influence he had kindled his first religious fervor.

On this occasion, as he rose and greeted the students, his well-knit frame and kindly yet determined countenance bespoke the typical missionary, nor was it difficult to imagine ourselves in the presence of one of those redoubtable Jesuits who had preceded him by the lapse of two centuries in evangelizing the heathen; thoughts of Marquette and of Jogues immediately presented themselves to our minds as we beheld this typical “black robe” of the savages, this apostle of the Eskimo of Alaska, this evangelist returned for a brief period from the realms of the boreal pole, of him who, obeying, the divine injunction went forth and preached the gospel to the heathen, who quitted his life of comparative ease on the banks of the Potomac to encounter hardship and peril and privation on the ice-sheathed margin of the Yukon. When he had concluded his remarks, we left him with no slight information in regard to that barren land which has been the field of his labors. All of us, of course, knew in an indefinite way of Alaska and the Eskimo. We had read about their sledges and their dogs and their snow-built houses, and some of us, too, enjoying a summer’s vacation, had journeyed to Sitka, but our definite knowledge of the extent and resources and inhabitants of that vast desert to the northeastward, three times the size of Texas, where distances are measured by the thousand miles, was limited indeed. And when we learned from him how utterly sterile the soil, how rigorous the climate, how ignorant the people, we could not but admire that little band of missionaries who live in a hut on the banks of the Yukon, fifteen hundred miles from the last outposts of civilization; we admired those men who perceiving the utter impossibility of the material improvement of the country labor mainly that those benighted, simple-hearted heathens might behold the light.

He intimated to us that he would deliver no formal lecture; that it was rather his intention to speak merely upon those topics of peculiar interest to students, and consequently requested that none of his audience be backward in advancing queries and suggesting topics. Whether his interrogator was some reverend member of our faculty or some inquisitive and loquacious freshman, the answer was returned with the same explicitness and the same simple charm. He told us of the missionaries, their mode of living and dressing; of the inhabitants, their disposition, their customs, their folk-lore, of the innumerable pests of the country, and he described that most sublime phenomenon, the Aurora Borealis.

We regret the dearth of space which prohibits more than these heads of the conversation.

After the prolonged talk and a hearty vote of thanks to the fluent speaker, the students rose from their various picturesque poses on the greensward, and with
equal informality quite a number grouped themselves around the two antique cannons from St. Inigoes, mounted beneath the central tower. Father Barnum, despite the panting heat, good-naturedly robed himself in his heavy sealskin parka; and thus amidst the monument of the first planters of the faith on the Potomac, he and the younger generation of his College were rendered recognizable to future races and to the readers of the Journal in the picture which surmounts this page.

B., ’96.

OUR NEW BOOKS.

Although we might be tempted to place Mr. Dahlgren’s volume first on the list by reason of his affectionate dedication probably of the third copy to his alma mater, reserving the others for only two that are dearer, yet we hear his chivalrous place aux dames, and hence gladly give precedence to

“A LADY AND HER LETTERS,” by Katherine E. Conway. Were we to say this is in every respect an admirable work, we should utter a sentence trite, but most true. From the frame of mind and of feeling that ought to inspire and guide the daintier men in these days, down to the mere technicalities, it is replete with wisdom, a high sense of morality and knowledge of the world, to say nothing of the latent Christian grace that breathes in every line. For instance, what a world of sweetest charity is suggested in Chapter VI, on Family Correspondence. There’s nothing didactic about the style which flows along with the easy melody of a conversation rippled with a smile at some witty remark. In brief, the little volume ought to be a handbook in every lady’s secretary and a text-book for her daughters.

But what have we of the stern sex to do with these dainty devices of correspondence? Stere we are, but not rough. The manliest of men seek to be the most perfect, and do not despise minutiae. The letter is the propria persona at a distance. Would we care to appear before a friend, and much less so before a stranger, in slovenly attire with blurted, incoherent speech? Hardly, if we have an atom of self-esteem.

The best feature of Miss Conway’s book is that it forms the first of a series. It opens a vista of timely and refined, yet practical, literature, which will render our social world, as well as the individual heart true and better and more amiable.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT LAWS. The full title of which the foregoing is an epitome will afford the best insight into this volume, handy for everybody, from his Honor, the Mayor, down to the merest mechanic. It is Laws relating to the Department of Buildings of the City of New York, in force January 1, 1896. Collected for the use of the Department, by John Vinton Dahlgren, L.L. M., Assistant Attorney to the Department, by order of Stevenson Constable, Superintendent. Independently of being Mr. Dahlgren’s work, it possesses great interest in these days of construction. Many of our young Benefactors prefer the satisfaction of having planned and superintended the building of their material homes, as well as their social. They are allured by schemes of comfort and luxury; madame adds her bland and irresistible suggestions of decorative art, while stern-visaged thrift keeps the hand close on the check-book. The result might be a cutch affair for safety and solidity.

In Mr. Dahlgren’s digest are the laws that will obviate this. It serves, moreover, as an Ariadne clue to the daily expanding labyrinth of modern improvements. In fine, from the standpoint of justice and philanthropy, how much will not this manual contribute to avert the horrors of collapsing blocks and houses with which our great cities are visited?

There will be a demand for the illustrated Journal. See to it in season that your set will be entire. Send 20 cents in stamps to the office for the first number, but a few copies of which remain.

ISIS TO POTOMAC BEARETH GREETING.

[Continued from page 22.]

joy to all beholders. Such horticultural achievements, alas, were rare; now, doubtless, the soul of the Sophomore more than its frequent flavor and the waste-basket—caring winter of the rhymester’s discontent” nips early. Would that the like might befall some of the hot-house poets whose scarlet exotics are scatting poisonous perfumes over fin-de-siecle literature.” One can hardly take up a magazine without coming upon the offensive vaporings of some minor poet who imagines he is burning incense at the shrine of Art, the “Art” whose arch-priest is Aubrey Beardsley and its testament the “Yellow Book.”

When one’s ears have been wounded and one’s eyes afflicted by discord and unsightliness; when one’s feelings have been outraged in their innocent sanctity— all in the name of Art— it is pleasant to turn to such men as Coventry Patmore and Francis Thompson and, in the contrast, find courage and consolation.

It is sweet to know that Patmore, the one mountain dweller among contemporary poets, the one whose mis- Songs, is sunlight and pure air, which gives him a*powerful and his hand most reverent when swept across the soul strings to make music, it is sweet for us Catholics to know that this man is what he is because he is a Catholic. In his apostolate is nothing idle or accidental; the high ground he takes and the pure air he breathes, the life which gives him privilege and power to preach. From this high coign he beholds the universe; so high that the stars are near and the mountains friendly; so high that, looking down, the unloveliness of swamp and morass is softened and almost beautified by blue haze of distance.

Is not this the poet’s ground? Is not each poet, in a sense, the master of some peak which is his pulpit and whence, surveying the world, he addresses all mankind? And does he not attain highest who makes his start from the high table-land of Catholic faith? I should like to read an essay by Patmore on “Faith, the ground-work of Poetry.” In his few precious words on “The Poetry of Negation,” he indicates, but does not amplify, his sense of their relation. It is not for me to attempt, and at an infinite distance. Enough if I have pointed out that Faith, rightly rendered, will raise a man to aristocracy in poetry as in everything.

And here, were it not that this communication has already assumed alarming proportions, I would wish to say a word of a new poet, rich not merely in promise, “who, in the language of one critic, “has swum, like a new planet, into the ken of the watchers of the poetic skies.” I mean Francis Thompson. He has published but two small volumes of verse, “Poems” and “Sister Songs,” but these witness to such of the lute-notes of Herrick and the mighty Miltonian chords. However, I shall let be for the present. Some rainy afternoon I shall try to set my thoughts of him in order, when, if you are so patient, I may inflict them on you. Meanwhile, loitering by the leafy banks of Isis, I do not put Potomac out of mind; rather, I look forward to a visit to the scene of so many delightful days and dreams.

Seeing that I have expanded far beyond my original intention, I shall hold back the verses for another occasion, the more so, as they need revision. Perhaps you will send me the Journal each month; my dollar shall be paid in December. At present I have only “Victoria Regina’s” image on my coins.

Wishing the Journal all success.

ROBERT J. COLLIER, ’94.

50 Woodstock Road, Oxford, England.
ATHLETICS.

WITHIN the past month field and track athletics have made a decided advance, and now occupy a position of importance in the minds of all Georgetown students. New interest has been awakened, and great enthusiasm prevails over our flattering prospects. This is due mainly to the arrival of four fleet-footed sprinters, who are in themselves capable of not only sustaining, but even materially increasing our field and track reputation.

Bernard J. Wefers, the world beating sprinter, is one of our undergraduates, and his presence will do more than anything else could to stimulate our athletic and yard officers in their endeavors to place Georgetown on a splendid footing in field and track circles.

Owing to the abolishment of extra-mural foot-ball, far greater interest will be taken in this class of sport, and we may feel certain that, with the material now in attendance and a proper spirit displayed by the student body, we will without doubt gain a reputation on the oval which will compare most favorably with that established on the diamond by our victorious ball team last year.

Little need be said of Wefers; he is the world’s champion in the 100 and 220 dashes, having gained his right to the title by his work in the international contests. With the other members of the team, he will represent our College at the intercollegiate games next spring, and we may be sure that Georgetown will not retire unnoticed.

Delany, ’99, will prove another valuable addition to our athletic aggregation; he has a record of 4 minutes 28 seconds in the mile run, and has done the half in 1 minute 58 4-5 seconds. Besides his ability as a long distance runner, he is capable of doing good work in the high jump and pole vault, and with proper training will surely establish an enviable reputation in that line. Nor in fact will these two be alone in their athletic efforts; Gallagher ’98, is a speedy man from whom much is expected, and is a splendid all-around athlete, who has already acquired quite a reputation. His quarter-mile record is 52 seconds, and he has run the half inside of 2 minutes. He will also try pole vaulting, but he is at his best in the hurdles. His best time in the high hurdles at 120 yards is 27 1-5 seconds, and it was only by an accident that he failed to win from Bremer, of Harvard, over the low hurdles at 220 yards during the W. A. C. contests held lately.

Wefers’ younger brother James is a coming sprinter, who is apt to be overlooked on account of his brother’s brilliancy, but Mike Murphy has already acquired quite a reputation. His quarter-mile record is 52 seconds, and he has run the half inside of 2 minutes. He will also try pole vaulting, but he is at his best in the hurdles. His best time in the high hurdles at 120 yards is 27 1-5 seconds, and it was only by an accident that he failed to win from Bremer, of Harvard, over the low hurdles at 220 yards during the W. A. C. contests held lately.

The second game of the contest, which was played on the 23d, proved to be one of the most interesting and closely contested games ever seen at Georgetown. ’97 and ’98 were the opponents, and both teams fought hard for victory, giving the many spectators an exhibition of speedy running, fine interference, and clean, hard tackling, seldom seen outside of ‘varsity contests. Kirby’s bucking and Bowlin’s running and tackling were features of the game on ’97’s side, while Devereux and Reardon, for ’98, brought the spectators to their feet by splendid runs around the end.

In the first half, after ten minutes’ play, Devereux, taking the ball on a double pass, circled the left end, and was only brought down after a brilliant run of thirty yards. But ’97 successfully resisted the repeated attempts to cross her line, and time was called with the ball back on the thirty-five yard line. In the second half, Wefers, ’98, played full, Walsh going to right end, Murphy to left end, Cullen to full back, McAnerny to right guard, Brennan to left guard, and Devereux to right half back. Wefers plunged through for a touchdown. Walsh failed to kick goal. Every inch of ground was stubbornly contested after this touchdown, and time was called with the ball in the center of the field. Score—4-0. The teams lined up as follows:


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uled two games with the team from the Pension Office during the past month.

In the first game all the new material was tried, but little could be determined from their work. Harley and Reardon were the only 'Varsity men who played. Scanlan was excessively wild, giving thirteen bases on balls and hitting a man.

Pension Office .................................................. 1 3 0 6 0 2 x—18
Georgetown .......................................................... 1 3 0 6 0 2 x—18

Three-base hit—Reardon, 2; Beall. Hit by pitched ball—Hough, Dugan, Fox. Double plays—Reardon to Fleming, Bolway to Beall to Harris. Struck out—by Hough, 7; by Scanlan, 2. Bases on balls—by Scanlan, 19; by Hough, 8. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Green.

The second game presented quite a different spectacle. Mahoney, Harley, McCarthy and Reardon made their presence felt and the slugging was terrific. The game was called on account of darkness after the fourth inning. The feature of the game was Mahoney's home run on a long drive to left field. The score when the game was called was:

Georgetown .................................................. 8 4 2 0 3—17
Pension Office .................................................. 2 0 1 3 x—6

From these games it was evident that practice so late in the season was not of material benefit, and out-of-door work will be discontinued.

JOSEPH F. MONAGHAN, ’96.

SOCIETIES.

RUMOR is rife that there is the greatest activity among our organizations, that they “make the night joint-laborer with the day;” but why not confirm this in some detailed account sent to the Journal?

I. THE LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART.

Reawakened on the eve of the first Friday of October, the League showed a fresh ardor of devotion which sent some hundred and forty to Holy Communion. Many are trying the nine consecutive first Fridays. The Rev. Local Director, Father Louis Weber, S. J., and his energetic promoters are gradually enlisting the entire body of Catholics in the College. We are glad that their propaganda extends to the day scholars; we hope, moreover, that the bouquets before the statue will not feel the winter economy of dame Flora.

II. CLASS of ’99.

At a meeting of the class on Friday, October 11, the following officers were elected: H. L. Harrington, president; Augustin Y. Green, vice-president; Livingston J. Cullen, secretary; Charles R. Mullen, treasurer, and W. M. Parker, manager of athletics.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Alumni.—"The Proceedings of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Annual Reunions of the Society of Alumni of Georgetown University" are published and will soon be in the hands of members.

Medical Department.—The school is surpassing the expectations of the Faculty which were rather modest in view of the adoption of the day-lecture system and the four-year course. Its library has been increased by a donation of medical works made by Miss Edith Agnes Salter, from the fine old collection of her father, the late Dr. Richard H. Salter, of Boston, Mass.

Postgraduate Department.—An adequate view of the workings of this harvest-time of collegiate studies will be furnished next month. Subjects of dissertations have been posted as follows: Old English and Old Norse; Alfred's Bodleian; Post Elizabethan: Characterization in Macbeth. Advanced Rhetoric: History of the Essay.

The Law School.—Just as we were going to press last month, the Law Department of Georgetown was celebrating its twenty-fifth annual opening. The day which had been appointed for this was Wednesday, October 20, and the merry throng of embryo lawyers who on that evening found their way to the upper lecture hall of the building on E Street, fairly taxed the room to its utmost capacity.

At 6.30 p.m. sharp, the Reverend President of the University, Father Richards, made his entrance into the hall, followed by the other members of the legal faculty, and the genuine enthusiasm with which they were received testified to the sincere appreciation with which their earnest and conscientious efforts have always been regarded by the students. The Reverend President opened the meeting with a few words of welcome, while the address of the evening was delivered by Professor Douglas, who, although only connected with Georgetown since last year, has already gained great popularity among the men by the geniality of his manners, as well as by the zeal and earnestness with which he conducts his duties. The Professor selected for the theme of his discourse, "The Lawyer of the Past, of the Present, and of the Future." We deeply regret not having sufficient space to reproduce here, and that verbatim, this eloquent address, which was replete with strong and pertinent remarks, was couched in the language of the orator, seasoned with the education of the scholar, and well deserved the eager and breathless attention which it commanded throughout.

Georgetown in its Jurisprudence opened this year with the largest graduating class in its history. It numbers one hundred and twenty-five. Having met on the evening of Saturday, October 12th, for the election of officers, it decided as follows: Charles T. Hender, New York, president; Wm. H. Emery, New York, first vice-president; D. O. Morgan, Georgia, second vice-president; Thomas Fuhrin, North Carolina, secretary; Jean P. des Garennes, District of Columbia, treasurer.

Next in the chronological order of election, although precedent in dignity, come the officers chosen by the Postgraduate Class on Wednesday evening, October 16th: Augustus M. Hartsfield, Georgia, president; Michael J. Lyden, Massachusetts, first vice-president; Arthur M. McNish, Georgia, second vice-president; Wilson E. Cook, Indiana, secretary; Benjamin F. Barnes, New Jersey, treasurer; R. Golden Donaldson, District of Columbia, sergeant-at-arms.

The Junior Class met to adopt a constitution on Tuesday, October 24th. The ballot for officers was postponed until the next meeting, which, according to the constitution, is to take place on the first Tuesday in November.

Professor Perry, whose zealous endeavors on behalf of his class are never remitted, has just published for the latter a couple of very useful and interesting pamphlets. The one is a compilation of Rules, deduced from the illustrated cases in Comyn's Digest of Civil Real Actions. It is concisely put, and the arrangement of its topics is well artistic in its simplicity. The other is a collection of extracts from the Rules of the Hilary Term (4, William IV.), and from the Report of the Common Law Commissioners. Both of these will be of great value and help to the class, and they are all grateful to him for his own new proof of his interest in their studies.

Judge Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, began his course in Admiralty on Monday evening, October 21st, and will continue every Monday until his series of twelve lectures has been completely delivered. This series is one of the great advantages which Georgetown offers to the students of Law, as Judge Brown is considered perhaps the most eminent authority on this subject of Admiralty Jurisprudence throughout the country. The course promises to be very largely attended.

Judge Wilson, whom business had detained out of the city since the opening of the year, returned to the school on Friday evening, October 18th. During his absence a series of very instructive and highly interesting lectures was delivered on Real Estate, by Judge Morris, whom many will remember as the former Dean of the
NY style clothes won't do! Going to a tailor and paying $40 or $45 for a suit won't do! It isn't good judgment, when we can sell you equally stylish clothes and fit you faultlessly for half the money. The next time you want a suit drop down and look through our stock. If the clothes are not fully satisfactory you do not have to keep them.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.,
315 7th Street N. W.

Faculty, which position he was forced to resign last year on account of ill health.

We were very much grieved lately to learn the sad and serious loss sustained by the Secretary of the Faculty in the death of his eldest son. The shock was so sudden that the first news of it could hardly be believed, but immediate investigation proved that it was only too true. This most unfortunate accident happened while the young man was hunting in West Virginia. It seems that he was just in the act of climbing a rock, and dragging up his gun after him, when the weapon went off, sending its full discharge into young Yeatman's body. We will not attempt to console the unhappy father, though the Journal begs him to accept its most heartfelt sympathy. There are wounds which no human remedy can heal, pains which no earthly balm can soothe. All alleviation to those sufferings must be sought from above; and we can only bow to His decree who is the Dispenser of All Good, and without Whose knowledge not one hair of our head is injured. A Senior.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

November, 1895.
1. Friday—Feast of All Saints. Holiday.
29. Friday—Novena to the Blessed Virgin begins.

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