COMMEMNENCEMENT DAY, 1897.

FAIR skies and fresh breezes ushered in the most interesting, perhaps, of commencement days that the College has ever seen. In addition to the usual ceremonies, which give character to these anniversaries and assign them importance in the estimation of collegians, the presence of Georgetown's worthy sons assembled from all parts of the country in response to the Faculty's invitation, gave the 23d of June a prominence which the graduates of '97 are not likely to forget.

The exercises were held in Gaston Alumni Hall, which never presented a more inspiring spectacle than that of the eightieth annual commencement of our venerable Alma Mater. The new gallery, elegantly finished in polished oak, added much to the beauty of the hall.

Our Reverend President, Father Richards, had just conducted the chief executive of the United States, President William McKinley, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Porter, and Attorney-General McGovern, to his station at the center of the stage where he stood bowing and smiling to the large and enthusiastic audience which filled the hall. The Right Reverend Prelates present were Bishops Sterrett, D. D., and Rev. Edward M. Mott, both Episcopal clergymen, indicated that the hold of Georgetown upon the affections of the people is not circumscribed by religious lines.

At the first glimpse of the President the audience were, en masse, to greet their exalted visitor. Though Georgetown's commencements always attract large, appreciative, and fashionable audiences, the announcement that the President of the United States was about to confer the degrees made this year's closing exercises more popular than ever; and long before 10 o'clock, every seat upon the floor, and in the beautiful, new, white oak galleries had been occupied, and visitors were thronging the aisles and lobby.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the opening number of the appended program was begun:

A. M. D. G.
EIGHTIETH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.
Wednesday, June 22, 1897, 10 o'clock A. M.
ORDER OF EXERCISES.

March—"American Beauty".................Haley
Overture—"Pest"........................Leonter
CLASS POEM—Michael Earls, A. B., Mass.
Valedictory—Francis X. Delany
INTERMEZZO—Cavalleria Rusticana............Mascagni
BACHELOR'S ORATION.............Daniel W. O'Donoghue, Dist. of Col.
M.A.'s ORATION.........................John K. Broderick, A. B., Missouri
Aufforderung zum Tanz....................Weber
Confering of Degrees

By the President of the United States.

Spring Awakening..........................Bach
Valedictory...............................Francis X. Delany, New York Orchestra under the direction of Mr. E. A. Loyd.
Hungarian Dance...........................Brahms

March—Tannhauser..........................Wagner

After the orchestral selections Michael Earls, A. E., of Massachusetts, arose and, with clear voice and graceful delivery, read the

CLASS POEM.
At eventide, when day has duty o'er,
And rest is king.
The golden West ope's wide its cloud-marged store;
Then breezes sing
A mellow fragrance, veiling purple hills.
While waiting peace adown unresting rills.
And off the glories of the earth repeat
This vesper scene,
And rest is king,
Like springtime's green,
For song is old,
This hallowed feast, though ancient grown of years—
In different key, attunes the spheres.
E'en so with him who holds the poet's lyre,
For song is old,
But varied is the breath that doth inspire
His measures' mould;
And bid the gracious nine
His heart and voice are new, and freshly ring
To breathe a worthy line
That guards the sacred destinies of song.
Unworthy is the one, full well I ween,
Who ventures now for Alma's sake,
A breath of hallowed song to wake,
Though favored not with draughts from Hippocrene,
Or visions of those fabled heights of green
Where muses dwell;
Yet oft has Alma been his book
Wherein to look
And feel the spirit swell,
Amid the treasures of each pictured page,
Each rec'tract tale;
Of crannied lore, of hill and dale,
The temples of her youth and age.
Sweet as the music of a moonlit night,
When deep amid the sedges of a lake,
The waves are wont to break
Into a lace of white,
Old memories cluster round our Alma's life,
Back through her centuried time,
In splendor of a sunset gleam
The sufferings of her strife;
With joys that crowned the struggle, weave a rhyme,
Till now are painted like a tranquil dream
The thoughts entwined
In year-ensainted halls;
Into a lace of white,
E'er proud to boast Thermopylae,
In fabled days of J'Ore,
And e'en her banner's voice recalls
Can ne'er again
Then were the surging deep, the mountain height,
Along the murmur of the ocean's foam,
O ancient Greece, thy treasures still remain
Like morning spreading into day,
Of freedom and native home.
To keep aglow the light that else must wane,
The foe of Macedon, are not yet spent,
Past ure thy hero sires that once were sung,
Their lessons ring, while freedom can impart
The burning words of him, the Eloquent,
That beauty crowned with Fame's undying lot;
Nor is the grandeur of thy art forgot,
That melodies may thrill, with praise and praise,
Each loyal breast;
For when the splendor of the dawn was thine
Well worth thou Culture's voice and Freedom's shrine.
MICHAEL EARLS.

The Bachelor's Oration, by Daniel W. O'Donoghue, and the Master's Oration, by John K. Broderick, A. B., were heard with marked attention; and after the musical intermission our Reverend President prefixed the conferring of the degrees with some well-chosen remarks, clearly explaining the requirements that Georgetown's degrees demand, and concluding his speech with a happy reference to the additional honor attendant on the exercises by the conferring of the diplomas by the President of the United States.

The appended list enumerates the

DEGREES CONFERRED.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Doctor of Laws.
Robert M. Douglas, A. M. (Georgetown), Associate

Doctor of Philosophy.
Edgar Kidwell, A. M. (Georgetown), M. E. (Pennsylvania)
Henry F. Reilly, A. B. (Marquette), A. M. (Georgetown)
Edward J. Tobin, A. B. (Georgetown)

Doctor of Arts.
Lake Louis Tracey, A. B. (Fordham), A. M. (Georgetown)

Master of Sciences.
Sylvester D. Judd, B. S. (Harvard) Massachusetts

Master of Arts.
Edmund J. Bach, A. B. (Marquette) Wisconsin
John A. Boyd, A. B. (Loyola) District of Columbia
John K. Broderick, A. B. (St. Louis University) Missouri
Paul Dillon, A. B. (St. Louis University) Michigan
Michael Earls, A. B. (Holy Cross) Massachusetts
Joseph A. Galigher, A. B. (St. Joseph's College) Pennsylvania
John J. Jackson, A. B. (Holy Cross) Massachusetts
Robert L. Keith, A. B. (Christian Brothers, St. Louis) Missouri
Clarence J. Macdonald, A. B. (St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish) Nova Scotia

Antigonish)

Justice of Supreme Court of North Carolina, Thomas H. Marven, A. B. (St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish)

James C. McGuire, A. B. (Georgetown) District of Columbia
Richard C. Mitchell, A. B. (Fordham) Ohio
John J. O'Donoghue, A. B. (Rock Hill) District of Columbia
Antonio J. Smith, A. B. (Georgetown) Virginia
Joseph A. Toomey, A. B. (Georgetown) District of Columbia

Bachelor of Arts.
Arthur Aloysius Alexander District of Columbia
John McGuire Carr District of Columbia
John Hugh Cassidy Connecticut
Joseph Francis Collins Massachusetts
Timothy Stanislaus Connolly Maine
Charles Fallon Curley Delaware
Francis Xavier Delany New York
Francis William Donahue New York
William Tecumseh Sherman Doyle California
William Laurence Denis Higgins Massachusetts
Joseph Stuart McNamara the District of Columbia
John William O'Donoghue District of Columbia
Edmund Laurence Phillips Maryland
Thomas Edward Scott New York
Charles Augustus Shea New York
Joseph Daniel Sullivan District of Columbia
Joseph Sidney Tremoulet Louisiana
Richard James Watkins District of Columbia
Timothy Welch Connecticut

The valedictory, a brilliant gem in itself, was gracefully delivered by Francis X. Delany. Then when the prizes had been awarded Daniel Lawler, A. M., an alumnus of Georgetown and the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, pronounced the subjoined address to the graduates: The recipients of honorary degrees unite in expressing to the President and Faculty of the College their grateful appreciation of the honor which has been accorded them at the hands of this venerable institution. On behalf of these distinguished men who are to-day for the first time entered upon the roster of Georgetown
I am commissioned to declare gratitude and fealty. On behalf of those of her Alumni who, in their maturer years, have to-day been summoned within the walls from which a span ago they walked out into the struggles of life, I pledge a renewed love and an added devotion.

The proprieties of the occasion and the excellence of the program which has been rendered prevent more than exultation on winning the prize of scholarship, bought by years of toll and waiting, the deeper and calmer satisfaction of zealous teachers—all this and more than this are but the expression and production of the great principle of Christian education, upon which this institution is based. That moral and mental training must go hand in hand; that mind and soul shall be harmoniously and concurrently developed; that secular and religious training cannot be separated without each being crippled; that the highest and holiest duty of the State and of the Church is the rearing of a citizenship which will respond to the higher law of statesmanship and of religion—this is the meaning of the word education when pronounced from a platform like this. In conformity with such a standard and during one hundred and ten years of her glorious life, Georgetown College has educated successive generations of American youth and sent them out to battle and for God. On this occasion I am commissioned to declare gratitude and fealty. On this occasion to recite how they have borne themselves, but for our good Mother may we not say on this day, as we come together from every section where flows the only flag we love, that these devoted sons of Loyola by their precept and example have given to America a Catholicism as staunch as was the Catholicity of their great founder and an Americanism as true as was the soul of their illustrious patron on that July day when he wrote the name of Charles Carroll of Carrollton across the face of the Declaration of Independence. Gentlemen of the graduating class, I congratulate you upon the successful termination of your college career. Having no sympathy with the excessive conservatism which on occasions like this considers it a solemn duty to advise graduates of the limitations of their knowledge, and, convinced that Georgetown still inculcates the intellectual modesty that goes with true learning, I congratulate you upon the breadth of your scholastic attainments. You have not only learned how to use the tools of knowledge, but you take with you to-day out into the broad fields of American life a contribution of intellectual force and scientific information by which your country will be made happier and richer than it was before. Your degrees are not mere certificates of honorable discharge, but they are the cross of honor that tells of devotion to duty and heroism in the face of danger. To whatever profession or avocation you may aspire, to whatever institution of learning you may direct your steps, the name and the fame of this College will take its place to-day as manly men in the ranks of American citizenship, with duties to perform and obligations to discharge. Your country needs you, and it needs your most unselfish services; rise to the full height of every public and private responsibility; practice the precepts which you have imbibed; honor your church by being faithful to her lofty rules of conduct; honor your country by practicing the patriotism of everyday life, which you have learned in these halls. You may not all be crowned with the laurel wreath of victory or rise to the highest places in the Nation, but no one but yourselves can take away the proudest badge that men can wear—the simple title of American gentleman.

Each of the student speakers held the close attention of his auditors from the opening to the close of his discourse, and was liberally applauded for his effort. At the conclusion of the valedictory address the President again kindly favored us by distributing the prizes. As each student received his prize he was given a cordial handshake and a hearty “I congratulate you,” which greatly enhanced the value of his prize. At the termination of the exercises the audience again arose and the orchestra once more struck up “Hail to the Chief,” as the President passed out on the arm of our Reverend Rector, Father Richards.

Alumni Banquet. About three hundred guests sat down to the “flow of soul” that preceded the “feast of reason” at the annual Alumni Society Banquet in the College dining hall just after the Commencement exercises in Gaston Hall. President J. Havens Richards, S. J., in a few well-chosen words thanked the Alumni Society for their work and gifts during the preceding year, and introduced Justice Morris as the toastmaster of the banquet. Justice Morris briefly responded and called upon J. S. Basy-Bly-Smith, ’91, this year’s poet.

The Mother of the Gracchi. What voice of Man below or Muse above Can sing the tenderness of Mother’s Love? What golden tongue is worthy, O my Brothers, To tell the silent sacrifice thereof? For never, in all His al-creative power, Hath God enflamed any fairer flower; Nor set a stronger bulwark by the temple, Or ’mid the city’s walls a loftier tower. What time the destinies of Rome were fair, When every fleet that wooed the homeward air Brought gold and purple for the Roman daughter, Gems for her throat and jewels for her hair; A thoughtless maiden, girl with jewelled zone, And foolish-vain withal, in mocking tone Besought a Roman dame: “O sweet Cornelia Show me thy brightest gem, thy rarest stone.” Amid her sons the Roman matron stood, Proud in the empire of her motherhood, And lofty answer made: “These are my jewels, My sons, Rome hath not any half so good.” A faithful wife she scorned the jewelled ring, Widowed she spurned the spoons of a king, Spending her moments in the high endeavor To guide her sons to the undying spring. With tender smile she soothed away the frown, With patient toil she wore the teacher’s gown, And by the paths of Truth and lofty purpose She led them to the Temple of renown. Rich metals and rare art the sculptor brought To build her queenly monument, and sought Some golden maxims, some enduring legend To sing the tenderness of Mother’s Love?

“Write me not Daughter of a Noble Line, Nor Spouse,” she said, “or Him about Divine, But write: Cornelia, Mother of the Gracchi, So shall the Sons and Mother’s fame survive.” So hath our mother, with unceasing care, With quiet sacrifice and fruitful prayer, Taken her thousand sons upon her bosom, And laid the fountains of her learning bare.
Mr. Easby-Smith's masterly effort received its well-deserved applause.

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So doth she live, and living, O my Brothers, Deserve again the crown our forefathers gave her, And she is ours and we are hers for aye, Nor shall our first devotion be another's.

Weary of all the world's labors ways, And tender with the thoughts of early days, I lately sought the portals of her palace, And found sweet welcome there and generous praise.

Her gentle blessing brought me peaceful rest, And living in the softness of her breast

I beheld a pilgrimage, gift-laden, Of them who form the jewels of her crest.

The sculptor came; the timid and the strong Came arm in arm to join the loyal throng.

And Ye who wear the ermine's royal coat, And Ye who clasp the toga at the throat,

And Walsh bent low, offering wreathed laurel, And laid his branch of palm upon the altar.

First-born he brings the title of her birthright, To crown the imperial fullness of her days.

We are numerous in parts only; in principle we are one and indivisible. We stand for the permanence of American liberty. The world beholds to-day a great spectacle—the celebration of our powers. But we shall see now from a different critical point, how we grow proud at the contemplation of our bigness. Those are our enemies—enemies of American progress—who have been wont to criticise us for recounting the marvelous progress of these institutions. They are to-day engaged in the celebration of their own bigness and their own importance.

And timid-proud she maketh no demand.

And ye who startest on the road to-day, On one full page: The Mother and the Son.
IMPORTANT SUPPLEMENT.

THE SOCIETY OF ALUMNI.

At the recent annual meeting of the Society of Alumni an amendment to the constitution was adopted, under which all graduates will be admitted to membership without paying dues for one year subsequent to graduation.

The secretary of the Society, Mr. E. D. F. Brady, Metzerott Building, Washington, D. C., is about to issue an invitation to the '97 graduates of the three departments to join the Society. The opportunity is thus offered to the members of the classes of '97 to be enrolled in the Society free of all expenses for one year.

Life membership may be acquired by the payment of fifty dollars; life members are exempt from payment of annual dues.

The objects of the Society are most praiseworthy—the promotion of Georgetown's welfare and the union of her sons in fraternal fellowship. The University recognizes in its alumni its mainstay, and Georgetown rejoices in the fact that her Society of Alumni has given in recent years practical proof of its loyalty and devotion to the best interests of Alma Mater. Mr. Brady reports that he has already received encouraging returns from some of the graduates of '97, and hopes within the coming year to enroll the majority of those who have recently received degrees from the University.

We sincerely trust that Mr. Brady will not be disappointed in his efforts and hopes, for the JOURNAL realizes that a properly organized alumni may become a most powerful factor in university work as well as an able coadjutor in the Faculty's struggle for intellectual growth and expansion.

We urge the graduates of '97 to reply promptly to Mr. Brady's invitation.
Gentlemen, you cannot find any monument more endur- ing than a college on which to write your name. No fame will be greater of the world than will be that of having contributed to the great institution of learning whose work is not confined to a day or generation, but is as perpetual as time. How beautiful is the privilege of incorporating ourselves into an institution as Georgetown! How beautiful is the opportunity of carrying a little more and placing it here where it may grow into greater propor- tions! And then as time passes and the country progresses and religion flourishes and education rules the heart and minds of men and the influence of our Alma Mater is felt as it is now from the far-off Dakotas to the sunny sands of Florida, whence Senators come to represent us in the Halls of Congress, how beautiful it will be for us to feel that we, in our day, have contrib- uted our part to the life and sustenance of this noble institution.

The Alumni Society met in Gaston Alumni Hall immediately after the commencement exercises were concluded, but, unable to transact their business with sufficient despatch, took a recess until after the banquet. At the reconvened meeting Justice Martin F. Morris, of the District of Columbia, was chosen President for the year. With him were elected Charles C. Homer, of Baltimore, Md., 1st Vice-President; J. F. Darlington, of the District of Columbia, 2d Vice-President; Dr. G. M. Koher, 3d Vice-President; Dr. Ernest Laplace, of Philadelphia, 4th Vice-President, and William M. Byrne, of Wilmington, Del., 5th Vice-President. R. D. Brady and Dr. Frances O. St. Clair were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

It was the unanimous desire that the Executive Com- mittee, composed of Messrs. William F. Quickall, J. Notti Gill, and J. Dudley Morgan, M. D., who had held their positions for upwards of five years, and under whose direction great improvements, including the erection of our handsome new garden, have been made in Gaston Memorial Alumni Hall, should continue in office for two years longer, that all the work planned by them might be completed under their direction and all the honor for it be bestowed upon them. At the earnest request of the Executive Committee, however, and on the ground that wider distribution of honor would be beneficial to the Alumni Society, a new Executive Committee was elected. The new members are John R. Ross, Dr. William F. Byras, and William J. Lambert.

The Society was amended so as to admit of the election of honorary members, and under the new provision Mr. E. Francis Riggis and Admiral A. W. Weaver were unanimously elected honorary mem- bers of the Society of Alumni.

Another amendment to the constitution was adopted, allowing the graduates of each recurring year to become members of the Alumni Society without the payment of dues for the first year.

BACHELOR'S ORATION.

In all ages there has ever existed on the Eastern Hemisphere a persevering conflict between the North and South—the North aggressive; the South defensive—coexisting and conditioning influences in the two. The North ever having the multitudes to be the invader, the South ever having the gifts of nature to tempt the invader. The invader, the North aggressive; the South defensive—a series of conquests ab- solutely unexampled in the history of mankind.

It was just one century after the death of Mahomet when Abd-er-Rahman, a man of great capacity and boundless ambition, became viceroy of Spain for the Caliph of Bagdad.

Yearning in his fanaticism to subjugate all Europe to the yoke of Islamism, he crossed the Pyrenees into France in the year 732 with an army of 400,000 men. Terror went before them; fire and devastation in their train; tower and town-opened their gates or were taken by storm. They encamped on the plain of Tours. But Christian- ity had her hero in Charles Martel. He had but 30,000 gallant Franks; the hosts of Abd-er-Rahman were countless.

An October morning saw the conflict begun, and an October night saw it end gloriously for the Christians. The Saracens were routed and their general killed. They left thousands of their dead upon the field and fled across the mountains into Spain, and the shadows of the Pyrenees never fell again on the standards of the cres- cent.

But the Saracenic empire had not in it the elements of stability. It had reached the pinnacle of its power and fame, and as early as the ninth century was beginning to decline.

Meanwhile the Turks, who had just begun to emerge from their rock-bound retreats into Sogdiana, when Mahomet was teaching his creed, continued to pour down from the North. They spread over the whole Saracenic empire, and from slaves became masters, and during the early centuries of the Christian era the frightful Huns, under their fierce leader, Attila, swept down from the ever-prolific wilds of Tartary upon the frightened people of Europe.

But like their predecessors, they soon spent their fury, and were brought into a sweet subjection by the civiliz- ing influences of the South.

Snatch, however, has not been the history of the Turks. Certain peculiar influences have modified and changed their Tartar nature to that which the Turkish character and stability. It had reached the pinnacle of its power and fame, and as early as the ninth century was beginning to decline.

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held the highest positions in the State. They adopted the teachings of Mahomet; and Islamism, with its sternness and fatalism, changed the excitable and impetuous Tartar into the dull, cold, apathetic Turk. And thus the Turk was tettering into decay; revolutions began to occur throughout the empire.

On the wrecks of the Saracen States were built many Turkish dynasties, the last and most important of which was the Seljukian. Unfortunately for Europe, the Seljuk Turks were led by the circumstances of the times to oppose themselves, not to Paganism in the East as the preceding power of the Gaznevides had done, but to Christianity in the West.

The year 1098 of our era dates the rise of the Turkish power. It was then that they steadfastly began to move westward. It determined their destiny. It was then that they set their faces against Christianity, and for eight hundred long years they have been its remorseless and relentless foes.

Chronicles are rich in the stories of the three great Sultans of the Seljukian Turks. They went East and West, took Jerusalem, and threatened not only Constantinople, but the whole of Europe.

To stem this mighty torrent, to avenge the injuries inflicted on pilgrims journeying to the tomb of Christ, to rescue from the hands of infidels the Holy Land, the Crusades were undertaken.

The Seljukian Turks were hurled back upon the East and then broken by the hosts of Crusaders.

It was shortly after that Zenghis Khan and his mighty horde of Monguls from Northern Asia providentially entered into the Mediterranean; an obstacle to England and Plataea, to victory, again sprung forth spontaneously and asserted its right to be ranked among the nations of the earth.

The Ottoman empire grew and spread as the Saracen and Seljukian powers before it had done. In the year 1453, under the Sultan, Mahomet the second, and the concert of Europe, they laid siege to the city of Constantinople.

The Emperor Constantine, with but 9,000 troops, made every effort to defend his native city against the furious and continued assaults of the Turks, but all in vain. On the 28th day of May in the same year he fell, gallantly defending a breach in the wall. The Moslem army poured in, and the Turk was lord of Constantinople.

The banner of Islam replaced the cross of Christianity on the spires of St. Sophia. It gleams there still, an emblem of Mohammedanism, triumphing over Christianity; of offensive inhumanity conquering defensive humanity.

During the middle of the sixteenth century the star of the Ottoman empire, which had continued to rise during three centuries, reached its zenith. It was under Soliman the Magnificent, the last of the ten great Sultans, that it shone with all the brilliancy of the noonday sun; it seemed fixed.

But as surely as it had risen in the East, so surely must it fall in the West. That voice from the Eternal City which from the beginning had urged the unity of Christianity against their common foe from the Orient, once again rang out, this time from the lips of Leo V, warning Europe of the impending danger. To tell the story of Lepanto would be to tell a twice-told tale. The Turks sustained an overwhelming defeat, and the bright star of Ottoman destiny began slowly to decline.

The Turks were now like a wild beast at bay. They summoned their strength and attacked Vienna in the year 1683.

Their fanaticism made them fight like madmen. The Duke of Lorraine, with his small band of warriors, could not longer resist such fierce assaults. It was an awful moment! Should the Turks succeed all Europe and Christianity would succumb to the despotic rule of Islam. Should they fail then the power of the Ottoman empire was forever broken.

At this juncture, when Christianity and civilization hung in the balance, as it had done nearly one thousand years before on the plain of Tours, there arose a hero equal to the occasion, a worthy successor to Charles Martel. It was John Sobieski, King of the Polyes. At the appeal of Innocent XI, he hastened to the relief of the beleaguered city, and falling unexpectedly on the rear of the panic-stricken Turk, completely routed their superior forces. Brave Sobieski, with his banners of victory flying, marched into the city of Vienna. The Viennese shouted peans of joy, and all Europe joined in thanksgiving.

Islam would never again threaten western civilization. The sword, its sole support, has been forever shivered, and its fanaticism is no longer a match for the resolute intelligence of the Occident. Since the siege of Vienna the Ottoman empire has continued to decline. Misrule, corruption, and dissensions from within; defeat on defeat from without, have been the principal features in the Turkish drama of the eighteenth century.

A quarter of our present century had not yet elapsed ere that spirit of freedom and love of liberty which had carried the heroes of Marathon, of Salamams and Plataea, to victory, again sprang forth spontaneously and asserted its right to be ranked among the nations of the earth.

After an unequal and almost hopeless struggle of eight years from 1821 to 1829, it seemed good to the concert of Europe to set this power to the sword, and to acknowledge the independence of Greece. The Ottoman empire and the concert of Europe, that was so long the abode of horror and of chains, was at last set free.

Peace! under what conditions? It is but a suspension of the eternal war.
sion of hostilities till one nation clearly sees it has the advantage ground, and then this sham peace will no longer be. This through the face of Heaven, unending phrases, "integrity of the Turkish empire" and "concord of the powers" that the people of Europe and the whole world are being deceived.

It is by the discord of the powers that we have in our present day witnessed the fair lands and populous districts of Armenia made the scene of unwarranted bloodshed, savage massacres, and reckless pillage; and the world has yet to learn that any effort of prevention, and much less of reparation, have been taken in behalf of those helpless and ill-fated people.

The superstition, the pride, and jealousy existing among the nations of Europe that the fair Isle of Crete, hoping against hope, struggles in vain to throw off the yoke of Islamism; to attain for her patriotic sons the integrity of the Turkish empire, and concord of the powers" that the people of Europe and the whole world are being deceived.

Can we be insensible to the odiousness of a creed which, pushed before it the crecent and left behind it death and desolation? We cannot but shudder at the recital of the atrocities that marked the path of the Ottoman and Saracen, and we are justly filled with indignation when we hear of Turkey's revived triumphs; or, rather, we are appalled at the prospect that a religion, a government, and a social order, such as these which have succeeded the institutions of the early Christian centuries in the East, should be upheld and flourish anew. For, what are we to expect of a nation into whose heart have been instilled principles so directly opposed to the primary idea of Christianity and civilization? The adherents of Islam have not only placed themselves beyond all the limits of true progress, but are the professed enemies of Christian enlightenment. This will become evident from a brief analysis of the moral and social systems that sway their destinies.

The ethical teachings of the Koran, the Mahommedan bible and constitution, are not entirely false. A certain code exists bearing very much resemblance to the Ten Commandments of the Christians. In this, however, the fifth, sixth, eighth, and ninth are sadly wanting and are replaced by promises of alluring pleasures, which, as they inordinately gratify the senses, blind the human intellect. These and the carnal delights of paradise are conched in the graceful and flowery language of the Orient. That part of the Koran which was written before the Hegira is rather consistent with the dictates of reason. But with the return to Mecca came unexpected revelations with temporal power and ambition. Soon the possession of authority and fame wrought a great change for the Hegira is rather consistent with the dictates of the Koran. That part of the Koran which was written before the Hegira is rather consistent with the dictates of reason. But with the return to Mecca came unexpected revelations with temporal power and ambition. Soon the possession of authority and fame wrought a great change

"... But this cannot forever be! The day of retribution will—must come! How long, O God of Justice, shall Thy judgment be suspended? How long shall might prevail over right, error over truth, and despotism over struggling liberty?

Daniel Wm. O'Donoghue, '97.

Mastery's Oration.

Little more than two centuries ago the world believed that it had freed itself from that barbaric deluge, which pushed before it the crecent and left behind it death and desolation. We cannot but shudder at the recital of the atrocities that marked the path of the Ottoman and Saracen, and we are justly filled with indignation when we hear of Turkey's revived triumphs; or, rather, we are appalled at the prospect that a religion, a government, and a social order, such as these which have succeeded the institutions of the early Christian centuries in the East, should be upheld and flourish anew. For, what are we to expect of a nation into whose heart...
virtues, still enjoys negative ones. He certainly displays a very charitable heart and shows great reverence for the aged and infirm, but whether this arises from true benevolence or is due to a mere compulsion of conscience, the question by ransom or may be subject to revenge, for the murdered possess the right to exist, outrage and menace that it is to the high and true ideals of civilization.

Have we ever brought home to ourselves by what a dangerously narrow margin we have escaped the crushing power of Islam? Three times did Christianity hang in the balance. On the single issues of Tours, Lepanto, and Vienna had the supremacy of Islamism. Yes, it was an institution which the Almighty applied as a rod of correction for the Christian people. It served to unite Christendom. Its mission fulfilled, it has no further prospects of Islamism, its capabilities for developing the material interests of humanit.

In the present crisis the Christian nations, unhappily no Peter the Hermit, no Bernard of Clairvaux to hire France, Italy, Germany with the spirit of the Crusades; no Richard Coeur de Lion to lead embattled England, and like another St. George lay low the dragon of the East. We hear instead single appeals, as that of the Grand Old Man, we hear the pitiful cries of the Queen, the demand that the empire and the nation, the "Christian liberty, and respect of human dignity." We hear the voices of the University of Athens, who, in their petition to the students of the universities of Christendom, maintain that in the present struggle "are being decided and adjudicated the future of the Greek race, the life of the islands, nor yet the future of the Greek race only, but the age itself in which we live is being judged and the spiritual as well as temporal matters. None but a Moslem ruler can demand obedience of the Mahommedans. The system of the Arab prophet never could and never will be capable of establishing a state of high civilization. True, it has been of some benefit to mankind. It raised the Eastern nations from idolatry to the knowledge, however vague, of one God. It had its own purpose to accomplish, but it has outlived its day. It served to unite Christendom from the ravages of the Eastern foe. There issued from the pontifical halls of the Quirinal, the Vatican of those days, a solemn warning, a demonstration of policy were dictated by alleged inspiration, made obligatory by religion and extended by the sword. The Holy See exposed them to the reprobation of Europe as a people with whom civilized nations could never have sympathy, nor alliance, nor amicable relations. And when it had saved the world what did Rome do? It gave back the powers which had been delegated to it, and quietly and peacefully binned itself with the promotion of the supernatural interests of humanity.

In the present crisis the Christian nations, unhappily no Peter the Hermit, no Bernard of Clairvaux to hire France, Italy, Germany with the spirit of the Crusades; no Richard Coeur de Lion to lead embattled England, and like another St. George lay low the dragon of the East. We hear instead single appeals, as that of the Grand Old Man, we hear the pitiful cries of the Queen, the demand that the empire and the nation, the "Christian liberty, and respect of human dignity." We hear the voices of the University of Athens, who, in their petition to the students of the universities of Christendom, maintain that in the present struggle "are being decided and adjudicated the future of the Greek race, the life of the islands, nor yet the future of the Greek race only, but the age itself in which we live is being judged and the
character of contemporary civilization submitted to a
decisive and vital test.

With these cries in our ears, and in view of all that
we have considered to-day as to the antagonism of Islam
to the true welfare of humanity, may it not behoove us
to lend at least our moral support to oppose, among the
family of European nations, the further toleration of
Turkey and Islamism?

VALEDICTORY.

The eloquent words we have heard this morning have
borne us far and away from our native land to the hills
of a storied past which look out on the waters of the
blue Aegean. *Fuit Ilium! aye,* and *Gracca,* too. We
see the loyal Athenian of to-day, standing in the very
shadow of those immortal monuments of success—mon-
uments of art, literature, and philosophy, and he real-
izes in sadness that the barbarians have conquered him,
and the barbarians in this case are the Turks.

A few months ago Greece marched valiantly to an
unequal war. She, returning from her conquered to-day,
sits on her acropolis with bowed head and hair dishev-
elled, and her wail of defeat is heard in the street and
upon it, and the beauties of art rapidly adorning it;
the picturesque walks where purling brook and
name-carved memorial trees make a veritable Tempe's
valley through which we could wander in moments of
classic meditation; the panoramas of the Nation's capi-
tal ennobling the distant landscape, and the waves of
the historic Potomac in solemn march past Arlington—
all these are contemplated by us to-day for the last time
as students. To-morrow marks a new epoch in our
lives; new scenes and new associations must be ex-
changed for these old loved ones, but the impressions
which have been here stamped on our character are in-
delible and shall linger in our memories as long as life
abides.

Alma Mater, we must bid you farewell, not as did the
Roman gladiators, who, advancing to the Caesar's tri-
bune, cried *Moritur solutannis.* No! We salute you
indeed, but not in despair; there is a bright star of hope
shining for all those who have been trained under your
provident fostering. Confident of success, we under-
take the strife, determined to do our best, and our hope
is that in the course of time the labors and of ours shall have ripened, the class of '97
may place a fresh garland of honor on your much dia-
dened brow.

Fellow students, you who are to pursue the same paths
and drink of the same fountains, there is the sense of
affinity that steals over us when we realize your desirable posi-
tion. 'Tis true we are glad this day has come; glad
that we are to receive our passports to the world that
promises so much, for naturally there is in all of us a de-
sire of independence; yet we have much to regret. We
have allowed golden opportunities to slip by, and now
that they are gone, we miss them painfully; we almost
wish that we could retrace our steps and more eagerly
and tenaciously grasp the gems that were offered to us.

For you, also, time and opportunity are waiting with
bounteous hands. Take heed, then, to profit by our
example, imitating the good which you have seen in
our records, and avoiding the mistakes which we now
vainly regret. Let your motto be duty, and duty well
done as a student will mean success as a man.

For you, Renowned Father Reckford and esteemed Pro-
fessors, our farewell must include a heartfelt gratitude.
Your motives are too noble and your aspirations too
elevated to be repaid by us. We can only show our
appreciation by faithfully carrying out the lessons of
wisdom you have taught; by studiously imitating the
example you have shown. Ours will be periods
when the impression that Providence may grant you strength long to con-
tinue in the great work of education to which you have
sacred your lives.

Classmates, we who for years have journeyed to-
gether, sons of the same mother and brothers of the
same spirit; we who have borne the same burdens and
enjoyed the same pleasures, who have steadily and
firmly forged a chain of friendship—a friendship which
is stronger than any we may form in after-life—and that
to-day these links must be broken; these associations
must be reduced to memory of the past.

Imperceptibly yet surely we have during these years
grown into the life of one another as individuals, and as a
class have clung to Alma Mater with the fibers of
filial affection, even as the ivy vine gathers on and
adheres to the old North Tower. We have savored the
fruits you

But we must pause—our hearts, throbbing with ambi-
tious aspirations for the future, are checked by a
period of perplexity; but let us be faithful to the principles
which we have had here inculcated; let us remember—

"Medio de fonte leporum
Surgit amari aliquid,"

the hour is one of parting, the word is farewell. Our
The heights by great men gained and kept
Were not attained in sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upwards in the night.

Above all, let us ever keep in view the great end for which we were created; then when the time comes for rendering an account of our stewardship, happy will it be if we may be permitted to say, that we have always endeavored to see, to do, and to believe, what was necessary and helpful to the progress of the work of our Alma Mater and in its application to the aims, duties, and responsibilities of human existence.

LAW COMMENCEMENT.

The auditorium of the National Theater never presented a more strikingly beautiful appearance than it did on the evening of June 7th at the 26th Annual Commencement of the Law Department of our Alma Mater. The decorations were magnificent. Old Glory and Blue and Gray bunting attractively festooned the boxes, galleries, walls and proscenium of the theater, while with palms, roses and potted plants the stage had been transformed into a fragrant conservatory. From the front flies was suspended a nicely-balanced floral scales, and beneath it a large floral scroll, the groundwork of daisies with "Georgetown University, Law Dep't, Class of 1897," embossed in blue letters upon it.

Upon the stage among the flowers were arranged on one side the one hundred and forty-seven graduates of '97, and on the other the one hundred and ninety-six late arrivals who were not admitted in several instances. The decorations were according to our usual custom, on account of the number of late arrivals, turned away altogether.

Long before eight o'clock standing room was all that was to be had in front of the foot-lights and many late arrivals were turned away altogether.

The exercises were opened with four selections by Haley's excellent concert band. Rev. J. Havens Richards, President of the University, then delivered an address, in which he praised the efforts of the American Bar Association for its endeavors to elevate the standard of American law schools. Father Richards added that at the suggestion of President Whitman, the law faculty has decided to render an account of our stewardship, happy will it be if we may be permitted to say, that we have always endeavored to see, to do, and to believe, what was necessary and helpful to the progress of the work of our Alma Mater and in its application to the aims, duties, and responsibilities of human existence.

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E. Sullivan, LL. B., Massachusetts; Smith Thompson, Jr., LL. B., Dist. of Col.; Walter J. Vaughn, LL. B., Georgia; William B. Wahly, LL. B., Dist. of Col.; Hugh H. Williams, LL. B., Kansas.

After two musical numbers, Senator Stephen M. White, of California, made an address to the students. The Senator dwelt upon the dignity and requirements of the profession adopted by them, and gave the young graduates some sound advice. The address was full of good common sense. The newly-fledged lawyers were urged not to rest content now and think their work was over, but to emulate the example of those who have gone before them, and toil early and late. Natural ability may help a little at first, he said, but it was the tireless worker who achieved the most and advanced the farthest. The Senator was vigorously applauded by the whole house when he resumed his seat.

Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, Dean of the Law Faculty, then announced the winners of the various prizes.

James I. Fitzsimmons, of Wisconsin, won the Faculty prize of $40 for the best essay from the senior class. His subject was "Staff Decisions."

The Faculty prize of $40 was awarded to James A. Ryan, Post Graduate, for his essay, "Are the Secrets Obtained in the↹...
A HAPPY feature of the Alumni meeting was the presence of so many not resident members, who, by active participation in the proceedings, manifested their deep interest in the welfare not only of the Society but also in the future prosperity of the College.

It is gratifying to the resident Alumni to realize that their comrades in all sections of the country have determined that the burden of conducting the organization shall no longer rest solely upon those who live within the shadow of Alma Mater, and the loyal spirit with which those present entered into the deliberations of the Society, gave refreshing proof that though distance may separate for a time, the heart of the old Georgetown boy still glows with love and veneration for his Alma Mater.

By the time this issue of The Journal reaches our readers Messrs. Coughlan, Kane, Ryan, and Bridges, S. J., so favorably known to the students of recent years, will have been raised to the Priesthood. We tender them the good wishes and congratulations of The Journal and its readers on reaching the goal of their earthly hopes.

THE SECOND NEW YORK DEBATE.

We have already announced in the last number of the Journal the result of the second debate between our Law Department and that of New York University, but the question is one of such present and vital moment that we have been requested to supplement that notice with a resume of the arguments advanced by both sides. This we shall here attempt to do with as much completeness as our limited space will allow.

Before proceeding further, however, we think it due, in justice to the champions of Georgetown on the first debate, to correct a false impression created among those who attended the last contest by a statement which an unfortunate introductory remark of the official who acted as chairman of the evening on that occasion. It was stated that the first debate, held in Washington, had been a very close one, and that the first verdict of the judges favored New York by a vote of two to one, though this was subsequently altered in favor of Georgetown by the same proportion. We were the more surprised at this assertion, because the author of it was present at the first debate and should have heard the announcement of the judges, who publicly stated that their decision was unanimous. Still, in order to make assurance doubly sure, we have sought information on the subject from two of the gentlemen themselves, who declared that the verdict was not only unanimous, but was rendered at the first ballot and without hesitation.

We may now pass on to the second contest, which took place in New York City on the evening of Saturday, June 5th, with Dean Ash, of the Law School, presiding, and having made a short preliminary address, announced the question: "Resolved, That the Injunction in the Debs Case was properly granted," and introduced the first speaker on the affirmative, Mr. John P. O'Brien, of Georgetown.

Mr. O'Brien said:

RESPECTED JUDGES, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: "Wherever there is a right there is a remedy." This maxim—the foundation of equity—may well be the keynote of our remarks for, had not a powerful labor organization sought an unlawful remedy for the wrongs of their fellows, and had not a learned, courageous judge administered a just and lawful remedy for the outraged rights of a million people—aye, of the whole nation—we would not to-night be discussing this question, as intricate as it is important. Labor has dignity in it, and we yield to none in our sympathy with the struggling masses who would better their condition. Yet we firmly believe that the lesson learned too well or too roughly, thus might prejudice the people of this government and by the people the means of redress of all wrongs are through the court and at the ballot-box—that liberty of the law, not of license.

On July 2, 1894, the United States District Attorney filed in the United States Court at Chicago a bill charging Eugene V. Debs and others with a conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce and the transportation of the mails. In the short time allotted us we cannot go into the details of the bill; suffice it to say that it represented that the defendants had combined to extend a boycott against Pullman cars by causing strikes on all railroads hauling these cars; that the defendants had knowingly and derelictly interfered with interstate commerce and the carriage of United States mails; that by intimidation, force, and violence, they prevented and attempted to prevent others from taking the strikers' places in the cars; that the defendants were commanded to desist and refrain from interfering in any manner with the transportation of interstate commerce and United States mails.

The question proposed is, whether this injunction which was granted by this court, and one similar to which was issued out of three other courts at about the same time, which was approved by the Supreme Court by an unanimous decision, was properly granted, i.e., with due regard to legal principles and the law of the case, not to any other considerations, that we take the term "properly" in its general, and not its technical, sense. Now, we are not concerned with the causes of the strike; nor is it for us to discuss the government's action in invoking the power of equity the theme which confronts us. Whether the defendant have or have not the injunction or whether equity courts should have the power to punish for violations of their own orders, are questions which we are not called upon to discuss. The bare, bald proposition before us is, "Whether in the face of the Bill of Complaint the injunction was properly granted."

Apart from the question of the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court, we insist at the outset that equity had jurisdiction of the subject-matter.

A. "An injunction," says Mr. High, "is a judicial process acting in personam, and requiring the person against whom it is directed to desist or refrain from doing anything which is, in general, it is used to prevent future injury rather than to afford redress for wrongs already committed, and is therefore regarded as a preventive remedy, not as a remedial one."

Now, at the time this bill was filed the dangers that threatened property interests were felt in every State from Maine to California. Great citizens throughout the country, who suffered great damage at the very inception of the strike, felt far more anxious concern in the great and untold losses which threatened to come in their possession. It is clear that if there was a lawful protection for their rights anywhere, if a preventive process was required, equity alone could furnish the remedy.

B. In the second place, it is a time-honored principle that equity will have jurisdiction in cases where the common law is not plain, adequate, and complete. It would be useless to maintain—indeed, those who so ably defended Debs were unable to maintain—that the common law was adequate and complete remedy for the far-spread, incalculable damages manifest in that great crisis.
C. In the third place, equity has always had jurisdiction over
conspiracies without express statutory authority to restrain public nuisances.

"The common law was too dilatory and insufficient and could not ade-
quate and complete, was properly granted if the remedy at
law was impracticable and if an injunction was necessary to stopped
the public injury from the strike, but simply the action of the courts in restraining us
from discharging our duties as officers and representatives of
the employees."

As soon as we were restrained from sending telegrams and
the court said in reference to the closing up of a channel of
the mailing of our orders and the non-payment of the
 mails to be stopped by its order, we demoralized,
through the availability of the means afforded by equity.

We might rest the point of jurisdiction right here, but to con-
firm our argument we go one step further and declare that if
it shall be held that Congress must first act before the govern-
ment can invoke the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, then
Congress has so acted. The Interstate Commerce Act, of 1887,
which established jurisdiction to public harbors and public roads.

Therefore, if Debs himself admits that the Federal courts
had jurisdiction without special statutory authority. We in-
sist that the powers given the national government had not
been dormant and unused. Years ago, when great railroads
were yet unknown, and commerce was confined to natural
highways, the power of equity was often and successfully
voked to keep highways free from obstruction.

In the case of The People
vs. General. In the case of The People
of public nuisance by an information filed by the Attorney-

"has jurisdiction to restrain existing nuisances by injunction
at the suit of the Attorney-General in England, and at the suit
of the State or the people, or some officer representing
the people, in this country, in the case of Mayor of Georgetown
vs. Alexandria Canal Company, the court said, "It is now
settled that the Court of Equity may take jurisdiction in cases
of public nuisances of such character that, if not stopped,
the object of this injunction could have been obtained
readily by criminal process before the ordinary tribun-
als, and losses sustained by the Government could have
been recovered from the bonds of indemnity against the
railroads and their sureties. The mail was said to be-

"in due accord with propriety and the grave circumstances of
the case. To show that the injunction was properly granted,
we need only cite the language of
Mr. Bueckler, in his testimony before the strike commission,
 así como en el caso de la violación de los derechos de
injerencia con el fin de prevenir la interrupción del tráfico.

We may cite of it, however, the following résumé:

"Jurisdiction being proved, the next question which devolves
itself upon us, is to show that the facts warranted the action of
the court, that justice demanded it, and that such action was
in due accord with propriety and the grave circumstances of
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pliency of suits. According to common law, the only remedy afforded would have been by a multiplicity of suits or by a combination of all suits in one, thus acting in 

Now, let us consider the second legal remedy, or that of combining all suits in one and thus attempting to give an adequate remedy. The common-law suit-in-rem

Consequently, if the common law acts in rem, or acts, as in this case, on the estimation of damages and loss, and the damage and loss were such that they could not have been estimated, then the second legal remedy was unproductive of a satisfactory remedy. But the damage and loss could not have been estimated until after the act was at an end, and the legal remedy could not have been as prompt in stopping the perpetration of these acts as was the injunction. Hence the second remedy could not have offered sufficient relief, being too slow and lacking adequate power to act. The injunctive remedy appears to be the claim of impropriety of granting this injunction? Surely not upon the ground that the facts did not warrant it, and hardly upon the ground of its justice.

As we know, this was a sympathetic strike, agreed upon by the American Railway Union, whose members espoused the cause of the to a great extent and the State of Illinois. None of these men were Pullman employees; they had no grievances of their own, and were being paid sufficiently ample wages to prevent on their part any dissatisfaction or desire to strike. Their employees were innocent third parties, having no control with the Pullman employers, and doing their best to prevent any damage, either directly or indirectly, and yet these companies could lose millions of dollars, have their roads tied up and paralyzed, in short, be caused irreparable damage.

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Mr. G. A. Rathkow, of New York, took up the second negative. He spoke of the caution with which an injunction should be issued, saying that there should be a right about to be destroyed, great and lasting injury about to be done by an illegal act, and contending that this was not the only objection to it that this injunction gave relief to the plaintiff without bringing the cause to trial and denied all property right of the Government in the subject-matter, declaring a statute necessary, in any case, to enter a court of equity. He rejected the idea that either the Government or its representatives could be said to be a public nuisance, denying the existence of any rule that public nuisance, denying the existence of any rule that public

Mr. Chairman, Honored Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen: I take it that it will have received as a fair and evident proposition that, the justice and propriety of this injunction and the jurisdiction of the court to grant the same, has been conclusively proved by positive arguments, the burden of proof now shifting on the opposing side, who must overcome the presumption resulting in its favor by disproving our conclusions and showing a preponderance of evil effects over the beneficial results already obtained, and still to be derived, from this measure.

To begin, I think with the sole question. According to Judge Brewer's celebrated opinion, not only that the United States had no pecuniary interest in the remedy sought, but that no injury could be assured, and that it was under no obligation, regarding the subject-matter of the suit, either to the public or to any individual. The rights of these people were outstanding; none of these points in our doctrine. Protested loudly against an imaginary discrimination in favor of capital and against labor, they lost sight completely of the vast interests which made interference on the part of the United States nothing less than an imperative duty, for they involved rights which were conceded by positive arguments, the burden of proof now shifting on the opposing side, who must overcome the presumption resulting in its favor by disproving our conclusions and showing a preponderance of evil effects over the beneficial results already obtained, and still to be derived, from this measure.

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nor does it point to a jurisdiction of equity over crimes as such. Mr. High says in his work on Injunctions, p. 572: "The fact that a threatened act is criminal as a nuisance may be punished criminally as such will not prevent the exercise of the restraining jurisdiction of equity." If it did break the backbone of the strike. But what if it had met with a complete failure? That would not militate against our free all men from all restraint, and invade this constitutional right, since its violation is not followed by criminal proceedings, properly so called. Moreover, its object is not to destroy the process of criminal proceedings, but is essentially a preventive remedy. I fear that our opponents are left to stem the tide of justice, of which they are shrouded in the black pall of tyranny. I cannot sympathize with such shadowy apprehensions. My faith is firm in the protection given to the disinterested portion of the audience. The power of injunction, of course, might be abused if not wisely an invasion of the criminal code. "But, the gentlemen may say, "there were overt acts committed before the issuing of this injunction, which would "be controlled by the intention of the legislature at the time that combinations of workingmen to promote their interests were not affected by this bill. As this measure provides for the confiscation of any property owned in violation of it, it can scarcely apply to a labor union or its property; and being a penal statute, it should be restricted to what enters within its obvious scope. Injunctions should not be used to enforce the criminal law. If the Act of 1890 applies here, it is unconstitutional in its fourth section, as committing to Chancery the enforcement of a penal statute and violating the right of trial by jury. No congressional or any other authority justifies the abatement in equity, under direction of the Attorney-General, of a public nuisance in a highway of interstate commerce. The true sanction of political law is in penal legislation, or the law loses its cogency. While Debs committed no act cognizable in equity, he may have been guilty of a crime against the Federal law, and in that case should have been granted a trial by jury. The Anti-trust Act, therefore, pursued the speaker, is unconstitutional as denying this privilege of a trial by jury. The Anti-trust Act, therefore, pursued merely because it is unlawful and then punish for contempt those violating the injunction, all essential principles of Chancery and all safeguards of constitutional liberty are set at naught and disregarded. No statutory authority having been shown for this injunction, the Government had no right to enter a court of Equity. In local matters, such as the removal of obstructions to a public highway within a State, the State attaches and controls until Congress acts. After a rebuttal of five minutes by each one of the speakers, and a subsequent pause while the decision of the judges was being agreed upon, the verdict, rendered by a vote of two to one, was announced by Mr. James Byrne, the associate on this occasion of Judges Keogh and Hayes. Mr. Byrne stated that he had been chosen for this function, because he represented the minority; and after giving our champions the most unqualified praise for their work and showing, he declared that the majority had none the less cast its vote in favor of New York University. To our men who never before had known the stare of defeat, and who until the last had been so confident of victory, this was a very slight disappointment. Still they must find a source of real consolation in the consciousness of duty well performed, no less than in the numerous testimonials received by our Reverend President and by themselves from many who were present at the debate, attesting the fact that the work had failed far short of finding favor among the disinterested portion of the audience.

WITH THE OLD BOYS.

In Dohoule's Magazine for July, which appears under the strong and breezy editorship of Henry Austin Adams, A. M., Georgetown is well represented. Thomas Walsh (Ph. B., '92), the secretary of the New York Society of Georgetown Alumni, has a piece of verse, both picturesque and thoughtful, on "The Harbour Fog." An excellent portrait of Judge Robert M. Douglass, with a brief sketch of his life up to his recent appointment to the Supreme Bench of North Carolina, occurs among the "People in Print." The reprinting of an old program of the Jug-Rat Association, which appears lately placed in The Journal archives, will doubtless touch a pleasant fancy in the hearts of the older of the Old Boys—hearts not yet encrusted with the mold and lichen of later life's cares—and call up a bright gleam in the eyes that used to wear hopeful light under the "Peaches and Cream" signs that marked the years when their owners used to 'fleet the time carelessly as they did in the Golden Age.'
Jug must have been an important feature of college life in those days. Its inmates were not few. As misery loves company, the unfortunates whose lines fell in hard places, true to social instinct, formed an association. We learn from the Memorial Volume that it differed from places, true to social instinct, formed an association.

The inmates were not few. As misery loves company, the unfortunates whose lines fell in hard places, true to social instinct, formed an association. Their celebrations, burlesques on the commencement exercises, proper, never failed to attract large audiences. They developed all the wit and humor which the house contained. The proceedings were in the mock heroic order.

"More than once," says a chronicler of those days, "have I seen the bewilder look of some stranger present who was slowly awakening to the fact that he was not a witness of our solemn University commencement.

Cui pater intactum dederat, primisque Jug-a-Rat.-Fzr.g-z7.

ANNUAL EXTERMINATION OF THE JUG-RAT ASSOCIATION OF GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

June 26th, 1884.

DISORDER OF EXERCISES.

Apertures—Chicken Polka... By the Cacophonous Band.

Dialogue... By the Cacophonous Band.

"Callisthenes Barbour, M. D.

Charge on the Smoking Brigade... Tam O'Shanter Spencer

Jug-Rats Soliloquy... Rabichon Hippoxus Harrington

Do they Miss Me in Jug? (Song..."

"Furibundus Xantippe McLaughlin

Music—The Anvil Poker.

A Barbarous Perforation... Callisthenes Barbour, M. D.

Bake-shop Soliloquy... Vaty Mathews

Mike-Bath solus... Cheops Anthropophagus Merrill

The Bea-ver (dant) Crowd. (Song..."

"Furibundus Xantippe McLaughlin

La Somnambula... Triptolemus Sophonisba Rudd

Did You See His Whiskers? (Song...) Jugurtha Pelops McElroy

Music—The Locomotive Quickstep.

The Jug-Rat Band. (Song..."

Cheops A. Merrill

C. C. Roe de amicitia...

Ephygous Seraubus Reilly

Monody on Hash... Syphax Anderson

The Quack Doctor. (Song..."

Jugurtha Pelops McElroy

Music—The Sleigh Bell Polka

Eleggy on the College Barn-yard... Valpes Telemachus Fox

Shakespeare Revised... Fillibuster McLaughlin

The Anger... A prize poem dedicated to the Artesian Association

Japonica Rice, A. B.

Valedictory...

J. Pegasus McElroy

Can-ary Bird Waltz?

Annual Address to Jug-Rats... William F. Williams, A. B.

Music—La Campanella, or the celebrated Daw-Bell Wringers; Fantasia on the Harp; Solo on the Chinese Gong, &c.

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Tenor... Signor De La Perti

Basso Ferando... Signor Tamborini Maccalroyi

After which a collection of Jug-rats will be taken up.

DEAR REV. J. HAVENS RICHARDS, S. J.

"Dear Reverend Father: Many thanks for your cordial invitation to the commencement. I would like to be at dear old Alma Mater—but now that I am a missionary, you know what that means. However, I look forward with pleasure to meeting you and many of the fathers at our retreat. This return every two years to old Georgetown College is for me 'a return to first principles.' It always does me good in other ways besides spiritually. I am giving a mission to non-Catholics here, a week's lectures. I inclose a sample of my hand-bills, published every day. Pray for Virginia's missionary.

Yours truly in Christ,

W. GASTON PAYNE.

BOOK TALK.

WE note with pleasure the appearance of another volume of poems by Rev. J. B. Tabb, professor of English literature in St. Charles' College, Ellicott City, Md.

Father Tabb's work has been so favorably received, both in America and Europe, that for the general reader no extensive notice of this book is necessary. The charm of his work compels our appreciation, so that for the literary public, it suffices to say that the Reverend author has given us another volume of delightful verse.

The purpose of the present notice is specially to call the attention of college men to Father Tabb's work, for it is believed that in these poems our college verse-writers will find a model peculiarly fitted for their imitation.

That the best of us must imitate, at least for a period, is, I believe, the experience of all who have met with any marked success in literature. Even artistic geniuses begin their career by imitation — so then, Sir, the man of such originality as Keats. And since we cannot successfully develop, except along the lines Nature has drawn for us, it is evidently of first moment to choose for our imitation one whose tune is not only artistically fine, but whose modes of thought also, and manner of execution will, as far as possible, sympathize with our own.

It is because I believe we shall find these three elements in Father Tabb that I put him forward as a model very nearly in touch with what our college journals call our college journalism, and that our college men ought to try to write about.

You understand, of course, that there is no thought of placing Father Tabb's work beside the ordinary verse of college journals. He is offered as our model, following whom we shall learn much that is useful, helpful, artistic.

That his work is artistically fine is so plain that nothing further need be said of its excellence in this respect. The finish of his verse, its variety, and musical smoothness are qualities which assert themselves even to the casual reader.

Observe, too, the simplicity of diction, and you will be convinced that, in order to be striking and effective, one need not seek words and phrases from afar.

The thought is the leading motive in these poems, as in all good literature. And whence comes the thought? From the four winds of heaven, from earth and sea and sky. Every leaf has its lesson; darkness and light, sunshine and gloom, the most ordinary workaday happenings—in all Father Tabb reads "lessons of mystical life," where most others find only accidents, unnote-worthy events, mere catalogues of things that might or might not be.

This is what I had in view when I said that we who are interested in college journalism ought to make a patron of Father Tabb. It happens not unfrequently that we would really like to write, but we lack a subject. Let us take up these "Lyrics" and learn that every blossom is full of poetry, and every living thing a book of life.
In the epistle to the Romans, c. 1, v. 20, St. Paul writes: "For the invisible things of Him (God) from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made:. In a triplet entitled "God," Father Tabb expresses St. Paul's doctrine thus:

"I see Thee in the distant blue;
But in the violet's dell of dew,
Behold I breathe and touch Thee, too."

This same spirit, manifest throughout the volume, is, perhaps, nowhere so clearly put and interpreted as in the following, called "Communion":

Once when my heart was passion free
To learn of things divine,
The soul of Nature suddenly
Outpoured itself in mine.
I held the secrets of the deep,
And of the heavens above,
I knew the harmonies of sleep,
The mysteries of love.
And for a moment's interval,
The earth, the sky, the sea—
My soul encompassed each and all,
And now they compass me.
To one in all, to all in one—
Since Love the work begins—
Life's ever-widening circles run,
Revealing God in man.

To him who knows how to think, everything is thought-heavy; and so we find Father Tabb inspired by field lilies, a violet, a wood robin, a leaf on a tree's summit, and other things, which to most of us appear as the veriest trifles.

Let me cite the poem called "Interpreted":—

So, eastward o'er the billowy white,
Paint smiling wakes the Child of Night
From dreams all rosy with delight—
And the whistles blow and the boats move slow
Gray—all gray is the harbour world
And God keep all from doom!

What means, O Sea, thy moaning?
Gray—gray is the harbour world
And God keep all from doom!

Not many of us shall attain to Father Tabb's perfection; but in the violet's dell of dew, in the womb of the drowsy night, in the violet's dell of dew, in the womb of the drowsy night, in the violet's dell of dew, in the womb of the drowsy night, where the violet's dell of dew is, we used to admire, nay, to gobble up in the long ago.

Yours in Xto,
C. J. Clifford, S. J.

That the verses of our sometime professor of rhetoric deserved the attention of so just a critic as Mr. Hutton we leave to the decision of our readers.

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GEORGETOWN COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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Third Class of French.

Fourth Class of French.

Second Class of German.
No prize was awarded. Allan Kennedy was promoted to this class during the year.

Third Class of German.

Fourth Class of German.

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Lower Algebra.

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