ST IGNATIUS COLLEGE ARCHIVES

A. M. D. G.

# ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE,

## Riverview, Sydney.

The Christmas Holidays end on Wednesday, 1st February.

Parents and Guardians are requested to see that the Pupils return without fail at or before 8 p.m. on that day.

New Boys should present themselves earlier in the day for classification.

*19th December, 1898.*

A. M. D. G.

# ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE,

## RIVERVIEW, SYDNEY.

### CONDUCTED BY THE JESUIT FATHERS.

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE is situated on the Lane Cove River, an arm of Sydney Harbour, about four miles from the City, in an estate of 120 acres, which has a water frontage of one mile and a-half. It has its own private wharf, at which ferry steamers call every half-hour, baths (200 by 100 feet), Senior and Junior boat-sheds, with a fleet of thirty boats, lawn tennis courts, handball courts, rifle range (600, 500, 300, 200 yards), and four cricket and football grounds.

The College has its own Post and Telegraph Office, and is connected by Telephone with Sydney, and lighted throughout with the Electric Light. Upwards of £40,000 have been spent by the Jesuit Fathers on the buildings and general improvements.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches required for a High Class Education in Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences and Mercantile Subjects, and is so arranged as to include the subjects of the Junior, Senior, and Matriculation University Examinations.

The success of the College at the University Examinations is well known.

## FEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ENTRANCE | | 5 guineas. |
| PENSION | Pupils over 12 years, per Term | 15 ,, |
| | Pupils under 12 years ,, | 12½ ,, |

Reduction of 10 per cent. in favour of Brothers.

*The year is divided into four* TERMS, *which begin the last week in January, the second week in April, the third week in July, and the fourth week in September.*

**N.B.**—THE PENSION COVERS, BESIDE THE ORDINARY CURRICULUM, CHEMISTRY, PHYSIOLOGY, SHORTHAND, AND BOOK-KEEPING. WASHING IS ALSO INCLUDED; AND NO EXTRA CHARGE IS MADE FOR PUPILS REMAINING IN THE COLLEGE DURING MIDWINTER HOLIDAYS.

A Charge of One Guinea per Term is made to cover expenses for Drill, Fencing, Gymnastics, Shooting, Swimming, Cricket, Football, Tennis, Billiards, Libraries, and Stationery.

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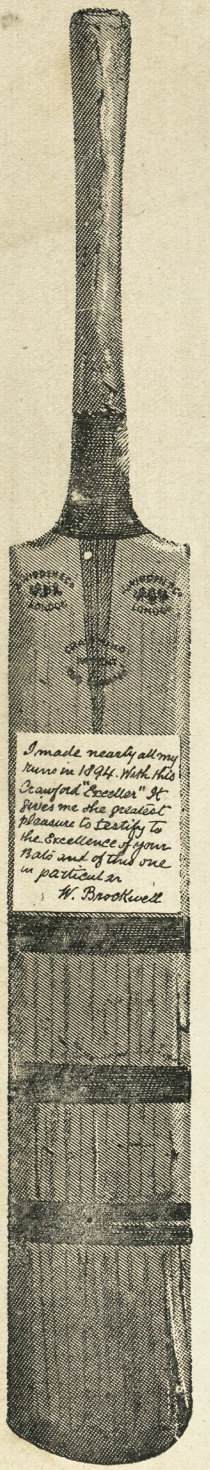
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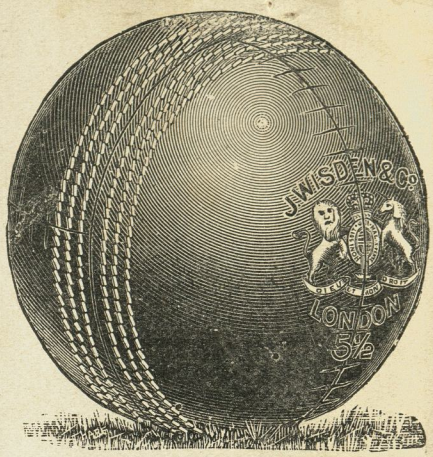
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OUR ALMA MATER.

# OUR ALMA MATER.

"OFT have we drained the font of ancient lore;
Though drinking deeply, thirsting still the more;
Yet when confinement's lingering hour was done,
Our sports, our studies, and our souls were one;
Together we impelled the flying ball.
Together waited in our tutor's hall;
Together joined in cricket's manly toil,
Or shared the produce of the river's spoil;
Or, plunging from the green declining shore,
Our pliant limbs the buoyant billows bore.
In every element unchanged, the same,
All, all that brothers should be, but the name."—*Byron.*

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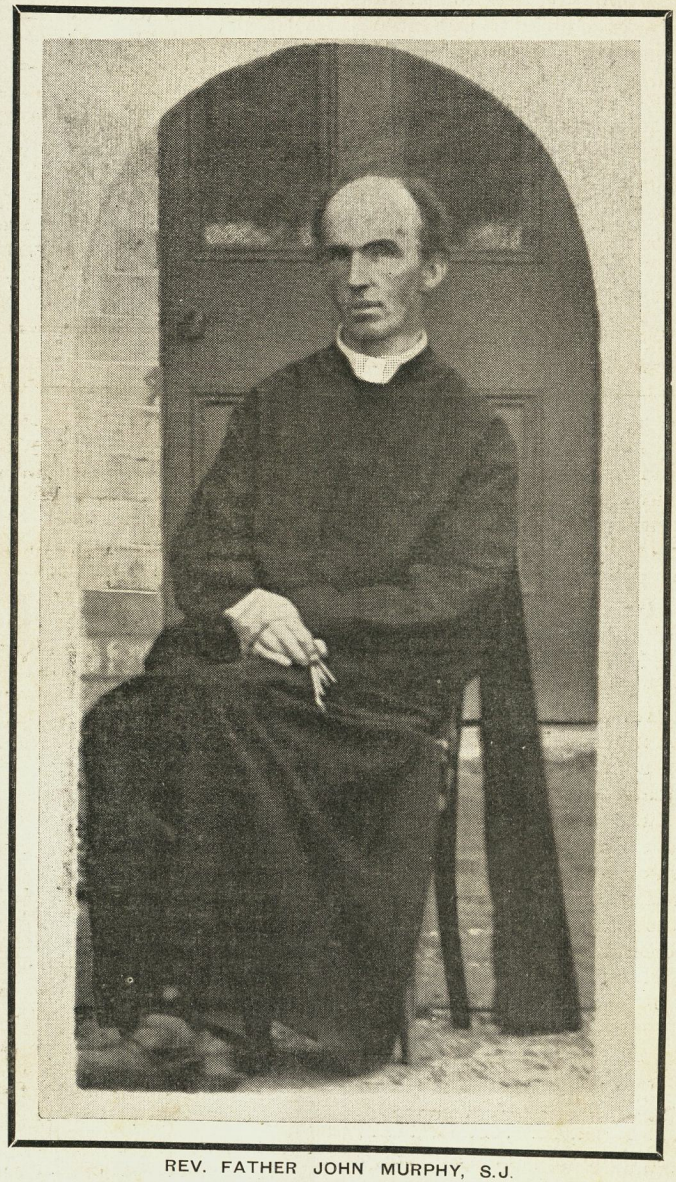
## OBITUARY.

### FATHER JOHN MURPHY.

WHEN we published the last number of OUR ALMA MATER, Father John Murphy was suffering from a severe attack of influenza. Yet cold and damp weather, such as prevailed at that time, was always very trying for him. We hoped that with a few warm sunny days he would recover and be with us for some time longer. The beginning of the new term indeed saw him strong enough to take a short walk in the grounds, and with an energy which seemed independent of health, he insisted on resuming a great part of his duties. But this was the last effort of his strong will against long-continued feeble health, for early in the month of August came a great change for the worse, and he grew too weak to leave his room, or even to rise from his bed. Doctor Rorke, of North Sydney, attended him with the utmost care throughout his illness, but when Father Murphy became unable to take any nourishment, medical skill and attention could do no more. For some days he lingered on, his body worn and helpless, but his clear and vigorous mind clear and vigorous still. Though he found it hard to speak, he had the same cheerful smile of welcome for those who came to visit him, and his calm and happy look showed that he had no fear of approaching death. There was one thing alone that appeared to make him anxious—he was afraid that he might be a burden to others. Father Kenny, the Superior of the Jesuit Mission, and the Fathers of the College, especially Father G. Kelly, were constantly at his bedside, both by day and by night, and Father Murphy, who had laboured all his life for others, more than once expressed a wish that his illness might be shortened because he did not like to see others put to trouble for his sake. Yet no one thought it trouble to do everything he could for one whom all esteemed so much. Father Murphy would have wished to be able to work to the end, nor did he remain many days when work was no longer possible. During those last few days he had all the consolation that the good Master gives to those who have done generously and well in his service. It was his special joy to receive the Holy Communion each day, and on the last three mornings to have Mass celebrated in his room. On the 21st of August, during the quiet of the evening study hour, he received the last absolution, and calmly and happily passed away to his reward.

Forty-six years before, Father Murphy was born in Clonmel, in the County of Tipperary, for which county his father was a magistrate. He was one of a family who have all since distinguished themselves in life. His eldest brother is now the Very Rev. Canon Murphy,

P.P., of Arran Quay, Dublin, and not only holds high rank as an ecclesiastic, but is also a gifted scientist. Another brother—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy, D.S.O. (Order of Distinguished Service)—has repeatedly won honours in India, especially in the Candahar campaign. His twin brother, Father James Murphy, S.J., holds the high position in the Irish Jesuit province of Master of Novices and Rector of the College of St. Stanislaus, Tullamore. His sister was lately Superioress of the Loretto Convent, Dalkey, Ireland. When Father John Murphy was about ten years old, his parents removed from Clonmel to Dublin, and there he was educated at Dr. Quin's school, Harcourt-street, and at the school of the Marist Fathers. At the early age of seventeen he entered the Jesuit novitiate, and after the two years of probation he was sent immediately, on account of his delicate health, to be prefect at the great Irish College of Clongowes Wood. When he had been prefect and master for four years at Clongowes he went to study Rhetoric at Roehampton College, London, and having finished his course there and matriculated with distinction for the London University, he was appointed professor to the young Jesuits who were preparing themselves to teach in the Colleges. In 1879 Father Murphy began at Stonyhurst College the study of Philosophy, to which he applied himself for three years. He was then made Prefect of Studies at St. Stanislaus' College, Tullamore, whose students were then winning many brilliant successes in the University and Intermediate Examinations. Father Murphy's health did not long permit him to hold this office, and his superiors sent him for change and rest to Clongowes. After some months at Clongowes, where he was first Prefect of Discipline, he went to Oña, in Spain, and there studied theology for four years. Being ordained priest, he returned to Ireland, and once more took charge of the studies of the Junior members of the Order. But, falling into chronic phthisis, it was thought that the fine Australian climate would benefit his health. He came to Sydney in 1891, and for the last



REV. FATHER JOHN MURPHY, S.J.

seven years of his life was Prefect of Studies at Riverview.

It was only during the seven years that Father Murphy lived and worked at Riverview that we, with few exceptions, were privileged to know him. Some few could speak of debts of gratitude owed to him many years ago, and many thousand miles away; but they tell us enough when they say that time and place and illness had, in his case, only made their outward changes. It was fortunate, indeed, for our College, when it was yet young, to have had him as a director of its studies, for he was a man born to organise, and his work will not easily perish. He was a heroic worker, and he had not laboured long among us when the spirit that was in him made its influence felt throughout the entire College. His shattered health did not impede him. We have heard him speak with admiration of those Spanish commanders in the late war who went down with their ships, their country's flag still flying, and we felt that were he in their places he would have done the same. But he sacrificed himself for a nobler object, and when we remember how he toiled for so many years, and how weak and worn he often looked when the day's work was over, we clearly see that his great mind understood of what extreme importance to the cause of God is the good education of the young.

It was for no worldly end that Father Murphy laboured, for he shunned publicity and praise, and we learned from words of his, let fall from time to time during the last few years, that he did not expect that what remained to him of earthly life would be long. Yet the thought of death did not paralyse his energy, but rather urged him to greater efforts, because, like his Divine Master, he looked on death as "the night when no man can work." May we all have done our work as well when that night comes upon us.

In Father Murphy we saw a man filled with the spirit of true charity. He was genial and kind, and if he was sometimes stern, it was when he knew that that was kinder. There was no boy in the school about whose progress he did not keep himself exactly informed, for he was most watchful over those committed to his charge, and took the deepest interest in their welfare. In the hearts of those who knew him best his death has left a void which they never hope to fill. We trust that his memory will long remain, especially in the minds of those to whose good his brilliant talents were devoted. It will guide them and draw them to follow by the way that he has gone. They will prize it more as manhood develops, and when the world's cold experience shows them that his like is not often found. We give below two poems, one by an old pupil of Father Murphy's—Mr. J. E. S. Henerie—in which is pourtrayed the grief and loneliness we feel after the death of so true a friend. The other is written by his old friend Dr. Beattie, of Liverpool, in which he expresses, better than we could, the consoling Christian thought that though Father Murphy has gone from among us, his prayers in heaven will be more powerful even than his earthly help.

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PATER, AVE ATQUE VALE.

REV. JOHN MURPHY, S.J.

O, you have gone before us
To the dark unknown,
Sadly you have left us
To walk alone.

Friend of our youth and manhood
Vanished away,
Like a drift of crimson sunset
At close of day!

We held sweet converse together
Of soul with soul,
Probing the life of nature
From pole to pole;

Conning again the story
Of days of old,
Thinking of all the wonder
The years yet hold.

Paragon of learning were you,
Guide of our life—
Sharing its thought and action,
Its peace and strife.

Now we call, none answers;
Vain is our prayer;
Vainly our question falleth
On voiceless air.

Nay, but the years pass swiftly,
And we, too, pass
Out of the world of sunshine
Like autumn grass,

On to the world beyond us,
To you now known,
To join all our friends and teachers,
No more alone.

There where his dreams are ended,
And life's long quest,
Jesus, O Lord, have mercy;
Grant him Thy rest.

—J. E. S. HENERIE.

## AVE! PATER, SED NON VALE.

Wherefore farewell! triumphant brother, now
Out of the Vale of Shade. Help him who faints
In weary wayfaring to rest, as thou
Dost rest, in sweet communion of saints.
Wherefore farewell!

Out in the void thy spirit hath not flown;
High in the Household of the Faith thy place,
Spanning from Hades' portals to the Throne.
*De ventre matris*—dual fruit of grace!*
Yet with us dwell.

Whisper to hearts responsive as of old,
Languishing vainly for thy smile—thy hand:
Thy form etherealized we still behold,
*Signifer sanctus!* in Ignatian band—
Peerless array!

Athwart the world's dim sordidness, the beam
Of Jesus' army—soldiers such as thou—
Bright as the angel hosts in Jacob's dream,
Illumes all time with life of triple vow,
Fairer than day.

He sees the sparrows fall—He, strong to save,
Brooks not His own to perish 'neath the sod.
Where sting—where victory, in death or grave?
*Sacerdos magnus!* Holy one of God!
On Heaven's shore.

Loud let our praise in diapason rise,
For ever joined in Pentecostal throng;
Through earthly aisles and courts of Paradise,
*Semper laus ejus*, in united song,
For evermore.

—J. A. BEATTIE.

Liverpool, N.S.W.,
Sept. 1, 1898.

* Father John Murphy, S.J., was one of twin brothers, who both became priests.

## FATHER MURPHY'S FUNERAL.

Father Murphy was interred at Gore Hill Cemetery on Aug. 23rd. Among those who were present besides the Rector and community of Riverview were Father Kenny, S.J., Superior of the Jesuits, Father Brennan, S.J., and Father Gartlan, S.J., from North Sydney. Fr. McGrath, from St. Aloysius' College; Fr. Sturzo, S.J.; the Venerable Archpriest Sheehy (O.S.B.); the Rev. M. Kirby, P.P., Pymble; the Superior of St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill; the Hon. T. Dalton, M.L.C.; the Hon. L. F. Heydon, M.L.C.; Alderman B. McBride, Dr. Rorke, Mr. N. Joubert, and Mr. Cahill (solicitor). Almost all the present students walked from the College, and among the ex-students and Father Murphy's former pupils who came to pay the last tribute of respect were Messrs. T. F. Kelly, R. Lenehan, P. J. O'Donnell, G. M'Mahon, George Flannery, J. E. S. Henerie, R. Henerie, H. E. Manning, Bernard and Charles McBride, Thomas Dalton, W. D'Apice, J. D'Apice, F. Duboisé, W. McDonald, F. McDonald, F. Rorke, Richard and Arthur O'Connor (though the former was only recovering from an accident), A. Deery, W. Baker, J. Slattery and James Punch.

## THE LITERARY ACADEMY.

THE ACADEMY, which was inaugurated or revivified last June, held two meetings this term. They took place in the Senior Library, about half-an-hour before tea. The Senior and Junior Classes attended—the audience all told being about thirty in number.

At the first meeting, on October 31st, Arthur Makinson read an essay on "Education: what it has been in the past, what it is, and what it ought to be." He at least partially recommended a system (which he ascribed to the ancients) of studying chiefly athletics till about twenty, then when the body is strong and healthily developed, taking to more exclusively intellectual pursuits. At the end of the essay the Chairman invited discussion. Father Masterson commented, and amongst those that spoke were P. Griffin, J. Rynn, Cecil Loneragan, and the reader of the essay. The time being brief, the meeting was brought to a close by a few words from the chair.

At the second meeting, on December 7th, Charles Gavan Duffy read an essay on "Socrates," which we reproduce, as it won him the Composition Prize. Other essays were prepared for the ACADEMY, but shortness of time prevented their being read.

We are glad to say the ACADEMY seems destined to flourish, and is likely to contribute towards raising the standard of essay writing in the College. It helps to supply one of the most essential influences in forming good writers of English prose, viz., *Stimulus*.

### ESSAY ON SOCRATES.

Socrates, the son of Sophroniscus, was an Athenian by birth, and like most Athenians, a gentleman by occupation. It is a strange fact that nearly the whole body of citizens in the time of Pericles were among the ranks of the unemployed. Trade and professions

were looked down on and left entirely to the slaves or resident aliens, the latter of whom were heavily taxed and possessed no political rights, but were otherwise unmolested, and held the wealth of the city almost entirely in their hands. The true Athenian citizen, whether rich or poor, was the ruler of the city. He had the right of παρρησία or freedom of speech, which, one would think, from their constant boasting, the English had invented for themselves. In the time of Pericles their little band of some 5000 strong was the centre of Greek art and learning, the ruler of half Greece, of the Ægean, and of the coast of Asia Minor. No one of this band rises up before us in so vivid and life-like a manner as does Socrates —thanks to the dialogues of his pupil Plato and the Memorabilia or Socratic anecdotes of Xenophon. Although we know little or nothing of Socrates in his early life, there is no one in the least conversant with the dialogues who can hear the name of Socrates mentioned without framing in his mind a picture of that man—the brave soldier, the good citizen, the patient and enduring husband, the faithful friend, the wise philosopher, the upright and fearless searcher after truth. Socrates has a great many claims to be considered great. He was the first systematic searcher after truth; he invented general definitions, and has exercised an enormous influence on the form of literature of the present day. I say the present day advisedly, for, strange as it may seem, he has doubtless exercised a considerable influence on the present composition. The reason of this is not far to seek. Socrates taught Plato, who taught Aristotle, who influenced Cicero, who formed Latin prose, which has been the basis of every prose literature ever since.

Socrates was the biggest nuisance and greatest benefit to the Athenians in all times. He was a nuisance because he constituted himself the μύωψ or gad-fly of the Athenians, and spent his whole time in confounding the gentleman ὃς οἴεται σοφὸς εἶναι οὐκ ὤν in which class might unhappily be placed the greater part of the Athenian citizens. General definitions had not yet, at that time, been thought of, and the average Athenian either took things as they were without any reasoning at all, or at best only reasoned in a very unscientific way. But "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," and the Athenians lived on happily enough in their sunny land, despite their ignorance, until Socrates came among them—"a single cloud on a sunny day, a frown upon the atmosphere that has no business to appear when skies are bright and earth is gay," and immediately set to work to dispel the innocent illusion of those who thought they were wise when, on the contrary, they knew nothing at all. To think thus was not Socrates' method of proceeding by any means. A friend of his, one Chaerephon by name, when at Delphi, asked the god if there was anyone wiser than Socrates. The reply was that Socrates was the wisest of men. Now, Socrates' constant teaching was that all men were ignorant, and it seemed as though he must either disparage the god or admit that his teaching was wrong. But Socrates found a way out of the difficulty that does great credit to his ingenuity. He explained the oracle by saying that he was wiser than other men in this. Both he and the others were totally ignorant of everything that ought to be known, but they were ignorant and nevertheless considered themselves wise, while he, in his ignorance, had a clear knowledge that he was ignorant, and so was wiser than they. A favourite way of his, that went far towards making him the nuisance he was, was to buttonhole any one whom he could get to listen to him, and in next to no time turn him inside out and prove to him incontestably that he was little better than a brainless idiot. These were a few of the eccentricities that made up the harmless but disagreeable side of his character; but what we see on the reverse of the medal is more than a compensation for all this. His whole life was one of self-sacrifice, of unceasing labour, and of obedience to the dictates of his religion. He purified the Athenian atmosphere by confounding and discrediting the body of men who at that time were undermining all the wholesome laws and customs of private and political life, who took money for teaching men "how to make the worse appear the better cause," and who were doing their best to make low cunning take the place of ability in politics, and practised tricks of upright judgment. I allude, of course, to the Sophists. Another great benefit Socrates conferred on the Athenians was the placing of philosophy on a sound and truthful basis, for by so doing he opened the way for the great philosophers and philosophic writings which are such an

important part of the literary life of Athens, and for Attic oratory also, for true oratory cannot exist unless it be founded on a broad-minded political basis. You may, perhaps, wonder that I have dwelt so much on Socrates' desire to show men how ignorant they really were, but the reason is not far to seek. Socrates, extraordinary as it may seem, considered virtue as synonymous with knowledge. Now Socrates saw clearly what a terrible state of ignorance the Athenians were in, and being, besides a great patriot, a philanthropist of the finest kind, he naturally wished to draw his countrymen from the deep slough of vice into which they had fallen, and with a full knowledge of the facts before him, he saw clearly that as a preliminary step he must free their minds from the hodge-podge of dim fancies and perverted facts which they imagined to be knowledge. No better way to accomplish this purpose was open to him than to examine, and thus convince them of their ignorance. This conduct, however beneficial to them it might be in the end, was not likely to directly recommend itself to the populace or bring immediate reward to its author in the shape of popularity ; nor did Socrates expect it, for with a faith almost incredible in a heathen, he looked for his reward to a life beyond the grave. His conduct, so foreign to the manners and customs of his time and country, did not, you may be sure, go uncriticised. He was for years the laughing stock of Athens, and the butt of a thousand bad jokes and malicious calumnies. It was his misfortune to be confounded with the Sophists, whose shallowness was just then beginning to be seen, and although he did everything in his power to refute the accusation, the name stuck to him and, indeed, formed a chief part of the indictment at his trial. I need hardly say that the accusation was an unjust one, for the only real point of resemblance between him and the Sophists was that both he and they—he rightly, they wrongly : he for his real, they for their superficial wisdom—were regarded by their fellow-citizens with something the same feelings as men regarded chemists in the Middle Ages. The points on which they differed essentially were as many as there are different shades of character among men. But I will mention a few of the principal. The Sophists sold their learning at so much per hour ; Socrates never once took a fee. The Sophists sometimes preached the virtue of poverty, and at the same time were perhaps the wealthiest men in the city ; Socrates cared not for wealth, and was many times in pecuniary difficulties, nor could he at his trial get together more than a *mina* to pay his fine. The Sophists taught one thing this day and another the next ; in fact, they went with the tide, while Socrates stuck to his principles through thick and thin, even till they cost him his life. And, lastly, the Sophist was nothing if not a professional teacher, while Socrates never held classes, never professed to teach anyone anything, and did whatever he did out of obedience to the gods and love for his fellow creatures.

A very remarkable fact, indeed, about Socrates was his belief in the immortality of the soul. If he was not the very first of the ancients to believe in it, at least he is the first we know of ; but since we have no writings of his own—he wrote little or nothing—and the philosophy put into his mouth in the dialogue is Plato's, we cannot know clearly what exactly his belief on that head was. But what we do know is that he believed in the immortality of the soul, and that that belief bore him up amidst all his trials, and finally robbed death of all its horrors. Socrates was the most Athenian of all the Athenians, and at the same time the most un-Athenian. This may seem strange, but it is absolutely and literally true. He was the most Athenian of Athenians because he loved his country—that is, his city—with a great love. He devoted his life to its service ; he never left it except when obliged by duty or necessity, and, finally, he died rather than disobey its laws. On the other hand, he was in some respects diametrically opposed to the ordinary Athenian character. The Athenians were lively and fond of amusements ; he was quiet and self-contained. They, as a rule, were handsome ; he was the ugliest man of antiquity. They had a keen sense of the beautiful, both in persons, objects, and speech ; he was totally blind to art, judged men not by their faces but by their characters, and was always disfiguring his speech by allusions to market-women, large asses, and leather cutters. He never ascended to the realms of poetry ; they could not descend to hard facts. But, whatever his personal appearance was, we can have nothing but praise and admiration for his noble character. He was wise as we all know, for his

name has passed into general use as a synonym for wisdom. He possessed in a great degree the virtue of humility, if all the self-depreciation we find in the dialogues be genuine, and on the hardest stricken fields in Grecian history, in the fiercest sieges, in the most disastrous routs he proved his bravery. With a charity almost Christian he forgave and laboured for the conversion of those who persecuted and calumniated him. He was tried on a charge of atheism, but he was the most truly religious Greek of his time. It was his very religious spirit that brought down on him this charge of atheism. He imagined God as omnipotent and all good, and naturally he could not reconcile this idea with a belief in a pack of immoral, quarrelling, and wholly contemptible beings, even though they were the traditional Greek gods. He endeavoured to purify the Athenian religion; he endeavoured to better the state of Athenian social and civil life, and in both attempts he failed. The religion was entrenched behind a barrier of superstition and bigotry; political life behind one of venal bribery and corruption. Neither of them was quite accessible, but both of them his attack shook to their very foundations. About his contempt for and forgetfulness of hardships a very good story is told:—"Once when the Athenian army was out on an expedition, he was remarked by some of his fellow soldiers to be standing as in a state of deep meditation. All the day he stood there. Night found him still at his post, while the first rays of the rising sun lighted on his solitary, motionless figure. The whole day passed without his changing his position. When, however, the night was past, and the sparkling arrows of purple light began to tint the Eastern horizon, he finished his thinking, after two days and nights in a brown study, and having performed his ablutions in a neighbouring brook, went back to the camp." Socrates, though a sedate man, was not without a certain sense of humour, and his irony, if we are to believe our authorities, was exceptionally keen. Examples of it abound in all chronicles about him; but perhaps the best one is in the Euthrophon, where, after having turned that poor unfortunate inside out and proved beyond doubt that he was an ignoramus, he begs him in the most humble and reverential terms to become his master and teach him about piety. We know little or nothing of the character of Socrates in his home life, for he spent the whole day and sometimes the whole night at the market-place, Pnyx, or some other public place. This may seem strange to us, but it was the ordinary mode of life with the Athenians, and especially for Socrates, who had good reason for it. He had a wife, Xanthippe, and the only expression that can really convey an idea of his position to our minds is to say he was "henpecked." As Socrates was the wisest man of the Greeks, so was Xanthippe the greatest shrew. The life she led him was frightful, but, like a true philosopher, he looked at the matter in its best light, and said that he was blest in having such a wife, for if he put up with her heavy inflictions he would easily be able to bear the lighter attacks of his fellow citizens.

No account of Socrates' character would be complete without a word or two about his δαιμόνιον or his divine sign. This was some interior voice or other that always warned him not to do wrong, but never urged him to do right. This seems extremely like a conscience, and would be taken for one except for the fact that it never urged him to do right. Many famous men have employed their faculties to solve the problem, and the solutions have been as numerous as the men. It has been called his guardian angel, an attendant spirit, and a specially acute perception or instinct. You will notice that all these, though otherwise probable enough, do not take into consideration the silence of the sign with regard to the doing of what is right. My own belief is that Socrates never had anything of the sort, or never intended people to think he had; that it was merely a form of speech to express what he thought, and that the modern critics have blundered most egregiously with regard to it.

Socrates was put on his trial 399 B.C., before 501 Heliasts or Athenian jurymen, on a charge of impiety and corrupting the youth. From what I have already said you can easily see how false these charges were. But prejudice was too strong, and he was condemned to death by a majority of sixty-one, and as the jury refused to commute the sentence for a fine, he was cast into prison to await his fate. There having refused on principle sure offers of escape, silent, calm, peaceful among his wailing disciples, passed away the noblest, wisest man of antiquity.

C. Gavan Duffy.

## ON FEDERATION.

ARISE, my land ! Australia, rise !
And tower upwards to the skies
Just as a strong young eagle flies
Up towards the azure blue.

Let Federation's golden bands
In peace and concord join our hands,
And make us greatest of all lands,
A country brave and true.

For then in gladdest golden morn
Our noble land shall be re-born,
And high on hope's full tide upborne
Shall take her place, and *do*.

For then, emerging from the night
Of petty quarrels, fair and bright
Shall shine the clear, pure Southern light
With virtue's radiant hue.

No hostile shocks shall shake this land
If her brave sons step hand in hand
To meet the foe, a patriot band,
But enemies shall rue.

And as above, 'mid stars that glow,
The Southern Cross is first—below,
Australia, one great land, shall show
Her might, and claim her due.

The Southern Cross our flag shall be—
That banner ever bright and free,
Stained with no blot of treachery—
Shall threat the vaulted blue.

Whene'er its stars on dark blue folds
Shall float o'er Austral's hills and wolds
A golden link together holds
This country vast and new.

—A YOUNG AUSTRALIAN.

## CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITION.

ON Wednesday, November 30th, at 10.45, the results of this Competition were announced, in the Junior Study Hall, in presence of Rev. Father Rector, the community and the boys.

The group this year was Classics, and in the two classical subjects the marks all through were very high.

The highest individual percentages were as follows :—Greek : Fitzroy Marmion (1st place), 90 per cent. Latin : William Brennan (2nd), 81.7 per cent. English : Robert Douglas (3rd), 84.6 per cent. Arithmetic : E. Macfarlane, 78.5 per cent. Catechism : George Fesq, 84 ; and V. Polin, 83.8 per cent. The Gold Medal was won by Fitzroy Marmion, II. Grammar ; the Silver Medal by William Brennan, III. Grammar ; the 3rd Prize in Books (£1) by Robert Douglas, II. Grammar.

We subjoin the marks of the first ten on the list :—

| | Class. | Catechism. | Arithmetic. | English. | Greek. | Latin. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. FITZROY MARMION ... | II. GRAMMAR ... | 75 | 38 | 57 | 90 | 81 | 68.2 |
| 2. WILLIAM BRENNAN ... | III. GRAMMAR... | 81.5 | 35.8 | 51.8 | 86 | 81.7 | 67 36 |
| 3. ROBERT DOUGLAS ... | II. GRAMMAR ... | 53.5 | 41.7 | 84.6 | 88 | 68.2 | 67.2 |
| 4. James Rynn ... ... | Juniors... ... | 80 | 18.3 | 64 | 80.5 | 72.5 | 63 |
| 5. Michael Veech ... | Rudiments ... | 80 | 64.2 | 60.3 | ... | 45.8 | 62.5 |
| 6. Patrick Dalton ... | Seniors... .. | 72 | 28.5 | 47.6 | 83.5 | 79 | 62.1 |
| 7. Patrick Griffin ... | Seniors... ... | 69 | 67.1 | 47 4 | 63 | 60.5 | 61.4 |
| 8. Edward Macfarlane.. | Rudiments ... | 65 | 78.5 | 56.6 | ... | 44.9 | 61.2 |
| 9. John Gardner ... | III. Grammar... | 70 | 35.5 | 50 | 86.7 | 63.8 | 61.2 |
| 10. Harold Hunter ... | Rudiments ... | 75 | 71.4 | 49.6 | ... | 40.1 | 59 |

Marks in all the columns are percentages.



CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITION.

ROBERT DOUGLAS,
PRIZE FOR 3RD PLACE

FITZROY MARMION,
GOLD MEDAL FOR 1ST PLACE.

WILLIAM BRENNAN,
SILVER MEDAL FOR 2ND PLACE.

## ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE EX-STUDENTS' UNION.

WE ARE glad to be able to report that the Union has, during the year, made a very considerable amount of progress, and congratulate the members of the Council on the success their united efforts have attained. The following brief account will show how the Union stands. We wish to thank Father Dalton, our Patron, for the great interest he has all through taken in the movements of the Union, and to congratulate him on his re-election as Patron.

At the first annual meeting, held at Aaron's Exchange Hotel, on 30th October, 1898, the following were present :—Messrs. T. F. Kelly (presiding), R. Brown, F. Donovan, J. McCarthy, T. Dalton, B. McBride, A. Deery, F. Deery, E. B. Dalton, M. Casey, F. Punch, J. Punch, J. O'Donnell, I. O'Donnell, P. J. O'Donnell, J. E. S. Henerie, J. Toohey, J. Walton, A. Rankin, G. E. Flannery, L. Broinowski, E. Cox, &c.

Mr. Kelly, in the absence of the Secretary (Mr. G. McMahon), read the secretary's report, which was adopted, as was also the treasurer's.

The election of officers then took place, and resulted as follows :—

*Patron :*

THE VERY REV. FR. DALTON, S J.

*President :*

T. F. KELLY, B.A.

*Vice-Presidents :*

G. E. FLANNERY, B.A., LL.B ; G. MCMAHON, B.A.

*Secretaries :*

ARTHUR DEERY ; F. W. J. DONOVAN.

*Treasurer :*

P. J. O'DONNELL.

*Committee :*

B. MCBRIDE, J. E. S. HENERIE, E. B. DALTON, R BROWN, I. O'DONNELL, M. CASEY, A. RANKIN, J. MCCARTHY.

AMENDMENTS IN CONSTITUTION.

I. Rule IV. was altered to allow of 2s 6d. being amount of member's subscription, *vice* 5s.

II. That the Committee may, upon any member absenting himself from three consecutive meetings of the Committee, declare the office of said member of the Committee vacant, and proceed to fill the said vacancy by appointment.

III. That the Committee be altered to allow of eight—*vice* six members.

IV. That Rule VII. of the Constitution be altered to allow words, "Hon. Secretaries," *vice* "Hon. Secretary"

At the conclusion of the meeting a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers and to Mr. Kelly, the chairman.

The Hon. Secretaries wish to thank their fellow councillors for the untiring energy showed to make the Dinner a success.

Much difficulty has been encountered in reaching the "old boys" scattered throughout the Colony. It is hoped that some of our loyal "old boys" will recognize this, and assist by bringing the Union under the notice of Ex-Students, and by forwarding their address to the Hon. Secretaries and apprising them of the movements of "old boys." In conclusion, we would earnestly urge upon you the usefulness of the Union and its claims upon your sympathy.

ARTHUR DEERY<br>F. W. J. DONOVAN } Hon. Secs.

Central Chambers,<br>173 Pitt-street, Sydney.

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*To the Editors of O.A.M.*

GENTLEMEN,—Would you kindly allow me space in O.A.M. to inform my fellow ex-students that unless this appeal is responded to, the "Keating Prize," which has been productive of so much good in the College cannot be continued. This prize, which has been awarded for the past five years, has, I am informed, promoted competition in the school, where it is highly appreciated and regarded, and it will be a matter for regret if this gift of the "Old Boys" to their *Alma Mater*, the only practical proof of their regard, be discontinued. I appeal to the ex-students generally not to let this happen. I shall be pleased to receive the names and subscriptions of those who are desirous of keeping up this ex-students' prize, which forty subscriptions at 2s. 6d. per year will keep on foot.

Yours truly,

THOMAS F. KELLY.

## ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE EX-STUDENTS' UNION.

### SECOND ANNUAL DINNER.

*(Freeman's Journal.)*

THURSDAY evening, 24th November, was a great occasion at Beach's Café Français, George Street. The two upstairs dining-rooms of that establishment never contained a more pleasant-faced gathering than when lining each side of the long tables were seated over 50 of the ex-students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, met to mingle memories of their old college days and do honour to their Alma Mater. As *Freeman* readers know, St. Ignatius' Ex-Students' Union is little more than a year old, but during that time it has made vast strides in the way of organization. And why should it not be so, when, as the venerable Founder of the college remarked, over 600 students had passed forth from its care into the world—into the world where so many of them, through the excellent training they had received, are now giving an excellent account of themselves. To show the mettle of the College, we have but to name those who sat at the festive board on that evening. The President, Mr. T. F. Kelly, B.A., solicitor, and Fellow of St. John's University College, had on either side of him the Very Rev. Father Dalton, S.J., Patron of the Union and Founder of the College ("the Grand Old Man of Riverview," as the ex-students are so fond of phrasing it); the Rev. Father Gartlan, S.J., whose memory will never fade while an "old boy" survives; and the Very Rev. Father Murphy, S.J., the present Rector of the college. Others present included Mr. G. Flannery, B.A., LL.B., vice-president; F. Donovan, solicitor, secretary; P. J. O'Donnell, solicitor, treasurer; Dr. M. O'Gorman Hughes (St. Vincent's Hospital resident staff, Messrs. M. Casey, B.A.; W. Hughes, T. Dalton, E. B. Dalton, J. M'Carthy, J. E. S. Henerie, B.Lit.; R. Henerie, P. Power, R. Brown, F. Du Boisé, J, D'Apice, W. M'Donald, B. M'Bride, C. M'Bride, A. Rankin, solicitor; Ignatius O'Donnell, J. C. O'Donnell, P. Clifford, F. Punch, O'Keeffe, J. Maloney, M. Foley, E. Slattery, O'Farrell, Cox, F. Deery, A. Polin, architect; Ambrose Gow, F. Gow, F. M'Donald, M'Hugh, G. Gilhooley, Annivitti, A. O'Connor, R. Godsell, R. O'Connor, H. Healy, J. Beck, Makinson, T. Hurley, D. O'Connor, P. Lenehan, W. Fallon, L. Cahill, &c. Amongst other ex-students who might have been present, we might name Mr. P. O'Connor, one of "the old guard," who is at present seriously ill; while apologies were received from the Rev. E. M. O'Brien (at present resident at Grafton), from Mr. A. Deery (to whom, in conjunction with his co-secretary, Mr. Frank Donovan, the success of the gathering was largely due, but who deemed it fitting to absent himself in view of the lamentable death of his chief, Mr. Waldron), and from Mr. Gregan M'Mahon, vice-president, owing to a recent family bereavement. A telegram from the ex-students of St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew, elicited loud applause when it was read.

The general appetite having been reduced by an excellent repast, the President proposed the toasts of "The Pope" and "The Queen," which were taken formally.

#### THE PATRON.

Mr. F. Donovan brought about him an enthusiastic clamour of applause when he rose to propose the toast of "Our Patron," which he did in a brief but tasteful speech, in which his desire to give effective expression to his love for "The Grand Old Man" and his *Alma Mater* struggled with the practical part he had to play as a master of ceremonies. But he managed in a few sentences to get together ever so many sentiments which were appreciated by his audience.

#### FATHER DALTON.

Father Dalton's rising to respond to the toast of his health, was the signal for a burst of genuine applause such as must have touched much harder hearts than his. The venerable Patron said:—Mr. President and dear members of the Union of Ex-Students of Riverview College,—My first duty to-night is to thank Almighty God for sparing me to meet you once more on this festive occasion. It is to me a source of very great pleasure—a pleasure which I intend to enjoy as long as God leaves me the necessary health and strength. I congratulate you, Mr. President, on the fact that the Union is increasing

steadily, and is becoming more and more firmly established, and that the number of new members is so large. You will, I am sure, be pleased to hear that many of the "Old Boys"—now scattered far and wide all over the world—have during the past year written to me and others in terms full of affection for their old college and their old masters, giving at the same time most consoling news about themselves, about their success in their professions, their worldly prospects, and so forth. These consoling letters came from many quarters, some from the other colonies, some from England—London especially—some from Ireland, from America, and some from South Africa. Indeed, if you look around you will see many who have made their mark in the world already, and of whom the Union may be proud, and of whom Riverview is proud, and of whom I am very proud. There are many present of whom I could speak in very high terms, but I spare their blushes.

Of late one thing strikes me as strange, almost painfully strange—the number of "old boys" I meet frequently so grown, so altered, that I really cannot recognize them—they have to introduce themselves. A few years ago I knew them as Jack this, Tom that, and Willie so-and-so; now if I met them suddenly in the city I should at once take off my hat and salute them respectfully as "illustrious strangers;" a short time ago they were beardless boys; now they look, some at least, like "whiskered pandoors and fierce hussars;" others are grave, portly gentlemen—one or two nearly as bald as myself. All this makes me feel that I am growing old, and I say with the poet: "*Eheu fugaces, Posthume, Posthume, Labuntur anni.*"

There are a few points to which I would wish to call your attention briefly. It was pointed out to me that in order to strengthen the Union some means should be devised in order to bring the old members of the Union into touch with the more recent ex-students. Anything I can do for that purpose I shall most willingly do, by advising them when I meet them to join the Union—also by calling attention to the matter in the next issue of OUR ALMA MATER. It seems to me that the younger members of the Union, who were schoolmates of those who left the college lately, would have great influence in inducing their former schoolmates to join. Indeed, I think there is work to do in the same line for the older members. There are, I presume, a good many old ex-students in Sydney not yet members of the Union. The old members could, I am sure, easily induce many of these to join.

To extend the influence of your Union, you might take a leaf out of the rules of the benefit societies. For example, the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society (with which I am best acquainted) has branches all over the colonies. Whenever a member passes from one colony to another, he has a certificate of membership, and gets a transfer from his own branch, and is at once admitted as a member in the colony to which he migrates. Though you are not a benefit society, I think it would be greatly to the advantage of those Unions of Jesuit ex-students which are springing up around us in Queensland, in Victoria, as well as in New South Wales, if you could so manage that a certificate of membership in one colony would hold good in every other Union.

Another suggestion: Looking over the list of Riverview ex-students, I find that up to the end of 1896 about 600 ex-students have passed through Riverview. Of these, of course, the great majority are scattered over New South Wales. Many of them have to visit Sydney from time to time; it would be, I am sure, a pleasure for them to meet their old schoolmates if they knew when and where and how to meet them.

Another point to which I wish to call your attention. You are all probably aware that his Eminence the Cardinal is very anxious to hold a Catholic Congress in Australia at the beginning of the 20th century. A Catholic Congress is nothing new in Europe or America. They have been held repeatedly in England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, etc. Their main object is to unite Catholics in a spiritual bond all over the world, thus to strengthen the hands of the Vicar of Christ, and to show to the world that the Catholic Church is not the enemy of progress, of learning, of liberty, or of science, but the very contrary.

Here I must interrupt my discourse to mention another important matter. On the 8th October, the Commemoration Day of St. John's University College, His Eminence the Cardinal delivered a lecture on the

"Relations between Religion and Science." It was a grand lecture, a magnificent reply to the Atheist Philosophers who try to prove that the discoveries of modern science contradict the Scripture account of the Creation of the world. Every Catholic, every one who calls himself a Christian, should read that lecture. I strongly recommend you all to read it, and re-read it. You will find it in the *Freeman's Journal*, 15th October, and the *Catholic Press* of the 15th October. It is also published in the last number of the *Australasian Ecclesiastical Record*. May God long spare His Eminence to keep guard on the Watch Tower of Israel. (Cheers.) These Catholic Congresses of which I have spoken are not controversial; they are rather literary and social gatherings to discuss the social questions that occupy so much of the public attention of the day—questions in the discussion of which you, too, as Catholics, will have to take your part. Well, His Eminence is arranging to hold such a Congress early in the year 1900, and he expects the Catholics, especially the educated Catholics of Australia, to help him in carrying out his design; already numbers have signified their willingness to support the movement, and I have every hope that Riverview will be well represented on the occasion.

Before I conclude, I wish to congratulate you "young Australian natives" on a recent event that has shed a halo of glory on Young Australia—an event which has also caused deep and widespread sorrow. I allude to the sudden death of an illustrious young Australian, the Hon. T. J. Byrnes. (Cheers.) The universal cry of sorrow and regret—a cry echoed back from all the colonies, from every Parliament, from every private citizen and public man—echoed back by all the public journals and by men of every creed and every country—all bewail the death of the Hon. T. J. Byrnes as a national misfortune.

The Hon. T. J. Byrnes was a young man, only 38 years old, when he died. He was gifted with great abilities, of which he made good use by steady, persevering industry, by unswerving fidelity to principles of high honour, by devotion to his duty as a private citizen. As a professional man, as a member of society, as a member of Parliament, and as a member of the Ministry, he won his way to the highest position to which any Australian could aspire or ever attained before—to the Premiership of his native country. Young Australians, I congratulate you. But you, members of this Union, I congratulate you for another reason also. The Hon. T. J. Byrnes was a sincere, well-instructed, and a truly practical Catholic. He respected the conscientious opinions of others, and while he never made a parade of his own religion, he never concealed it; he was never afraid to profess it and to practise it openly, and to defend it when called upon to do so. Again, young Australians, I congratulate you on having had amongst you one who has left you such a noble example of a public man, and such a splendid model of a sincere and practical Catholic. While he was studying at the Melbourne University he was an active member of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin in St. Patrick's Jesuit College. Indeed, the name of the Hon. T. J. Byrnes is a name not unworthy of being coupled with such names as those of the Count Montalembert, that illustrious champion of Catholic France; of Count Rossi, the faithful friend of Pius the Ninth; and of Garcia Moreno, the Catholic President of Ecquador. The two last-named were, on account of their religion, brutally murdered by the Freemasons, those avowed enemies of Christ.

My dear young friends, I have done. This will possibly, and even probably, be the last time I shall have the pleasure of meeting you at your annual dinner. Should it be so, then God's holy will be done. I have much to be grateful for. In taking leave of you I will ask you, like the Hon. T. J. Byrnes, to take as your motto through life—"True to Faith and Fatherland." Let this be ever your watchword and reply. And now in the words of the poet:—

> Ah, well may we hope, when this short life is gone,
> To meet in a world of more permanent bliss;
> For a smile, or a grasp of the hand, hastening on,
> Is all we enjoy of each other in this.

(Cheers.)

THE COLLEGE.

Briefly, but in excellent taste, and with the true ex-student ring in his voice and words, Mr. Percy Power proposed the next toast, "The College."

In response, the Very Rev. Father Murphy, S.J., Rector, thanked Mr. Power on behalf of himself, the community, and the present students of Riverview, for the kindly way in which he had spoken of them. He expressed the pleasure he felt at meeting the ex-students at such a gathering, and hoped it would not be without its profitable uses to the present boys at Riverview. He had not been long at St. Ignatius' himself, but he had had a rather varied experience of colleges and students, and he could candidly state that a better lot of boys he had never met than those at present at Riverview. (Applause.) There was indeed, one *enfant terrible,* who occasionally came into the college grounds with his pair of "ponies," which he named "Kangaroo" and "Emu," and immediately delivered himself of jokes. He alluded to the privileged founder of the college, whom everyone loved and revered. (Applause.)

THE UNION.

Father Gartlan, S.J., proposed the toast of "The Union." After a few jocular remarks anent the inattention paid by the ex-students to the Rector's suggestions last year regarding marriage, he went on to speak of the Union which they had all entered into with such spirit. The advantages of this Union were far-reaching, and affected the past, present and future. It was a pleasant thing for a body of young men to meet in friendly intercourse, and recall their schoolboy days. They could hardly do this without at the same time recalling the principles instilled into them during their college life. Whilst studying in their boyhood, their thoughts and aspirations continually went forward to the future, and, consequently, they did not advert sufficiently to the sound essential rules for their guidance which were given them. It was, therefore, a proper and almost necessary restitution in the more advanced years to revert to their early training. Their Union was not, indeed, a benefit society, but all the same it ought to be and would be a beneficial association. Some succeeded more than others in their early struggles—and all such should not be above giving a kindly word of encouragement—a manly, assisting hand—to former comrades less successful in life's efforts. If he mistook not, the following lines were written by an old Jesuit boy :—

Oh, if it be that sweet Success has crowned
Thine efforts, and that Fame
Has traced upon her consecrated ground
The record of thy name—
Be not unmindful of the cheerless fate
Of those who, toiling still,
Have missed the path, or found it all too late
To hope they can fulfil
The promise of their golden days of youth.

* * *

And when thou can'st a wandering brother guide,
Or help him on his way,
Let nothing turn the noble deeds aside
Or cause thee to delay.
For help from those who stand aloft secure
Is ever doubly blest,
Enabling those who win not to endure
And leave to God the rest.

(Applause.) With such ideas as I hold of the advantages of a Union such as yours—and I am sure that all your old masters, as well as the present authorities of your old school, share in them—I need hardly say that I sincerely rejoice in and heartily congratulate you on the prosperity of your Union. (Cheers.) No doubt many of you will recognize that much is yet to be done, but this should not prevent them from applauding the success that has even now been attained. And let me add that this success is largely due to the ability, energy, and enthusiasm of the worthy President and devoted officers you have elected. (Applause.) Riverview is the youngest Jesuit school under the Southern Cross, and yet we find that the Union of the ex-students of Riverview is not only the best established, but is looked upon as the model for other similar associations. (Applause.) This is as it should be, for surely amongst the colleges of our Society, that established under the special patronage of St. Ignatius should hold the foremost place. I shall not delay you longer than to urge you one and all to love, honour, and work for your Union in the well-grounded confidence that it will be a means of enabling you to treasure the pleasant memories of the past, a substantial source of encouragement for the present, and a valuable aid for the future. (Applause.)

Responding on behalf of the Union, Mr. T. F. Kelly said: We have not only to thank Father Gartlan for proposing this toast, which as President of this Union it is my great privilege and distinction to respond to; but we have to acknowledge, and we are pleased of the opportunity of acknowledging, the great interest he has always taken in our college and in ourselves, with whom he continues to keep in touch with

and encourage. (Applause.) Commanding as he does the affection and gratitude of ex-Riverview generally, he can always be sure of a welcome at our gatherings. (Cheers.) For our dear old friend, Father Dalton, it is difficult to find expression for our feelings and regard. (Cheers.) His presence here this evening is the greatest honour that could be conferred on us. But this is only one of the very many acts of his that are proof, if proof were necessary, of his warm-hearted interest in us and in everything concerning his old boys. Our gratitude will, I hope, find expression in our lives, in acts that will ennoble the institution, "the child of his old age," with which his name will be for ever associated. We are pleased that Father Murphy, whose acquaintance we are glad to renew, has honoured us with his presence this evening. (Applause.)

Though I would not willingly be tedious, or venture to take up a moment of your time in order to speak for myself, yet I feel it my duty to thank you for having re-elected me to this position, which you consider me worthy to fill. (Cheers.) I am only too conscious of my many shortcomings; but, though I may be lacking in wisdom and experience and in years, I am not lacking in energy and loyalty. Whatever energy or ability I have, will, in obedience to the trust reposed in me and under the able guidance of our venerable Patron, be devoted to the Union and to furthering its interests. I have to acknowledge the loyal support of a council who have entered on their work with an energy, earnestness, and enthusiasm that augurs well for our success. (Applause.) In the election of that council, and also in everything concerning the Union, those who have its interest at heart have been and will be careful to see that every period of Riverview, from the oldest to the youngest ex-student, is represented. Entering as we are on our second year, it is gratifying to find that the Union, though it may not have succeeded in accomplishing every object, is firmly established. That this is so is evidenced by this magnificent gathering, which will encourage those in whose hands you have placed the management of your affairs to use their best endeavours in furthering the interests of the Union. We must not, however, lose sight of the fact that we have in view objects other than promoting cordial intercourse among ourselves. It is pleasant to meet in this way our school-fellows, and interesting, no doubt, to watch their progress in their different walks of life, as professional and business men; but you must remember that one of the objects of our Union is to further the interests of our College, and though this can best be done by obeying and living up to the principles and teachings of our College and by jealously guarding its honour and reputation, still in a lesser way, by donating prizes and encouraging the students in their sports and studies and by subscribing to the College magazine and in other ways, we can assist the College. The Union is most desirous of awarding a prize annually to the College for the sports or studies, or both, but this cannot be done unless we are properly supported. And I do think that we have a claim on all Riverview men for their support, for they each and all share in the good name of their College and in whatever triumphs she may achieve. We urge on them the usefulness of the Union, which we ask them to support if they would prove their loyalty and devotion to their Alma Mater. (Long continued applause.)

The speechmaking have been brought to a close, the rest of the evening was devoted to the discussion and enjoyment of a capital impromptu concert.

## NOTES ON OUR EX-STUDENTS.

CHARLES MCBRIDE is now practising independently at his rooms in the Equitable Life Insurance Buildings, where he is armed with all the terrible instruments of the dentist's profession. Well, we do not exactly wish that many people may be afflicted with toothache, but we hope that Mr. M'Bride may be able to relieve many who are suffering from that dread complaint.

All Riverviewers were proud of the selection of IGNATIUS O'DONNELL to play in the New South Wales football team last season. In our not very ancient records, "Iggy" is spoken of as "the lion of our team." We hope to see his brother Jack one day also among our colonial representatives at football.

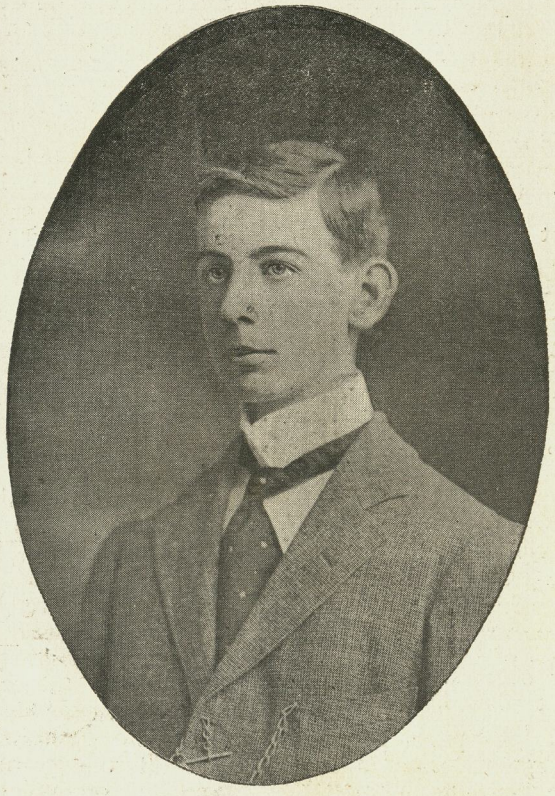
T. BREEN was in Sydney for the Country Football Carnival, and played three-quarters for the New England Team *v.* Western Districts.

JOSEPH O'BRIEN, whose interesting letters from Johannesburg have more than once appeared in OUR ALMA MATER, had to return home some months ago, owing to ill-health. We are glad to report that his native climate has done so much for him that he was one of the most redoubtable competitors at the Ex-students' Race in our College Sports.

ANYONE who would translate "Our Old Boys" into French "*Nos vieux garçons*" would deserve "Penal Studies" for a week, especially as we are given to understand that several of their number are seriously thinking of joining the Benedicts (not the Benedictines).

FROM Port Darwin in the far North, we hear that "Bobby" Pickford holds an important position on the local railway, and that by his steadiness, attention to business, and kindness he is winning golden opinions. Bravo, Bobby! May you win golden guineas too.

THREE ex-captains of the Riverview cricket team are upholding our honour on the cricket field. HARRY MANNING has been making some fine scores for the University. JAMES PUNCH has been doing well again this season for North Sydney, one of his last contributions being 75. FRED. DEERY, our late captain, has stepped from our eleven straight into Senior cricket, which, in spite of the great esteem we have for Riverview players, must be considered a promotion.



ARTHUR MAKINSON,
KEATING PRIZEMAN.

THE University inter-collegiate boat-race on the Lane Cove River was quite a Riverview event this year. The various points of vantage along the college shore were all occupied, and the Second Division fleet was afloat manned with eager spectators. Loud applause greeted the St. John's Crew as they arrived an easy first at the winning post. It was like a St. Ignatius triumph, for there were three "old boys" in the victorious crew. E. B. Fitzpatrick was stroke, P. Clifford was rowing second oar, and Percy Power piloted them to victory.

WE were very pleased to hear Percy Power's name get honorable mention on the St. John's College Commemoration Day for his very excellent paper in Classics in the examination at which he won the Classical Scholarship last March.

RICHARD LONERAGAN has surmounted one of the "law's delays." He passed the Intermediate Law Examination last term.

## FIDELITY.

[BY MARY MAHER.]

*London*: Burns & Oates.
*New York, Cincinnati, Chicago*: Benziger Brothers.

The pages of thy book I read,
And as I closed each one,
My heart, responding, ever said,
"Servant of God! well done!"
—*Longfellow.*

IN an introductory note the writer of this tale expresses a hope that her work may find a place beside those of Lady Herbert of Lea, Lady Georgiana Fullerton and Mrs. Craven. We think this book not unworthy of such companionship. It is the simple story, simply told, of two girls, educated at the same convent school. In after life one of them becomes a Good Shepherd nun, the other marries an English baronet. But, though destined by God for careers so different, both regulate their lives by the same motives; both are examples of fidelity to the religious principles acquired during their school life at St. Agatha's, a fidelity which in both cases has to bear the test of trial, and which, under stress of trial, shows as genuine in the woman of the world as in her who was to be the cloistered nun.

In telling the story of Agnes O'Conor and Gertrude Fitzgerald, Mrs. Maher deals incidentally with a large variety of subjects social and religious; and, after a careful perusal of her book, we are unable to point to a single sentence which does not show a large experience of life, accurate information, and excellent taste. We are not unmindful that an English Catholic newspaper of name detected a solecism against taste in Mrs. Maher's references to the sufferings of the Irish poor. We have not ourselves read the newspaper in question, but we have been told that it ended an otherwise favourable critique with a regret that the author should have given any place in her book to "the woes of Ireland." The sensitiveness of authors is proverbial. And we think that an author who is not highly sensitive is not likely to improve either our tastes or our morals. Refined feeling may not be always allied with sensitiveness, but we cannot conceive refined feeling existing in a writer who is devoid of all sensitiveness. Writers who can truthfully boast that they never wince under the rod of adverse criticism will be likely to treat their readers, not unfrequently, to the bludgeon. Hence faults against good taste ought not to he imputed to a writer without good reason, and, in the case we are considering, the accusation is supported by no reason at all. We take it that the reviewer's strictures refer to the chapter entitled, "The Green Isle." In that chapter Gertrude Fitzgerald accounts for certain phases of Irish feeling which her new English acquaintances, are unable to understand; and, with all due deference to our English reviewer, we think she does so with the best possible judgment and temper. She does not obtrude the subject, or her views of it on her friends. But, when asked her opinion, she speaks with all that unreserved frankness which characterises her; and it would appear to us nothing short of a phenomenon if a girl who was so full of pity for the sufferings of even strangers could "make her heart as a millstone and set her face as a flint" when there was question of the sufferings of those to whom she was linked by the sacred bond of a common nationality.

The full title of Mrs. Maher's book is "Fidelity: a Catholic Story, with glints from real life." The supplementary title will, no doubt, stimulate her readers to try to identify the men and women whose characters she sketches. Nor, in some instances, will the task be a difficult one. Few will fail to recognise at once the high-placed London ecclesiastic of ascetic mien whom Gertrude Fitzgerald consults in her day of doubt and trial; and of the Apostolic Delegate whose eloquent sermon was the medium made use of by God to communicate to Agnes O'Conor His will in her regard. But, as is to be expected, our author does not draw all her characters with the same fulness of detail. In some cases what a philosopher would call the "individualising notes" are fewer and more shadowy, and we have no doubt that many readers will puzzle to fix the identity of such subsidiary personages as Father O'Driscoll and Mother Alphonsus. Nor will they be helped in their efforts by the consideration that in the ranks of the Irish priesthood and within the walls of our Irish convents there are many who give evidence of the strong practical charity which Mrs. Maher assigns to the good Father and to the holy Superior of St. Agatha's,

In conclusion, we hope that Mrs. Maher's volume may find a place in the libraries of our Australian convent schools. But when we say this, we must guard against misapprehension. We would not at all be taken as meaning to imply that the book before us offers suitable reading for school girls only. We have ourselves read it from beginning to end, and we believe that no one can read it carefully without being edified and improved. Mrs. Maher deserves the grateful thanks of all Catholic readers, and we sincerely hope that her book may obtain the large circulation which it deserves.

E. M.

## SODALITY OF THE B.V.M.

1898.

*Director:* REV. G. KELLY, S.J.
*Prefect:* PATRICK GRIFFIN.
*1st Assistant:* A. MAKINSON.
*2nd Assistant:* H. DOUGLAS.

THE prevalence of sickness during the winter months, and the indisposition of a considerable number of the members, and of some of the officers of the Sodality, interfered to some extent with the regular meetings of the Confraternity during the last Term of 1898.

The Sodality has had to regret during the Session the loss of its excellent First Assistant, F. Deery, as also that of another conscientious and efficient officer and member of the Council, S. Corser, who did not return to Riverview after the Midwinter holidays.

Its numbers have, however, been augmented, and we trust its healthy influence increased by the accession of eleven new members, who were received on the Feast of the Assumption, *viz.*, W. McGuren, M. Gleeson, N. Veech, R. Douglas, D'A. Prendergast, P. Dalton, W. Tarlinton, P. Rogers, C. Duffy, J. Rynn, and D. O'Sullivan.

Late in the Term a ballot was held for the admission of candidates, and had it not been for an unavoidable delay in obtaining copies of the Manual, which are at present in the binder's hands, from the Melbourne publisher, W. Chadwick, C. Baxter, R. Craven, C. Maher, J. Coen, W. Campbell, C. Loneragan, A. Fallon, F. Cullinane, J. Gleeson and W. Carroll would have been invited to attend the meetings of the Sodality.

It is hoped, however, that during the new year we may have the pleasure of welcoming them.

## SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS.

*President:* REV. J. HEALY, S.J.
*Prefect:* A. WALKER.
*1st Assistant:* F. MARMION.
*2nd Assistant:* G. GAVAN DUFFY.

DURING the first half-year there were elected as members:—G. McFarlane, G. Fesq, N. Mackin, H. Barry and L. Barry. Several candidates were also elected.

The fervour and attention shown during the meetings of the Sodality were very gratifying. And this seems to us to be especially so if we consider that our younger members must often find the recitation of the office tedious, although blessed with the best of goodwill. The conduct of our Sodalists in other respects also was very satisfactory and a source of satisfaction to all.

## EXCHANGES.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following exchanges:—

*The Beaumont Review, Blue and White* (St. Patrick's College, Wellington, N.Z.), *Castleknock College Chronicle, Clongownian, Cooerwull Magazine, Dial, Fordham Monthly, Georgetown College Journal, Hawkesbury Agricultural College Magazine, King's School Magazine, Mangalore Magazine, St. Peter's School Magazine, South African Catholic Magazine, Stonyhurst College Magazine, Stylus* (Boston College), *Torchbearer, Xavier* (from St. Francis Xavier's College, New York), *Xaverian* (from St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew, Melbourne), *Jahresbericht des Privat-Gymnasiums der Gesellschaft Jesu in Kalksburg.*

## THE DEBATE FOR THE ORATORY PRIZE.

THE first subject proposed for this debate was: "That Democracy, or government of the people by the people can be proved from History to have failed, and contains within itself the germs of failure." It was decreed by some adverse fate in league with sore throats and measles that this debate should not take place till October. We could have wished that Mr. Beardmore, who so kindly presented the gold medal for the oratory prize, could have been present to see the interest which it aroused on all sides and to hear the eloquent speeches it called forth. The lots for the order of speaking were drawn by Fred Carr, Mr. Beardmore's nephew, and Patrick Griffin was the first to speak. His speech showed great reflection and contained many sound arguments, and his delivery was much improved. William Carroll spoke for the first time before a Riverview audience, but his speech has placed him in the front rank of our debaters. We give in full the speeches delivered by Arthur Makinson and Charles Gavan Duffy, as they were judged the best speakers, and it was decided that they should enter for the final contest, to take place on the Speech Day. We are all Democrats at Riverview, if we may judge from the pronouncements of our orators. Arthur Makinson, the most inclined to favour the rule of the few, would not advocate any form of government more aristocratic than the British Constitution.

### ARTHUR MAKINSON'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I presume that the primary object of those who speak in this debate is, as a rule, to gain the laurels of the contest in Oratory. This is not my first object. I would wish first of all to make good use of this opportunity to convince you with the conviction which moves me, upon this great subject and subjects immediately connected with it. I shall not, therefore, sacrifice the great subject of my speech in the endeavour to wax eloquent upon details; and I trust that, if rounded sentences and high-sounding phrases should fail me, at least I may not be found wanting in the eloquence of conviction.

Since the beginning of the world there have been three distinct powers of government among men: Monarchy, or government by a king; Oligarchy, or government by an aristocracy; and Democracy, or government by the people. Throughout all history, each and every one of these three powers of government, when ruling distinctly by itself, and without co-operation of the others, has proved an utter failure. Of them all, the failure of Absolute Monarchy has ever been the most signal and disastrous. In absolute monarchies the first king who establishes the monarchy is always a great and able man, and generally a good man; so also are his immediate successors. But, after the first few generations, when the monarchy has been firmly established, despotic rulers are invariably enervated by the power and luxury in which they live, and degenerate until they become as weak and foolish women, completely in the power of the flatterers and courtiers who surround them. The great monarchies which were founded by Saul and David, Cyrus and Darius, Julius Cæsar and Charlemagne, finally became the patrimonies of Jezebel and Herod, Xerxes and Artaxerxes, Nero the Wicked and Charles the Simple.

The Greeks, the founders of Western civilization, were the first people to set aside this Eastern form of government and to establish the "δημοκρατία." And, like most of the great works which they effected, the Greeks carried democracy to a perfection which has never been equalled. The Athenians pushed democracy to its furthest limits, for in Athens every full-grown male was a member of Parliament. This Parliament was supreme in the State, and its will was the law of the land. And not only was the whole body of citizens the law-maker, but the judge also—and the judge without appeal. What form of democracy could exist more absolute than this? Since, therefore, the democracy of Athens was, as it were, the very essence of democracy, I think I can do no better than show how its greatness arose and how it fell.

The Athenians were a highly intelligent, active, and impulsive people, and the cause both of the glory of their democracy and of its ruin was this: They were always ready to blindly follow the advice of the man of the moment—the man who captivated them by his oratory and enticed them with brilliant schemes. At first they were singularly fortunate in these idols who rose to power from among them. Hence their glory. Aristides, Cimon, Themistocles, and Pericles were the men who built up the power of Athens. Those men led the democracy as a hunter leads his dog, holding it in the leash until the moment came for it to pounce upon its prey. And since they were men of magnificent genius and ability, whose first object was the interests of their country, they beat back the mighty power of Persia, and made Athens the great nation she became. But a succession of such men as these could not last, and as it was Cimon, Themistocles and Pericles that raised Athens to her glory, so it was Cleophon, Cleon and Alcibiades that brought about her ruin. The Athenians obeyed Alcibiades in sending out that fatal Sicilian expedition as eagerly as they had obeyed Themistocles in retreating to Salamis before the power of Persia, and they welcomed the unlawful decree of Callixenus for the murder of their ten best generals after the battle of Arginusæ as impulsively as they afterwards cried for his impeachment and allowed him to starve to death. Oh! gentlemen, it is a piteous thought that a people so enlightened should have blindly brought itself to destruction, but far more piteous was the wail of agony which went up from their city as her walls were pulled down to the sound of the flute.

It is not unlikely, gentlemen, that some of those who will address you to-night, will hold up what is called the Roman Republic as an example of the greatness of Democracy. The only time during which the Roman Republic was a democracy was from 123 B.C., the time of Caius Gracchus, to the battle of Pharsalus, in 48 B.C., a space of about seventy years, during which Rome experienced a reign of anarchy and bloodshed, of which the terrors of the French Revolution were only the reflection Before that time the Government of Rome had been an oligarchy. And as the Athenians had possessed the most perfect democracy that ever existed, so the Romans possessed in the Senate the most perfect oligarchy. They were, indeed, an assembly of kings, as the ambassador of Phyrrus had exclaimed. They conquered the whole world, but themselves they could not conquer; and, sober and dignified as they had been, they at last became intoxicated with their power like the Athenians, and grew corrupt and degenerate like the absolute monarchs until they became incapable of rule.

You will now ask me if there be any form of government at all which has not proved a failure? Yes, gentlemen, there is such a one, and that is, the union of those three powers of government whose failures when separate have been so disastrous. And in what age and among what race of people is this great union to be found? The age is the present, the race is your own. The great British Empire alone can boast of the union of these three powers—that union the work of no one man, the work of no one generation, but of the whole great English nation since its beginning. The English House of Commons, the House of Lords, and Her Majesty the Queen all united rule the Empire upon which the sun never sets.

Do you, therefore, gentlemen, continue this great work, begun by your forefathers, and taking pride in it, show yourselves worthy of the great Empire to which you belong. Uphold her principles, defend her rights, and show your courage in the field should her safety demand it of you. She gives you a freedom such as none others possess, and do you in return preserve her honour, inseparable from your own.

Thank God most of all for your birthright as members of the Holy Catholic Church, and second only to that, that He has made you the free subjects of the Empire of Great Britain.

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## CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—You are called upon to-night to settle a great question; in fact, I may say the greatest question of modern times, for the subject before the House is nothing more or less than "Is Democracy a Failure?" Now, gentlemen, unworthy as I am I have taken upon myself to address you to-day. I rise to oppose the motion as a friend of the people, an enemy of oppression, and as one that is and always will be an upholder and an advocate of Democracy.

Before, however, laying before you the many reasons why Democracy is worthy of your support, I should like to try and give you an idea of the kind of thing the members of the Government are asking you to vote for. An aristocratic government is always an unfair one, for in it the great majority of the people have no adequate share in the management of their country. Now, history shows us that whenever this happens, misery, poverty, injustice always follow. In Sparta we have murder, secret police and oppressed helots at every turn. The history of Rome in the time of the nobles is but one continuous picture of the insolent, overbearing patrician, and the poor, chained and oppressed plebeian. Even in English history of medieval times cruelty and barbarous extortion stare us in the face at every line. The Barons ranged the country like a plague of locusts, eating up the substance of their poorer neighbours, reaping where they had not sown, and spreading like a foul disease over the length and breadth of a fair land, in the place of comfort, peace and plenty they left behind them only despair and desolation. Gentlemen, are these the men you would be ruled by—men without honour and without principle? Are you prepared to have your chief magistrates chosen, not because of their fairness or ability, but because their great-grandfather came over with the Conqueror, or made himself conspicuous as a royal lackey? Any man who votes against Democracy says to these most noble gentlemen: "We know my lords that you are to a great extent born fools and idiots, but as you are lords you and your children after you shall rule us, a free and enlightened people—to the exclusion of better and more able men—your eldest sons shall be our statesmen and make our laws, your youngest sons may be as idle and stupid as they like, but, in consideration of their father's position, we will make their way easy for them and they shall lie upon a bed of roses. All the fine places, the embassies, and civil appointments shall be theirs, without worry or trouble, while our own sons, be they ever so able, must slave away for a meagre pittance." O Liberty, thou hast left us! O Freedom, thou art but a name!

The first and principal reason why you should vote for Democracy, is because it is the fairest kind of government. Democracy means government by the people, and any government in which all men are fairly represented is a democracy; therefore, any other government than democracy is an unfair government, for in it some class or other, either nobles or capitalists, have obtained all the political rights and privileges to the exclusion of the great majority of their fellow citizens. But a state is, or ought to be, a collection of men banded together for mutual advantage and protection. This being the case I am deeply grieved and surprised that gentlemen with as much knowledge as some of those on the government have, should tell you that any aristocratic government is a good one. That one or a few men should oppress and tyrannise over the majority of their fellows, is surely not of general advantage. That rank, and not merit, should rule does not, I think, guarantee a wise and uncorruptible government. And, lastly, it cannot always happen, unfortunately, that men of genius are at the same time rich and noble. In fact, it is generally not the case. Pericles, Aristophanes, Demosthenes, of old; Shakespeare, Milton, Washington, in later times, have been men of the people. Yet in aristocratic governments it is hard, nay, almost impossible, for untitled merit to get just recognition. But some one may object that "there have been a great many famous nobles." There have, gentlemen

—and why? I will tell you. Out of the vast crowd of titled men it is but natural that some of them should be men of power and intellect. These were given a splendid education, such as few commoners could get. They were helped in public life by all the influence and wealth of the family. And they succeeded Gentlemen, the wonder is not that they succeeded, but that, in spite of their advantages, there were so few of them really famous.

And, again, gentlemen, remember that democratic countries are always more prosperous and cultured than others The Rome that, under the kings and nobles, could scarcely defend herself against the Volscians and Hernicians, when a republic, proved more than a match for the greatest generals and finest troops of Greece and Carthage. And it is a notable fact that the glory and greatness of Rome really date from the time of the Republic, and last only as long as it lasts. The destruction of the Republic was the turning point in Rome's glory; the crowning of the first Cæsar the beginning of the end. From that time Rome sank rapidly into the abyss of vice and sloth. Every year saw a diminution of the old Roman spirit and valour, until at length the nation which had conquered and ruled the world fell an easy prey to the invading Gauls.

And, again! Was it around aristocratic Sparta that Greek art and literature flourished? No, gentlemen; Athens—Democratic Athens—was the home of Greek learning, literature, and art. "The stone that breathes and struggles; the brass that seems to speak," were the work of democratic hands. And the great orations of Demosthenes, which have made the name of Greece ring throughout the whole length and breadth of the civilized world, were delivered by a democrat in the cause of Democracy.

Then look at the British Empire. Under the stern rule of the Tudors and Stuarts, England was but a second-rate power, without any empire at all. But the growing influence of the Democracy brought with it increased enterprise and vigour. The struggle of liberal statesmen and liberal views in England was bound up inseparably with the success of British arms and the spread of the British Empire. To-day Liberalism has triumphed; England is a Democracy in all but name, and the result is an Empire upon which the sun never sets. The Union Jack waves over a thousand possessions. From the ice-floes of Greenland to the drought-stricken plains of Australia, from the vast prairies of North America to the wind-swept deserts of Arabia—north, south, east, west; by the Laplander crouching amidst the Arctic snows; by the miners and stockmen of Australia; by the turbaned Arabian scouring the pathless desert; by the American Indian in his wigwam; in camp and city; in the castle of the rich and the cottage of the poor, the name of ENGLAND is known and feared. Her ships are seen in every sea; her traders are known at every part. She has the first voice in international councils; she is the leading power in Europe and will continue to be so until she is succeeded by the second great English-speaking race, the chosen champion of freedom and Democracy, which, like its own great eagle, soars away from all vile abuses and prejudices upward, ever upward to the blue vault above—to the goal of liberty, of justice, and of truth.

Aristocratic government is always the form of government adopted by barbarous states. Athens was once ruled by kings and nobles, but in her case and the case of Rome the growth of freedom, power, and culture was coincident with the growth of Democracy. Aristocrats and aristocratic principles cannot bear the searchlight of truth. The onward march of civilization tends more and more towards giving the people their just rights and privileges. Never before have they had such a share in the government of their country as they have to-day. Old-time prejudices are melting away like ice before the burning rays of the rising sun of truth and justice And to-day there is only one stronghold of former tyranny and bigotry left. Russia, autocratic Russia, land of Czar and serfs, land of Siberia and the knout, meet example of autocratic government, remains a disgraceful blot on the fair face of modern civilization.

The great argument of those who support aristocracy is the French Revolution. Gentlemen, the French Revolution is no argument against Democracy. How would you yourselves feel if, after being bound hand and foot and tortured almost beyond endurance, you were suddenly to break loose? Do you think you would be in a fit state to show mercy and forbearance to those that had ill-treated you for centuries? No, gentlemen, you certainly would not. Then do not blame the French Revolutionists. For centuries upon centuries they had borne the heavy yoke of the nobles and been oppressed by all the evils of an aristocratic government. Evasions of the law by the rich and noble were common. The poor peasants were everywhere ground down under the iron heel of tyranny. The clothes were taken from their backs, the food from their mouths. They were left without hearth or home, without a roof to shelter them, to pander to the selfish luxury of the ruling classes. Any man who attempted to assert his manhood was crushed under with the most unrelenting severity. The nobles made a determined effort to crush every spark of manhood out of the peasantry—and they failed. They failed, gentlemen, but the wonder is the poor people had enough spirit left in them to rebel. But rebel they did, and in the long and bloody war that followed the nobles learnt for the first time the truth of that motto, "As men sow, so also shall they reap." All the injuries, wrongs, insults they had heaped upon the poor, defenceless people were returned tenfold. Many horrible deeds were done, and the Revolution is, perhaps, the blackest page of France's history. It is deplored by all true democrats. But the people were scarcely in their right senses; they were driven to madness by the injuries and outrages heaped upon them. The Government brought on the rebellion, and in the eyes of God and all fair-minded men, the aristocracy—and the aristocracy alone—are responsible for the rebellion and its terrible consequences.

Gentlemen, I have finished, but before resuming my seat I ask you all to vote for the Opposition. Forget for a moment that you are gentlemen, and remember only that you are men. The voices of your oppressed fellow-beings cry out to you for pity and protection. You will not, you cannot, refuse them. I appeal to you as democratic Australians, as the lovers and defenders of liberty—and if you have a spark of humanity in you, if you are worthy sons of this great Democratic Australia, I shall await your vote with assurance, confident that it will be on the side of justice, of truth, and of humanity—on the side of DEMOCRACY.

## JUNIOR DEBATING CLUB.

*President*: Rev. J. Healy, S.J

*Committee*:

A. Walker — F. Marmion
R. McKillop — J. Brunton
G. G. Duffy — B. Duffy
S. Rorke.

The second debate of the year took place on November 8th. Previous to the above date several very stormy meetings were held to decide the question for debate, but none of the proposals seemed at all satisfactory. At length the question of the day, "The Tzar's Proposal," met with universal satisfaction, and appeared in the following form :—

"Should not the proposal of the Tzar of All the Russias for International Disarmament meet with the hearty approval of every right-minded Australian ?"

As the eventful day approached so catching was the excitement that even a great number of the members of our Senior Debating Club grew deeply interested in the question, and were very anxious to hear it discussed. On the opening night there was hardly standing room in our old Junior Debating Hall, and a hearty cheer greeted the entrance of Very Rev. Fr. Rector—dear old Father Dalton—and all the community.

The Rev. President then made a few preliminary remarks regarding the necessity of voting simply from conviction. And this, he said, can only be expected from an audience deeply attentive to all the arguments put before them. The rules were then read, after which the President called upon the Hon. Premier to open the debate.

Mr. G. Gavan Duffy (Premier), in a very eloquent speech, completely won us over to the views of the Government. He both amused and surprised us when he stated that the Opposition would be a very powerful agent in helping on the work he and his colleagues had undertaken to perform. For their arguments, he said, rested on no firmer basis than the delusive fancies of their overworked imaginations. His chief argument was that international disarmament would bring about peace, and therefore the rapid advance of science, literature, and art, and give an increased impetus to agriculture and commerce, which he proved by examples from the history of ancient and modern times.

Mr. Walker (the Hon. Leader of the Opposition) then advanced, amidst wild applause, and in a very able and telling speech placed so many invincible barriers in the road of international disarmament that the whole state of affairs seemed completely changed. His historical knowledge was a very powerful weapon in his attacks on the Government, but his speech lost a good deal of its force owing to his weak delivery.

Fr. Dalton, a rather old member of the Junior Debating Club, at the request of the President, made a few remarks relevant to the question. One thing, he said, must be done before we obtain international disarmament, and that one thing is the avoidance of the seven deadly sins. (Applause.)

The meeting then adjourned for that night.

### Second Night.

Mr. H. Barry chiefly dwelt on the terrible evils resulting from war, which, he proved, must be the result of the rejection of the motion. These evils he pictured so graphically that for a time the entire audience was deeply moved.

Next came Mr. Kennedy, who, with a wonderful foreknowledge of future events, displayed to us the dire calamities that must befall us if we vote for international disarmament.

Mr. S. Rorke then gave a very creditable account of himself indeed, and shows great improvement, both in the style of his delivery and composition. After showing the immense pecuniary advantages that would result from the passing of the bill, he in terse yet clear terms explained to us how literature and art, receiving a new birth, would increase with renewed vigour.

Mr. A. Curtin did so much to advance the cause of the Opposition that we have great expectations regarding his future efforts in debating.

Mr. L. Barry, a promising member of the Government, then arose, nothing daunted by the vast and distinguished audience before him, and delivered in very eloquent language a short yet clever oration.

Mr. Cahill was not at all satisfied with the action of the Tzar, who, he said, was extending and consolidating his vast territorial power, and at the same time proposing universal disarmament. Why could he not begin by deeds ?

Mr. Carr, who is a great advocate of the Tzar's proposal, in a very formal speech, widened for us the many evils that would result on the rejection of the bill.

THIRD NIGHT
(AFTER AN INTERVAL OF FOUR DAYS).

MR. F. RORKE objected to Mr. S. Rorke's speech, as the greater part of it, he said, was simply made up of cuttings from *Tit-Bits*. Strange to say, in his own speech he made use of the same source of knowledge, and of this he was afterwards reminded by an enthusiastic member of the Government.

MR. B. GAVAN DUFFY declared that to him, as a member of the Government, the whole matter was perfectly clear. On the one side was peace and justice, on the other falsehood and oppression ; on the one side the sheep, on the other the goats. He referred especially to the general prosperity which would be the happy consequence of international disarmament—the harbinger of peace.

MR. MARMION could not see why Mr. S. Rorke said that war must be an almost everyday occurrence under the present state of affairs. For nations, said he, are unwilling to wage war at present through fear of the dreadful consequences that must result from it, and this clearly proves the utter absurdity of the hon. gentleman's statement. He treated the question very cleverly, and won over not a few of his hearers to his own views.

MR. POWER, however, was not satisfied with what he meant when he said that it is a great advantage to make things merry now and again by a war or two. How, said he, can the hon. gentleman be guilty of advocating wholesale butchery and oppression who has shown himself in other respects of a prudent nature, unless it is that he has no idea at all of the fearful consequences attendant on war. Mr. Power also referred to Mr. F. Rorke as "the shining light of the Opposition," and expressed his wonder that the hon. gentleman should object to a member of the Government employing *Tit-Bits* to help him in so serious a duty, when he himself made a most lavish use of the same means.

FOURTH NIGHT.

Up to this point the excitement was very great indeed, but it may be said to have reached its climax when the announcement was made that Mr. C. Hyndes had resolved to make his debût in oratory by speaking for the proposal. Before he came forth to speak,

MR. RICKETTS advanced and seemed very annoyed (as he himself expressed it) that the Tzar should stick his nose into other people's affairs. (Wild cheering.)

MR. W. BRENNAN made some very good attacks on the Opposition. His style of delivery is deserving of mention, inasmuch as it was very clear and distinct.

But now there rang throughout the length and breadth of the old hall such a thunder of applause that the very walls shook in astonishment at the unwonted clamour. For Mr. C. Hyndes was standing at the "*bema.*" After some three or four minutes the applause subsides, and there is a death-like silence—so much so that the audience itself seems to cease breathing. Then could be heard the soft, low accents of the timid speaker as he told of the sad fate of all who refused to vote for international disarmament. He laid special stress on the necessity of Riverview (the leader in every great work) giving up her armament and discontinuing military drill. (Vociferous cheers.)

FIFTH NIGHT.

After MR. BRUNTON'S discourse (a very interesting one, indeed),

MR. WALKER summed up for the Opposition, and in a forcible speech disclosed the falseness of many of the Government arguments. He refused to trouble himself with the speeches of the younger and more inexperienced members of the Government, for fear he should discourage their early efforts. In his peroration he catalogued the many reasons why "International Disarmament" was impossible and undesirable. The principal of these were :—(*a*) The great danger that some trifling accident might be the cause of breaking off such important negotiations ; (*b*) the increased number of unemployed, resulting from decrease of armaments ; (*c*) the difficulty of finding an equal proportion between land armies and fleets.

MR. G. GAVAN DUFFY then summed up for the Government in a rather witty speech, but was in great danger of bordering upon the personal. He remarked, regarding Mr. Marmion's speech, that the hon. gentleman's statement that the Tzar had bitten off a greater part of China than he could chew, was very applicable to Mr. Marmion himself, for in his speech he had said more than he could chew and the Government party digest. After refuting to a great extent the arguments of the Opposition, he completed his speech with an appeal to all Australians loyal to the cause of peace, justice, and enlightenment to vote for "Universal Disarmament."

The motion was rejected by the very small majority of one.

## SOCIAL.

*President:* Rev. J. Healey, S.J.

### ENTERTAINMENT I.

St. Ignatius' Day had been most enjoyably spent, and we determined to finish up enjoyably also. So we planned an impromptu concert, and it was not long before all was ready to make a beginning. A duet titled "Punch and Judy Quadrilles," played by the Rev. Messrs. Forster and Healey, opened up the evening's entertainment. So well was it received that, although encored and half-repeated, still the audience were not satisfied. This was followed by a recitation, which received due applause. Then M. Gleeson delighted us with one of his fascinating pieces. He certainly is a pleasure to listen to, not only on account of the clearness and melody of his notes, but also for the depth of expression which pervades his music. Rev. Fr. O'Brien then sang for us a song of a rather comic nature called "The man with a cork leg." This leg placed him in difficulties varied in number and kind, and finally left the poor fellow stuck in the bog; the leg itself continued to go on—an example of perpetual motion. An impromptu farce ended our entertainment, and caused such excitement and pleasure, especially among our younger students, that they were anxious for more.

### ENTERTAINMENT II.

Our second entertainment took place on the Rector's Day, the Feast of St. Luke. The programme was of a musical nature, intermingled with readings and recitations of our old and esteemed friend Dr. Beattie. The opening piece, a pianoforte solo, was admirably rendered by H. Hunter, who plays with great feeling and always affords his audience much enjoyment. We were then entertained by Dr. Beattie with "Horatio Sparkins," a reading from Dickens' "Sketches by Boz." Well, he had us in roars of laughter as he described the clever deception of Horatio and the affected fashion and taste, as well as other follies of the Maldertons. I believe Dickens was in great demand in the libraries for some time afterwards. The ludicrous remark of Mr. Malderton to his son Tom, namely, "Tom, don't be an ass!" was delightfully rendered, and caused reiterated bursts of laughter. Michael Gleeson, our favourite violinist, played that beautiful and soul-stirring Irish melody "The Harp that once," and rapt everyone by the expressive feeling with which he rendered it. Then followed that amusing scene so well pictured by Wilkie Collins, in which Major Namby, by his somewhat boisterous and public manner of transacting his private affairs so shocks the single young lady who mournfully tells the tale. Dr. Beattie's impersonation of Major Namby was simply irresistible, so that our risible muscles were strained to their utmost, and in not a few cases the lachrymal glands were brought into play. While we were recovering from this the Rev. Mr. Healy gave as a club solo which added a great deal to the variety of the entertainment. As Dr. Beattie had been describing so far the comic side of life, he now turned towards the serious side, and read for us the "Closet Scene" in "Hamlet." As this is a very difficult scene to read, it requires great ability to make it interesting to an audience. Well, I think Dr. Beattie in this reading succeeded, and that admirably, too, as he received the most marked attention during the recital. Mr. Garrahy then favoured us with an enchanting German melody entitled "When the swallows homeward fly." This was sung with such pathos that it won great applause from everyone. One little boy of the Third Division said he "felt somewhat sad when he heard it—he did not know why." Dr. Beattie then read for us an amusing scene, "A Night with the Baby," in which he depicted the terrible agonies suffered by a poor father when left alone in the house to mind the baby. I'm sure it reminded many of us of our infantine existence, when we had no idea that we were of such importance and so great a blessing to our parents. This piece, if it did not surpass, certainly equalled his other productions, and made our sides ache with laughing. There was one part no one could resist, and that was when the baby in the most persistent and precocious manner would refuse to take the starch which the poor father had taken the greatest pains to boil, thinking it to be gruel. Dr. Beattie, before retiring, said a few words expressive of the high esteem and deep regard he always felt towards the Jesuits. He then stated that he would present the sum of £20 to the Rev. Fr. Rector for prizes for the pupils. (Cheers.) The Rev. Father Rector, in reply, most heartily thanked

Dr. Beattie for the many kindnesses received from him both at home and in Australia, and especially for the present evident proof of his sincere regard and practical friendship towards Riverview. Fr. Dalton, in a short speech, seconded Rev. Fr. Rector's vote of thanks, and called upon the boys to give three hearty cheers for Dr. Beattie, To this call even the smallest boys responded, and Riverview hall never perhaps experienced such ringing cheers. The boys were not satisfied with that, but gave him a second cheering, and then another three cheers for the Rector, and so the concert ended most successfully.

ENTERTAINMENT III.

On the evening of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception we again assembled in our old concert hall to enjoy a rather nice programme. Our first item, a piano solo from Patrick Dalton, awoke in us a love of Chopin, one of whose sonatas he played for us. Then came the *pièce de résistance* of the evening, namely, "The Wand Exercises." As the curtain arose the boys certainly presented a pretty sight, decked out in blue and white, with white, gold-tipped wands, which flashed anon in the bright electric light. The exercises were excellently performed, and the *tableaux vivants* proved a great success. Everybody was delighted. I, too, think that our performers deserved great applause, as they were always diligent and amenable in their practices. H. Hunter, who played a most important, though not prominent part, in these exercises, deserves our gratitude, for he willingly deprived himself of part of his playtime, and much more willingly of his study, to provide us with music during the practices. Master R. Douglas, who recited "After the Field of Flodden," displayed great power, and won immense applause. His brother Hugh recited with great vigour and graceful gesture "The Battle of Killiecrankie." Our play, which was performed by the Junior boys, was very amusing, but the scene-shifting took too long. Masters H. Barry and B. Duffy displayed great histrionic powers in their distinctive parts. Master L. Barry, too, performed his part very well, indeed We were also favoured with a most interesting story from Rev. Fr. Dalton. At the end of the play the prizes for the batting and bowling averages of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd elevens were distributed.

## GENERAL NOTES.

THE usual holiday aspect of the College, particularly of the boys' refectory, reminds one of "some banquet hall deserted." Not so last Mid-winter vacation. A contingent of about a dozen boys remained here, and, among other amusements, a brass band was organized, which marched through the grounds every morning playing stirring airs. The brothers Gleeson, all musicians, played the cornets, while the marching and discipline of the corps were under the supervision of Jim Macdonald. On July 14th the band proceeded up the river in a boat flying the tri-colour and playing the Marseillaise in honour of Mr. Joubert and the other French residents of Hunter's Hill. This anniversary of the first day of Liberty was unhappily the last day of liberty for us. Schools re-opened on the morrow.

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ON July 20th the results of the Junior Examens were published. As we said in our forecast, all our five candidates passed. S. Corser and F. Deery got Matriculation passes.

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AFTER a wet night and a threatening morning St. Ignatius' Day turned out to be a fine and enjoyable play day. Boating, football and shooting gave plenty of amusement during the day, and in the evening we were entertained at a very pleasant concert.

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THE measles, though visiting all round us, seemed for a long time to have forgotten to call upon ourselves. At last, on August 15th, the ominous spots were detected on two boys' arms, and they were at once quarantined. This was of little use, because the number of measle-stricken soon became too great for the Infirmary to hold, and the Second Division Dormitory became an hospital ward. The malady happily did not take a very serious form. Many of the patients did not think it was half so serious as Greek and Latin irregular verbs. It evidently did not affect the lungs if we may judge from the uproar that the thirty patients in the dormitory sometimes made heard. Yet the measles had its drawbacks.

The doctor recommended that the stomach as well as the brain should have a holiday during the time of sickness, and also issued an order that all the patients should remain buried at least as far as the chin in the bed-clothes. This latter regulation made pillow fighting or parlour cricket quite impossible. Mr. Forster, however, did his best to beguile the time by reading amusing stories and playing the piano. When the invalids were recovering a solemn procession of boys wrapped up in rugs and top-coats was seen issuing from the dormitory twice a day to take a walk down the avenue. The desire of the sick to get well became greater when it was known that the Prefect of Studies had proclaimed a kind of martial law ordering all peaceable citizens to be in bed by 9 o'clock.

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On September 2nd Father Masterson, S.J., and Father F. Ryan, S.J., arrived from Ireland. They were accompanied by Mr. Garahy, S.J., and Mr. White, S.J., who had just completed a three years' course of Philosophy in Germany. Fr. Masterson had been Professor of Theology in the Jesuits' College at Dublin, and both he and Fr. Ryan have had a long experience of teaching in Ireland.

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Next day we were fated to lose two well-known Riverview masters—Mr. Downing and Mr. Baker—who went to Europe to finish their studies. Both are now studying Philosophy, Mr. Downing under the French Jesuit Professors in Jersey, and Mr. Baker in Germany.

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Sept. 16th Mr. R. Murphy, S.J., arrived here. He too has been studying Philosophy for the past three years in Jersey and at Stonyhurst College, England.

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September 14th an agreeable surprise was planned by Father Rector. No one could have guessed what was coming, unless, indeed, he had seen Peter the night before, like another Guy Fawkes, stowing away suspicious-looking packages in the vaults below the College. The usual class began at nine o'clock, but at 9.10, to our amazement the refectory bell rang. Was it fire or a daring hoax? No one could tell, but in two minutes it was generally known that the Lobelia was at the wharf, steam up, ready to take us for a picnic. Br. Doyle, one of the conspirators, had all the good things on board, and in half-an-hour we were steaming up the harbour on a glorious September morning. We landed at Clontarf, and after an appetising game of rounders we had a right royal lunch for which three hearty cheers were voted to Bro. Doyle. We came home feeling that our trip had banished the last germs of measles from Riverview.

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Oct. 9th several prominent Victorians—including Mr. F. C. Mason, Speaker of the Victorian Parliament; Dr. C. Salmon, President of the A.N.A. of Victoria; Messrs. E. Murphy, S. Gair, A. S. Bailes, and J. A. Isaacs—came to visit us with Mr. S. Hordern and Mr. Lyne, M.L.A. They landed at Riverview from Mr. Hordern's yacht Bronzewing, and were entertained at dinner by Rev. Father Rector. Before going away Mr. Mason made a short speech to the boys, and asked the authorities for a holiday.

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Nov. 12th we had the honour of a visit from his Excellency Lord Hampden, Governor of New South Wales who was accompanied by his Excellency the Governor of South Australia. The distinguished visitors were shown over the College by Father Rector.

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His Excellency Admiral Pearson, who was present at the last Riverview Regatta, favoured us with another visit last term. He was loudly cheered by the boys as he passed through the playground with Father Rector and Father Gartlan.

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A tragic event took place on one of the last nights of the term. The two College horses were gored by the bull. Poor "Farmer," the most ancient of the two, was condemned to be shot. He was the oldest Riverview identity—except Father Dalton.*

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Many very good accounts of picnics, etc., have been omitted owing to want of space.

* The Editors confess that they got this joke from Father Dalton himself.

## SPEECH DAY.

EVERY gathering or celebration connected with the Jesuit College at Riverview attracts a large and fashionable attendance, and Monday afternoon—Commemoration Day—was no exception to the rule. There is something about this College that makes it popular with all creeds and all classes. Time was when the name Jesuit was sufficient to affright many good Protestants; to-day it is a guarantee that whatever is attempted in the name of the sons of St. Ignatius is well carried out, and of a broad and liberal character. The Riverview Regatta has become one of the chief aquatic fixtures of the year, the cricket matches and football contests of the white-and-blue boys are always looked for with interest, and liberally patronised when they come about. One of the reasons for this is that Riverview is a kind of federal college, at which students from all parts of Australasia are represented. From Thursday Island to Perth (W.A.) every colony, save South Australia, strange to say, had a student this year at Riverview. Ladies and gentlemen of all denominations have thus learned to take an interest in the proceedings of the Jesuit College on Lane Cove River, and to make a point of attending its celebrations. The special boat, which left the Lime-street wharf at half-past 2 p.m. on Monday, was crowded, and the ordinary boat, which was despatched at a quarter past 2, had a large contingent including the band of the Permanent Artillery, on board. In addition to these, his Eminence the Cardinal, Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran, Colonel Bell (United States Consul), the Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C. (Vice-President of the Executive), the Hon. J. H. Carruthers (Minister for Lands), and a party of gentlemen proceeded in the Government steamer-launch Premier. When the company gathered in the three marquees surrounding the platform, every seat was filled, and, in addition to those already



THE WAND CORPS.

mentioned, there were present the following :—The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Brien (Rector of St. John's College), the Ven. Archpriest Sheehy, Very Rev. Dr. Carroll, V.G. ; Rev. Father Kenny (Superior of the Jesuits) ; Rev. Father Nulty, S.J. ; Rev. Father Dalton, S.J. ; Rev. Father Gartlan, S.J. ; Rev. Father G. Kelly, S.J. ; Rev. Father Luke Murphy, S.J. ; Rev. Father Brennan, S.J. ; Rev. Father Oliver Daly, S.J. ; Rev. Father Rigard M.S. ; Rev. Fathers Fitzgerald and Gaynor, O.F.M. ; Rev. Father Mansour, Hon. John Douglas (Government Resident of Thursday Island), Hon. John Toohey, M.L.C. ; Major Murray (Irish Rifles), Hon. John See, M.P. ; E. W. O'Sullivan, M.P. ; Dr. Beattie (of the Liverpool Asylum) ; Mr. P. Hogan, ex-M.P. ; Mr. D. O'Connor, ex-M.L.C. ; Brothers Louis and Francis (of St. Joseph's College), Mr. Green (of Philadelphia, U.S.) ; Mr. T. Courtney ; Mr. J. A. Gread, and many others.

The programme began with an admirable recitation referring to the Field of Flodden, by Master Robert Douglas, son of the Government Resident of Thursday Island, and descendant of the Marquis of Queensberry. Then followed the final speeches for the Oratory Prize Medal presented by Mr. Beardmore. The subject was :—"That it is of supreme importance in the interests of civilisation that the British Empire should be extended, strengthened, and consolidated, and therefore it is the duty of the colonies to foster a spirit of loyalty to the British Throne, and to check all movements, sentiments or agitation that might tend to lessen that spirit of loyalty." The speakers were : Master Charles Gavan Duffy against the British Empire, and Masters Guy Gavan Duffy and Arthur Makinson for. A powerful indictment was delivered by the first speaker against the conduct of Great Britain.

Addressing an audience, he said, which was for the most part English in sympathy, he spoke at a disadvantage. Yet the question they were asked to decide was, whether the British Empire had shown itself worthy of its great power, and he was of the opinion that it had not. He reviewed the conduct of England towards the coloured races subject to her, and scouted the idea that this conduct promoted civilization or gained respect for the Christian Religion. He had some claim to be considered an Irishman, and though Irishmen were often accused of parading their country's wrongs, there were some wrongs that never could be forgotten, and one of these was the destruction of a nation as a nation. He next traced the history of British rule in India, supporting his assertions by quotations from Burke and Macaulay, and finally reminding his hearers that they belonged to a fair young land, unsullied by national treachery and crime.

Master Guy Gavan Duffy next rose to refute his brother's "outrageous" charges. If Great Britain had dealt sternly with India it was because she was forced to. In Africa she fought with barbarous and merciless tribes. Slavery and cannibalism needed sharp remedies. By its fruits might British government be judged, and the fruits it had produced were content and loyalty, as might be seen from the Jubilee celebrations of last year. True liberty was enjoyed under England's sway more than under any other Goverment on earth.

Master Arthur Makinson spoke last, and said that truly we lived under a mild Government when such treasonable pronouncements as the first speech could be made with impunity. The question of England's justice towards her colonies might be passed over. He would rather dwell on the folly of the notion of separation from England, for we owed our liberty to English protection, and to be independent of England would mean slavery to some other power. The long duration of the British Empire was a proof of the excellence of its Constitution. As to Mr. Duffy's reflections on India, there was never a subject nation better treated than India since the English Government took control over that country. He concluded by exhorting Australians to be loyal and true to England, for to her they owed their freedom and safety.

Then followed a beautiful and health-promoting wand exercise by 13 junior pupils of the College, dressed in white guernseys and trousers, trimmed with blue, and wearing blue caps, blue Maltese cross on breast, and white-and-blue-striped handkerchiefs around the waist. It was a splendid display of calisthenics, and proved that the boys had been perfectly trained for this performance.

At intervals the band of the Permanent Artillery (under the leadership of Mr. W. F. Hutchinson) performed several selections in that finished manner characteristic of it.

His Eminence the Cardinal, who had been presiding, then arose and delivered a brief exhortation to the young men of the College. He congratulated them and their teachers on the success of their proceedings. After the debate they had heard, no one could doubt that the gift of eloquence was the heritage of young Australians. They had entered into the spirit of their theme, and proved how well they had been trained. Looking over the report, he was happy to see that the system of debates had been promoted and was making great strides. Great importance should be attached to these competitions by all who looked forward to the future of Australia. The rising generation should be trained to eloquence of language and precision of thought, so that they might be qualified to defend the interests of Australia

in other arenas. By such practices they were prepared for their future life and fitted to enter upon the paths of enlightenment. To-day men entered upon the path of progress with lightning speed, and those who were not fully prepared must suffer in the race of progress. They may not be able to attain their ideals, yet the very effort to attain them was a glorious thing, and led to a high degree of excellence. Something had recently been said with regard to the intemperance of the young Australians, but he did not believe that such accusations were well founded. Let the young Australians, however, bear in mind that in their hands lies the future of their country. Let them be faithful to such a career, and they could better achieve this by walking in the path of temperance. They should also tread the path of freedom, and the rising generation should be prepared to defend the inestimable liberties which they possessed. While maintaining their own rights, however, they should extend the same privileges to others, and respect their rights also. Let them aim also at promoting kindness, which brought its own reward, and distribute the blessings they enjoy to others. The cultivation of a spirit of unselfishness should also be encouraged. Young people have a tendency to look forward to gifts for the crowning of their careers, but they must be ready in a spirit of self-sacrifice to serve their country. In fact, let them mark out for themselves a career on the broadest paths of patriotism. Democracy was triumphant in Australia, but it required to be guided by the spirit of common-sense and enlightenment, as well as by the spirit of religion. Let the young men be prepared to defend Australia's rights, and to uphold in every way the honour and glory of their country. He would finally desire to impress upon the young Australians that they carry the honour and good name of their country in their hands, and he hoped that they would persevere in the good career which they had started. (Loud and prolonged manifestations of approval followed the address of the Cardinal.)

Hon. J. H. Carruthers, Minister for Lands, said this was the first visit he had paid to Riverview, and he thought it was an institution of which one and all should be proud. It was doing admirable work not only for New South Wales but for all Australia, for, looking over the report he had noticed that there were students there from every colony save South Australia, and he supposed that it was only by accident that that colony was not represented. They even had representatives from Thursday Island, and there were two able young Victorians in the Masters Duffy. If one of them went to extremes, the other leads him straight. (Laughter.) He joined heartily in the words of wisdom uttered by his Eminence, and thought their future was safe when it was committed to the hands of the youth of the country.

Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C., Vice-President of the Executive, said, as an old Jesuit pupil, he visited Riverview with pleasure, and felt rejuvenated when he witnessed such a commemoration. Twenty years ago he was in the care of the Jesuit Fathers for his education, and next to home training he owed everything to being a pupil of the Jesuits at Stonyhurst College. It was a peculiarly appropriate celebration for him, for when among the pupils of Stonyhurst he had celebrated the bestowal of the Victoria Cross upon Lieutenant Costello for daring deeds in India, and the cable had just informed them that Captain Kenna, of the 21st Lancers, another Stonyhurst boy, had been awarded the same meed of valour. Riverview was not old enough to bring forward boys for such work, but it would in the future be foremost in doing so. He endorsed Mr. Carruthers' remarks about the federal character of the College, and said they had a guarantee in the report that every boy earned his prize, because he had to attain at least 66·6 per cent. of honour marks.

Mr. John See, M.P. and ex-Colonial Treasurer, remarked that he was glad to be at the commemoration. The exhibitions had shown them what young Australians could do. He also regarded this College as a federal institution, and trusted that the boys gathered there from all parts of Australia would heed the kindly advice given by his Eminence the Cardinal.

The Rector (Father Luke Murphy, S.J.) then thanked his Eminence for attending and presiding. The Cardinal taught by eloquent deeds what he preached in most eloquent words—the necessity for a sound, religious and Catholic education. The Rev. Rector also thanked the visitors for attending, and bestowed a word of praise upon the boys for their moral conduct and application to study.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PREFECT OF STUDIES.

YOUR EMINENCE, REVEREND FATHERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

In the Annual Reports presented by the Prefect of Studies during the last seven years (since 1891) the late Father Murphy was accustomed to dwell on three subjects. First, the Report of work done by the College, and its results as shown in the College Examinations. Secondly, the Results obtained by our pupils in the Public Examinations. Thirdly, the general aspects of higher secondary education in this Colony, and the effects for good or otherwise of the Public Examinations on that education.

With regard to the first point—the work of the College as shown in our own Examinations—I have on the whole a favourable report to give. The following pages will show the prizes that have been awarded in the various Classes, and if it is borne in mind that, in the first place, the rule has been rigidly observed of not awarding a prize unless Honour marks are reached; that, secondly, the standard of Honour Marks has been raised from 60 to 66·6 per cent.; and, thirdly, that the examiners have been severe rather than lenient in assigning marks, I think the general impression will be that good work has been done during the year.

In August and September we had an unusually prolonged visitation of sickness, which, though of a light and transient nature, was enough to cause a serious derangement in the studies; but, in spite of this drawback, I think I am safe in saying that the work done has, in general, been satisfactory, and the spirit of application and interest in study good.

For the Class Championship Examination fifty qualified, and the average percentages of marks were higher than usual, though the highest percentages attained were inferior to the highest of previous years.

The First place and Gold Medal were won by Fitzroy Marmion, of the Class of Second Grammar; the Second place and Silver Medal by William Brennan, of Third Grammar; whilst Robert Douglas, of Second Grammar, came close behind, winning the Third prize. The Keating Prize (for Ancient History and English Literature) consists this year of Ruskin's "Modern Painters," in six volumes, handsomely bound, and has been won by Arthur Makinson, of the Senior Class.

For the Oratory Medal, presented again this year by Mr. Beardmore, there were four competitors in the first Debate, which took place in October, on the question, "Whether Democratic Government has proved a Failure?" The final contest for this Medal takes place to-day.

In the Junior Public Examinations last June Riverview College presented five pupils, and all passed, two securing Matriculation Passes.

In the Senior Public Examination we presented two pupils, but the results are not yet published.

The third point to which Father Murphy was wont to refer in his reports was the necessity for maintaining in this Colony, and —where the matter lies in our own hands— in this College, the highest standards of education; and he dwelt repeatedly on the injurious effects produced by the Junior Public Examination and the beneficial effects produced by the Senior Examination on Secondary Schools, owing to the fact that the Junior serves as an outlet to drain the Colleges of promising boys before their education is in any sense completed; whereas the Senior, being a high-class examination, encourages high-class work. The question of abolishing these Examinations was raised last year by the University authorities, and it has been decided not to make any change for the present.

It is the higher Classes—that is, the Classes above the Junior Class—that are and should be really characteristic of a College like ours. In these Classes we try to have an atmosphere of culture, an intelligent interest in the history and literature and intellectual advancement of our own time and country, and of distant times and countries. In other words, we devote our energies, time, and attention to the Classical Languages, to Ancient History and Literature, to English, to other Modern Languages, to Modern History and Literature, and to

Mathematical and Scientific studies, in a word, to all those branches of a liberal education which are universally admitted to be most powerful in developing the powers of the mind, in imparting culture and refinement, and forming the taste. To this end, too, we have our Debating Clubs and Literary Academy to train in speaking and writing English and to encourage habits of reading. Now this is our special work, and two or three years spent in training of this sort I regard as most essential for a boy who wishes as a man to go out and make his mark in the world. It is necessary for all—but more especially for us Catholics.

On a recent occasion, your Eminence, in an admirable address, showed what the attitude of the Catholic Church has been and should be towards the advance of Science, and if there is a wish dear to the heart of our Holy Father Leo XIII. and to that of your Eminence, it is that Catholics should stand out in the front rank in the onward march of Science; that they would not be satisfied with being second in any branch of human learning; that they would recognize that the day has dawned again after a wearisome night of persecution, and that we have now the peace and leisure to devote ourselves to study and research.

No more responsible work could we undertake than the higher education of Catholic youth, but to us, at least, it is a hereditary task, and we feel that we shall not be faithful to the traditions of three centuries, nor correspond with the wishes of those to whom we look most of all for guidance and instruction, nor consult the best interests of the Church if we allow the standard of education to be lowered—if we allow any cheap form of mere information-gathering to take the place of what we feel deeply to be, after the grace of God, man's greatest blessing on earth, intellectual training—a liberal education.

You will readily understand how opposed to all such ideas of education is the opinion of a certain section of the public that the Junior Examination is a sufficiently advanced examination for a "leaving examination." Our training of boys from the lowest class up to the Junior Class demands an amount of painstaking labour, of constant vigilance, of patience, and of perseverance, which only those who have taken part in the work can really appreciate. The proper management of those years of a boy's school life, from the age of nine or ten to fifteen or sixteen, is so important that if neglected the boy is incapable of profiting by the Senior work, and it is exceedingly difficult to make good the want later on. Those years are all important; we spare no pains to make them fruitful; but those years of training are only preparatory to the years which the boy should, in the ordinary course of things, spend in the Senior Classes. The Senior Classes, again I repeat it, are of all importance in our system, and it is because the Junior Public Examination serves to draw away boys from these classes that we consider it a pernicious intruder, and were anxious even to see it abolished altogether if no other means could be found to lessen its evil effects.

It is much to be desired that the Press would lend its aid in this matter. The Press includes happily in its ranks very many men of first-class abilities and attainments, and they might do much by holding up high ideals of education to their readers. The Press is often hostile to us, but on this subject there need not, I think, be any opposition; on details of work there may be much difference of opinion, but on the great broad principles of liberal education we think that all competent to form a judgment are fairly unanimous, and have been from the days of Pericles to our own.

I have dwelt mainly on the intellectual side of our system. It is that side of education which is most prominent nowadays, and the side that perhaps needs most encouragement and most direction in order to avoid false ideals on the one hand and low standards on the other. But that our attention to the intellectual side does not imply any want of attention to the moral side needs no assurance from me. Of course we regard the moral education of our boys as our first business, and I think the constant attention devoted to Christian doctrine, from the Class of Elements up to the highest Class in the house is sufficient evidence of our care to instruct them in their Religion. Nor yet is the physical side neglected. This is that branch of an educational training which, whilst so essential, is, fortunately, very spontaneous, and needs, in order to make it flourish perfectly, little more than time and opportunity. And these are amply supplied at Riverview.

# PRIZE LIST.

1898.

## SPECIAL PRIZES.

James Allan—Special Christian Doctrine.
Fitzroy Marmion—Class Championship Gold Medal.
William Brennan—Class Championship Silver Medal.
Robert Douglas—Class Championship Third Prize.
Arthur Makinson—The "Keating" Prize.
Patrick Dalton—Senior Gold Medal for Classics.
Charles Gavan Duffy—Mr. Beardmore's Gold Medal for Oratory.
Arthur Makinson—Special Prize.
Arthur Makinson—Senior Debate Gold Medal.

## SENIOR AND MATRICULATION HONOURS CLASS.

Arthur Makinson—Imperatorship, Christian Doctrine, French, English Essay, Ancient History, Geometry, and Trigonometry.
James Macdonald—Latin.

## SENIOR ('99) CLASS.

Patrick Dalton—Imperatorship, Christian Doctrine, Greek, Latin, French, English, Music.
Archibald McKillop—English Essay, Algebra.
Patrick Griffin—Modern History, Arithmetic.
Albert Walker—Trigonometry, Geometry.
Joseph Coen—Music.

## SUB-SENIOR CLASS.

Charles Gavan Duffy—Latin, English, Ancient History, Reading, Special Elocution Prize, Special English Composition.

## JUNIOR CLASS.

James Rynn—Imperatorship, Christian Doctrine, English, Arithmetic, Australian History, Geometry.
James Allan—*Ob insigne meritum*, Irish History.
Austin Curtin—Greek, Latin.
Percy Rogers—Latin.
Arthur Du Boise—French.
Hubert Chadwick—English Essay.
Robert McKillop—Algebra.
Edmund Long—Music.

## SECOND OF GRAMMAR GLASS.

Fitzroy Marmion—Imperatorship, Christian Doctrine, Greek, Special Junior Classics.
Charles Maher—Latin, French, Euclid.
Guy Gavan Duffy—English, Junior Debate, Drawing.
Thomas Campbell—English Essay.
Robert Douglas—History, Elocution, Reading.
Edwin Fitzgerald—Algebra, Arithmetic, Special Mathematics.
Gilbert Makinson—*Ob insigne meritum*, Writing Improvement.
Hugh Douglas—Declamation, Writing (excellence).
John Kennedy—*Ob insigne meritum*.
William Tarlinton—Writing (excellence).
Michael Gleeson—Violin (Special Prize).

## THIRD GRAMMAR.

William Brennan—Imperatorship, Greek, French, History, Algebra, Arithmetic, Music.
William Craven—Catechism.
Brendan Gavan Duffy—English Essay.
William Ricketts—Geography.
John Gardner—*Ob insigne meritum*.
Owen Carroll—*Ob insigne meritum*.
Stefan Broinowski—Reading.
Robert Anderson—Writing (excellence).
Frederick Carr—Shorthand.
Patrick Gleeson—Music.

## RUDIMENTS (A).

Stephen Hehir—Imperatorship, English Essay.
Herbert McIntosh—*Ob insigne meritum*.
Michael Veech—Catechism.
Edward Macfarlane—Latin.
William Addison—French, English, History, and Geography.
Harold Hunter—Reading, Writing (excellence), Music.
Ranald McKillop—Arithmetic.

## RUDIMENTS (B).

John Miller—Imperatorship, Latin, Arithmetic.
George Dawson—Catechism.
Charles Dawson—French.
Gordon Rorke—Writing (improvement).

## ELEMENTS.

Walter Pines—Imperatorship, Grammar, Spelling, Arithmetic Tables.
Colin Macdonald—Catechism.
Lea Hogan—Reading and English Poems.

## RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

William McGuren.



READY FOR THE EX-STUDENTS' RACE.

## GAMES.

### ATHLETIC CLUB.

*President:* REV. W. O'MEARA, S.J.

*Hon. Sec.*: HUGH DOUGLAS.

*Committee*:

1st Division.—H. DOUGLAS, J. J. MACDONALD, W. TARLINTON.

2nd Division.—REV. R. MURPHY, S.J.; R. MARMION, A. STOKES, G. MAKINSON.

3rd Division.—REV. E. WHITE, S.J.; B. GAVAN DUFFY, SID. HOGAN.

LOOKING back now at the annual athletic contests we find that they were not carried out under the stimulus that schoolboys require on all such occasions—the stimulus given by the presence of their mothers, aunts, and cousins. To enhance the proceedings of the club, visitors were invited to the contest this year, and so successful did the innovation prove, and so many congratulatory words have been addressed to us that we deem it only right to hope that our successors will do likewise. So enthusiastically did the collegians enter into the spirit that animated each Committee-man that over 75 boys gave in their entries, and with this speedy response the Committee entered on the task of ensuring the success of the day.

With what anxiety we looked forward to the eventful Saturday, and how carefully we scanned the heavens for the clouds that held the rain! But a scorching, broiling morning gave promise at least of a fine day, and as for the heat——well, we are used to that! The "dauntless three" were surrounded by an encouraging crowd and, with a loud shout of cheering, forth went they to seek a holiday from eleven.

Without, the crowd waited in expectation, and when the three came back with no smiling, cheerful countenances there was evident sorrow and waiting. But Fr. Rector is but human, and his kind heart had granted the request of the dauntless ones, and at eleven old Riverview re-echoed with the cheering.

Now the heroes of the coming strife were not to be bribed by sweets or by a swim, but in cool,

calm meditation they sat quietly while the poor misguided ones gaily chewed "Biddell's" assortments, and wasted their strength in the briny waters of Tambourine.

At two o'clock our stewards (Messrs. A. Makinson, W. Chadwick, and Du Boisé) welcomed the visitors at the wharf and conducted them up the defiles of the pleasure grounds, through the college grounds, along "Jim's" pathway, down to the Ground, snugly enclosed by mountain, tree, and river. Here the remaining stewards, Messrs. D. O'Sullivan, R. Douglas, and C. Gavan Duffy were, with colours in their coats, looking after the interests of our visitors.

The transformation on the ground was marvellous, and we must thank very much the Committee and the men who did their work here so well. Bunting was freely displayed. The track was well marked, and in front of the pavilion the prizes were displayed. Lavish they were in their numbers and rich in their value.

To mention some were invidious among so many friends of the College, but we will write that we have never seen such a brilliant gathering of ex-students at any sports meeting. The Union took the Ex-students' Race in hand, and excellently they brought it to a successful issue.

Mrs. Prendergast was welcomed by the President amid three ringing cheers, and conducted by Father Tuite to the chair of honour in the pavilion.

At 2.15, punctually, Mr. M'Bride opened the proceedings by sending the second divisioners off the mark. Baxter, jumping away from the start, came in a winner, closely followed by MacLaughlin and Kennedy.

The Rector's gold medal was won after a good race by C. O'Brien, followed so closely by Coen and H. Douglas that the two were bracketed for second honours. The 100 yards (under 14) attracted a great number of starters, but Mr. M'Bride sent them off as one man, and had the satisfaction of seeing a brilliant race won by W. Duffy, Brunton 2nd, Curtin 3rd. At this stage the Judges were: Rev. R. Golding, Mr. Lenihan, and Mr. P. O'Donnell. The Alarm Race was a novelty for us. The riflemen lay extended backwards on the scratch line, attired only in trousers and shirts, while their other clothing and baggage lay around. At the revolver report they jumped up and began to dress as if preparing to join the ranks 100 yards distant. A good race resulted in H. Douglas being proclaimed winner, with Tarlinton second, and W. M'Guren third. The 440 yards was won by J. MacLaughlin, Polin second and Marmion third. Mr. Hogan's medal caused 13 young Third Divisioners to face the starter, and Joe Lenehan won it after a close race, just beating W. Duffy by two lengths, and B. Duffy was a good third. Our timekeeper unfortunately forgot the stop-watch, and so we have no time to record, but we think Joe has not beaten the record this time. M. Gleeson won the Maiden Handicap after a good struggling race—for owing to the many competitors he had, perforce, to push his way through. P. Rogers came second, and G. Baxter a good third.

The Obstacle Race proved to be the event of the day. Fully thirty started, and helter-skelter they made for the bar. Under it they went except poor Jack Fenton, who alone could not manage it. Jack jumped it instead, and the Committee disqualified him. Then the moving mass made for the sacks and then under the tarpaulin. "Oh! this is nothing," the crowd said, as they followed M Gleeson over the hurdle. But they had not come to the Riverview puzzle yet. At last into the Sargeant's "bag of tricks" they went, and after the seething mass had tumbled here and there, up and down, one fast caught by the toes, another by the hands, and yet another by the heels, one poor competitor was seen to emerge, in the person of H. MacIntosh, who eventually won, H. Douglas being a fair second and M. Gleeson third.

The Cricketers' Handicap fell to: 1, M. Gleeson; 2, J. Coen; 3, T. Cullinane.

Now the Siamese Race partakes of the comical, and we always regard it as an attractive one. Many embraced Mother Earth, and felt content to stay there. Some evidenced no control of their legs, and performed acrobatic feats of a wonderful nature. Gleeson and O'Brien displayed none of these antics, and won fairly easily; Walker and Power second, Fallon and Allen third.

The Mile Handicap brought forth a host of competitors, but the small boys had too much of a handicap and had it all their own way. However, Chadwick, who hails from Stonyhurst, ran a plucky race and showed great form. H. Craven won from the 800 yards, with V. Power second, and C. Gavan Duffy third. It was a big effort for the lastnamed, and he told us confidently that he would never run a mile again.

The Ex-Students formed a noble band of heroes as they toed the line. P. O'Donnell, the former all-schools champion, was there; also J. O'Brien (the fleet of foot) and our excellent starter, B. McBride, who resigned the revolver to Mr. E. B. Dalton. An exciting race resulted in A. Deery winning the much-coveted honour of first at the first old boys' race. J. O'Donnell was a good second, and J. O'Brien third.

The Sack Race caused the usual amount of merriment at the luckless mishaps of the bagged heroes. C. O'Brien showed himself a good all-round athlete by adding this race also to the Championship one.

The Hurdle Race was run off without any accident, and no one either touched or missed his hurdle. Tarlinton won, after a good tussle with M. Gleeson, and H. Douglas came in a good third.

The Junior Hurdle was of the nature of an Intercolonial event, and resulted in our Westralian hero, R. Marmion, being first.

The Consolation Race was a consolation to T. Cullinane only, and the remainder were content to look forward to the near future when books would take the place of medals, and when the fleet of foot

have to take equal chances with the melancholy slow.

After totalling up the points the Committee declared that the College Championship was won by H. Douglas, 13 points. W. Tarlinton was second with 11 points, and M. Gleeson third with 9 points.

On the previous Sunday the following events were decided :—

FIRST DIVISION.

High Jump.—1, W. Tarlinton ; 2, J. Coen ; 3, H. Douglas.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—1, J. Macdonald ; 2, W. Tarlinton ; 3, H. Douglas.

Kicking the Football.—1, H. Douglas ; 2, J. Macdonald ; 3, M. Gleeson.

Fielding Competition.—1, H. Douglas ; 2, N. Veech ; 3, J. Macdonald.

Long Jump.—1, W. Tarlinton ; 2, H. Douglas ; 3, J. Coen.

SECOND DIVISION.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—1, A. Stokes ; 2, H. Chadwick ; 3, J. Marmion.

Kicking the Football.—1, J. MacLaughlin ; 2, G. Baxter ; 3, F. Marmion.

THIRD DIVISION.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—1, W. Duffy ; 2, A. Abel ; 3, C. Macdonald.

Kicking the Football.—1, W. Duffy ; 2, W. Lenehan ; 3, H. Hyatt.

High Jump.—1, A. Abel ; 2, W. Duffy ; 3, J. Lenehan.

The bell rang for all to assemble at the Pavilion, and after the photographer (Mr. Wylie) had "taken" the prizes, the Very Rev. Fr. Dalton, in a few pleasant words. introduced Mrs. Prendergast, who distributed the prizes to the happy recipients. Mr. J. J. Macdonald, on behalf of the College boys. proposed a vote of thanks to the lady presiding, and the Secretary then called upon us to carry it in true school-boy fashion, and we made the Pavilion ring with our vigorous cheering.

The grateful thanks of the Committee are due to the judges—Rev. R. Golding. S.J., J. Foster, S.J., Messrs. P. O'Donnell, Lenehan, and Dalton for their effective assistance during the day ; to the starters —Messrs. B. McBride, E. B. Dalton, and Dr. Veech—for their efforts to make the races so punctual and exciting, and to Bro. Doyle and his able assistants for their kind attention at the refreshment booth.

During the afternoon the Federal Band enlivened the monotony of the races by choice selections of popular music, which added much to the enjoyment of the visitors.

The President and Committee return sincere thanks to the following for donations to the Prize Fund :—The Very Rev. T. Kenny, S.J. (trophy), Very Rev. L. Murphy, S.J., Very Rev. C. Nulty, S.J., Ven. Archdeacon D'Arcy, Rev. Dr. Carroll Very Rev. J. Brennan, S.J., Rev. A. Sturzo, S.J., Rev. T. Gartlan, S.J., Hon. T. Dalton, M.L.C., Mr. Gair, M.L.A., Victoria (trophy) ; the Prefects, the Rowing Club (trophy), Mrs. Prendergast, Mrs. J. M. Toohey, Mrs. W. Brennan, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. F. B. Carpenter, Mrs. H. Stokes, H. M. Makinson, Esq., Henry Ward, Esq., C. McBride, Esq., H. G. Barry, Esq., Mr. Hogan (trophy), Messrs. Butler and McKye, Gowing Bros. (trophy), George Robertson & Co. (trophy), Hoffnung & Co. (trophy), Biddell Bros., Gregory & Outram (trophy), Feldheim, Gotthelf & Co., Butcher & Co., John Pope & Co., Denham Bros., Buzacott & Co., Batson & Son (trophy), Perdriau & Co., W. H. Paling & Co. (trophy), Mr. J. Searle (trophy), Mr. Morgan, and Mr. J. Fitzsimons.

## FOOTBALL.

*President*: REV J. HEALY, S.J.,
*Committee*: H. DOUGLAS, M. GLEESON, J. COEN.
*Captain*: M. GLEESON.

THE fellows were in great spirits on their return after the Midwinter vacations, and great vigor was displayed in the football practices. We found our new Englishman, W. Chadwick, a great addition to the team, and J. Gleeson, whom we promoted from the 2nd Division, turned out a clever little scrum quarter. We had lost four or five of our team at midwinter, but our new members proved even more formidable players than those we had lost. The Second Fifteen also kept up the name they had gained for themselves during the first part of the season. But, sad to relate, just as our teams were getting into splendid condition, on came that awful enemy the measles, accompanied by his close friend the influenza, and made great havoc among our footballers. The result was that, having played a few matches, we were obliged to cry off the remainder for the season. The pluck and science shown by our forwards during the Sydney Grammar match is deserving of the highest praise. Notwithstanding the fact that our back division had been broken up by illness, so well did the forwards push the game that at half-time the scores were : 3 points *v.* 3 points.

*Riverview v. Church of England G.S.*

This match was played on the latter's ground, and was won by Riverview.

The day was miserably wet and slippery. C.E. G.S. won the toss, and the College kicked off. Gleeson's kick was returned to centre by Holterman.

A scrum ensued, and Kater, having secured, passed to Holterman, who was downed by Gleeson (1).

From a free given against the school the ball was kicked out into their 25's.

As soon as the ball was in play again the St. Ignatius forwards almost carried it over the line,

but Fisher saved by picking up smartly and punting down the field.

McIntosh returned to centre; here Rundle picked up, passed to Fisher, who in turn passed to Holterman, but the latter player was splendidly tackled by Griffin.

Now play became very fast, and a magnificent combined rush, headed by Douglas, Du Boisé and Griffin, placed the C.E.G.S. on the defensive. The ball went out near the school's line; from the throw-in the ball was taken by a C.E.G.S. player, who kicked high, and Daly, taking it, made for the line, and, wriggling through a host of opponents, scored behind the posts. Score: College 3, C.E.G.S. 0.

Gleeson's kick at goal failed.

With the ball again in motion, Coen kicked out at half-way.

The throw-in resulted in some ruck work, where Du Boisé picked up and passed high to Rynn, who missed a golden opportunity of scoring, and the ball went out of bounds. Half-time: College 3, School nil.

No sooner had play started again when Mermen received, passed to Cary, on to Larnax, who, running round the wing, scored. The kick at goal failed. Score: School 3, College 3.

The school again carried the ball into their opponents' 25's; but the College defended brilliantly, and rushed it back into the School 25's. Here Sullivan, picking up, passed to Gleeson (1), to Douglas, to Gleeson (2), to Daly, who, going at a great pace, scored a second try. Rynn's kick was unsuccessful. Score: College 8, School 3.

As time was now close, the C.E.G.S. played with tremendous vigour. They quickly carried the ball from their own 25's into the College 25's; then the whistle sounded for time, the College winning by 8 points to 3.

For Riverview Daly undoubtedly played the best game on the field, and was ably seconded by Douglas, who played his usual scientific game.

Among the forwards Gleeson, Sullivan, Du Boisé and Griffin played well.

For C.E.G.S. Abraham, Larnax, Kater and Holterman played best.

### *St. Ignatius' v. Ex-Students.*

This game was very fast and open. The College kicked off and followed up at a great pace. The ball was missed by Manning, and Douglas, picking up, went over the line like a shot. Rynn added the extra points. Score: College 5, Ex-Students 0. A free was given in front of the goal-posts, against the College, which was easily converted by O'Donnell. Score: College 5, Ex-Students 4.

Garvan did a fine run from 25 to 25, but was pushed out at the corner by McIntosh. Half-time.

The Ex-Students set the ball in motion, but it was recalled on account of someone being off-side, and a scrum was formed. A. Gow received, ran to centre, and passed to Manning, who went at a great pace for the line, but was splendidly taken in the 25's by O'Brien.

McDonald carried the ball into the Ex-Students' 25's, and a pretty piece of passing between Deery, Punch and Manning transferred play again into the College 25's. Manning, on coming to the full-back, passed to A. Gow, who scored between the posts. O'Donnell kicked an easy goal. Score; Ex-Students 9, College 5.

Immediately after this a free was given against the Ex-Students, and J. McDonald, from a very difficult angle, kicked a beautiful goal. Then the whistle sounded, leaving the Ex-Students victors by one point.

For the College, Douglas, J. Gleeson, Coen and McDonald played best. For the Ex-Students, Punch, O'Donnell and Manning.

### *Sydney Grammar School v. St. Ignatius'.*

S.G.S. won the toss and gave St. Ignatius' the benefit of kicking off.

The kick-off was followed by some exciting play in S.G.S.'s 25.

Gow's return was blocked by Douglas, who had followed up very fast. It ended in Douglas picking up and passing to Chadwick, who missed, and Gow kicked over the line, but the ball was brought back for infringement of the rules.

A scrum was formed right in front of the goal. Veech intercepted Manning's pass from the scrum and looked like scoring, but was collared.

Then Manning put in a fine run and passed to Brown, who transferred to Close, and the latter scored at the corner. The kick at goal failed. S.G.S. 3, Riverview 0.

From some loose scrum work Sullivan, Douglas, and Chadwick emerged, and in turn put in some excellent play, advancing the College interests into the opposing quarters. Uninteresting play followed, but at length Manning got possession and ran strongly along the line.

At midway he was tackled and brought down by Veech. Then Coen marked and McDonald took the kick, but was unsuccessful.

Half-time—Score: S.G.S. 3, St. Ignatius' 0.

On resuming the scene of action lay for a few minutes inside the College's 25. But Sullivan rushed the ball out, followed up splendidly, and carried the ball almost to the line.

After a series of throws in, Gleeson received and went over the line. The kick at goal did not augment the score. Score: S.G.S. 3, College 3.

The play was very rough, and the S.G.S., by using the line, worked the ball into the College's 25. Brown marked and kicked high, but did not gain any ground. Manning got possession from a line out, passed to Close, who ran strongly to within ten yards of the line, where Coen blocked and further showed some hard work in relief.

Harrison picked up and scored. Robinson added the extra points. Score: S.G.S. 8, Riverview 3.

The College then followed up with another

passing rush, in which Gleeson, after doing splendid work, held on too long.

However, S.G.S. made a fine rally. Harris passed to V. Harris, who transferred to Close, and the last-mentioned player passed it on to Lindsay, who got over in the corner. The kick at goal failed. Score : S.G.S. 11, Riverview 3.

S.G.S. came again with a great effort, per medium of Close, who ran splendidly, and dodged into the College's 25. Then shortly V. Harris got possession and passed to his brother, who, running very strongly, got over. Kick at goal again failed. Score : Riverview 3, S.G.S. 14. The next try was scored by Robinson, who took the ball from Close. The St. Ignatius' forwards began to press hotly, and carried play into their opponents' 25. But S.G.S. scored again. Then the whistle sounded for time. Score : S.G.S. 20, College 3.

For S. G. S. Close, Manning, and Brown played best ; and Douglas, Chadwick, Gleeson, and McDonald for the College.

*Werringa*
*v.*
*St. Ignatius'.*

This match was won by the College, and was mostly a forward game. The backs did not have many chances.

Daly scored first try for the College, and Glover got over for Werringa. The ball was placed several times for McDonald, but his kicks, though good, were unsuccessful. Gleeson scored in the second half, but no goal resulted. Score : College 6, Werringa 3.

For the College, McDonald, Coen, and Daly played well.

The Honour Caps presented by the College for the best back player during the season was voted to J. Coen, and that for the best forward to H. Douglas.



**HUGH DOUGLAS.**

OUR CHAMPION ATHLETE AND WINNER OF THE BATTING AVERAGE.

## CRICKET.—1898.

*President* : REV. W. O'MEARA, S.J.
*Captain* : HUGH DOUGLAS.
*Committee* : H. DOUGLAS, J. J. MACDONALD, W. TARLINTON.

OUR cricket season was on the whole a fairly successful one, and our list stands as under :—

| | Matches Played. | Won | Lost. | Drawn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Eleven | 13 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 2nd Eleven | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 |

We suffered at first through the loss of our former captain, F. Deery, but his place behind the stumps was soon ably filled by H. Daly, and J. Rynn reached his true form in the very first match. Our march forward was a victorious one until we journeyed to Newington. Now the chances of cricket are proverbial, and this match evidenced some of them. Philips, the able Newington captain, happened to strike his true form and made 120 out of 190 runs, and Brown, favoured by the fast wicket, got in some low ones on to our batsmen's pads, and thus secured two of our best wickets. 'Tis true too our fellows did not play up to form, no doubt thinking that the match was a sure one for us. However, we practised diligently afterwards for the Sydney Grammar match, and we did not altogether disgrace ourselves against such able exponents of the game. As some of our eleven left before the match against King's School was due, we had no other option than to postpone this contest until a more favourable opportunity is given to obtain the best eleven we can put into the arena.

Our thanks are due to the able committee who

have brought the eleven up to its present excellence in the fielding department, and as this is so important in school matches we earnestly hope that the eleven will render a good account of itself next half.

We are also grateful to J. Coen, who officiated as umpire for us during the season. His decisions were always fair and quick, so that no one could find fault with them. To C. Loneragan we express our thanks for his painstaking records of batting and bowling averages.

The prize for best batting average was awarded to H. Douglas, and N. Veech won the gold medal for best bowling average.

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## FIRST ELEVEN BATTING AVERAGES.

| | No. Inn. | Highest Score. | No. times not out. | No of Runs. | Avge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. Douglas | 17 | 69 | 5 | 404 | 33·6 |
| J. Rynn | 19 | 51 | 3 | 326 | 20·3 |
| J. Gleeson | 11 | 37 | 2 | 135 | 15 |
| D. O'Sullivan | 9 | 19 | 3 | 65 | 10·8 |
| W. Tarlinton | 15 | 34 | 1 | 133 | 9·5 |
| N. Veech | 12 | 32 | 0 | 75 | 6·2 |
| H. Daly | 14 | 17 | 0 | 75 | 5·3 |
| J. McDonald | 10 | 25 | 0 | 45 | 4·5 |
| W. Chadwick | 5 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 2·3 |

The following did not play in enough matches (number required, 6) :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. Fitzgerald | 4 | 16 | 3 | 25 | 25 |
| A. Stokes | 1 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| F. Cullinane | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 |

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## REMARKS ON THE TEAM.

H. Douglas (Captain of the team)—Captains well, good bat, fair field, good bowler.
J. Rynn—Good bat, good field, fair bowler.
W. Tarlinton—Fair bat, good bowler, fair field.
J. Macdonald—Good bowler, good field.
N. Veech—Steady bat, very good change bowler, good field.
D. O'Sullivan—Improved bat, good field ; good bowler if he would put his head into it.
H. Daly—Fair bat, fair wicket keep.
E. Fitzgerald—Steady bat, fair field.
W. Chadwick—Excellent long stop, fair bat.
F. Cullinane—Fair bat.
A. Stokes—Good bat, good field, and very willing.

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## MATCHES.

### North Shore G.S. v. St. Ignatius' College.

Oct. 22.—This was the day arranged for a match with the North Shore Grammar School. The weather previous to it was wet, and the wicket consequently was sticky. During the day the wicket grew worse, nevertheless our fellows did very good scoring, as will be seen from the appended scores :—

NORTH SHORE G.S.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hobson, c and b Tarlinton | 8 |
| Rundle, b Tarlinton | 3 |
| Holterman, b Douglas | 0 |
| Fisher (I.), lbw Douglas | 0 |
| Lomax, c Chadwick b Douglas | 0 |
| Boydell, c Tarlinton b Douglas | 4 |
| Fisher (II.), c M. Gleeson b Douglas | 0 |
| Hickson, b Tarlinton | 10 |
| Reid (II.), c and b Tarlinton | 4 |
| Reid (I.), c Long, b Tarlinton | 0 |
| Niall, not out | 0 |
| Sundries | 8 |
| Total | 37 |

Analysis : Tarlinton, five wickets for 9 ; Douglas five for 19.

ST. IGNATIUS'—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Veech, lbw Rundle | 32 |
| M. Gleeson, b Boydell | 9 |
| E. Long, lbw Boydell | 0 |
| W. Chadwick, b Boydell | 0 |
| J. Gleeson, c Fisher b Boydell | 0 |
| W. Tarlinton, c Fisher b Boydell | 1 |
| H. Douglas, b Boydell | 21 |
| J. Rynn, c and b Boydell | 51 |
| D. O'Sullivan, b Rundle | 0 |
| H. Daly, b Rundle | 0 |
| C. Maher, not out | 9 |
| Sundries | 13 |
| Total | 137 |

Analysis : Boydell, six wickets ; Rundle, six wickets.

*Riverview won by 100 runs.*

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### Newington v. St. Ignatius'.

November 19. This match was played at Newington grounds, and ended in a defeat for St. Ignatius'. The weather was fine and the wicket fairly true ; there were good examples of batting on both sides. The following are the scores :—

ST. IGNATIUS—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Rynn, b Brown | 0 |
| N. Veech, c Tinan b Brown | 3 |
| H. Douglas, b Brown | 11 |
| J. Gleeson, b Brown | 21 |
| H. Daly, b Brown | 0 |
| W. Tarlinton, b Brown | 16 |
| W. McGuren, lbw Brown | 4 |
| F. Cullinane, h o w Finan | 4 |
| E. Fitzgerald, not out | 1 |
| W. Chadwick, b Brown | 0 |
| J. McDonald, c Phillips b Brown | 0 |
| Sundries | 6 |
| Total | 66 |

Analysis : Brown, eight wickets for 23 ; Finan, two wickets for 25.

NEWINGTON—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Phillips, not out ... ... ... | ...120 |
| Hawkin, h o w Tarlinton ... | ... 2 |
| Brown, c Rynn b Douglas ... | ... 11 |
| Mackay, b Veech ... ... | ... 7 |
| Ula, c Douglas b Veech ... | ... 2 |
| McVicar, c and b McDonald ... | ... 18 |
| Wilson, c and b McDonald ... | ... 0 |
| Beach, b Veech ... ... ... | ... 11 |
| Barnes, st Daly b Veech ... | ... 0 |
| Moses, b Rynn ... ... ... | ... 0 |
| Finan, c Daly b Rynn ... ... | ... 0 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | ... 19 |
| Total ... ... | ...190 |

Analysis : Tarlinton, one wicket for 57 runs ; J. McDonald, two for 47 ; N. Veech, four for 29 ; J. Rynn, two for 5 ; H. Douglas, one for 34.

*Riverview lost by 124 runs.*

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL V. ST. IGNATIUS'.

November 26.—This day witnessed our defeat. The match was no doubt a good one, and was won simply by the excellence of the batting of our opponents. Nevertheless, against the team, however good, our fellows showed good form. The efforts of either side may best be seen from the scores :—

ST. IGNATIUS'—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. Tarlinton, c McKenzie, b Powell... | 3 |
| E. Fitzgerald, h o w Garnsey ... ... | 2 |
| H. Douglas, c and b Farrar ... ... | 37 |
| J. Rynn, c French, b Farrar ... ... | 14 |
| J. Gleeson, c Close, b McKenzie ... | 7 |
| D. O'Sullivan, b McKenzie ... ... | 14 |
| N. Veech, c Brown, b Farrar ... ... | 1 |
| A. Stokes, c Gow, b McKenzie ... | 17 |
| H. Daly, c Close, b Farrar ... ... | 1 |
| J. McDonald, c French, b McKenzie | 4 |
| W. Chadwick, not out ... ... ... | 1 |
| Sundries ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Total ... ... | 111 |

Analysis : Powell, one wicket ; Garnsey, one ; Farrar, four ; McKenzie, four.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Woodburn, c Douglas, b McDonald... | 116 |
| Garnsey, c McDonald, b Stokes ... | 44 |
| Gow, b Douglas... ... ... | ...109 |
| Close, c Douglas, b Rynn ... | ... 21 |
| Johnstone, not out ... ... | ... 36 |
| Bond, run out ... ... ... | ... 0 |
| French, not out ... ... ... | ... 23 |
| Sundries ... ... ... | ... 17 |
| Total for five wickets | ...366 |

Analysis : Tarlinton, no wickets for 61 ; Veech, none for 58 ; McDonald, one for 94 ; Rynn, one for 51 ; D. O'Sullivan, none for 8 ; A. Stokes, one for 17.

*Riverview lost by five wickets and 255 runs.*

September 10.—SOUTH SYDNEY ELECTORATE. This match resulted in a draw, South Sydney being at the wickets till 5 o'clock (Pite 57 retired, and Atkins 41, batting in great style). At call of time we had lost two wickets for 35 runs ; Rynn 15 (not out), withstanding all efforts to dislodge him.

September 17.—STANMORE CORELLI. This match we won by 57 runs. St. Ignatius' made 112, to which Mr. Healy, S.J., and H. Douglas were the chief contributors, scoring 40 and 32 (not out) respectively. Stanmore Corelli put up 55, Charleton scoring 12. In the bowling for us, Tarlinton captured six wickets for 18 runs, and Mr. Healy, S.J., three for 20.

September 24.—ZINGARI VETERANS. This match resulted in a draw. Zingari put up a total of 176—Charlton 37, Docker 33, Hensley 39, Rabett 23. St. Ignatius' lost two wickets for 52. On our side D. O'Sullivan dislodged the bails three times for 25 runs, this being the only bowling worthy of note during the play.

October 1.—RATHLIN C.C. In this match we were beaten by seven wickets and 1 run. Riverview went to the wickets first, and ran up a score of 117—J. Gleeson 22, J. Rynn 19, Mr. Healy, S.J., 19. Rathlin C.C. then went to the wickets, and by the able scoring of J. Freeman, who scored 64 very quickly, defeated us before time was up. For us, D. O'Sullivan took two wickets for 36, and for Rathlin Musgrave captured three wickets.

October 15.—DAVID JONES & CO. This match resulted in a draw. "Davy Jones" put up a good total of 173, to which Riverview responded with three wickets for 91 runs. For "Davy Jones," Tipper scored 33, McDowell 31, and Roberts 20. For Riverview, J. Rynn batted well for 42, and J. Gleeson 19. In the bowling for us, Tarlinton took six wickets for 65 and Veech two for 34.

October 29.—ZINGARI B TEAM. This match, unfortunately, ended in a draw, but with a quarter of an hour more we should certainly have won. Riverview made 153—J. Rynn 28, H. Douglas 29, J. Gleeson 37, H. Daly 17. Zingari B Team totalled 88 for seven wickets. Tarlinton bowled very well for us, obtaining six wickets for 20 runs.

October 30.—EX-STUDENTS. P. O'Donnell was captain of the "old boys," who totted up 89 by vigorous batting (J. O'Donnell 18, P. O'Donnell 16, and J. Punch 12). The Present replied with 125—H. Douglas making 54 in his usual careful manner. We thus won by 39 runs.

November 1.—COMMUNITY MATCH. Mr. O'Meara, S.J., captained the Community, who made 155 before the last wicket fell—Mr. Murphy (37) and Fr. O'Dempsey (25) being the chief contributors. We could only muster 100 runs between us, owing to the destructive bowling of Mr. Higgins, so we thus lost by 55 runs.

November 5.—T. & I. DEPARTMENT. This match was lost by 5 runs. Riverview batted first, totalling 96, out of which J. Rynn made 40, D. O'Sullivan 19. The T. & I. Department made up 101, for which Waar contributed 27, Smith 12, and Riddle 11. As usual, Tarlinton executed the

wickets, this time slaughtering five with a loss of 47 runs. Veech obtained two for 13.

November 12.—ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. Owing to shortness of time this match resulted in a draw. St. John's first batted, putting up 137—Blaney contributing 54 and Johnson 28. Riverview then made 99 runs with the loss of four wickets—J. Rynn scoring 41, Tarlinton 25, and Prendergast 21. In the bowling, J. Rynn did a good piece of bowling for us, taking five wickets for 13 runs.

## SECOND ELEVEN.

*Captain*: R. DOUGLAS.
*Committee*: W. MCGUREN, N. CLIFFORD, R. DOUGLAS.

HUNTER'S HILL.—This resulted in a victory for us by 39 runs. M. Gleeson (23) and F. Cullinane (15, not out) batted well for us. Clifford and McGuren captured all the wickets.

THIRD ELEVEN.—An easy win for us by 78 runs. Fitzgerald (45) and W. Carroll (40) batted well for us; and Marmion (27) and Gleeson (27) were the best scorers for the Third.

ROVERS.—Won easily by 8 wickets.

NORTH SHORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL II. ELEVEN.—Resulted in a draw. Our opponents scored 129 runs, and at call of time we had lost two wickets for 36.

NEWINGTON SECOND.—As our opponents did not bring a full team, the game partook more of a "scratch" match than an inter-school one, and unfortunately one of our men made the "boundary," which caused Fortune to declare on the side of Newington.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Resulted in a win for the Grammar by 15 runs. Johnstone (16) and Close (13) batted well for the winners, and Maher (11) and Douglas (10, not out) for us.

The bat for the best batting average was won by W. McGuren.

## SECOND DIVISION CRICKET.

Our first three months' cricket in the Second Division have been very satisfactory. The promise shown by many is very great. A word of praise is due to the energy and effort shown by all to improve and excel in the game.

Youll, the coach for the First Eleven, visited us twice and spoke in high terms of our powers. And to show the truth of this, it may be stated that we sent three of our men to play in the Second—A. Cox, A. Stokes, and P. Gleeson. A. Stokes was afterwards put in the First Eleven, and did not fail to distinguish himself. Perhaps this latter has improved most of any. P. Gleeson is the most promising bat, but he cannot afford to rest on his oars. A. Cox has great power over the ball. We must say, however, that he is not sufficiently careful in practice. His batting, too, requires much improvement. Another name we should mention with praise for batting is A. Marmion. Here also more energy is needed.

## ROWING CLUB.

*President*: REV. T. GARTLAN, S.J.
*Hon. Sec. and Treas.*: REV. J. HEALY, S.J
*Captain*: H. DOUGLAS.
*Committee*: H. DOUGLAS, M. GLEESON, W. MCGUREN.

SOON after our return from the mid-winter holidays the N.S.W. Rowing Association had decided to have an "All Schools' Race" in this regatta. This determined us to have a crew in training. Reports went about that N.S.W. Grammar School and Sydney Grammar also had crews in training. But they were not long so, for about a week afterwards we heard that they had given up training. Since, therefore, there would be only one entry, and as the N.S.W.R.A. also decided that in that case there would be no start, we too disbanded our crew. This training has proved very advantageous to our rowers, as they were improved wonderfully at the end of it. As the style of boats for the "All Schools' Race" is changed we have sent for and already received one of the new kind from Fuller and Jerram, of Victoria. She slightly differs from the "best of best," and is most satisfactory, of very light build and nicely filled out. She sits the water beautifully, and, what is very important, hardly notices the recovery of the slides. We intend to christen her next year, and are looking out for a suitable name. Our boats have been refitted this half, especially the clinker-fours, as we are very anxious that our rowers should train in these during the coming season in preparation for our own regatta. We have also increased our fleet by a new stump outrigger and several new sets of sculls. Our Junior boatshed too has received our due attention.

## BILLIARDS.

*Committee*: M. GLEESON, J. RYNN, J. GLEESON.

Under the management of the energetic committee the billiard tournament was carried out with a zest that kept the excitement at red heat. J. Rynn marked, and gave the greatest satisfaction throughout the contest. Eventually, A. Fallon won the championship.

## SWIMMING.

Owing to the many items of importance occurring at the end of the year, it was unanimously agreed to postpone the swimming and shooting contests until next term. We have gained some expert swimmers in W. Carroll, who already holds a gold medal for a swimming championship; in O. Carroll, of the Second Division; and in the Abels, who will certainly develop into aquatic wonders.

## RIFLE CLUB.

*President:* REV. W. O'MEARA, S.J.

*Instructor*: SERGEANT H. WILLIAMS.

*Committee*:

W. MCGUREN, W. TARLINTON, H. DOUGLAS.

### SCHOOLS' CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Although unsuccessful in the competition for the Schools' Challenge Shield this year we had a good team. Their shooting ability was considerably above that of their opponents. Unfortunately, however, for the College deputation, some of the younger members had not attained that coolness which is so necessary for rifle shots when engaged in a public competition. To the lack, then, of that quality our defeat this year can be traced. There is some excuse for them on the score that this was their first performance in a public match, and on such occasions even older men than they are oftentimes troubled with nervousness, and make even greater blunders than that of shooting at the wrong target. Notwithstanding our generosity in giving 16 points to our opponents, the scoring was fairly good: seven out of a team of ten made over 50 points each.

Our young marksmen must not let their defeat discourage them; let it rather have the effect of stimulating them to greater exertions and greater care in the future. Thus out of a seeming evil, good may come. We predict a very different result next year should the teams be composed of the same members. The scores were:

| | Points. |
|---|---|
| Corporal R. McKillop ... ... | 54 |
| Cadet C. Maher... ... ... | 53 |
| Sergt. W. Tarlinton ... ... | 53 |
| Cadet S. H. Hehir ... ... | 52 |
| Color-Sergt. W. McGuren ... | 51 |
| Corporal A. Du Boisé ... ... | 50 |
| Cadet J. Coen ... ... ... | 50 |
| Cadet N. Campbell ... ... | 43 |
| Sergt. H. Douglas ... ... | 41 |
| Cadet W. Chadwick ... ... | 40 |
| Total ... ... ... | 487 |

Six of the above have learned to shoot with the rifle since the Midwinter vacation only.

During the practice of the team for the Shield Competition, and in order to encourage good shooting, prizes were competed for, including the Championship of the College, for which the Rev. Rector gave a gold medal; there were also two other prizes (generously donated by Sergeant Williams), for second and third places. The rules governing this competition were that each member should shoot six times at 200yds. and six times at 300 yards, and he had to name his day for shooting before firing, and that his score made in firing for the Shield should count. The names of the winners and their scores are given below:—

Possible number: 490.

| | 200yds. | 300yds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col.-Sergt. W. McGuren (1st prize) | ... 226 | ... 176 | ... 402 |
| Corporal R. McKillop (2nd prize) | ... 216 | ... 168 | ... 384 |
| Sergt. W. Tarlinton... (3rd prize) | ... 212 | ... 170 | ... 382 |

Corporal A. Du Boisé and Cadet J. Coen being next in order of merit.

## DRILL.

Owing to the large number of new boys unacquainted with military tactics, our evolutions were confined mainly to marching and physical drill. Two companies were formed and these did good work during the time alloted for drill. The "A" company, when the members put their hearts into the subject, gave promise of developing into a smart contingent, but the "B" company surpassed the "A" in every department. There was to have been a drill competition on the Sports' Day, between the two companies, but time did not permit of its fulfilment.

Next Term, with the prospect of a "sham" fight in view, we promise that both companies will give good accounts of their movements.

The Third Divisioners are still restricted to marching, and this they do with an excellence which the other divisioners might copy.

To Sergeant Williams our thanks are due for his painstaking efforts to make our Rifle Club a success, and his liberal donation to our prize fund.

## HANDBALL.

*Committee*:

H. DOUGLAS, M. GLEESON, W. CAMPBELL.

As the bright sun of November does not conduce to brilliant play on the courts, it was deemed advisable to postpone the tournament until Midwinter next year.

FINN BROTHERS, 381 Pitt Street, Sydney.