

Home of Science

Opening of McMahon Hall of the New Catholic University WITH POMP AND CEREMONY

This Great Hall Will Be Inaugurated on October 1 in the Presence of Highest Dignitaries of the Church in America and with Blessings of His Holiness, Pope Leo.

The dedication of McMahon Hall of Philosophy on Tuesday, October 1, marks an era in the educational history of Washington. It will also be the occasion of the greatest pomp and ceremonial of the Catholic faith ever witnessed here. Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate, will make the opening address, and Cardinal Gibbons, fourteen archbishops and nearly a thousand priests will take part in the exercises.

On this date the Catholic University throws open to the world her philosophical, scientific and social schools, and thus the event marks the assumption of full university status by this great institution. Hereafter it has merely been a divinity college of a high order, then it will be a university invested with authority and equipped with facilities, apparatus and lecture halls second to none in the world. It will aim to advance scientific research in connection and competition with the other great universities of the age; and it will strive especially to lead Catholic thought upon the western hemisphere.

The opening of these classes is the most important event of the century for Catholics. It crowns the first century of the labors of their hierarchy in the United States. The foundation of this institution has engendered the thought and has been planned since the second plenary council of Baltimore in 1866; but it was not until the council of 1868 that the idea was considered practical. About this time the late Cardinal John Carroll and his wife, the Baroness von Zedwitz, by gifts of \$300,000 and \$50,000, gave an air of practical possibility to the project.

On May 24, 1888, the Divinity Hall corner stone was laid, and on November 25, 1889, it was formally dedicated. In the particular use. For two years afterwards this was the only school. On April 27, 1892, through the princely donation of Rev. James McMahon of nearly half a million dollars, the corner stone of the hall bearing his name was laid, and the vista of a true university career opened for the particular use.

The Catholic Church in this country, except through its great teaching orders, the Jesuits and others, has never before been closely identified with the progress of learning. In fact, it is popularly supposed that its tenets are not compatible with the advance of scientific theories. Cardinal Gibbons, the head of the American church, replies to this charge in unmistakable language. "The church does not ask science to furnish proof of her tenets, nor does she pretend to fix the principles and methods which science shall follow, but in return she claims to use her authority concerning things which properly pertain to her mission as teacher. Wherever she sends her missionaries or preachers to evangelize, she has clearly identified with the progress of learning. In fact, it is popularly supposed that its tenets are not compatible with the advance of scientific theories. Cardinal Gibbons, the head of the American church, replies to this charge in unmistakable language. "The church does not ask science to furnish proof of her tenets, nor does she pretend to fix the principles and methods which science shall follow, but in return she claims to use her authority concerning things which properly pertain to her mission as teacher. Wherever she sends her missionaries or preachers to evangelize, she has clearly identified with the progress of learning.

It is the church's earnest desire that truth should be made known as far as possible. For this purpose the Catholic University has been instituted, and it is in the furtherance of her plans that McMahon Hall with its wonderful laboratories and magnificent academies is shortly to be thrown open to the public."

For this end neither time nor study nor expense has been spared to equip McMahon Hall with all that the scientific method requires for the study of physical science. Dr. Greene, the professor of botany, expressed his surprise at the minuteness and care lavished on the biological department. He says it is the finest of its kind possessed by any educational institution in the world, and is second only by the laboratories of the British Museum.

In choosing the personnel of the faculties of the new hall the widest tolerance has been exercised. Ability alone has been the touchstone.

Pope Leo XIII. has not withheld his favor on this university without purpose. He has overruled all rational socialist by his utterances on labor. Holding that the status quo is right, he has made the evils of the present and fore-shadowed the remedies. In politics he has raised a banner against the divine right of kings by prohibiting his clergy from interference with the French republic. He is the most astute diplomat now in Europe, and his every act shows a policy shaping itself with the rising power of popular rights.

In nothing is his foresight better shown than in his encouragement of the Catholic University. It is not within the limit of possibilities that it should ever fail, even in the slightest degree, under Governmental control. The republic is sure to stand and its cornerstone is non-interference with religion. It will stand, therefore, that the university founded here is under the very best auspices, and these facts had a large influence upon his decision to erect it at Washington, rather than in a commercial metropolis, where possibly the financial necessities would be more sorely supplied.

McMAHON HALL.

Properly speaking buildings do not add to the grandeur of the nation, but they detract from it, when of an inferior quality. The quality of the building, however, is of the greatest importance, and it is of this aspect that McMahon Hall presents a state- ly but not magnificent appearance. With the Divinity building it is designed to face upon a heart-shaped central square. McMahon Hall is the base. Operands of a dozen other structures will sweep from it towards the present entrance of the grounds. It is of granite, rough and ash-colored. The central portion is 105 feet deep, and the front extends 250 feet. The two wings are 70 feet deep.

Three lofty stories lend light and dignity to its appearance. The interior finish is in harmony. Massive iron flights of stairs lead to the upper floors. The entrance hall, 19 feet wide, opens on a clear space of 50 by 64 feet, from which spacious quadrangles ascend the stairways. On each side of the first hall are the administrative offices, the rector's on the east and the secretary's on the west. Back of these, and from each side of the great main hall, runs a transverse corridor 10 feet wide. The arrangement of the upper

floors is practically the same. In all there are over 50 large rooms in the building, ranging in size from 30 by 40 to 14 by 25 feet. It is intended that besides the study hall or laboratory necessary for each academic branch, the professor in every one shall have a private room for his personal studies, or to be shared at his pleasure by his pupils. The basement floor is paved with concrete and the main floor is in mosaic. The partitions are of solid brick masonry, and all the floors have been properly decaided to that the noise of one class shall not disturb another during lecture or laboratory work. The building is completely wired for electric light, and piped for gas, steam and water. Electricity

him to stand her friend now, even if he refuses her a patent of novelty.

The Hall of Philosophy is intended to accommodate six great branches of knowledge, viz., the departments of philosophy proper, letters, mathematics, physical sciences, technology and biological sciences. Each of these sciences will be specifically treated so that one man can be expert in all branches of knowledge. It is the specialist whose work is valuable in original research. Students, therefore, will be encouraged in every way to choose a specialty, a hobby, as it is popularly styled. In this and its cognate or related sciences he will be expected to



McMahon Hall.

and heat will be supplied from dynamos and furnaces outside the building, and which will furnish its benefits to all the halls of the university.

The hall is in a modified renaissance style, combining the best features of Neo-Italian. It is notable for the perfect balance of its parts, and to harmonious is the whole that the idea of great size is not oppressive to the observer. It only seems proper and fitting.

A feature of the arrangement is that the lecture halls, also separate from the seminary or academies, as they are called in university parlance. The former are in the extreme northwest and southeast corners of the structure. Each seminary will contain a small library made up of those volumes most frequently consulted by the student or his speciality. The seminary of academy is the most important feature of the university. Its use is distinct from the lecture hall or laboratory. It applies laboratory methods to those lines of study which have books and documents for their apparatus. In the lecture room the student is most frequently assisted by the student or his speciality. The seminary of academy is the most important feature of the university. Its use is distinct from the lecture hall or laboratory. It applies laboratory methods to those lines of study which have books and documents for their apparatus.

The plans of McMahon Hall were drawn by Messrs. Baldwin & Pennington of Baltimore, the same architects who designed Divinity Hall, and the building was erected under contract by Mr. Edward Brady, of Baltimore.

The cost of building and equipping this great hall is estimated at \$300,000. The expense of the scientific apparatus and apparatus necessary equalled the cost of the building proper. Ordinarily lecture halls are apposed to be complete with a blackboard, a platform, proper seats and a piece of chalk. In this case these rooms are not only supplied with fixtures for the projection of descriptive views by line and electric light, but complete apparatus is supplied for electrical experiments of any character. The appointments of the laboratories are on the same adequate scale. Curious gas and electric burners, baths, tables, and other instruments of sound. The idea is that each student shall have a separate outfit for his work.

There is no accommodation in this hall for dormitories. It is designed for work, not rest or recreation. All of the spacious apartments are for the purposes of study or the necessary administration of offices. The students must find accommodations for board and lodging outside of its precincts.

BASIS OF ADMISSION. Men who have taken a degree at any recognized college will be admitted to membership, or if a degree has not been taken and the applicant is willing to stand examination for the degree of A. B., soon after admission he will be received on probation or condition.

There is a growing disposition among an influential body of the faculty to admit women to the full courses. It even seems that they are in a majority. This question will come up for settlement before the board of directors, which meets on the day of the dedication of this hall. The board is composed of the fourteen archbishops of the United States. What their decision will be can hardly be guessed, but, as heretofore fully stated in the Times, it will be strongly and favorably urged upon their consideration.

The advocates of the new woman back up their arguments by many historical precedents. They claim that the ancient universities under Catholic rule never



The Main Stairway.

sought to bar women from their classes, and they cite many instances, notably that of St. Theresa, of France, who took the degree of D. B. at the University of Padua. What the views of such a man as Cardinal Gibbons are it is hard to guess. He delights to quiz her, saying that "the new woman, God bless her, is not new at all. She is as old as Athens." It is probable that his tolerant nature and catholic taste will urge

would afford space for all time for the departments now occupying it. But already there is a cry for room. The law school wants a building, and the biological, psychological and physical laboratories and museums are crowded. Plans for the erection of a new building are being laid. It will be to the east and south of McMahon Hall, and on a scale of equal magnificence.

PUBLIC LECTURES. Dr. Pace, dean of the faculty of McMahon Hall, has announced in general terms that the public lectures on topics of popular interest will be more generally supplied now that the new hall is available. He is not yet able to announce the courses, but will undertake their arrangement immediately after the university classes settle down to work.

Among these, the lectures of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, who will occupy the chair of economics, and those of Judge Robinson, dean of the law school, are attracting considerable speculation. Mr. Wright's utterances on social ethics will have great weight on this leading question, and Judge Robinson, coming as he does, from Yale, with twenty years experience there, will revolutionize the District law course.

The Catholic University is under a peculiar government. By request of the plenary council, the Pope, in erecting the university, specially provides that it shall never pass under the control of any religious order, but should remain under the control of the archbishops and bishops of the United States. Consequently the board of directors consists of Cardinal Gibbons, chancellor; and the following archbishops and bishops: John Joseph Williams, of Boston; Patrick John Ryan, of Philadelphia; Michael Augustine Corrigan, of New York; John Ireland, of St. Paul; Placide Louis Chappelle, of Santa Fe; John Lancaster Spalding, of Peoria; John J. Keane, bishop of Alasso; M. Martin Marty, of St. Cloud; Camillus Paul Maes, of Covington; John S. Foley, of Detroit; Ignatius F. Horstmann, of Cleveland, and Right Rev. J. M. Farley, vicar general of New York. To these have been added Rev. Thomas E. Waggaman, of St. Matthew's, and Mr. Thomas E. Waggaman, both of this city, and Mr. Michael Jenkins, of Baltimore. Bishop Keane is the rector and Very Rev. Philip J. Garrigan is his assistant, and the executive officer of the university.

Of these two latter gentlemen little has been said in this article. Their work is too well known here to need comment. They have both strongly identified themselves with local affairs, and the people know and esteem them. On matters of public moment that come within their purview, they have often spoken in no uncertain terms. Their work is their moment and their glory. In telling of it, The Times tells best of the men. Suffice it to say that they make the motto of the university theirs—"Deus lux mea"—God is my beacon.

Another man intimately connected with the public affairs of the university is Rev. Alexis Orban, the librarian. Dr. Orban is a man of books, and to the scientific world around Washington, he is what Librarian Spofford is to the general public. Dr. Orban is a native of France, and a student of the great Sorbonne. He came to this country in 1878, and was a professor at the Holy Trinity Seminary at Montreal. In 1888 he returned to France and was engaged in the university at Sorbonne when he received his present position. Dr. Orban has many warm friends in all classes, but particularly among the learned. Patience in particular has been his intimate friend.

MR. McMAHON. The man to whose magnificence the uni-

versity owes so much deserves more than passing notice. He is so reserved and modest that, although now a resident of Washington for more than three years, he is scarcely known except by his works, but in those he is honored. He is a man of rare ability, a ripe scholar and a cultured gentleman. His life has been spent in good works.

Rev. James McMahon was born in Ireland in 1815. He was educated at Maynooth, the celebrated divinity college near Dublin. His uncle, Rev. James McMahon, was for many years president of this college. Here at the early age of twenty-five, Father McMahon showed the great financial ability which has distinguished his later life. Inheriting a modest fortune from his father, who was a merchant in Dublin, he increased his store by literary work and lectures, and at the cost of \$30,000 erected at Maynooth a memorial hall of letters in honor of his deceased parents.

From Maynooth he went to Paris, where he entered the order of St. Sulpice, and studied for some time at the Sulpician seminary. He came to this country in 1840, and was first located with the fathers of his order in Montreal. Having formed the acquaintance of Bishop Hughes, of New York, Father McMahon decided to sever his connection with the Sulpicians, and became affiliated with the secular clergy of the United States in 1843. His first mission in New York city was that of assistant pastor of St. Mary's, Star of the Sea, near the battery. In 1850, he was appointed pastor of the Church of St. John,

which he served for many years. He was a member of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, and of the Propaganda, or Roman College. Here he was a theological pupil of Mgr. Satolli. In 1859 he relinquished the original position he held in Rome and became one of the pioneer professors of the Divinity Hall, being one of the original four who left Europe for this purpose.

Dr. Hyvernat is also a great traveler, and has spent much time in studying the dialects of Armenia, Babylonia, India, Egypt, and the Celtic tongues. Two years ago, he spent a summer among the different tribes of Rocky Mountain Indians, and is preparing some text books on their languages. Doctor Hyvernat has closely identified himself with American customs and institutions, and is greatly beloved in the fields of missionary labor. He fills the important chair of physics. He is a New Englander and a graduate of Harvard, where he taught the physical sciences for some years. Late he has been at the head

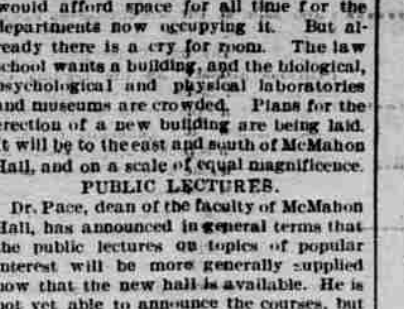
of McMahon Hall, which he has held for many years. He is a man of rare ability, a ripe scholar and a cultured gentleman. His life has been spent in good works.

DR. PACE. Rev. Edward A. Pace, dean of the new faculty, is one of the youngest members of this distinguished body of teachers. Dr. Pace was born in Saratoga, Pa., on July 9, 1861. He attended the public schools until his sixteenth year, when he entered St. Charles College, in Elkton, Md. In 1880 he was president of the college, recognizing the superior talents of this young seminarian, sent him to Rome to pursue his studies in higher philosophy and theology. Five years afterward he entered the famous theological seminary at Louvain, Belgium, where he took the degree of D. D.

Being from his earliest years interested in the newly-developed science of psychology, Dr. Pace determined to make this branch a subject of special research, and with this object in view he became a member of the Academy of Experimental Psychology at the University of Leipzig. In 1889 he took the degree of Ph. D., graduating with the highest honors of his class. The Father Mathew Total Ab-

CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS. Two definite plans of extension are already under consideration. One contemplates an adjunct hall to the present school of philosophy. The other proposes to build a southern wing to the Divinity Hall. The great library, which now occupies the basement chapel, will be transferred to this wing, while the basement will be thrown into thirteen altars. The divinity students are all priests, and are obligated to say mass every day. There is scant accommodation for their large number in the present chapel. Hence the contemplated enlargement, which will be actively pushed as soon as the faculty and administration can spare time from the present pressing affairs.

It would appear that the numerous and spacious chambers of McMahon Hall



Mgr. McMahon.

the Evangelist, and here Father McMahon laid the foundation of his future vast fortune by purchasing at a low figure a large tract of land near what is now Riverside Park, and other lots adjacent to Fifth avenue and the present site of the great New York Cathedral and of the famous Vanderbilt palace. Father McMahon was pastor of St. John's for over twenty-five years, and was greatly beloved by his people, who always found in him a wise counsellor and a generous friend.

His management was tempered by kindness and justice, and when he turned his parish over to Archbishop McCloskey in 1876 he left his affairs in a most flourishing financial condition. The parish of St. John's having been taken in by the new cathedral, the archbishop appointed this able priest pastor of St. Andrew's, an important charge, as the church was heavily in debt, and his resources very scant. The same success attended all Father McMahon's efforts, and his speculation in real estate have increased so rapidly that he had become one of the wealthiest clergymen in the United States.

In 1880, at the advanced age of seventy-five, Father McMahon decided to give up the active life of a pastor and spend his declining years at the seat of Catholic learning near Washington. He therefore made the magnificent donation of nearly all his fortune, \$400,000, to Bishop Keane, asking in return only a quiet retreat for the evening of his life. He has lived since that time at the university, the simple, unostentatious life of a fervent priest and a devoted scholar.

Almost every day since work was begun on the great hall which will make his name famous in the centuries to come, Father McMahon has been an interested observer of its progress. Although in his eightieth year, he is a great pedestrian, and is a familiar figure in the numerous country walks surrounding the university grounds.

As a scholar Father McMahon has a brilliant record. In 1848 he published an entirely new version of the New Testament, founded on Chalder's version of the old Dutch. He has also edited critical works of great ability, notably the Haydock Bible, published in 1875. He has devoted considerable time and study to the Hebrew language, and his researches are of the utmost importance in this branch. To quote the words of Bishop Keane, in speaking of the venerable benefactor of his institution, "he is not only our spiritual father, but also a great scholar, a brilliant researcher and an accurate."

MADE HIM MONSIGNOR. On November 29, 1894, his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., wishing to confer some particular honor on this generous priest, made him monsignor, or a member of his household. The Pope bestowed the title through his ablegate, Monsignor Satolli, who gave a sumptuous dinner at his residence on I street. Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Keane and the members of the Catholic University were present on this auspicious occasion, and the Papal delegate made a very beautiful address, praising the zeal and generosity of this venerable priest. Monsignor McMahon will be one of the most notable personages in the notable assemblage gathered to witness the dedication of the hall on October 1, and after the official precedent always accorded the Cardinal and the Papal delegate, he will be the guest of honor on that occasion.

It is noteworthy of this venerable man that twice during his active priesthood his church was destroyed by fire but rebuilt out of his own means. The fortune which he has so lavished on good works is the result of wise investment of his patrimony and the emoluments of his literary labors and patent rights while ever giving from his funds, again and again they have been returned to him a hundred fold.

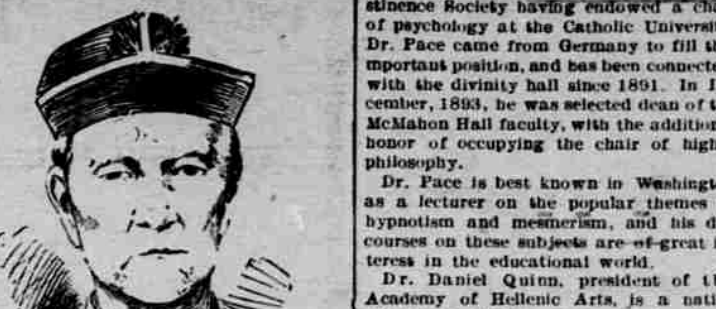
ABOUT INSTRUCTORS. A better idea of the courses of the university can be had by some biographical mention of the men who are to conduct them than by noting the dry list of studies. The array of talent is imposing, including as it does some of the most notable names among the school men of the world.

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Prof. Edward Lee Greene.

of psychology at the Catholic University. Dr. Pace came from Germany to fill this important position, and his researches conducted with the divinity hall since 1891. In December, 1893, he was selected dean of the McMahon Hall faculty, with the additional honor of occupying the chair of higher philosophy.

Dr. Pace is best known in Washington as a lecturer on the popular themes of hypnosis and mesmerism, and his courses on these subjects are of great interest in the educational world.

Dr. Daniel Quinn, president of the Academy of Hellenic Arts, is a native of Yellow Springs, Green County, Ohio. Dr. Quinn first acquired a love of Greek from his father, Dr. Enghelias, of Cincinnati, and at his suggestion went to Mount St. Mary's, at Emmitsburg, Md. After ordination, in 1867, Dr. Quinn went to Europe to avail himself of the great facilities of the University at Athens. Here he joined the American school of archaeology and was for some years its president. On his return to this country, he became professor of Greek at his Alma Mater, Mount St. Mary's.

In 1891, Dr. Quinn received the summons to fill the chair of Greek in the future McMahon Hall, and in the same year he again went to Europe, the more thoroughly to equip himself for this work. He once more entered the University of Athens, and in 1893 he took the degree of Doctor of Letters, and of Philosophy, being the first and only American on whom this honor has been conferred.

Dr. Quinn returned to this country a few weeks ago, bringing with him one of the finest Greek libraries on the continent, and the type for the Greek journal, "The Nike," Greek for Victory, which he will edit and publish in his academy. This will be the first Greek college journal ever published in America.

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY. The ancestry of the professor of botany, Edward Lee Greene, were among the early colonists of what is now the State of Rhode Island, having settled there from England before the advent of the Pilgrims. His ancestor, Prof. Greene was born near Hopkinton, in that State, in 1843.

Removing with his parents in early boyhood to Southern Wisconsin, he obtained his literary and scientific education at Albion Academy, from which institution he received the degree of bachelor of philosophy in 1866.

After the completion of his college course, Mr. Greene engaged for a few years in teaching, though continuing the pursuit of special botanical studies; a branch of science in which he had been deeply interested, and which he pursued zealously almost from childhood.

In the beginning of the year 1870 he made a journey to the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, having chiefly in view the botanical exploration of that new and interesting field for research. Eleven years later he was called to give a winter course of lectures on botany in the University of California, and in 1885 he was invited by the Board of Regents to assume charge of the department of botany in that institution.

This professorship, after ten years of continued successful occupancy, he has resigned recently to accept the chair of botany in the Catholic University of America.

Prof. Greene is a member of various learned societies in leading cities of America and Europe, and the following are among the number of his numerous and distinguished botanical writings: "Pitonia," "Illustrations of West American Oaks," "Flora Franciscana" and "The Manual of the Botany of the Region of San Francisco Bay."

The degree of LL. D., was conferred upon Prof. Greene by the University of Notre

Dame, which recently celebrated its golden jubilee, June 12, 1895.

Rev. George M. Searle, the head of the mathematical and engineering department, is the well-known astronomer and author. He was born in England, but came to this country at an early age. He graduated at Harvard in '75, and for some years was instructor in mathematics at the United States Naval Academy. Having obtained great eminence as an astronomical calculator, he was appointed in the United States Observatory, and ten years ago, becoming a co-worker to the Catholic faith, he joined the congregation of the Paulist Fathers in New York City. Dr. Searle has been associated with the Catholic University since its opening in 1890. He is the author of a geometry which is a familiar text-book in colleges. Last summer he published a work explanatory of Catholic doctrines, entitled "Plain Facts for a Fair Mind," which has made a stir in non-Catholic circles.

Rini du Saussure, the associate of Dr. Searle in the mathematical department, is a native of Geneva, and comes from the celebrated family of Dr. Saussure, who have contributed eminent scientists to Switzerland for generations past. He is a graduate of the Polytechnic of Paris, where he took the degree of C. E. He has been a professor in Johns Hopkins for some time and is a Ph. D. of that institution.

PROFESSOR OF HEBREW. Dr. Henri Hyvernat, president of the Academy of Semitic Languages, is one of the most distinguished linguists of the century has produced, and has been honored by the French Academy for his vast and valuable archaeological researches. He was born near Lyons in 1858, and was educated at the Petit Seminaire of St. Jean, near that city. He was ordained a priest in 1882, and went to Rome to become chaplain of the Church of St. Louis-of-the-French.

Dr. Hyvernat is also a great traveler, and has spent much time in studying the dialects of Armenia, Babylonia, India, Egypt, and the Celtic tongues. Two years ago, he spent a summer among the different tribes of Rocky Mountain Indians, and is preparing some text books on their languages. Doctor Hyvernat has closely identified himself with American customs and institutions, and is greatly beloved in the fields of missionary labor. He fills the important chair of physics. He is a New Englander and a graduate of Harvard, where he taught the physical sciences for some years. Late he has been at the head

of the same department in the State University of Illinois, at Champaigne.

REV. JOHN JOSEPH GRIFFIN, 1856, of chemistry, is a Bostonian. Dr. Griffin studied at the public schools, and early evinced a love for the department of science, in which he has become eminent. He received his collegiate education at the University of Ottawa, but studied also at Harvard. For the first four years he has been devoting his time to the development of practical chemistry at Johns Hopkins, and in June, 1895, received the degree Ph. D. in that institution.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY. Dr. Frank Kenneth Cameron, the associate professor of Dr. Griffin in the department of chemistry, was born in Baltimore, in 1869, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of that city. He entered Johns Hopkins and received the degree A. B. in 1891, and Ph. D. in 1894. Dr. Cameron held the same fellowship as Cornell from '94 to '05, and was a member of Sigma Xi. Dr. Cameron is the youngest member of the faculty, being only in his 24th year.

Charles Warren Stoddard, who will be professor of English literature, is the well-known newspaper correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, who became famous by his writings on Hawaii. Mr. Stoddard was born in Rochester, N. Y., August 7, 1843. He received his education in Columbia College, New York city, and also studied at the University of



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California. In 1864 he first went to the Hawaiian archipelago, and resided there for some years. His writings on the lives and customs of these islanders are the most valuable extant. Among his works the best known are a series of poems called "South Sea Idyls" and "The Legends of Molokai," a history of the famous labors of Father Damien.

In 1855-56 he taught English literature in the University of Notre Dame. In 1890 Mr. Stoddard accepted the place of lecturer on English in the Divinity Hall of the Catholic University, which position he relinquishes to become a member of the new faculty of philosophy.

Maurice Francis Egan is one of the most familiar names in modern Catholic literature. He is a native of Philadelphia, and was born in May, 1852. He first became prominent as the editor of the Freeman's Journal, having in 1881 succeeded that brilliant and intrepid journalist, James McMaher. In 1888 he was appointed professor of English literature at the Notre Dame University, a position which he filled with great brilliancy.

He leaves this university with the universal regret of his associates to accept the chair of philosophy in the McMahon Hall. Mr. Egan is a voluminous prose writer and a poet of marked ability. His "Lectures on English Literature" are used extensively as a textbook.

Rev. Thomas J. Shanahan, who will teach in the Academy of Latin Studies, is from Hartford, Conn., and has occupied the chair of ecclesiastical history in the Hall of Divinity since '92. Dr. Shanahan's name has also been prominently connected with the chair of ancient Celtic literature, which the Ancient Order of Hibernians proposes to endow. His associates in accepting the chair of philosophy in the McMahon Hall, Mr. Egan is a voluminous prose writer and a poet of marked ability. His "Lectures on English Literature" are used extensively as a textbook.

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