

THE SCHOLASTIC.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STUDENTS.

Volume VII.

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

Number 6.

Brownson's Review.

We have received Brownson's Review for October, but have as yet only glanced over its pages. It contains the following articles: Refutation of Atheism; Protestantism Antichristian; Father Thébaud's Irish Race; The Woman Question; The Christophers, or Christ-Bearers; At Home and Abroad; Colonel H. S. Hewitt, M. D; Literary Notices and Criticisms.

This number completes the first volume of the *Review*, and we are glad to learn that the success the *Review* has hitherto had justifies Dr. Brownson in continuing it. Long may he live, with his vigorous mind and fluent pen, to personally superintend the *Review*; all of the articles, and literary notices and criticisms, he has thus far written himself. We sincerely hope he may gather around him a number of writers of his own stamp, who may continue this work when he shall go to his reward. Dr. Brownson should make the *Review* an "institution." We give an extract from one of the articles. The writer has just been speaking of the charge made by non-Catholics that the Church is in league with despots to oppress the people:

"One would naturally suppose that the old charge against the Church of being leagued with despots would be suffered now to drop, and that all fear of the Pope would be dissipated. Stripped of all his temporal possessions, abandoned by all the sovereigns of this world, who openly act on the principle that might makes right, and held a prisoner in his palace, what is there in the Pope for the enemies of Catholicity to dread? What, in fact, is wanting to render the victory of Protestantism complete? Why need it any longer distrust or make war on Catholics? Yet we do not see that Protestants anywhere abate their hostility, or become one whit less afraid of them. We see the proofs of it in the anti-Catholic legislation and measures of Prussia, of Switzerland, of protestantized Italy, revolutionary Spain, and the miserable republics south of us on this continent, where the influence of our own republic has been most hostile to religion and the peace and order of society.

"All these things prove, first, that the Protestant party do not, as they pretend, oppose the Church for purely political reasons, for she has no political power or connection; and, second, that they really here and everywhere oppose her because she is Catholic in her teaching, asserts truth as binding on the intellect and the conscience, in direct contradiction to their doctrine of the indifference of truth and falsehood, or that every man has the natural right to be of any religion, if not Catholic, or of no religion, as he pleases. The governments support them, because their principle frees them from all moral restraints in the exercise of power, or obligation to the precepts of the law of God, whether promulgated by natural reason or by revelation. It is

worthy of remark that the governments have been the first revolutionists in the modern world by their rejection of the *jus gentium*, or law of nations, preserved and proclaimed in universal tradition, and substituting for it international law founded in convention, and which has no binding force on the national conscience, as we have previously shown. They encouraged, aided and abetted the reformers in their rebellion against the spiritual authority, the only firm basis of secular authority, and set their subjects the example of rebellion, which they might follow under pretext of political and social reforms, with even less scruple, against themselves. Their subjects have done so, and against them the governments have no moral authority, for they themselves have denied and as far as in their power broken down all moral authority, and left themselves only physical force with which to protect themselves; and it is only through some remains of the Catholic tradition of law and order among the people, that they have any physical force even. Let the army fraternize with the rebels, as we have seen it do more than once, and where is even the physical force of the governments?

"These results are not merely logical conclusions, but logical conclusions historically verified. We perfectly agree with most Protestant authors who treat the question, that the reformers did not foresee the consequences of their revolt against the Papacy. They did not understand the strictly dialectic character of Christianity, and that no link in the chain could be broken without breaking the chain; nor did they understand that revolt against the external spiritual authority involved in its historical developments revolt against all authority, both spiritual and secular, both external and internal. They did not understand the maxim, *ex nihilo nihil fit*, or that a denial that simply denies, without opposing an affirmative truth or principle to the matter denied, can terminate only in universal negation. But such has been, as we have seen, the termination of the Protestant revolt. It opposed no truth or affirmative principle to the Papacy, and had nothing to fall back upon when the Papacy or the Church was cast off. This could not be avoided, for the Church teaches all truth."

Recreation Chats with the Boys.

No. 1.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Let us talk this morning for a few minutes, fellow-students, upon an important subject—your own individuality. You have heard read in the refectory, from day to day, those noble lessons of true politeness. Everywhere you meet this admonition, "Be a gentleman;" yet the incentive to this gentlemanly suavity seems to be lost sight of, or at least not insisted upon. What I shall say will not be as one in

high authority, but as a student with you. With you here on the playground, in the college halls, and earnestly with you in the great cause of intellectual advancement. The one thing you have most to fear here at college is the loss of your own individuality, and upon it rests the whole superstructure of your education. You cannot work earnestly without an all-abiding sense of the motive which impels you. It is an inherent property of our nature, this necessity for an incentive to action; and the incentive which should urge you forward through your whole life is the knowledge that you are a *man*. Without it you will fail,—aye, even here on the threshold. Here, you have come far away from home and all its gentle restraining influences; you are apt to think that you are eliminated, for the time being, from the necessity of acting the part of a man, apt to fancy yourself a boy, and to recall again your crude childish notions of your prefects and professors, and to regard them as schoolroom tyrants rather than friends, and the lessons they assign you as odious tasks from which if you can escape you have gained so much. True, a moment's reflection will show you such is *not* the case, but you don't stop for that moment to think; and all the time you go on drowning your individuality and unfitting instead of educating yourself for the part you will shortly be called upon to play in what you will find to be no comedy but a stern, real drama. There is a tendency in the human mind to indolence, which leads man to shirk responsibility; and if you can make yourself believe that here in college you have no social responsibility you are very apt to do it. But it is false; you have a responsibility resting upon you, and you cannot escape it: the necessity of doing right because it is right.

College is but a miniature world,—the rehearsal where you prepare for the great play; and if you rehearse but indifferently here, is it reasonable to suppose you will do any better when you come before the audience? You may be stimulated by the glare and tinsel, but depend upon it a careful manager would never risk you. One of the very worst and most injurious ideas you can form is that experience is your best teacher. You are told almost every day that it is true; I assure you it is false, and they who tell you it is true never stop to think. Experience is not an educator. It is but an *ultimatum*, if you have disregarded your legitimate instructors, and never aids you save by humiliating you. True, you are taught; but of what avail is your experience, as the same train of circumstances seldom or never recurs. Your bought wisdom becomes like Franklin's whistle, bought dear and utterly useless. If you wait for experience to teach you politeness, to teach you responsibility, to teach you that you are not a cipher, but a man—you will many a time, in the midst of tribulations, regret that you had not learned the lesson earlier and from a legitimate teacher.

Learn then to be a man—and politeness, everything else in fact, follows as a consequence. Develop your individuality, and gain the confidence of your superiors, and school-restraint ceases to become irksome. One who has any knowledge of human nature soon recognizes the kind of discipline necessary in each particular case. Enter a schoolroom with me where all the little fellows are strangers, and at first you cannot distinguish them apart, but ere a week has gone by you can with ease point out the best and the worst boy in the school. Each little fellow has been developing his individuality before you, and though their outward appearance be the same you seldom make a mistake. Then

let me repeat it, develop your individuality here. Follow no multitude, and never leave it possible for anyone to mistake either yourself for another or your actions for another's.

T. A. D.

Herr Gerlach on Pius IX.

In a speech delivered in the German Parliament, by Herr Gerlach, President of the Court of Appeals, he said, speaking of our Holy Father, Pius IX:

"Let us consider the present Pope and the Emperors in their respective powers. On the one side we see Prussia victorious, and the German Empire, into which these laws (those against the Church) have put confusion; we see in Prussia both the Catholic and Evangelical Churches reduced to a state of slavery, and on the other side ecclesiastical liberty reigning in the remaining States of Germany.

"Gentlemen, you have already taken into consideration the disorders that will spring from the condition of affairs. Prussia, with all her millions, and the aid and friendship of two Emperors, one of whom is a Catholic, is in open opposition to Pius IX. If you wish to form an idea of the Pope's weakness, look at me: I am an old man, and Pius IX is three years older than I am. Once upon a time, Pius gave himself over to the Liberals, who soon drove him from Rome, and turned the Holy City, to use the Pope's own words, "into a den of beasts." He has now been officially despoiled of his temporal power, he has neither army nor money, and he lives upon alms.

"Well, for all this, the old man reigns over 200,000,000 of men, and has a greater power than any of his predecessors ever possessed. The unity which is shown by the Catholic Church is wonderful, and he finds obedience, even in this Empire, from thousands and hundreds of thousands, from Metz to the frontiers of Russia, and from Lake Constance to the shores of the Baltic. In the midst of his agony, Pius conquers souls, and he is the only sovereign who is obeyed, and who holds firmly to the Cross, and the Cross always means victory."

Death of an Eminent Painter.

Sir Edwin Landseer, the celebrated painter, died on the first of this month, aged 71 years. We take the following from a daily paper:

"Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A., was born in London in 1802, and was at the ripe age of 71 years at the time of his death. He was not more than 14 years of age when he began to exhibit great promise in drawing. He excelled from the outset in the painting of animals, and it was in this school that he earned his brilliant and world-wide reputation. His best pictures are known wherever engravings have found their way. "A Highland Breakfast," "The Drover's Departure," "A Fireside Party," "The Angler's Guard," "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner," "Comical Dogs," and others are as familiar in this country as the prints of "Washington Irving and His Friends" and "The First Prayer in Congress." The largest collection of Landseer's paintings is in the Sheepshanks Gallery in South Kensington, London. He also entered the arena of sculpture; the four lions in bronze at the base of the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square are of his designing, and he exhibited a bronze figure of "The Stag at

Bay" at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1866, which commanded great admiration. Landseer was elected President of the Royal Academy after the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1865, but he could not be persuaded to accept the position. The honor was a superfluous one in his case."

Humors of the Telegraph.

Our telegraphers at least will enjoy the humors of telegraphy.

Not long since a countryman came into a telegraph office in Bangor, Maine, with a message, and asked that it be sent immediately. The operator took the message as usual, put his instrument in communication with its destination, ticking off the signals upon the key, and then according to the rule of the office, hung the message-paper on the hook with others that had been previously sent, that at night they might all be filed for preservation. The man was leuning around some time evidently unsatisfied. "At last," says the narrator of the incident, "his patience was exhausted, and he belched out, 'Ain't you going to send that dispatch?' The operator politely informed him that he had sent it. 'No yer ain't,' replied the indignant man; 'there it is now on the hook.'"

So far as the exact use of language was concerned, the man was right. Still more ludicrous mistakes occur. Thus, the German papers reported that at Carlsruhe, toward the close of the late war, an aged mother came to the telegraph office carrying a dishful of sauerkraut, which she desired to have telegraphed to Rastadt. Her son must receive the kraut by Sunday. The operator could not convince her that the telegraph was not capable of such a performance. "How could so many soldiers have been sent to France by telegraph?" she asked, and finally departed, grumbling.

Almost every operator meets with equally amusing instances. One recently related the following incident:

"A gentleman came to my office to send a message, and after writing it waited, as people often do at small offices, to see it sent. I called 'Office,' and the operator at the other end of the line came to the key and said, 'Busy—wait a minute.' So I leaned back in my chair to wait, when the gentleman said, 'Have you sent it?' I said 'No; they say they are too busy—to wait a minute;' whereupon he said, looking surprised, 'Why, I didn't hear them;' and then added, brightening up as if he had thought of the reason, 'but I'm a little deaf in one ear!' I think I managed to keep a straight face till he left, but it was hard work."

WHY DO CHILDREN DIE?—In answer to this question, the *Medical Recorder* holds the following language: "The reason why children die, is because they are not taken care of. From the day of birth they are stuffed with water, suffocated in hot rooms, and steamed in hot clothes. So much for in-doors. When permitted to breathe a breath of pure air once a week in summer, and once or twice during the cold months, only the nose is permitted to peer into daylight. A little later they are sent out with no clothes at all on the parts of the body which most need protection. Bare legs, bare necks, girted middles, with an inverted umbrella to air and chill the other parts of the body. A stout, strong man goes out on a cold day with gloves and over coat, woollen stockings and thick double-soled boots with cork between and rubbers over. The same day a

child three years old, an infant of flesh and blood, bone and constitution, goes out with shoes as thin as paper, cotton socks, legs uncovered to the knees, neck bare, an exposure which would disable the nurse, kill the mother outright, and make the father an invalid for weeks.

We doubt if there are more than a very few amongst us even of the most intelligent on these subjects, who appreciate what strides international exhibitions have taken in twenty years. The space they have occupied will give some idea, and we give the following statement:

	Acres.
London in 1851.....	21½
Paris in 1855.....	25½
London in 1862.....	45¾
Paris in 1867.....	169¾
Vienna in 1873.....	570½

A GENTLEMAN.—Show us a man who can quit the society of the young, and take pleasure in listening to the kindly voice of age; show us a man that covers the faults of others with a mantle of charity; show us the man that bows as politely and gives the street as freely to the millionaire as to the poor sewing girl; who shuns the company of such as congregate at public places to gaze at the fair sex, or make unkind remarks of the passing poor girl; show us the man who abhors the libertine; who scorns the ridiculer of his mother's sex, and the exposure of womanly reputation; show us the man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy and respect due a woman, as a woman in any condition or class, and you show us a true gentleman.

THE way nails came to be designated by the word "penny," as regarding their size, is thus explained: In the early history of our country all nails were wrought or forged, by hand; our currency then was pounds, shillings, pence and farthings. Each sized nails were sold at so many pennies per hundred. The usual way was to ask for four-penny nails, six-penny, ten-penny, etc. Hence in mercantile circles the sizes are designated by the price in pennies per hundred. When cut-nails were introduced the sizes were still designated by pennies; and this has been continued, and in all probability will be as long as nails are used.—*J. E. E., Pennsylvania.*

THE enfant terrible of a Washington family, whose sister Eliza is a shining belle in society, was allowed to sit near one of the distinguished guests at a dinner-party given by his father, the other day, and in the midst of the merriment he startled the company by proposing the conundrum, "Why is father like the devil?" A painful pause ensued, and as no one ventured to answer, he shouted out, "Because he is the father of Lize!" Probably no boy in the country was ever put to bed quicker than he on that occasion.

A cowardly fellow having kicked a newsboy the other day for pestering him to buy an evening paper, the lad waited till another boy accosted the "gentleman," and then shouted in the hearing of all by-standers: "It's no use to try him, Jim; he can't read."

It is said that glycerine mixed with the water in steam-engine boilers prevents the deposition of lime salts, and consequently protects the boilers from incrustation.

Time
Marches
On!
1737

The Scholastic.

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TERMS:

One year ... \$1 00
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ARE the walnuts all cracked?

WHAT about the Philharmonics?

THERE was a Fair in Niles this week.

WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., a splendid day.

THE FAIR of Laporte County terminated Friday.

THE slaters are busy on the roof of the new church.

CONUNDRUM.—What has become of "The Standard?"

THE first meeting of the Conference was held Wednesday morning, the 1st inst. at the usual hour.

THE CRISIS has affected some of the large manufactories in South Bend, and has been the cause of several workmen being discharged.

THE ladies of the St. Patrick's congregation, South Bend, will give, we hear, an oyster supper in Goods' Hall, next Wednesday evening.

WE have received the first number of a paper published in Newark, N. J., called *The Catholic Citizen*. It shows ability and energy, and we welcome it among our exchanges.

ST. EDWARD'S DAY, the Patronal of Very Rev. Father Superior General, coming on Monday, the Entertainment instead of taking place on the evening before, or vigil, will be held in Washington Hall on Saturday evening.

WE have received a splendid lithograph from Mr. Donahoe of Boston,—a large portrait of Father Burke; and from Mr. Thos. Kelly of New York a large engraving of the Illustrious Sons of Ireland. Both are excellent specimens of art.

WE have received from Father Letourneau a splendid specimen of what can be done in the pomological line out at St. Joseph's Farm. The apple is thirteen inches and a half in circumference. We can accommodate several more of the same sort.

WE welcome the *Porter County Vidette* among our exchanges. It is well edited, chock full of news, and hasn't as far as we can see a single one of the objectionable ads. which disgrace some of our country as well as city papers. It is a live paper, and a good representative of the go-ahead town of Valparaiso, where we have many good friends. It is now in the seventeenth volume of its age.

BLACKSTONE in his Commentaries on the Laws of England lays it down as an indisputable legal maxim that "*de minimis non curat lex*," which, as classical scholars tell us, signifies in our own vernacular, the law does not care for the minima. Some one hereabouts, in his commentaries on local customs, reverses this maxim, and holds that "*de lege non curant minimi*," which, he says, means that the minima don't care for the law.

Italy.

One of our exchanges has a reprint article from a correspondent in Rome who asserts that "Italy is now fairly entitled to the very first rank of second-class powers."

He then goes on to show why.

One reason is because "an army of three hundred thousand men is maintained on a war footing, and the naval force is superior to that of Spain and Austria." But he forgets to add that the Government of Victor Emmanuel is totally bankrupt, and is plunging deeper and deeper in debt every year, and that the major part of the army would just as lief turn their bayonets against Victor Emmanuel as defend him. As to the three hundred thousand men being kept on a war footing, that may be true if by "war footing" is meant the names of conscripts on paper, many of whom are at home, and know not as much about handling a gun as our boys do who go shooting ducks on the lake.

"To this," continues the correspondent, "is added the politico-moral influence which the country is now exercising over Europe." The politico-moral influence is rather a difficult matter to estimate. But we opine that a country with a bankrupt government, an army that can't be tried upon, a king who, placed on his throne of Italy by Napoleon, now truckles to Bismark in order to keep it during the remnant of his pitiful life, has not much politico-moral influence, whatever it may mean, in Europe or anywhere else.

"Italy," continues the correspondent, with that concise knowledge of history which, like reading and writing in Dogberry's opinion, we presume 'comes by nature,' at least to correspondents from foreign parts,—"Italy has been the first to resist clerical encroachments, and is bearing the brunt of Papal opposition."

Passing over the "first" as a matter of no importance, though we have heard of Robespierre and others of the French Revolution at the end of last century resisting "clerical encroachments," we remark that the phrase "clerical encroachments" is very good. It sounds well: the consonants of the first word can be sharply and savagely pronounced, while the o sound in the second may produce a fine effect uttered *ore rotundo*; besides, those "clericals" are always ENCROACHING—have always been encroaching from the time St. Peter "encroached" on the Roman Emperor by being crucified with his head downward, and St. Paul "encroached" by having his head cut off. In Italy the "clerical encroachments" have been enormous. The Holy Father "encroached" by being deserted by a traitor Emperor who has gone to his doom, and by being despoiled of his temporal possessions and kept a prisoner in the Vatican by a renegade king, who by an inscrutable providence is still allowed to cumber the earth. The Bishops have "encroached" by being deprived of the revenues of their dioceses; the Religious have "encroached" by being turned out of house and home, their property confiscated without one baioccho of recompense. Verily, these "clerical encroachments" ought to be put a stop to. And no doubt the Italian people will soon follow the example of the great French nation, and rousing up from their demented state will throw off the yoke of a tyrannical Government which in the name of liberty perpetuates the most outrageous crimes of injustice against a Christian nation.

"Brunt of Papal opposition" is also good. Papal opposition is, we presume, the opposition given by the Pope. In

the eyes of the correspondent that opposition cannot amount to much, as it consists in bearing with patience every kind of injustice and insult, and praying to God to be delivered from his enemies. Prayers, pilgrimages, almsgiving, and such like, are doubtless mere trumpery in the estimation of the correspondent, and Italy therefore might well bear the brunt of such opposition without claiming to be in "the very first rank of second-rate powers."

And yet, mayhap, prayer may have some effect. The great change in the public opinion in France shows it has, if any sensible man wanted proof of the efficacy of prayer; and it may, indeed, be beyond the strength of a second-rate power, even in the very first class, to withstand the brunt of prayer, or Papal opposition.

There were several other bright remarks and observations made by the sapient correspondent, but we do not care about following him any longer. Indeed had we not wanted "to say a few words" we would not have noticed him, as he is one of a numerous tribe who disgrace the institutions of our country by daring to compare the bastard republics and so called "liberal" monarchies of Europe to our great Republic, and who do not blush with shame to assert that we of this Republic should sympathize with plunderers, house-burners and assassins, simply because these plunderers, house-burners and assassins call themselves republicans, and style the state of anarchy to which they invariably reduce the country that is cursed with them, a republic.

All Around.

Look out for squalls.

STUDENTS still continue to come, many from distant parts.

THE Commercial Department is extraordinarily large.

THE weather was quite fresh on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning. Overcoats in demand.

THE orchard is nearly stripped of its much appreciated fruit. Where! oh! where is it going?

WHO says the Freshmen are to be fed on fresh milk and eggs? That would be too fresh.

BRO. THOMAS is doing a good business,—so much so that he has to have an assistant.

THE Notre Dame Amusement Club has reorganized with a large number.

E. D. is the life of the play-hall while he is there. He is quite a "cod."

"JOHN" and "Will" keep a first-rate establishment on Fifth Avenue.

THE Toledo race-boat is coming on a special canal which is being now dug forthat purpose.

A SAIL-BOAT has been making regular trips (and sometimes tips) on the lake for the past week.

PROF. LYONS and his Thespians are working hard to get up something nice for St. Edward's Day.

THE Circulating Library was opened on the twenty-eighth ult. It has a great many patrons already, but it could have more.

CORRESPONDENT "Z," in the last issue, would, unconsciously perhaps, remind us of the "Little Empty Chair," which we used to delight to hear sung when we were young and (we were just going to say foolish—but we won't) happy.

DANCING was enjoyed to quite a considerable extent during the rough weather. Many thanks are due to Ed. Kimm for furnishing the boys with music, to which they tripped the light fantastic toe.

How beautifully do the notes of the clarionet resound through the College halls! During the past few days the words of the poet have been impressed most deeply on the minds of some:

"Music hath power to soothe the heart of a savage
Burst a rock or rend a head of cabbage."

THERE is a man in St. Joseph County who has moved so often that whenever a covered wagon comes near his house, his chickens all march up and fall on their backs and cross their legs, ready to be tied and carried to the next stopping-place.

List of Students—Continued.

Walter Robinson,	Pensecola, Florida.
E. J. McLaughlin,	Clinton, Iowa.
James O'Connor,	Detroit, Michigan.
Walter English,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sherman Hitt,	Greensburgh, Indiana.
John S. Burdett,	Charleston, West Virginia.
T. C. Logan,	Washington, D. C.
Gabriel Summers,	Notre Dame, Indiana.
Charles Hake,	Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Walter W. Page,	Nashville, Tennessee.
Frank J. Weisenberger,	Defiance, Ohio.
Edward O'Connell,	Summit, Illinois.
Philip Fitzpatrick,	Washington, D. C.

ENTERED TO DATE, 373.

Our Minim Friends.

We have always been a warm advocate of the Minim element in our population, and more so since one of them has succeeded in going completely through the mill, and coming out a graduate at the large end of the horn. The expansive powers of body and mind which the Minim Department has evinced in the person of this gentleman speak volumes for the fostering care of *Alma Mater*. He is but the first of a long line. We already see another Minim graduate looming up in the dim haze of futurity. And we make a note of the fact that our Minims will not, as a general thing, secure their diplomas by diplomacy, but by a severe course of honest exertion and laborious study. We would not flatter them, however, but merely encourage them. We are glad to see their base-ball club reorganized and in the full vigor of active service. Some may think that it is a little club for a cent, but we feel assured that it is a great one for a century—and a great century at that—the Nineteenth, if we are not mistaken, and we hope that some of our Minims will live long enough to poke their aged noses into the Twentieth and see what it looks like. As for us, we don't take stock in the Twentieth Century. One Insurance Policy would be a poor speculation if we did. The great question; "What is the Expectation of life?" will have been answered for us long before the year 1900. Our Term of Interest will have expired, our commission will be recalled, our Equation of time will have been meted out, our profit and loss account will have been closed into stock ere that epoch is reached. But here is the report from the base-ball club:

QUICKSTEP BASE BALL CLUB.

The reorganization of the Quickstep B. B. C. took place Tuesday, September 15th. Brother Albert was elected Director, by acclamation; the election of the other officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

John O'Meara, *President*.
 Frank Carlin, *Vice-President*.
 Colly Clark, *Secretary*.
 Tommy Hooley, *Treasurer*.
 Ralph Golsen and C. Walsh, *Censors*.
 Frank Carlin, *Field-Captain 1st Nine*.
 C. Mc Kinnon, *Field-Captain 2nd Nine*.

COLLY CLARK, *Secretary*.

Roll of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

H. Ackhoff,	W. Ball,	J. Berry,
J. Burnham,	C. Berdel,	J. Browne,
M. Bastarache,	C. Bowman,	A. Baca,
H. Clark,	M. Caldwell,	H. Cassidy,
J. Crummey,	G. Crummey,	J. Callery,
W. Clarke,	P. Cooney,	J. D. Christy,
H. Dehner,	T. Daily,	E. Dunn,
W. Dodge,	C. Dodge,	J. Devine,
J. Dwyer,	J. Egan,	B. Evans,
J. Falvey,	M. Foley,	J. Fielding,
C. Franks,	C. Gamache,	J. Girard,
J. Grace,	J. Gregory,	T. Grier,
T. Gallagher,	J. Gillen,	E. Graves,
W. Hughes,	A. Horne,	E. Halpin,
P. Hennessy,	J. Hogan,	C. Hess,
V. Hansen,	J. Hitchler,	T. Hansard,
P. Johnson,	J. Kelly,	J. Kennedy,
M. Keeler,	A. Kreibgauer,	J. Lonergan,
P. Lilly,	J. Lyons,	J. McDonough,
D. McGinniss,	B. McGinniss,	T. McDonough,
J. McDermott,	E. McSweeney,	E. McCouniff,
M. McCouniff,	J. McManus,	M. McCullough,
M. McGovern,	T. Murphy,	J. Murphy,
L. Murphy,	J. R. Mullen,	J. L. Mullen,
S. Marks,	E. Monohan,	A. Martineau,
A. Mooney,	J. McMahon,	J. E. O'Brien,
P. O'Brien,	C. O'Connor,	P. O'Meara,
P. O'Mahony,	M. O'Dea,	P. O'Sullivan,
C. Proctor,	R. Pugh,	J. Rudge,
C. Spears,	H. T. Small,	H. P. Small,
F. Scrafford,	J. Trabbie,	J. Van Dusen,
W. Van't Woud,	J. Ward,	J. Wolfe,
H. Walker,	C. Walter,	

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

W. Ames,	B. Baca,	J. Beegan,
J. Bennett,	W. Breen,	J. Buchanan,
W. Boulger,	B. Casey,	J. Cassella,
P. Corbet,	J. Caren,	J. Cullen,
J. Daley,	J. Dore,	R. Downey,
J. Ewing,	F. Egan,	F. Frazee,
W. Gross,	D. Gorman,	B. Hersey,
M. Kinsella,	S. Kennedy,	W. Keilty,
L. Loser,	C. Lewis,	B. LeFevre,
J. McGrath,	G. McNulty,	J. McHugh,
W. McDevitt,	P. Moran,	W. Meyer,
F. Miller,	C. Nichols,	J. O'Connell,
A. Potter,	E. Ratigan,	J. Rider,
A. Schmidt,	J. Soule,	J. Smith,
L. Smith,	H. Shephard,	E. Wood.

Class Honors.

[Under this heading will appear each week the names of those students who have given satisfaction in all studies of the Class to which they belong. Each Class will be mentioned every fourth week, conformably to the following arrangement. First week, the Classes of the four Collegiate years, (Classical and Scientific); second week, those of the Commercial Course; third week, those of the Preparatory; fourth week, Music, Fine Arts, Modern Languages, and special Classes.—DIRECTOR OF STUDIES.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1873.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

SENIOR CLASS.—T. A. Dailey, R. W. Staley, C. J. Dodge, W. W. Dodge, W. J. Clarke, C. Berdel, H. W. Walker, L. Hayes, D. E. Maloney, T. P. White.

JUNIOR CLASS.—T. J. Murphy, J. H. Grier.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—W. Bastarache, C. W. Walter, C. M. Proctor, T. F. Gallagher, J. E. Hogan, E. S. Monahan, J. Careñ.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—A. J. Mooney, H. L. Dehner, B. Evans, T. Hansard, H. C. Cassidy, P. O'Mahony, J. J. Gillen, W. Breen.

Columbian Literary and Debating Club.

MR. EDITOR:—The members of the C. L. and D. Club assembled on Tuesday evening, the 23d, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. After a few remarks by the President, Prof. J. A. Lyons, A. M., he resigned his office as active President of the Club.

The election resulted as follows:

Rev. A. Lemonnier, C. S. C., *Director*.

Prof. A. J. Stace, A. M., *President*.

Prof. T. F. O'Mahony, A. M., *Promoter*.

William Gavitt, *Vice-President*.

P. O'Sullivan, *Recording Secretary*.

George W. Crummey, *Corresponding Secretary*.

James D. George, *Treasurer*.

W. W. Garr, *Librarian*.

A. Horne, *First censor*.

P. Lilly, *Second Censor*.

John F. Burnham, *Marshal*.

We were sorry to lose the original leader of our little band, but have secured another efficient President. The Society is in a flourishing condition.

GEORGE W. CRUMMEY, *Corresponding Secretary*.

St. Cecilia Philomathean Association.

The second regular meeting was held Sept. 23d. At this meeting Messrs. J. Bergan, A. Schmidt and C. Campeau presented themselves for membership, and after performing the requisite conditions they were elected members. Then the regular exercises commenced. Master W. Gross appeared gracefully in a difficult declamation, and B. Baca displayed his elocutionary powers in both English and Spanish selections. B. LeFevre read a well-written composition on "Travelling." Master J. Ewing represented, in a creditable manner, the Historic Branch, by giving a Sketch of the Early Settlers of Maryland; it was very good, but Master Ewing would deserve more credit if he had given it from memory instead of reading from the manuscript. Charles Berdel, who was present, was called on for a declamation, which he gave in his usual happy style; his full rotund voice and graceful gestures were a source of

wonder to the "new comers." Bro. Marcellinus, the gentlemanly Director of the Junior Department, honored the Society with his presence, and expressed himself highly pleased with the exercises. Mr. William Gavitt was unanimously elected an honorary member.

At the third regular meeting, held Sept. 27th, Master J. Cullen was elected a member. Declamations and Compositions then followed. After a few remarks by the President, on "The Improvement of the Memory," the meeting adjourned.

WM. D. KELLY, *Corresponding Secretary.*

On last Sunday evening, a committee of the St. Cecilia Philomatheans, consisting of Messrs. W. Breen, F. Egan, W. Gross, W. Meyers, and B. LeFevre, presented Prof. T. E. Howard, A. M., with a beautiful gold badge, as a token of their esteem and affection for him.

SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, September 24, 1873.

ARRIVALS.

Miss Hughes,	Chicago, Illinois.
Miss Hughes,	Chicago, Illinois.

TABLET OF HONOR.

Lizzie Neil,	Mary Kearney,	Annie M. Clarke,
Nellie Gross,	Rose Devoto,	Mary Brown,
Rose Spier,	Lilly West,	Libbie Black,
Marietta Ward,	Nellie Langdon,	Annie Lloyd,
Julia Kearney,	Bay Reynolds,	Mary Wicker,
Lettie Ritchie,	Lillie Dent,	Maggie Letourneau,
Josephine Locke,	Esther Boyce,	Kittie Finley,
Sarah Liverney,	Sarah Taylor,	Julia Fanning,
Amelia Keeline,	Hannah McMahon,	J. Walsh,
A. St. Clair,	M. Quan,	Gertrude Phillips,
Rebecca Burke,	Jennie Stimpson,	Annie Maloney,
Clara Nason,	Ella Sweeney,	Ella Bohn,
Carrie Wheaton,	M. Riley,	Mae Johnson,
L. Pfeiffer,	Agnes Conahan,	Emma Wade,
Belle Wade,	Rebecca Woolman,	Mary Quill,
Nellie McEwen,	Fannie Moore,	Mary A. Roberts,
Ella Quinlan,	Mary McGuire,	Addie Roberts,
Jennie Bennett,	Nellie Huber,	Anna Nichols,
Myra Edmunds,	Anna Minton,	Lydia Wyman,
Ida McCool,	M. E. Roberts,	Rose Roscesco,
Lulu Tinsley,	Kate Atwood,	Emma Colby,
Lulu Henroten,	Clara Germain,	Emma Ives,
Dora Simons,	Emma Ross,	Agnes Marantette,
Mattie Hoover,	Fannie Taylor,	Jennie Kreigh,
Ellie O'Connor,	Clara Miller,	Laura Johnson,
Lillie Heckman,	Mary Cummings,	Lulu Kelly,
Nora McMahon,	Henrietta Miller,	Ella Mann,
Maggie Coughlin,	Grace Tower,	Cora Strathe,
Ida Hatch,	Rose McKeever,	Ella Taylor,
Mary Ayd,	Johanna Haney,	Estelle Dunbar,
Amelia Boser,	Anna Garies,	Fannie Gunzert,
Augusta Mertz,	Anna Manz,	Fannie Larkins,
Carrie Morgan,	Katie Irmiter,	Kate Engel,
Anna Sweeney,	Kate Patterson,	Josie Adams,
	Emma Caldwell.	

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN STUDIES.

GRADUATING CLASS.—Misses R. Devoto, M. Brown, L. Black, and N. Langdon.

FIRST SENIOR CLASS.—A. Lloyd, J. Kearney, B. Reynolds, V. Ball, Lettie Ritchie, E. Haggerty, E. Boyce.

SECOND SENIOR CLASS.—G. Phillips, R. Burt, E. Sweeny, E. Bohn, C. Wheaton.

THIRD SENIOR CLASS.—N. Ball, M. Quill, N. McEwen, F. Moore, B. Gaffney, Addie Roberts, L. Tinsley, K. Atwood.

FIRST PREPARATORY CLASS.—C. Germain, D. Simonds, E. Ives, M. Hooper, F. Hoyt, M. Cullmins, T. Heckman.

SECOND PREPARATORY CLASS.—N. McMahon, H. Miller, M. Coughlin, C. Strouthers, R. McKeever, E. Taylor, M. Ayd.

THIRD PREPARATORY CLASS.—A. Boser, A. Garies, F. Gunzert, A. Mertz, A. Manz, K. Irmiter, A. Sweeny, J. Adams, C. Morgan.

ST. ANGELA'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the annual election of officers the following young ladies were chosen:—

President—Miss J. Kriegh.

Vice-President—Miss K. Casey.

Secretary—Miss E. Taylor.

Librarian—Miss A. Mertz.

Treasurer—Miss N. McMahon.

ST. AGNES' LITERARY SOCIETY

held its usual meeting, Sept. 24th, at which the following election took place:

President—Miss M. A. Brown.

Vice President—Miss L. Germain.

Treasurer—Miss N. O'Meara.

Secretary—Miss M. Reynolds.

Librarian—Miss M. Ewing.

An old lady upon taking her first ride in the cars, remarked when the train ran off the track, "You fetch up rather suddenly, don't ye?"

It is a remarkable fact that the moment a woman writes a letter she is frantic to put it in the post-office, although she may have been putting off the writing for six months.

A Western coroner makes no charge when he sits on a young man who parted his hair in the middle. He says that his personal satisfaction is enough, without the fee.

A missing man was lately advertised for, and described as having a Roman nose. He won't be found. Such a nose as that will never turn up.

"WHAT should I talk about this evening?" asked a prosy speaker of one of his expected auditors. "About a quarter of an hour would be just about the thing," was the reply.

It is believed that the paper which has the most general circulation among men is the paper of tobacco, but the paper which has the finest points and is most generally circulated among women is the paper of needles.

THE *Vermont Gazette* wants to know—"What is the use of dogs?" Let him wait until a man has hung around his office four days, reading exchanges and proffering good advice, and he'll think of use for a dog.

BOARDING house chicken-soup can be made, it is said, by hanging up a hen in the sun so that her shadow will fall in a pot of salt water. The only trouble is that on a cloudy day the soup is liable to be weak.

A gentleman handed up a ten-dollar bill in one of the Boston omnibuses, from which one fare, five cents, was to be taken. Look a' here," said the driver, down through the hole, "which of these horses do you want to buy with this ten dollars?" "Well," coolly replied the gentleman, "I thought I might get both for that."

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NILES and SOUTH BEND R.R.

GOING SOUTH.			
Leave Niles,	6.50 a.m.	Arrive South Bend,	7.30 a.m.
"	9.35 a.m.	"	10.15 a.m.
"	4.50 p.m.	"	5.30 p.m.

GOING NORTH.			
Leave South Bend,	8.40 a.m.	Arrive Niles,	9.20 a.m.
"	11.45 a.m.	"	12.25 p.m.
"	6.30 p.m.	"	7.10 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.			
Arrive South Bend,	9.30 a.m.	Leave South Bend,	10.00 a.m.
"	5.30 p.m.	"	6.30 p.m.

S.

G, Agent, South Bend.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

AUTUMN ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS now leave South Bend as follows

GOING EAST.	
Leave South Bend 10 30 a. m.	Arrive at Buffalo 4.05 a. m.
" " 12 25 p. m.	" " 4.05 a. m.
" " 9.15 p. m.	" " 1.35 p. m.
" " 12 35 a. m.	" " 5.30 p. m.
" " 8.20 p. m.	Runs to Elkhart.
" " 4.35 p. m.	

GOING WEST.	
Leave South Bend 4 53 p. m.	Arrive at Chicago 8 20 p. m.
" " 2 55 a. m.	" " 6.50 a. m.
" " 5.00 a. m.	" " 8.20 a. m.
" " 6.05 p. m.	" " 9.40 p. m.
" " 6.37 a. m.	" " 10.30 a. m.
" " 8.20 a. m.	" " 12.30 p. m.

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F. E. MORSE, General Western Passenger Agent.
J. W. CARY, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. S. NELLIS, Ticket Agent, South Bend.
J. M. TOLCHARD, Freight Agent, South Bend.

NEW ALBANY CROSSING.

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GOING NORTH—Express passenger, 6.09 p. m.; 8.58 a. m.; 5.29 a. m.
Freights, 6.30 a. m.; 8.06 p. m.
GOING SOUTH—Express passenger, 8.58 a. m.; 10.46 a. m.; 9.25 p. m.
Freights, 1.00 a. m.; 4.48 a. m.
H. N. CANIFF, Agent.

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TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, near Madison Street Bridge, as follows:

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
St. Louis and Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a.m.	*8:00 p.m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a.m.	*4:30 p.m.
Wenona, Jacon and Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a.m.	*4:30 p.m.
Joliet Accommodation.	*4:10 p.m.	*9:40 a.m.
St. Louis and Springfield Night Express, via Main Line.	*6:30 p.m.	*4:30 p.m.
St. Louis and Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	*9:00 p.m.	*7:15 a.m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:00 p.m.	*7:15 a.m.

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F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Pass and Ticket Ag't Pittsburgh.
W. C. CLELLAND, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

* Second day.