

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC

Disce quasi semper victurus; vive quasi cras moriturus.

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The Muse.

Why do they call me, I, who walk alone
Up where the ruins of the world are thrown?
Far over me the dark-blue ether rolled,
And far below the cloud-sweeps, fold on fold.
I hear their voices, sounding through the glen
Ever most blind, but lost and wandering then.
My chosen, mine from all eternity,
He comes unchecked, through life and death, to me
But,—shepherds piping to your flocks beneath,
Oh, happy maids who bind the rose-bud wreath,—
All happy hands that till the fields and live,
Ask not the crowning thorns that I can give.

MARION MUIR.

The Law.*

(CONCLUDED.)

The actual decisions of the common law courts referred to—supplemented by the decisions of our own appellate and supreme courts—constitute what we recognize as the common law in the United States. There is no written code—not even the fragment of a written code or system—that embodies obligatory principles of common law. It consists in opinions rendered and decisions given in actual cases adjudicated in the higher common law courts. These decisions and opinions are carefully collated and published in books known as reports—and they afford a guide, they are made use of as precedents, by judges and lawyers in connection with other cases, other combinations of disputed facts—as these arise from time to time. If the researches of the attorney are rewarded with success in discovering in these reports a number of decisions, the facts in which are reasonably analogous to those in his own case, he examines them with care; and if he finds that they are favorable to his theory and embody principles that he wishes to establish as the foundation of his case, he cites them in his brief, and confidently rests the purely legal features of his case upon the guidance they afford. As a rule, too, the judge defers to the decisions of the higher courts and decides in accordance with the weight of authority, or the side presenting the larger array of parallel cases and pertinent facts. Hence, we may say that the weight

* A Lecture delivered Feb. 5th, by Prof. W. Hoynes.

of these decisions, bearing upon questions actually decided, and not opposed to statutes enacted by the State Legislature, or Congress, forms the common law, which extends to and is recognized in all the States of the Union excepting Louisiana, where the civil law obtains. In describing it we may borrow a word from the calendar and refer to it as a "movable" system. Founded upon the customs of the people, it follows these customs and undergoes modification as they do. The statutes are the opening wedges to which it yields. When these break the uniformity of its adjudications and precedents, it readily accommodates itself to the varying conditions of commerce, customs, and social usages.

The English law commentators of a century or more ago were very fond of expatiating upon the imperfections of the civil and canon laws. They claimed matchless superiority for the common law. Blackstone occupies a conspicuous place among that class of croakers. They make statements so plainly untrue—so palpably false—that one who investigates must wonder at their mendacity or obtuseness. The fact is, the civil and canon laws have had nearly as much to do in supplying principles to the common law as the Latin language had in giving shape and supplying elements to the English. Nearly all the legal maxims which are employed from day to day with almost axiomatic conclusiveness are derived from the civil law. The rules governing the descent of property are borrowed from the canon law. Our admiralty courts follow the principles of the civil law in the administration of justice, and the canon law mainly directs the deliberations of our probate courts.

Third.—The statutory laws consist of, 1st, certain acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed before the settlement of the American colonies; 2d, statutes passed by the colonies during the existence of the colonial governments; 3d, the Constitutions of the several States of the Union; 4th, the statutes or acts passed by the Legislatures of the different States since their organization; 5th, the Constitution of the United States; 6th, the statutes and acts passed by Congress; and 7th, treaties with foreign governments. The acts of Parliament referred to concern general rights recognized in this country as well as in Great Britain. They have stood the test of legislative supervision and been re-enacted in several states. Hence they form, in

such instances, a portion of the statutory law, and can be modified or annulled only by act of the Legislature. The statutes adopted by the colonies stand upon a like footing with respect to authority. Such of them as seemed compatible with our interests and rights after the Revolutionary war were retained. The others were discarded. As before stated, the common law always yields and accommodates itself to the provisions of the statutes.

Fourth.—In looking for the origin of the Canon and the Civil Law we must go back to the time when the glory of the Roman Empire was in the ascendancy and its sway predominated a large portion of the civilized world. The one system relates to the government and discipline of the Catholic Church; the other, to the government of the State and the administration of justice. The canon law consists of rules taken from the Holy Scriptures, the writings of the ancient Fathers, ordinances of general and provincial councils, and decrees of popes in former ages. The Church, being a complete and independent organization, has her own laws; rights; and rulers. Such of these laws as were given by Christ, or the Apostles in His name, are held to be immutable. But such as were promulgated by the ordinary ecclesiastical authority can be modified or abrogated at will. Consequently the discipline of the Church is partly changeable and partly unchangeable. A vast and powerful organization, whose ramifications extend to all parts of the globe must necessarily, while retaining in all essential points the same practice and laws, allow in minor things for those local differences which are required by climate, education, national characteristics, and multifarious circumstances. Therefore, in addition to the general law of the Church, there are in different countries peculiar local rights, customs, and practices which form the code of churches in such countries. The decrees of the council which meets at Baltimore obtain throughout the United States. Bishops, assisted by the pastors of the most important parishes, have the right to prescribe rules of discipline for the government of their respective dioceses. While one small volume contains all the decrees of a dogmatical or immutable nature, many ponderous tomes might be filled with rules and regulations pertaining to discipline. The canon law is still in force in the ecclesiastical courts of England as well as in the courts of Oxford and Cambridge universities.

The civil law comprises the constitutions of ancient kings; the twelve tables of the Decemviri, laws or statutes enacted by the senate and people, edicts of the prætors, opinions of learned lawyers, and imperial decrees, or constitutions of successive emperors. About the year 438 a code was compiled under direction of Theodosius the Younger; and nearly a century later, or in 530, Tribonian and his associates compiled the celebrated code of Justinian. The code takes its name from the fact that Justinian, who was then emperor, ordered the work to be performed. This comprises, 1st, the Institutes, which embody the elements of the

Roman law, and consist of three books; 2d, the Digest or Pandects, which comprise 50 books, and contain the opinions and writings of eminent lawyers; 3d, a new code or collection of imperial constitutions in 12 books; and 4th, the novels or new constitutions, which contain the latest laws. Altogether there are 168 books and 13 edicts comprised in the famous *Corpus Juris Civilis*. The courts of the prætors were, in many particulars, similar to courts of chancery or equity, as they exist among us at the present day. On the breaking up of the Roman Empire and the subjugation of its provinces by the barbarians, the people inhabiting these provinces were permitted to retain and be governed by their own law—that is to say, the civil law,—while the conquerors retained the laws of their respective nations. Gradually, however, the comparative superiority of the civil law became manifest to them, and, little by little, they and their descendants adopted it. Hence, the civil law may be regarded as the foundation of the laws obtaining at the present time in nearly all the nations of Europe. In France, Spain, and Germany codes have been compiled and adopted, but they are all founded upon, and draw their inspiration from, the civil law. The most important of these is the Code Napoleon, and it is, indeed, an admirable compilation.

Napoleon was wont to say that posterity would be more likely to do him honor for his services in compiling that Code than for all the matchless victories he won for France. In his celebrated speech on law reform, in 1828, Lord Brogham very elegantly and eloquently refers to this fact. We may quote from it as tending to show, by its clever antitheses, not only the languid condition of the common law in England at that time, but also the comparative vigor and utility of the Code. Says he:

“You saw the greatest warrior of the age—conqueror of Italy, humbler of Germany, terror of the North—saw him account all his matchless victories poor compared with the triumph you are now in a condition to win—saw him condemn the fickleness of fortune, while, in spite of her, he could pronounce his memorable boast: ‘I shall go down to posterity with the code in my hand!’ You have vanquished him in the field; strive now to rival him in the sacred arts of peace! Outstrip him as a law-giver whom in arms you overcame. . . . It was the boast of Augustus—it formed part of the glare in which the perfidies of his earlier years were lost—that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble. But how much nobler will be the sovereign’s boast, when he shall have it to say that he found law dear, and left it cheap; that he found it a sealed book, left it a living letter; found it a patrimony of the rich, left it the inheritance of the poor; found it the two-edged sword of craft and oppression, left it the staff of honesty and the shield of innocence?”

Fifth.—There is sometimes much confusion manifested in respect to a proper understanding of the difference between military and martial laws. Military law is the code enacted by the supreme legislative authority—Congress. It is intended for the regulation and government of the army and navy. It does not supersede or override the general law of the land—on the contrary, it is practically a branch of it. While more limited in the range of its operation than the chancery

and admiralty laws; nevertheless it has a well-defined authority. Every man in the military service is amenable to the common law of the land; but, as a soldier, he is also subject to the military law.

Martial law is called into requisition in a broader signification, as when war is in progress, or when revolution or insurrection seems imminent. The operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* being suspended, men who are suspected of cherishing active sympathy with the public enemy and entertaining treasonable intentions, may be arrested, consigned to prison, and kept there without trial until the apprehended danger shall have passed. When extreme measures of this nature are adopted, it is common to refer them to the operation of martial law. Practically, however, it is no law at all. In fact, it is virtually tantamount to the suspension of law. *Inter arma silent leges*, as a distinguished Roman pithily expresses it. As a rule, martial law is arbitrary and unjust in its methods. In this country it is put into effect by act of Congress. But in time of riot or grave and imminent peril, a state legislature may invoke its operation within the limits of the State. Under certain circumstances the executive, or even a military commander might proclaim and proceed to enforce it; but his action would be subject to review by the legislative body, which would be convened immediately should such an emergency arise; and if he failed correctly to anticipate its temper and purposes with regard to the extreme step taken, his action would be rendered void and condign punishment would be visited upon him. If he acted prudently, however, his course would be sanctioned and martial law would be formally proclaimed by the legislative power.

Some of the more important classes of the law have now been briefly considered; and from the beginning of these remarks my purpose has been to place you in possession of additional information bearing upon this great subject. That must be my excuse for referring to the canon, martial and military laws. Under ordinary circumstances they would be regarded as foreign to a treatment of the subject under consideration. However, the few remarks made with reference to them are warranted, considering the motive that actuated me in speaking, namely, to impart additional information upon a number of obscure points in connection with the growth and development of the law. Besides, to borrow a figure from Cicero, there is a common chain running through, connecting, and binding together all laws. Each subserves its use and assists the others in holding together and strengthening the great social fabric. In short, the law may be regarded as the bulwark of security, the personification of justice, the mother of peace. As has been eloquently said: "The Law—Her seat is the bosom of God; her voice, the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and on earth do her homage—the very least as feeling her care, and the very greatest as not exempt from her power. All—angels, and men, and the creatures—of what condition soever, though each in a

different sort, yet all, with one consent, admire her as the mother of their peace."

A Conalcon Poem.

[In memory of the late Charles James Kickham.]

[A Conalcon poem is one in the style of Amergin, son of Milesius and brother of Héber, Heremon and Ir. He alone of Irish poets of old wrote in this kind of verse. The last word of each verse must be the same as the first word of the following verse. I merely attempt this style in English as an experiment.—*J. K. F.*]

Kickham, thy halo'd grave is made,
Made on Ireland's holy soil;
Soil on which the fruits did fade—
Fade despite the constant toil
 Toil and prayer,
 Prayer and vow,
Vow'd and pray'd for the Island fair.

Fond of the land that saw thee born,
Born in the land that saw thee die;
Die and to see but the flush of morn,
Morn of freedom on her sky,—
 Sky and streams,
 Streams and towers,
Towers illum'd in the golden beams.

Thy harp is broke, thy spirit fled,
Fled to thy home with God above;
Above thy tomb our tears are shed,
Shed for the bard we learn'd to love,—
 Love and praise,
 Praise and pride,—
Pride in thy noble Irish lays.

Sleep in peace till the trumpet sound,
Sound a call to the buried dead!
Dead tho' thou art, from thy sacred mound,
Mound of death, thou shalt raise thy head;
 Head and heart,
 Heart and harp,—
Harp whose spirit now is fled.

Or sleep till thy country's chains are broke,
Broke by men with hands like thine;
Thine object won, a gleam of hope—
Hope for Erin's fate may shine,—
 Shine on the tomb—
 Tomb and home,—
Home no longer deep in gloom.

Leave thy harp till then "on a willow bough,"
Bough that droops to the silver wave,—
Wave that sighs and speaks the vow—
Vow that was spoken o'er thy grave,—
 Grave and sod,
 Sod and rest!
Rest thee till then above with God!

JOSEPH K. FORAN.

—The Harp.

LESSON IN POLITICAL ECONOMY:—"Is time money?" "Yes, sir, it is." "Prove it by an illustration." "Well, if you give twenty-five cents to a couple of tramps, it's a quarter to two."—*Ex*

Art, Music, and Literature.

—Clark Mills, the sculptor, died in Washington, on Friday, January the 12th.

—Richard Wagner, the eminent "musician of the future," died last week, aged 70 years.

—Goethe's grandson, Wolfgang von Goethe, died lately, at the age of sixty-three, at Leipzig.

—A translation of "Hiawatha" into Greek verse has been published at Leipzig, by M. Pervanoglou.

—A statue of the late Prince Imperial was unveiled at the Military Academy, Woolwich, by the Prince of Wales, on the 13th inst.

—Hannibal Hamlin has given to Colby University a copy of the Christopher Columbus oil portrait in the Naval Museum, at Madrid, supposed to be the only authentic likeness of the great discoverer.

—It is not perhaps generally known, and it may be of interest to learn, that Planter's Hotel, St. Louis, which has been burnt down, had the honor of sheltering the late Charles Dickens during his first tour through the States, and that it was in this hostelry that the eminent novelist wrote a portion of "Martin Chuzzlewit."

—Gustave Doré was buried at Père-la-Chaise, after a religious service at the Church of Sainte Clotilde. The chief mourners were his two brothers and his brother-in-law, Dr. Michel. Three orations were pronounced at the grave, including one by Alexandre Dumas. The statue of the elder Dumas, Doré's last work, on which he was engaged all last year, is now being cast in bronze.

—A new Chinese newspaper has made its appearance in New York. Mr. Wong Ching Foo is the editor-in-chief, and the publishers, at No. 189 and 191 Chatham street, are Messrs. E. P. & L. P. Cole. *The Chinese American* is a four-page weekly paper somewhat smaller than *The Sun*. It is to publish the news, or so much of it as is likely to interest its readers. The matter it will contain is written or selected by Mr. Wong Ching Foo, who dictates it to a Chinese scribe. He in turn prints or paints it with India-ink and a pointed stick upon sheets of paper, from which it is photo-lithographed, and then printed from the stone in the shape in which it appears. The publishers say that but for this process the publication would be impossible by reason of its cost.

—The American tariff on works of art is without precedent in the civilized or barbarous world of to-day. Other governments exert themselves to obtain works of art from abroad, and to hold fast those which conquest, purchase, or native genius has given them. The one great country of the world that has neither inherited nor produced great works of art is the one country in the world that, through the short-sighted selfishness of a passed, or passing, generation of artists, and the proverbial ignorance and stupidity of its legislators in all æsthetic matters, sets up a troublesome barrier against the admis-

sion of art works to any part of its enormous domains! And it does it by means of a law which in effect discriminates in favor of the rich, and against the poor man,—who might be content with a photograph, a plaster cast, an engraving, or an original not made costly by an excessive impost. The Tariff Commission has openly declared that the present duties are for the protection of home artists. Every American artist who avowedly or tacitly consents to the tariff as it is, and who refuses to join in the movement now started for its entire abrogation, should be down on the records, and descend to history, as an obstructionist, as a child of darkness, not of light.—*From "Topics of the Time," in the February Century.*

—We learn from a private letter addressed to the Rev. Nicholas Stoffel, C. S. C., that Father Michael Müller, C. S. R., has completed his new series of popular theological works entitled "GOD THE TEACHER OF MANKIND; OR, Popular Catholic Theology, Apologetical, Dogmatical, Moral, Liturgical, Pastoral and Ascetical," in nine volumes, and that the three concluding volumes are now in the hands of different printers and will be ready in a few months. Father Müller is an indefatigable worker. The amount of literary work that passes through his hands is surprising, the more so when it is taken into consideration that he can only write after the fulfilment of his duties as priest, religious and superior. The general titles of the volumes of the series are: I, The Church and Her Enemies; II, The Apostles' Creed; III, The Greatest and the First Commandment; IV, Explanation of the Commandments Continued, the Precepts of the Church, Vices and Virtues, Christian Perfection, etc; V, The Dignity, Authority, and Duties of Parents; Ecclesiastical and Civil Powers; Their Enemy; VI, Grace and the Sacraments; VII, The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; VIII, The Sacraments of the Holy Eucharist and Penance; IX, Sacraments, Prayer, etc. Father Müller's style is pleasing and attractive; his books are so enlivened with the historic and other incidents with which they are so liberally interspersed that the reader's attention is held throughout.

—Among the ancient MS. poetry in the British Museum one on the Escorial (*temp.* Charles I) has been brought to light. We present the following extract. It may possibly have some influence upon those who seek the conversion of the *benighted Romanists*:

Within the Covert everything is pure;
No ornament profane into that doore
May press, nor hystory but of some Saint
Dye the Religious wall with blushing paint.
There holy vestments many a coffer fill
(Rich in the matter, richer in the skill)
To decke the Spouse. There thousand Relicks are,
Sought by the king, whose gripeing hand did spare
Nought that was sacred. Above all behold
The Pictures there, too num'rous to bee told,
Too pretious; and they are all of the Blest,
And all Christ's Acts are lively there exprest.
Behold Him borne a man, or God Exild,
The Doctors taught their lesson by a Child,
His Father's wisdom. See, the Temple purg'd,

The money-changers from their Boards being scourgd.
 Loe there His miracles successively;
 Loe here His Supper, there His Agony.
 Ah, how the bloody pencil here doth wound
 His tender body, to the pillar bound;
 There crucifyd, alas, He yeilds His breath.
 Butt here He triumphs over Hell and Death.
 You have Him all; and by Him (as was meete)
 The Magdalene who bathd His blessed feete.

But oh, her Teares! and could he paynt them too?
 A sinner wisht them his, they seemd so true.
 Yet what so hard but Art, made prowd, essayes?
 Since Heav'n it selfe (whose outward Beautys daze
 Many feeble Eyes, butt from whose inward light
 The Angells with their wings must skreene their sight
 When in the dreadfull Presence they doe stand)
 Is there decyfer'd by bold Tytian's hand;
 Where, though it fayld, yett something heav'nly takes
 Our sence, our soule, and love of Heav'n awakes.
 Such is the Covent. On the other side
 The Colledge is with Librarys supply'd:
 One stord with printed books, another fraught
 With Manuscripts from divers Countrys brought,
 Butt most which in Arabicke letters writt
 Contayne the deepest misteyrs of witt
 From the Turks' hands the Christians did gaine;
 So Mars his spoiles Minerva intertayne.
 And round their Pictures fittly placed bee
 Whom their great Learning from the darke doth free;
 And shee, who robs from none his envyd prayse,
 Posterity. . . .
 Breath here; unto the Palace then proceede.
 There other Paintings, other objects feed
 The honour-starred mind.

Books and Periodicals.

—*St. Nicholas* for January and February have been on our table for some time, but on account of the semis and other matters we have been unable to call attention to them. With one notable exception, the stories and pictures in these numbers are of the highest order of merit. Clara Erskine Clement's interesting "Stories of Art and Artists" are continued in the February number,—with illustrations, as usual. Frost's illustrations of "Fairy Wishes Nowadays" are nearly as good as Palmer Cox's "Cat and the Mouse" in the November number,—the funniest thing we have seen in a long while. Mr. Cox's illustrations of "The Brownies' Ride" are also good; and Taber's pictures of the Norwegian skeep-runners, in "Work and Play for Young Folk" will be enjoyed by the boys. Barnes's pictures in "The Jingling Rhyme" are splendid specimens of the graver's art. While these and other pictures, and the stories of "The Tinkham Brothers' Tide Mill" and "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" will be enjoyed, we think the sketch of Elizabeth Thompson Butler and the groups from her famous "Roll-Call" will be the attractive feature to the older readers. *St. Nicholas* is quite an Art Gallery for the young folks, but it is a pity that it should sometimes be used for a bad purpose—slander. The one notable exception mentioned above is "The Story of Viteau," by Frank R. Stockton, which contains a direct insult to the Catholic readers of *St. Nicholas*, repeated and re-repeated, and moreover *illustrated*, by one Birch, with a

fanciful idea of one of the most unlikely things in the world, a fierce monk—a wolf in sheep's clothing—angrily shaking his fist at the steward and young master of the house he has just left, and in which he has been kindly treated! This is not all; beneath the insult there is the injury, of course, for people do not insult others gratuitously. The editor, it is true, disclaims, in answer to a private remonstrance against the Inquisition episode, any intention on her part or that of the writer to wound the feelings of others, but, all the same, the injury is done, and Mrs. Dodge and Mr. Stockton must consider their Catholic readers very stupid not to be aware of it and feel it keenly. We quote the *Freeman's Journal*:

"The 'Story of Viteau,'" writes the editor, "was accepted, not because of the introduction of the Inquisition episode, but in spite of it." She regards that episode as an objection to the story. "But when," she writes, very courteously—"as with 'The Story of Viteau'—a completed serial is offered us which has in it an element of this kind, *subordinated*, but yet so woven through that its omission would necessitate the re-writing of nearly the entire story—then we are forced (like all other editors in similar cases) to make choice between taking the story or foregoing it in favor of some rival publication. We are sure, too, that in the present instance, the author has made use of this element in nowise dogmatically, but purely as literary material. Mr. Stockton could have had no *intention* to press or present a one-sided view." We are sure that Mrs. Dodge would not wilfully insult the religious belief of any of her admirers, who are legion, and we hope that in future Mr. Stockton, the creator of the delightful "Pomona" in "Rudder Grange," will not meddle with Church history.

Mrs. Dodge is certainly fairer in this respect than Charles Dickens, who refused a story from Harriet Martineau—and, to her credit be it said, she never sent him another—because a Catholic priest was favorably presented in it. This is the first time we have seen anything objectionable in the *St. Nicholas*, and we hope it will be the last. As to the author's using the episode as "purely literary material," we can assure him his statements and implications are false in every point. We sincerely hope Mr. Stockton "will *not* meddle with Church history" again until he knows whereof he treats, for he has been greatly misled in regard to the Inquisition and its relation to the Church. In regard to the Inquisition, because it was not such as he supposes it, and because it was not under the government of the Church or Church dignitaries. Moreover, property confiscated by the tribunal of the Inquisition did not go to the Church, but *wholly to the state*. The Inquisition was a royal affair, created by the king and *not* by the Church. As the French Protestant historian Guizot remarks (Hist. Mod., Lect. 11): "L'Inquisition, fut, d'abord, plus politique, que religieuse; et destinée à maintenir l'ordre, plus tôt qu'à défendre la foi,"—it was a tribunal created *by kings* in time of serious trouble to aid the police, and *tolerated* by the Church on condition that some of its members be ecclesiastics, in order to check excesses of the temporal power on the score of religion; for the chief disturbers of the peace in those times were the Moors, the Lollards, and the Albigenses, thus bringing the question of religion into play. We could very easily prove that the Inquisition, such as it

was, an arm of the secular power, was not the iniquitous, blood-thirsty tribunal represented in Protestant books, but this is not the place to enter into a lengthy historical review. Besides the overwhelming weight of Catholic testimony that could be adduced, Protestant and infidel evidences of the most unquestionable kind are not wanting. Voltaire, Montesquieu, Bourgoing, and many others who have inveighed against the Inquisition, candidly allow that its enemies have attributed to it a multitude of cruelties and excesses of which it is wholly guiltless. Voltaire even reproaches these men with having *forged* a number of false tales and doubtful facts, for the express purpose of inflaming the public mind and rendering the institution hateful. Count Pollnitz, in his "Memoires" says, addressing a Protestant friend on the Inquisition, "I cannot imagine in what that barbarity consists which you Protestants attribute to the Inquisition. On the contrary, it is, in my opinion, the mildest and most lenient tribunal that exists." And he gives his reasons for thinking so. And as to those against whom the Inquisition was called into existence, the English Protestant Southey, in his "Book of the Church," speaking of the sect of Lollards, says: "Undoubtedly the Lollards were highly dangerous. The greater number of them were eager for havoc; and held opinions *incompatible with the peace of society*. They would have stripped the churches; destroyed the monasteries; confiscated the church lands; and proclaimed the principle that *the Saints should possess the earth*. Public safety required that such opinions should be repressed, founded, as they were, upon gross error." Of the Albigenses, another Protestant historian, Mosheim (Eccles. Hist., Vol III) says: "Certain writers who have accustomed themselves to entertain a high idea of the sanctity of all those who, in the Middle Ages, separated themselves from the Church of Rome, suspect the Inquisitors of having attributed falsely impious doctrines to the Albigenses. But this suspicion is entirely groundless. *Their shocking violation of decency* was a consequence of their pernicious system. *They looked upon decency and modesty as marks of inward corruption*. Certain enthusiasts among them maintained that the believer could not sin, let his conduct be ever so horrible or atrocious." And these were the *saints* that the Inquisition was called into being, *by the kings*, to watch and examine! How different the idea entertained of the Inquisition by Mr. Stockton, that it was composed of monks or priests who sneaked themselves into the houses of Catholic families to see whether some of the old ladies did entertain some "strange religious ideas," in order that they might be *punished*, and their property confiscated—to the Church! Count Pollnitz's opinion of the leniency of the tribunal of the Inquisition is confirmed by the fact that the Knight Templars, when seized by Philip of France, earnestly petitioned to be tried by the Inquisition. "Knowing well," say their historians, "that if they could only succeed in obtaining its members for their judges, *they should run no risk of being condemned to death*." And why? Because there

were ecclesiastics in that tribunal, and no ecclesiastic could give even his *consent* to a sentence of death, under pain of being suspended. Count de Maistre asserts, in his "Letters on the Inquisition," that that tribunal "never, itself, condemns anyone to death; and on no occasion will there be found the name of any priest inscribed on any warrant for such execution." It is an eternal axiom of our religion that the Church abhors violence and bloodshed. Pascal, well known in certain Protestant circles chiefly because he opposed the Jesuits, says:

"The Church, the chaste Spouse of the Son of God, is always, in imitation of this merciful Being, prepared and ready to shed her blood for the sake of others, but not to shed that of others for her own sake. *She entertains the most decided horror of bloodshed*, proportioned to that particular light which God has communicated to her. She considers men not simply as men, but as the images of the God whom she adores. She cherishes for each and every individual that holy respect which renders them all venerable in her sight, as having been purchased and redeemed at an infinite price, in order to become, one day, the temples of the living God. For these reasons it is that she looks upon the death of an individual, inflicted without an order from God, not only as an act of murder, but moreover as a sacrilege, depriving her thus of one of her members: because, whether the person thus sacrificed be one of the faithful or not, she still *always considers him either as being one of her children or as capable of becoming such*."

Hence it can be seen that the Inquisition was not as it is generally represented; but even with all its leniency it was thought too severe by the Popes. Rev. Michael Müller, C.S.S.R., in the last of his admirable books, "The Church and Her Enemies," lately issued, says in a foot-note:

"From the beginning of the action of this political institution [the Inquisition] Pope Sixtus IV was exceedingly displeased with it. He urged his objections so strongly that the ambassadors of both courts were ordered to leave their respective stations, and Ferdinand commanded all his subjects to leave Rome. The Pope also commanded that the Inquisition should not be established in any other province. The Holy Father did all in his power to stop the persecutions, and to lighten the punishments in other cases. He also insisted that the civil rights and the property of every condemned person should be restored to that person, or, if he was dead, to his children. Pope Leo X excommunicated the Inquisitors of Toledo. Pope Paul III lamented bitterly the severity of the Spanish Inquisition, and assisted those who opposed its introduction into Naples. Pope Pius IV aided St. Charles Borromeo in keeping it out of Milan. These facts are verified in Llorente's work, and in Prof. Hefele's Epitome of Llorente in his 'Ximenes.' . . . It would be great folly in any one to blame the Church for the excesses committed by her members, which she disowns, abhors, and condemns. No one can produce a brief from a Pope or an act of council sanctioning religious persecution. The Catholic Church is, indeed, opposed to heresy, but the only weapons she opposes to it are the explanation of her doctrine to non-Catholics, and charity and meekness toward them."

From all this it can be seen how far Mr. Stockton has been misled, and how far he has, consequently, misstated history in "The Story of Viteau."

THEY had quarrelled, and she was waiting for him to begin the peace; at length he said, "*Fet adore*." "Shut it yourself," said she. He did, and she is still waiting.—*Ex.*

Exchanges.

—The holiday number of *Browne's Phonographic Monthly* is an exceptional issue, containing portraits and brief sketches of 20 pioneer Stenographers, and will, no doubt, obtain a large circulation. Among other interesting reading-matter is a sketch of "Pennsylvania Pioneers," by E. D. York, and a long list of excerpts from introductions of short-hand authors. The subscription price of the *Monthly* is \$2 a year. Address, D. L. Scott-Browne, 23 Clinton Place, New York.

—The average enrollment of the Northern Indiana Normal School is about 1,200. Within the past two years we have received 1,250 subscriptions to the *Penman's Art Journal* from this institution alone.—*Penman's Art Journal*.

The Hoosiers know how to appreciate a good paper when they see it. The SCHOLASTIC has persistently advocated the claims of the *Penman's Art Journal* upon students everywhere, and although we have not been the means of obtaining as many subscribers in the University as we could wish, we are glad to know that our efforts have at least been more successful elsewhere. We advise all our readers interested in good penmanship to send 10 cents for a specimen copy of the *Penman's Art Journal* to 205 Broadway, New York.

—The *Harvard Herald* a few days ago published the following item:

"The students of Boston College have begun the publication of the Boston College *Stylus*. But what is Boston college, and where is it?"

And here, sure enough, we find the *Stylus*, among a pile of exchanges that had accumulated on our desk and hidden it from sight. It is a handsomely printed twelve-page sheet, and from the manner in which the new editors enter the field we judge they will be able to speak for themselves and their college. From the tenor of the *Herald's* item we think it was high time for the Boston College to start a paper. Boston College is, of course, located in Boston, a suburb of Cambridge, and noted in history for a little tea episode. We extend the new Boston paper a cordial welcome and hope it will in time become the "boss" tony paper.

—The *Phonetic Journal*, published and edited by Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the art of Phonostenography, is published weekly from the Phonetic Institute, Bath, England. The January numbers contain the excellent "Lecture on Phraseography" recently delivered in London by Thos. Allen Reed, the world-renowned reporter and writer on stenography, and in the issue for January the 27th is begun the publication in serial form of "The Reporter's Assistant and Learner's Guide," a work that will prove invaluable to reporters and students. Like the "Gradus" and everything coming from Mr. Pitman, it fills a void, and should be in the hands of every phonographic student. It will undoubtedly bring large lists of new subscribers to *The Phonetic Journal*. Besides the "Reporter's Assistant" articles in the

Corresponding, Easy Reporting and Brief Reporting styles appear weekly in the *Journal*. Price of subscription, \$1.50 a year.

—The enterprising publisher of *The Illustrated Catholic American* issued on the 10th a splendidly illustrated "Hughes Memorial Number," to commemorate the transfer of the remains of the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes from the old to the new Cathedral. The editor of the *Illustrated American* truthfully says that "no more fitting resting-place could be found for the dust of the great and holy man than beneath the noble Cathedral whose magnificence he planned and whose foundations he blessed." The first page of the Memorial Number of the *I. C. A.* is taken up with a splendid picture of Archbishop Hughes's body as it lay in state previous to burial. This illustration is given, says the editor, because so competent an authority as Dr. John Gilmary Shea pronounces the sketch from which it was taken the best and most characteristic likeness of the Archbishop that he had ever seen. Besides this, there is a full-page picture of the new Cathedral, which Archbishop Hughes had begun. The memorial matter is excellent. This number also contains a fine full-page portrait of Wm. Cullen Bryant, from a pen-drawing by Steinhaus. The *Illustrated Catholic American* is a high-toned picture and story-paper. Price of subscription \$3 a year.

—We clip the following from the *Otterbein Record's* "Round Table":

"'With shining morning face' comes regularly to us the *Notre Dame Scholastic*, and we do not object, as some carping college critics do, to the numerous 'Rolls of Honor,' seeing that there is always in the other pages enough of good and timely matter, editorial and contributed, to satisfy a reasonable taste. However, a little less of the 'Church' and a little more of 'pure and undefiled religion' would be more to our fancy."

Thanks for your kind compliment, friend *Otterbein*. As to the "Church" matter, however, we shall continue to crave your forbearance until such time as our confrères of the college press, and the editors and contributors to the non-Catholic newspapers and magazines generally, cease the re-hashing of old and oft-refuted slanders against the Catholic Church. Even in the stories for children these slanders are brought in, as you will see from the comments on the *St. Nicholas* magazine in another column. Our writers are on their mettle, it seems, and their spontaneous effusions are—we were going to say in self-defence, but the routing of a host of calumniators seems to have changed the aspect of affairs from the defensive to the aggressive. On such questions as the Church and the Inquisition, Galileo and the Inquisition, the Church and the St. Bartholemew Massacre, the Church and Civil and Religious Liberty, etc., etc., as generally put forward by the majority of non-Catholics, we have by all odds the advantage,—lying "historians" to the contrary notwithstanding—and it is our fault if we don't soon silence the calumniators. So we pray you, and others who are kindly disposed, to have patience with us; there is more of the same sort coming, but the fault is not ours.

NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

Notre Dame, February 24, 1883.

The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame and others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the SIXTEENTH year of its existence, and presents itself anew as a candidate for the favor and support of the many old friends that have heretofore lent it a helping hand.

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Address EDITOR NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC,
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Our Staff.

GEO. E. CLARKE, '83.	WM. H. ARNOLD, '83.
ALBERT F. ZAHM, '83.	R. M. ANDERSON, '83.
T. EWING STEELE, '84.	J. LARKIN (Law), '83.

The Thespians.

Washington's Birthday is one of the days that will never die at Notre Dame. Through a strange, though perhaps explicable reason, the observance of the day by the community at large has fallen into almost absolute neglect. But here it is celebrated with all possible *éclat*; it is raised to a plane upon which it stands among Notre Dame's festal days, second only to *one other*—and that may be styled our *family* festival. We need not dwell upon the good influence which this commemoration is calculated to produce upon the minds of all; suffice it to say that, especially in a country like ours—so vast and extensive—the determining motive actuating the thoughts and deeds of our citizens should, next to the love of God, be the *love of country*. And what nobler example of patriotism can be set before us than that given by him whose memory we seek to perpetuate—
GEORGE WASHINGTON?

From time immemorial—we might say by prescriptive right—the Thespians have undertaken the celebration of this day, and invariably with credit to themselves. This year was no exception. At half-past five, on Wednesday evening, a large and critical audience—such an audience as one might expect to see at Commencement—was found gathered in the Academy of Music. The exer-

cises were opened by the Band with a very appropriate piece, a medley of national airs. Barring a little "*stoppage in transitu*" at the outset, the piece was well rendered, and the *unique* and humorous *interlocking* of old familiar ditties received great applause. Next came the Grand Chorus by the Orpheonics, and it was given in a style that reflected careful training. We are glad to note the interest that has been awakened in vocal music; its good effects are already apparent. The chorus by the Vocal Class, and the beautiful duet from "*Norma*," rendered later in the evening by Masters Johnston and Schott, constituted a very agreeable feature of the Entertainment.

THE ORATION OF THE DAY,

written and delivered by Mr. William H. Arnold, was a creditable production. It was, indeed, regrettable that the arrangement of the stage was such as to compel the speaker to stand so far back that at times he could not be heard. Notwithstanding this defect, the speech merited and received great applause. When Mr. Arnold had concluded, Mr. J. P. O'Neill stepped forward and, in graceful style, delivered the "*Prologue*," an original and appropriate effort. Rossini's beautiful Overture to *Semiramis* was rendered by the Orchestra with all its wonted taste and skill. With this closed the first part of the program.

The second part consisted of the play, our notice of which may be prefaced with the following *critique* of its subject:

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Caius Julius Cæsar was born in Rome 100 years before the beginning of the Christian era—or, to be more specific, on the twelfth day of the month *Quintilis*, or *Julius* (July), as it was subsequently named in his honor. His father, who likewise bore the name of Caius Julius Cæsar, was a man of prætorian rank, though in no way noted for great deeds or brilliant qualities. The mother, however, who belonged to the family of Aurelius Cotta, was a woman of marked force of character, and the impress of her nature and disposition may be discerned in many of the traits that signalized the son.

Even in early youth, Cæsar was distinguished by extraordinary precocity. He was noted for capacity to learn readily; while his memory was exceptionally retentive. His imagination was characterized by an oriental warmth and richness; but, above all, he was indefatigable in diligence and industry. Many a man who has written his name in conspicuous and ineffaceable characters, not alone upon the pages of his nation's history, but also upon the pages of the world's brightest annals, has defined what men call "genius" as nothing more than "a capacity for hard work," supplemented by a willingness to engage and persist in it. And this capacity Cæsar possessed in an extraordinary measure. When necessary, in connection with his duties he could work 18 hours or more daily without manifesting unusual fatigue. His singular power of endurance, as thus exhibited, was regarded by his contemporaries as inexplicable, and

even so it has seemed to students of history in later ages, when viewed in connection with his comparatively imperfect physical development. Tall and spare in person, with face pale, body weak, blood meagre in quantity, and epileptic fits, a persistent and incurable infirmity, he was far from conforming to the physical standard of a typical hero and great leader. It was next to impossible satisfactorily to understand whence he derived his marvellous energy, matchless adaptability, indefatigable endurance, and signal depth, breadth and brilliancy of mind. Even in a more marked degree than Cassius, "he had a lean and hungry look"; and, judging by outward appearance, it was indeed difficult to invest him with the attributes of "foremost man of all this world," or regard him as at all entitled to so exalted a distinction. But, nevertheless, this "demoniac man," as Niebuhr terms him, so bore himself toward the world—so squared himself and his acts toward his contemporaries and the events of his time—as to force a general recognition of his claim to even that distinction.

In the case of Cæsar the mind, and not the body, constituted the man; and in range and power his mind bordered upon the phenomenal. Nature seems to delight from time to time in interrupting the established order of things. Her freaks are occasionally witnessed in nearly all her operations. Not unfrequently, as everybody is aware, she gives scope to her freaks even in connection with operations relative to mankind—and giants, men and women of gigantic stature, come into the world and grow up among us. And sometimes, too, she shows as much inclination to exhibit her wonders in the domain of intellect as in that of physical development. Of this Cæsar afforded a striking example. Nature accomplished in his case one of her freaks, and associated a giant intellect with a comparatively indifferent and feeble frame. But it was not the mind alone, remarkable though it was, that made him "the foremost man of the world." Frequently men of the strongest, richest, and most profound minds accomplish but very little, make only a slight impression upon their age. Circumstances may be unfavorable to stimulating them to an exhibition of their latent powers. There may be no incentive to arouse their reserved force or induce them to pass beyond the circumscribed boundaries defining the acts and thoughts of their contemporaries. The physical and the mental parts may not co-operate harmoniously, as when a man is naturally indolent and averse to putting forth any effort not manifestly necessary. But with Cæsar and in Cæsar's time it was different. The physical part of his nature was wholly subordinate and obedient to the mental. Faction had ruled in the state, and corruption permeated the government. The Senate and the plebeians were not in accord. Affairs were in an unsettled condition, and everything was in readiness, if directed by a vigorous mind and strong hand, to undergo a radical change. So stood public affairs in Cæsar's boyhood, and so they remained when he attained to manhood.

At a very early age Cæsar exhibited much in-

terest in politics. In fact, when only 17 years of age, he procured a divorce from the wife of his boyhood, a girl named Cossutia, in order that he might marry Cornelia, a daughter of Cinna, who was a distinguished leader of the democratic or popular party. He aimed thereby to strengthen himself politically and further his influence with that party. Some time prior to Cæsar's second marriage, his aunt Julia had become the wife of Marius, who was also a noted leader in the popular party. Sylla was the recognized chief of the opposing political organization—the party of the patricians and aristocrats. He was among the first to discern "many a Marius" in young Cæsar, and he sought to persuade him to repudiate his wife Cornelia and abandon the popular party. Cæsar declined to comply with Sylla's suggestions, whereupon he was deprived of his wife's dowry, the little fortune he had inherited, and the office of *flamen dialis*—priest of Jupiter—which he then held. Soon afterward he fled to Asia Minor, and found refuge with Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, until after the death of Sylla, when he returned to Rome. One of his first acts after returning was to indict Dolabella for extortion in Macedonia, and he made a powerful speech against the accused before the senate. But the senate, acting as jury in the matter, naturally shielded and saved its friend and patron. The fame he acquired by this speech made him seriously think of cultivating eloquence and devoting himself to oratory. With this view he set out for Rhodes, proposing to study under Molo, Cicero's teacher. On the way, he was captured by a band of Sicilian pirates, who detained him 38 days and forced him to pay a ransom of \$30,000. He was then set on shore, the landing being effected at the Island of Delos. Immediately afterward he organized a small fleet and pursued the pirates. Overtaking them, he forced them to surrender, took them ashore, and crucified every one of them. He then, at the age of 26, entered upon his studies at Rhodes. He remained there but a short time. Learning that he had been chosen one of the *pontifices* at Rome, he returned to that city. He made himself very popular by his affability, careless deportment, and open-handed generosity. When 31 years of age he was chosen a military tribune, and in the following year he was elected quæstor. In his 35th year he was elected ædile. While serving in this capacity, he ordered magnificent games for the people at his own expense, and gave numerous costly festivals. And thus his debts accumulated in great magnitude—some say several million dollars. He next became Pontifex Maximus and Prætor. In the latter capacity he selected Spain as the province he preferred to govern; but before he could leave the city his friend Cassius had to become his security for nearly \$5,000,000, his debts reaching that enormous amount. He waged a cruel war against the Spanish tribes. In a few months, however, he returned to Rome in order to become a candidate for Consul. He was elected, and he greatly increased his popularity by the evident leaning of his sympathies with the plebeians. At this time he formed the

triumvirate, associating with himself Pompey and Cassius. When his term of office closed, he was given the government of Cisalpine Gaul, for five years. Afterward the whole of Gaul was added to his charge. And then, in his 41st year, he began to distinguish himself as the greatest and most successful soldier Rome ever produced. He conquered Gaul and invaded Germania and Britannia. The quarrel between him and the Senate party having become extreme, he marched upon his enemies at Rome, and they dispersed before him. At the age of 52 he was "the foremost man of all the world." The battle of Pharsalia had been fought, the senate party had been ruined, and Pompey had been killed. Everywhere victory perched upon his eagles. "*Veni, vidi, vici*" fitly expressed the rapidity and result of his campaigns. The people of Rome meanwhile flattered him in every possible manner and raised him to a plane with the gods. It was then that a few earnest men—persons of prominence, and friends of the Republic and the old patrician party—determined to take his life. They formed a conspiracy, and then killed him in the Senate. The people at large naturally sympathized with Cæsar, and Shakespeare's great drama tells the rest.

THE PLAY

has been presented several times in years past, but old-timers say that the representation on Wednesday evening was the best they had ever witnessed. The "title rôle" was taken by Mr. Elmer Otis, who appeared with grace and dignity. Mr. W. S. Cleary was very effective as "Marc Antony"—in particular, the speech over the dead body of Cæsar was excellently given. "Brutus" and "Cassius" the two great characters of the drama, found skilful interpreters with Messrs. C. A. Tinley and G. E. Clarke. Both of these gentlemen entered with earnestness into the spirit of their parts and displayed a perfect command of voice and gesture. The famous "Quarrel Scene" was given in a manner to elicit rounds of applause. The rôle of Octavius Cæsar was well sustained by Mr. H. Noble. Joseph O'Neill as "Casca," T. F. Steele, as "Cinna," Albert Zahm, as "Lepidus," W. S. Bolton, as "Trebonius," W. J. O'Connor, as "Cimber," Frank Quinn, as "Ligarius," Joseph F. Grever, as "Titinius," D. C. Saviers, as "Lucius," O. B. Spencer, as "Artemidorus," J. B. O'Reilly, as "The Soothsayer," and J. R. Marlett, as "the chief citizen," played their parts with spirit. On the whole, the performance was a success, and creditable alike to the actors and their energetic director. As Judge Hubbard said in his closing remarks, so realistic was the performance made, that the audience were brought back to the days of ancient Rome.

During the evening, a pleasing divertimento was occasioned by the appearance of Mrs. Dr. Schepers, of Chicago, who favored the audience with some of her vocal gems. The lady has a fine, well-cultivated soprano voice of great power and compass, which she displayed to great advantage. On the conclusion of the play, President Walsh arose

and introduced the Hon. Lucius Hubbard, of South Bend, who made few pointed and well-timed remarks concerning the anniversary commemorated, at the same time complimenting all who took part in the exhibition.

* * *

A painful accident occurred early in the evening, which, if it had been generally known, would have put a speedy termination to the performance. The worthy Director, Prof. J. A. Lyons, was frightfully burned in face and hands by the explosion of a package of gunpowder which was being used to produce lightning effects. Through the earnest efforts of the Professor, all excitement was allayed behind the scenes; and, though enduring terrible pain, he withstood all entreaties to be conveyed to the Infirmary, until he had every assurance that the play would proceed without interruption. It was at first thought that serious, if not fatal, results would follow; but, with the care and attention which he is receiving, his condition is gradually improving, and, in a short time, we hope to see him once more in our midst. Mr. C. C. Kolars was slightly burnt, but was soon able to be around.

Obituary.

BROTHER THOMAS, C. S. C.

On Sunday last, the remains of one long and familiarly known to many a student, old and new, of Notre Dame, were consigned to their last resting-place. Brother Thomas, whose duties for almost the last twenty years had brought him into close contact with the students, has passed away to receive, we have every confidence, the reward of the years spent in the service of his God. Quiet and retired in disposition, he was respected by all who knew him, and we are sure that the old students of Notre Dame, when the sad news reaches them, will say from their hearts: May he rest in peace!

Personal.

—David Hyland, '65, is chief of the Electric Fire Department in Chicago.

—James Norfleet, of '78, is studying law at Tarboro, North Carolina, and doing well.

—Wm. Howland (Com'l), '65, is in the wholesale Hat & Cap business in Denver, Colorado.

—Wallace A. Dodge, '65, is at the head of a large manufacturing business in Mishawaka, Ind.

—John A. Gibbons, of '80, is a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa.

—Frank E. Baldwin (Com'l), '61, holds an im-

portant position in the office of the C. & W. R.R., Chicago.

—W. H. Longley (Com'l), '65, is in the dry-goods establishment of Mr. John Brownfield, South Bend, Ind.

—Thos. H. Bulla, '65, is Book-keeper in the celebrated Studebaker Carriage & Wagon Manufactory, South Bend.

—Rev. M. B. Brown, '62, one time Professor of Philosophy at Notre Dame, is now the popular and energetic rector at Wellsville, Ohio.

—Geo. Nester, '79, of Detroit, paid a short visit to his brothers, students here, last week. George is looking as well as usual. He is assisting his father in the lumber business.

—W. Adams Widdicombe, of '78, has gone abroad for the benefit of his health, which, we regret to learn, has been failing for some time past. We hope that he will return greatly improved by his trip.

—W. J. McDevitt, '82, writes, from his home in Dewitt, Iowa, to have his SCHOLASTIC continued. "Mac" is engaged in business in his native town. He reports E. J. Ryan and W. Flannery as also being in business, while J. Donegan is speculating in Boone, Iowa. Let us hear from others of '82 in the same manner.

—Charles C. Echlin (Com'l), '82, writing to a friend, under date of Feb. 11th, informs him of the death of a young and beloved sister. Charley has the sympathy of a large circle of friends here in this his hour of sorrow. He desires to be remembered to all his old friends, and would like to hear from some of them. His address is Oakland, Cal.

—Master Eugene Dillon, of the Junior department, has the sympathy of all in the affliction which has lately befallen him in the death of his brother, Francis Patrick Dillon. The sad event occurred at Inspruck, Tyrol, whither Mr. Dillon had gone to complete his theological studies. The deceased was a young man of great talents, and gave promise of a brilliant future. May he rest in peace!

—Among the visitors present at the Entertainment on Wednesday evening, were Rev. Father De Rome, Oregon; Rev. P. Johannes, South Bend; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Black, Decatur, Ill.; Mrs. Dr. Scheppers and Miss Louise Henrotin, Chicago; Lewis C. Watson, '72, and George Nester, '79, Detroit, Mich.; J. A. Rothschild, Chicago; R. M. Lyon, *South Bend Tribune*; Hon. L. C. Hubbard and others.

—Our esteemed *confrère* of last year, Daniel Danahy, paid the College a flying visit this week. Dan is as fat, jolly and good-natured as ever. He is now an active and prosperous business man in Arkansas, where his father and himself have over five hundred men employed on large contracts. Dan missed "Julius Cæsar." Too bad! We wish him the success he deserves, and hope he will always have a thought of the days lang syne.

Local Items.

—Hail Cæsar!

—Norma heard them.

—"Good night, Bob."

—The House was packed.

—The French horns did nobly.

—Our *Grange(r)* has returned.

—The ushers were an able corps.

—"Semiramis" was excellently rendered.

—"The climax of civilization is barbarism."

—"Erin go Bragh" and the Band were there.

—"Brutus" and "Cassius" carried off the honors.

—Competitions next week in the Commercial Course.

—The Stars and Stripes were "still there" on the 22d.

—All agree in asserting that the "Supe" was immense.

—"He may come, if he is not good-looking." He went.

—"The wolf was on the hill" again, last Wednesday evening.

—The palor of his countenance lit up the study-hall, so frightened was he.

—Again, the wrong end of the cigar! When will smokers learn to be prudent?

—The "beautiful electrics" occupied much of his time during the entertainment.

—The Band sallied forth, Thursday, on a serenading tour, and met with great success.

—All say it was the best representation of the "Quarrel Scene" ever given at Notre Dame.

—Schott and Johnston held the audience spell-bound in their beautiful duo, "Hear Me, Norma."

—"Muldoon" actually said "the callidity of the atmosphere, is becoming unpleasantly oppressive."

—Our friend John had a little picnic all alone by himself one day last week. *Dejeuner sans le fourchette.*

—The Grads. return thanks to their unknown benefactor for a fine plate of Centennial cheese lately given them.

—Prof. Ackerman has the heartfelt sympathy of everyone at Notre Dame in his affliction at the loss of his little child.

—Andy was the critic of the evening, and although he discovered mistakes, he says they were of a pardonable nature.

—Some of our South Bend friends were *minus* a *souper* on Wednesday evening. Very sorry, but don't let it happen again.

—He heeded not the admiring looks nor heard the beautiful compliments. He was deaf, dumb and blind, and prayed to become invisible.

—A beautiful and necessary ornament: the bracket clock presented by W. B. Ratterman to

the Senior Reading-Room. The Director returns thanks.

—When the entertainment commenced Wednesday evening, the weather was delightful. On emerging from the Hall everyone was surprised to see it snowing.

—The Curator of the Museum has just received another valuable donation from B. John Chrysostom, C. S. C. Father Zahm says if he only had a few more collectors in the field like B. John, the Museum would soon be filled.

—The SCHOLASTIC has been favored by Mr. Beal, of the La Porte *Herald Chronicle* Printing Co., with some splendid specimens of ornamental printing, in colors. Among the samples sent was an embossed business card in three colors, which took our fancy.

—It is time our friend John's much-abused moustache had a rest. It is, to say the least, painful to read week after week some *stale* allusions to the three or four bristles which monopolize the entire attention of our unhappy friend and his would-be witty companions.

—Prof. Unsworth is quite an expert stenographer, we are told, and those who understand the mystic script say that he writes a beautifully regular hand. Prof. McCormick is also an adept at the business, having learned it in England, years ago. Both of these gentlemen write the Isaac Pitman system.

—The 23d regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatric Association was held Feb. 13th. Masters G. Seegers and C. Foster presented themselves for membership and were unanimously elected. Declamations were delivered by Masters Caveroc, E. Wile, F. Fishel, L. Gibert, A. Brewster, and H. Metz. After a few remarks from the President, the meeting adjourned.

—Next week some time—we do not yet know the exact date—Father Zahm will give a second art entertainment. It will consist of select views of Colorado, New and Old Mexico, and of works of art, including some of the masterpieces of our local artists who have been busily engaged the last week. Connoisseurs pronounce their work perfect. Juniors and Minims, as well as Seniors, come in for a share of the artist's attention.

—At their regular weekly meeting, Thursday evening, Feb. 16th, the Columbian Literary and Debating Society held a Moot Court. The case, a civil suit, was tried before Prof. Hoynes, N. Comerford acting as Clerk and W. Ruger as Sheriff. The attorneys in behalf of the plaintiff were J. E. Farrell and J. C. Larkin; those in behalf of the defense were J. J. Conway, C. Kolars and J. R. Marlette. The attorneys upheld their respective sides with much credit to themselves and their Law Professors. After impartially considering everything, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

—Our astrologer replies as follows to the query of a reader:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCHOLASTIC:

DEAR SIR:—As there appears to be nothing disrespectful or flippant in the enquiry put by "a Constant Reader" in your last issue, I will state that although the 11th

November, civil time, is Sunday, the same date, astronomical time, begins at Sunday noon and continues until noon on Monday. Some persons, of course, are always discovering wonderful mare's nests, but I have no objection to answer any questions put in accordance with the dictates of propriety and decorum.

With kind regards, I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

THE ASTROLOGER.

—A special meeting of the St. Thomas Aquinas Academy was held Feb. 15th, for the purpose of electing officers for the second session. The result of the election was as follows: Very Rev. E. Sorin, Supreme Director; Rev. President Walsh, Honorary Director; Rev. Father Fitte, Director; Prof. McSweeney, Assistant Director; M. E. Donohue, President; J. Molloy, Vice-President; C. A. Tinley, Treasurer; T. E. Steele, Recording Secretary; W. J. O'Connor, Corresponding Secretary; F. Gallagher, J. Farrell, Censors. Rev. N. Stoffel, Messrs. Burke and Irman, C. S. C., and all members of the Faculty were unanimously elected members. The following thesis was given by the Rev. Director for the next meeting: "Is a True Miracle an Infallible Proof of a Religious Doctrine?" The disputants are: "A. Zahm, affirmative; J. J. Molloy, and W. H. Arnold, negative.

—The most accurate weather-prophet who has yet appeared is the astrological compiler for the "*Scholastic Annual*," issued at the University of Notre Dame, who said: "February will be windy and warmer. The quartile aspect of Neptune and Saturn to the sun indicates a general thaw in the second week of the month, after which open weather and frosts will be very trying to winter wheat." The remainder of his prognostication, to the effect that Jupiter is stationary on St. Valentine's-Day and engagements made then will be fatal, may be left for verification to those who contracted matrimonial alliances on that date, but so far as the weather is concerned he has hit very accurately. If the weather bureau of the Signal Service is ever transferred to some civil department, as it should be, the claims of the astrologer of Notre Dame ought to have early consideration.—*Chicago Tribune*.

—The fine weather of last week brought the *burros* back, and "Thil," who was delighted to see his pets once more, and ignorant of their newly-learned habits, hastened to mount his beloved "January," who stood looking very dejected and mild, in one corner of the Campus. But no sooner was he mounted than the *burro*, "who never in that sort had been handled before," began to trot and soon to gallop over the smooth field, which so pleased "Thil" that he never noticed the muddy pond towards which the *burro* was galloping. And it was not till "January" stopped on a sudden to admire, as it were, the yellow water, that "Thil," who, of course, didn't *stop*, realized the full extent of his disaster. This was not all: his friends who had witnessed the performance crowded around to console "Thil," who sat in the middle of the pond, gazing in silent contempt on the crocodile tears which coursed down the cheeks of his companion.

—The *South Bend Register* gives the following report of the exhibition on Wednesday evening:

"Last evening Notre Dame was the scene of another of those literary, musical and dramatic entertainments for which the University is becoming justly famous, and an invitation to which is always more eagerly responded to than is a complimentary offer of a dress-circle seat at leading opera-house entertainments. The entertainment was given in honor of Washington's birthday, an annual event at Notre Dame. The exercises partook largely of literary and musical features, but the dramatic formed the principal part of the program. But of this more anon. The opening hour of the entertainment was announced at 5:30 o'clock, but an hour prior to that time, people began to gather in from all directions, and when the time arrived for the commencement of the exercises, the new Music Hall in which the entertainment was held was filled to its utmost capacity, gallery and auditorium, with an eager expectant audience. A great many of the city's leading business men, with their ladies were present, as were also the parents and friends of students from various parts and places. The new Music Hall, though still incomplete as far as its internal embellishments are concerned, presented a neat appearance, all profuse decoration being dispensed with. The hall was brilliantly illuminated with the electric light. The acoustic properties of the new hall are remarkable, and the ventilation and heating features are excellent. The exercises opened with a grand march by the University brass band, which was enthusiastically applauded. Then followed a song with full chorus by the "Orpheonics," a most delightful number. W. H. Arnold's oration of the day, a grand eulogy upon the character and life of Washington, was well received. Mr. Arnold possesses the fault, which he will overcome by practice, of not speaking loud enough. J. P. O'Neill's prologue to the ensuing play was pertinent and well delivered. Part first closed with an Overture, "Semiramis," by the University Orchestra of twelve pieces, one of the grandest numbers of the evening. By this time the audience were doubly eager and expectant, and, as the curtain rose upon the first scene of Shakspeare's matchless "Julius Cæsar," the hall resounded with enthusiastic applause. We forbear presenting our readers with the details of the presentation as given by the students to whom parts had been assigned. Sufficient to say that from the beginning to the end, lengthy as it undoubtedly was, the performance of the tragedy held the undisturbed attention of the audience. The *dramatis personæ* were forgotten and also the fact that they were amateurs, nothing but the character and its surroundings being recognized. This may be said of all the students who figured in the play; but we cannot forbear giving special honorable mention to the superb acting and splendid natural oratory of William S. Cleary as "Marc Antony," the fire and energy of George E. Clarke as "Cassius," and the calm, cool courage and pent-up force of character of Charles A. Tinley as "Marcus Brutus." There are others also who in minor character were, as amateurs, simply remarkable. In fact a much poorer entertainment has frequently been given by much lauded professionals from the stage of the city's opera-house. The spirit of prophecy is not upon us, or we might be tempted to say that the splendid histrionic talents of several of the characters of the entertainment will yet be known to the world. Faculty and audience all agree that the last exercise excelled by far any that have heretofore been held at Notre Dame. At the close of the tragedy, Mr. Lucius Hubbard, a former student and graduate of the University, in behalf of the audience, in a few, well-chosen words, thanked the students for their charming entertainment. Between the acts Madame Scheppers, of Chicago, a graduate of the Paris Conservatory of Music, delighted the audience with two or three operatic numbers. The lady possesses a charming and wonderfully-cultivated voice. The Fathers and Faculty in full were present at the entertainment, and also the pastors from the city churches and other clerical visitors. The new Music Hall is well fitted for theatrical representations. The stage is well arranged, and the scenes are good. The costumes employed were simply elegant and most appropriate."

Answers to Correspondents.

"VERD ANTIQUE:"—You are quite correct. The figures you find after the names appended to articles in this and other college papers indicate the age of the respective writers. But, you ask, why the apostrophe? Well, that is a mere figure of speech. See "Hart's Rhetoric." From the frequent recurrence of such high numerals as '83, '84, '85, etc., you are inclined to think we must have a jolly lot of old boys here. True. The air at Notre Dame is favorable to longevity and general baldheadedness.

"ACADEMY GIRL:"—You are disgusted with the insufferable arrogance of your Latin dictionary in pronouncing "mind" to be exclusively *mens*. Well, you needn't study Latin if you don't like it.

"COW-BOY:"—Your western narrative contains sufficient incident, but your metaphors are a little perplexing. Where you say: "The solemn silence of the trackless forest was unbroken save by the occasional holler of a tree," it is difficult for ordinary minds to follow you.

"R. R. R.:"—You complain of the fashionable neglect of your favorite letter. You think it a sign of the effeminacy of the times. Well, no. The *r* must have been dropped by our ancestors at an epoch the reverse of effeminate. Knowing as we do that the heathen divinities personified the great forces of nature, when we read of the contest between the Scandinavian deity Thor and the Frost Giants, can we doubt that it was really "Thaw" and the Frost Giants? Hence the *r* in Thor must have been dropped at a very early—perhaps prehistoric—period.

"SUAVEOLENS:"—You wish a portable perfume for the handkerchief. Take of orris root 3 drachms and the gall of a kangaroo. Pound in a mortar until soft, and add a pint of bay rum and some mustard. Let it simmer a few hours, and decant it carefully for use. Or consult "Common Scents" by A. Scunckin D'Esperre.

"VERSIFICATOR:"—Pope is not the author of the lines you mention. The most correct version is as follows:

"The noonday gongs their thunder now begin;
The cause is dinner the effect is din.
Thus may we see, if sagely we reflect,
That cause is always greater than effect."

The Professor of English Literature will probably aid you in determining the source of this popular passage.

"GALLICUS:"—You think that "Bunker Hill" is a mere corruption of "Bonne querelle," and that Lafayette is responsible for the application. We are not accustomed to regard Bunker Hill as in any way connected with corruption.

"MUGGINS:"—You are anxious to have us make a pun on the words "throughout," and "threw out." We are not in that line of business. Go West.

Roll of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Ashford, Anderson, Arnold, Bailey, Bowers, Brady, Burns, E. Burke, Browne, Buchanan, Comerford, Cavanagh, G. Clarke, A. Coghlin, W. Coghlin, Conway, Campbell, Clements, Chelini, Claffey, Cole, Jas. Delaney, Dickerson, Jno. Delaney, Eisenhauer, Eaton, Ewing, Fogarty, T. Flynn, T. Fenlon, Fleming, Fitzgerald, Farrell, Freeze, F. Gallagher, Gray, Grever, Golonski, Grange, Guthrie, Godfroy, Gooley, Grout, Hofstetter, Johnston, Kaufman, Kleiber, Kolars, Koehler, Kuhn, Kavanagh, Kelly, Larkin, W. Lally, W. J. McCarthy, Mason, McCabe, Monaghan, McErlaine, Muhlke, Mullen, S. Murdock, McIntyre, Magoffin, Morse, J. McNamara, T. McNamara, Morris, Martin, Mathers, Noble, Nelson, Ott, O'Dea, Orchard, O'Connor, O'Neill, Otis, O'Brien, Pour, Parrott, Piefer, Reid, Ratterman, Rodgers, W. Ryan, Stull, Scholfield, Stover, C. Smith, Solon, Tinley, Terazzas, Twohig, Walsh, Whalen, Warner, Wendel, Wall, Yrisari, Zähnle, Zurbuch, Galarneau, Meyer.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Masters Arnold, Browne, Berthelet, Bacon, Bush, Curtis, Brewster, Braunsdorf, Cain, Cassily, Chirhart, Dolan, Dörenberg, Dillon, Dunn, Darling, Eisenhauer, M. Foote, Fishel, Foster, Grothaus, Hagerty, Hermann, Halligan, W. Henry, Hibbeler, Hess, Hagen, Howard, Jeannot, Kahmann, Kengel, M. Kelly, Livingston, McCawley, Mug, J. McGrath, McDonnell, Mulkern, Nester, M. O'Connor, Ohnick; C. Porter, Robb, Rhodus, J. Ryan, Schott, Schillo, Smith, Seegers, Shannon, Schaeffer, Stark, Subert, Wilkinson, Wright, Wallace, Walsh, Weber, Waixel, Zeigler, Taylor, Hetz, J. Kelly, C. Cavaroc.

MINIM DEPARTMENT.

Masters Ackermann, Adams, Beall, Bunker, Chaves, Colwell, Cummings, G. Costigan, E. Costigan, Coad, Chirhart, Dirksmeyer, Devèreux, W. Devine, A. Devine, Doherty, Fix, Hopkins, Huestis, Harris, Johnson, A. Kelly, Krause, Keeffe, Kellner, Kane, Luther, Landenwich, Lare, B. Lindsey, C. Lindsey, McNaughton, J. McGrath, E. McGrath, J. J. McGrath, McGordon, McPhee, McGuire, Morrison, Moss, Masi, Metz, Nester, Noonan, B. Otis, F. Otis, Papin, W. Prindiville, D. Prindiville, Quinlin, Rebori, Roberts, Spencer, Stange, Sommer, Schmitz, Smith, Studebaker, F. Stamm, G. Stamm, Schmauss, Shicker, Thomas, St. John, Whitney, Warner, W. Walsh, Wright, Welch, L. Young, C. Young.

Class Honors.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

Messrs. Wallace, Ohneck, Subert, Seegers, Schillo, Kahman, Grothaus, Halligan, Schaeffer, Hess, J. Smith, Fendrich, M. Foote, Hagen, Brewster, W. Henry, Cavaroc, Kain, J. Kelly, Hagenbarth, Curtis, O'Donnell, Shannon, W. Wright, Darling, Weber, Foster, Arnold, Jones, Marlett, O'Brien, Saviers, Grever, Spencer, S. Murdock, Hausberg, E. Yrisari, Kleiber, Wall.

List of Excellence.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

Reading and Orthography—Messrs. Godfroy, Martin; Penmanship—Messrs. Rhodus, J. McErlaine; Arithmetic—Messrs. Darling, Grout, Kane, Wall, M. Kelly, Major, Seegers, Cavaroc, Fehr, Hermann, Shannon; Grammar—Messrs. J. Devine, Grothaus, Wagner, Kerndt, Wallace, Brice, Freese, J. Gallagher, Buchanan, Harris, A. Brown, Handy, J. Hetz, D. Armijo, M. Kelly, Hermann, Bush, Duffin, Murphy; Geography and History—Messrs. Ohnick, M. Kelly; Algebra—Messrs. W. Henry, J. Smith, Halligan, Devèreux, Berthelet, Mason, Bacon; Latin—Messrs. Shannon, J. Keegan, J. Heffernan.

For the Dome.

A Friend of the Mother of God.....	\$200.00
Hon. P. B. Ewing, Lancaster, Ohio.....	\$100.00
D. Cavanagh.....	50.00
Two Friends.....	12.50
James Brady, Versailles, Ill.....	10.00

Saint Mary's Academy.

One Mile West of Notre Dame University.

—The reading at the regular Academic reunion was "Ce que j'aime et ce que je haïs," by Miss Catharine Lancaster, and "The Lenten Vigil" (Eleanor C. Donnelly), by Estelle Todd.

—The literary societies on Tuesday evening sent in interesting reports. A new impetus has been given to the desire of the young ladies to profit by the rare advantages afforded in the literary department.

—Among the notable visitors of the week were, Mrs. Hawkins and daughter, of Earle Park; Miss McGrath, (Graduate, Class of '80); Miss Gleeson (a pupil of '68), of Chicago; and Miss Oechtering, of Mishawaka.

—Heartfelt condolence is extended to the esteemed family of Mr. A. C. A. Rosing, of Hyde Park, the painful intelligence of whose death was telegraphed to St. Mary's on Thursday last. In the death of Mr. Rosing, society has lost a worthy member. His rare traits of mind and heart, his superior cultivation, combined with the manners of the perfect gentleman, made him an object of universal esteem. To his daughters, former pupils of St. Mary's (Miss Etta being a Graduate of 1880), and to his bereaved consort, the teachers and pupils of the Academy proffer their most affectionate sympathy.

—On the 15th inst. a cablegram announced the death of Mr. Francis Patrick Dillon, a gifted and saintly student of theology and an aspirant to the Doctorate, at Inspruck, Tyrol. His afflicted parents, brothers and sisters will please accept our sincere and ardent wishes to afford them all the consolation in the power of poor mortals to impart at the loss of this noble youth, in the fair morning of life's promise, with such bright hopes blooming in his opening career. Most touching demonstrations of loving sympathy were manifested toward his two sisters, Miss Agnes Dillon, of the Graduating Class, and Mary Dillon, of the First Preparatory Class, by their young companions.

—The Phonography Class was duly examined. One of the Professors from Notre Dame, who was on the examining committee, said: "The pupils have a correct idea of the general principles of the 'Art of Winged Words,' and, if they persevere, will undoubtedly become good short-hand writers; they show careful training, and do their teachers credit as well as themselves. I wish some of our pupils would do as well; but, as a rule, young ladies are more painstaking than young gentlemen. It is a pity that a much larger number do not appreciate the advantages of Phonography as a mental exercise, an accomplishment—and a useful one to every person,—and a sure means of lucrative and honorable employment in case it should be needed."

—On Thursday evening an interesting and instructive entertainment was afforded the young ladies in the exhibition by Rev. Father Zahm, of the University, of his new and magnificent stereoscopic views, just received from Mr. E. L. Wilson, of Philadelphia. The scenes were chiefly Oriental, and of truly Oriental loveliness. Among the most remarkable we will name "The Ferry Boat on the Nile;" "A Boat Load of Water Jars;" "A Nile Steamer;" "Alexandrian Quay—a Custom House on the Nile;" "European and American Quarters at Alexandria;" "The Temple of Luxo;" "Citadel, Cairo;" "Mosque of the Sultan Hassan, Cairo;" "Colossus;" "Obelisk;" "The Sphinx—Anterior and Posterior Views;" "The Pyramids;" "Rosetta Stone;" "The Convent of St. Catharine, Mount Sinai;" "The Pools of Solomon;" "Hesekiah;" "Bethsaida," etc.; "The Tower of David;" "The Tomb of Absalom." Among others, much admired, were views of Jericho, The Jordan, Hebron, Joppa, Nazareth, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Byrout, The Sea of Galilee; the Sea of Tiberias, *Via Dolorosa*, The Garden of Gethsemane, The Tomb of Lazarus, The Women of Bethlehem, a Gentleman of Cairo, a Dragoman, Bedouins, etc., etc. Above all, we must mention the grand transparencies of Thorwaldsen's "Four Evangelists" and "Christ Blessing Little Children." The last closed the charming evening, Rev. Father Zahm promising that at some future day he would present other and equally beautiful views. This announcement was greeted with evident delight on the part of the young ladies.

Roll of Honor.

FOR POLITENESS, NEATNESS, ORDER, AMIABILITY, CORRECT DEPARTMENT, AND OBSERVANCE OF RULES.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Par Excellence—Misses Adderly, Beal, Clarke, Chirhart, Comerford, Dillon, Donnelly, Duffield, Dunn, Dickson, Edgerly, L. English, Evarts, Fox, Feehan, Gove, L. Heneberry, Hamilton, Heckard, Harrigan, M. Hawkins, Halter, Harris, Johnson, M. King, Kirkham, Kearns, Lancaster, Leach, Legnard, Mohl, Munger, Madole, McCoy, McCauley, McCarten, McKenna, Mooney, Maginn, Neu, O'Brien, O'Connell, Quinlan, A. Ryan, V. Reilly, Ramsey, M. H. Ryan, Reiser, Sullivan, Semmes, E. Slattery, T. Slattery, Sawyer, Schmauss, Steinem, Todd, Taylor, Van Patten, Wiley, Wright, Walsh, Wallace, Williams. *2d Tablet*—Misses Barlow, Black, Babcock, M. Campbell, Call, Crawford, Danforth, Dolan, B. English, Eldridge, Fendrich, C. Fenlon, Gallagher, Hunt, Hunter, L. Hawkins, Keenan, Laffer, Murphy, Pampell, Stackerl, Shickey.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Par Excellence—Misses Best, Coogan, Chaves, Dignan, Dillon, E. Donnelly, Fritchén, Hawkins, Halsey, Haney, Johnston, Morgan, Naylor, Otis, Richmond, Spengler, Van Horn. *2d Tablet*—Misses Brown, Considine, M. Ducey, Ewing, Hibben, Hetz, Lucas, McGrath, Nevius, Shephard, Schmidt, Snowhook.

MINIM DEPARTMENT.

Par Excellence—Misses Barry, Burtis, Chapin, Ducey, J. English, Lindsey, J. McGrath, McKennon, Otis, Prescott, Sawyer, Schmauss, G. Wallace.

Class Honors.

GRADUATING CLASS—Misses Clarke, A. Dillon, Fox, Wiley, A. Ryan, Feehan, Wright.

1ST SENIOR CLASS—Misses Edgerly, Todd, Laffer.

2D SR. CLASS—Misses Slattery, Keenan, Mohl, Call, J. Reilly, Dunn, V. Reilly, Semmes, Gove, Barlow, Spengler, Crawford, Ramsey, Lancaster, Heneberry.

3D SR. CLASS—Misses L. Wallace, O'Brien, Morrison, Munger, Halter, Fenlon, M. Dickson, Stackerl, Danforth, Picky, O'Connell.

1ST PREPARATORY CLASS—Misses Chirhart, Considine, Coogan, Harris, A. Duffield, McCarten, Quinlan, Fritchén, McCauley, Legnard, L. Heneberry, Gavan, Comerford, Adams, Reiser, C. Ducey, Morgan.

2D PREP. CLASS—Misses McKenna, Kirkham, Van Horn, Schmidt, E. Wallace, Fehr, Snowhook, Eldridge, J. McGrath, Hibben, Dolan, Moshier, Halsey, Hinz, Spotwood, Richmond, Rodgers, A. English, Johnston, Kearns.

JUNIOR PREP. CLASS—Misses Best, Mary Otis, Chaves, Robinson, A. Sawyer, Campau, Hetz.

1ST JUNIOR CLASS—Misses J. English, Barry, Schmauss, M. Ducey, Lindsey, G. Wallace, Chapin.

FRENCH.

1ST CLASS—Misses C. Lancaster, M. Feehan.

2D DIV.—Miss J. Reilly.

2D CLASS—Misses Clarke, Campbell, Barlow, Leydon. 3D CLASS—Misses Call, Beal, Walsh, Sullivan, Wallace, Shickey, M. A. Ryan, C. Donnelly, A. Ryan.

4TH CLASS—Misses Crawford, Bathrick, Dunn, Slattery, Mohl, Morrison, Adderly, Fenlon.

2D DIV.—Misses H. Ramsey, Laffer, Babcock, Hunter, Pampell, O'Connell, Edgerly, Dignan.

5TH CLASS—Misses E. Wallace, Richmond, Duffield, Snowhook, Van Horn, Moshier, Barry, Browne, Chaves, Alexander, Best.

6TH CLASS—Misses Robinson, Campau, Paul, Gertrude Wallace, Chapin.

GERMAN.

1ST CLASS—Misses A. Dillon, E. Mohl.

2D CLASS—Misses Todd, Van Patten, Keenan, Chirhart, Hinz, Pick, Unger, Fehr.

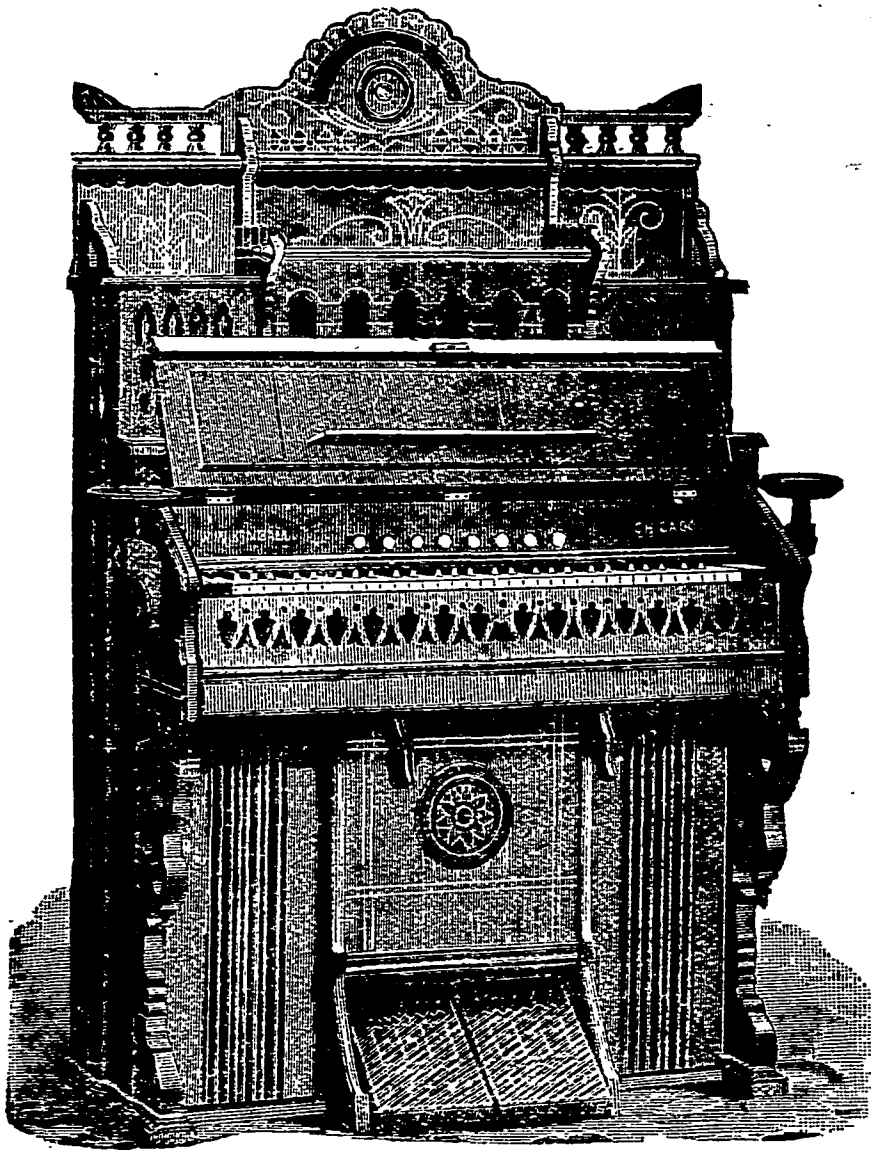
3D CLASS—Misses L. Wallace, Eldridge, Considine, M. Ryan, Coogan, Spengler, K. Ducey, McGrath.

4TH CLASS—Misses O'Brien, Danforth, Munger, Stackerl, Bathrick, Black, Reiser, C. Sawyer, McCarten, Halter, Harris, T. Slattery, Williams, Adams.

5TH CLASS—Misses Mooney, Walsh, Hunt, Hamilton.

"JUDGE NOT THAT YOU BE NOT JUDGED":—

The moment we meet a stranger we form an opinion of her, and sometimes are none too careful in giving it expression when such opinion is not flattering. Often individuals are pronounced eccentric or odd, who, on a longer acquaintance, cease to appear eccentric. Early associations, education and occupation, have much to do with manners, as well as with ideas, and what may conform with the tastes of one, may look very singular to another. The customs of nations differ. The cultivated and considerate gentleman is looked upon as "very odd" by the rude back-woodsman. Among the ignorant, the educated are pronounced eccentric. On the other hand, the "red man of the forest" is odd, because uncivilized. We should be cautious in remarking upon individual traits. It is like playing with fire-arms to speak disparagingly of those who are not to our liking. Great geniuses have often been regarded as eccentric. Perhaps this has been the case when they have been deprived of society with their equals. Where the sympathies are not answered, the manners are constrained. Water seeks its level: so does the human mind.



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L. S. & M. S. Railway.

On and after Monday, Jan. 1, 1883, trains will leave South Bend, as follows:

GOING EAST:

2.32 a.m., Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 9.50 a.m.; Cleveland, 2.30 p.m.; Buffalo, 8.05 p.m.

11.23 a.m. Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 5.35 p.m.; Cleveland, 10.10 p.m.; Buffalo, 4 a.m.

9.10 p.m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo, 2.45 a.m.; Cleveland, 7.05 a.m.; Buffalo, 1.10 p.m.

12.20 p.m., Special New York Express, over Air Line, arrives at Toledo, 5.40 p.m. Cleveland, 10.10 p.m.; Buffalo, 4 a.m.

6.35 p.m. Limited Express. Arrives at Toledo, 10.35 p.m.; Cleveland, 1.45 a.m.; Buffalo, 7.25 a.m.

GOING WEST:

2.32 a.m., Toledo Express. Arrives at Laporte, 3.25 a.m. Chicago, 6.10 a.m.

4.35 a.m. Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte, 5.45 a.m. Chicago, 8.20 a.m.

8.02 a.m. Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte, 8.44 a.m. Chesterton, 9.40 a.m.; Chicago, 11.30 a.m.

1.30 p.m., Special Michigan Express. Arrives at Laporte, 2.15 p.m.; Chesterton, 3.10 p.m.; Chicago, 5.00 p.m.

4.35 p.m. Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte, 5.18; Chesterton, 6.07 p.m.; Chicago, 8 p.m.

F. C. RAFF, Ticket Agt., South Bend.

J. W. CARY, Genl. Ticket Agt., Cleveland.

A. G. ARNSDAM, Sup. W. Div., Chicago.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

P. P. WRIGHT, Gen'l Sup., Cleveland.

JOHN NEWELL, Gen'l M'ger, Cleveland.