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Law.

PAUL J. RAGAN, '99.

ID sullen gloom and starless clouds that spanned
Across the new-born world; in dusky night,
When men bowed 'neath the bloody sceptre's might,
When force was rule, and battles filled the land,
There came a queen, a goddess fair, whose hand
Held high above the gloom a beacon light,
A torch with flame that breathed Peace and Right,
To warring worlds where chaos held command.

This goddess-queen was Law; and bright she shone
With threefold beauty 'gainst the demon Strife,
Who long had held an undisputed sway.
Soon from the land all dreaded feuds were gone,
Harsh, cruel wars gave way to peaceful life,
Then Justice ruled, and night was changed to day.

Development in the Methods of Studying Law.

PROF. WILLIAM HOYNES, A. M., LL. D.

FIRST in importance among the
secular professions may justly be
ranked the law. All branches of knowl-
edge are tributary to it. From time to
time come occasions for use in its prac-
tice of the sciences, classical learning, civil en-
gineering, medicine, metaphysics, philosophy,
logic, history and elocution, not to mention
the customs of trade, business regulations, and
the like. It is a system vast and complicated.
It adapts itself to the needs of every people
and the wants of every age. It may be made
the study of a lifetime. To very few indeed
does it become fully known. Unfortunately, too
many of those who register their names upon
the records of its temples are but mere sci-ol-

ists or smatterers. They study it with much
the same feelings and motives as they would
study to qualify themselves for some business
pursuit. For these it has few laurels. It has
beauties they never see; it has triumphs they
never know; it has glories they never realize.

The aspiring and industrious student, who
perseveringly strives to become

NOTABLE AS A LAWYER,

aims at attaining to as exalted a standard of
honor and usefulness as it is possible to reach.
In scholarship, integrity, courage, patriotism
and world-embracing charity lawyers need not
hesitate to invite comparison with their fellow-
citizens in any other profession or walk of
secular life. Never have mean, narrow and
sordid men stood among the great lawyers of
the world, and to the end of time they can not
stand there. Indeed, all the inspirations of law
are repugnant to the formation of a character
mean, narrow and sordid. The office of law is
to declare and maintain justice and to promote
and preserve society for the common welfare.
Thus it must discriminatingly pronounce in
favor of whatever tends to promote right,
liberty and public tranquillity. Its animating
spirit almost necessarily enters into the nature
and contributes to form the character of those
who become indoctrinated in its principles. In
short, its paramount aim is to promote the ends
of justice; and it follows that the well-balanced
mind which most readily grasps the distinctions
between justice and injustice gives promise of
greatest possibilities in the domain of law.

These considerations can hardly fail to be
inspiring to young men who propose to enter
in earnest upon the study of law, and to
endeavor to become useful in the profession,
notable in its practice, and worthy of its honors.
But here a question pertinent and important
presents itself. It is—"How and where can

THE STUDY OF LAW

be most profitably pursued?" It will readily be admitted that no person can undertake intelligently to answer that question without some experience or observation in the line of inquiry. Especially true must this seem to young men about to become students of law. These readily acknowledge their helplessness when left wholly to themselves for an answer. Consequently, they turn quite naturally for information and advice to those whom they regard as qualified to direct them. Many appeal to the lawyers of the town in which they reside, while others turn for light to a comparative review of the catalogues of different law schools. Some members of the bar are wont to say, under these circumstances, "Enter a law office and study there," or "Get the necessary law books and study under the direction of some attorney." Others say, "Study the elementary books for a year or two, and then go to a law school." Others again reverse this order, saying: "Go to a law school for two or three years, and then study at least a year or two in some law office." Needless to state, the inquirer is often perplexed and bewildered by this diversity of opinion and advice. Turning for aid to the catalogues, he finds the situation hardly less disappointing. He learns that some law schools depend solely upon the study of cases as their method of teaching. Students read certain adjudicated cases in the reports, and then undertake at recitation to state in outline the facts and law involved therein. Other schools of law give instruction almost exclusively by means of text-books. These are read by the students in much the same manner as they would be studied in a law office or at one's home. Again, there are some law schools that rely upon the lecture system as affording the most satisfactory means of instruction. However, a few of them have made it obligatory on students to read the elementary text-books in addition to attending the lectures.

In view of such want of uniformity in the methods of studying law, it must seem by no means easy for young men desirous of qualifying themselves for the profession to decide how to proceed or what to do. For them the question, "How and where can the study of law be most profitably pursued?" has not been clearly or satisfactorily answered. They can hardly feel disposed to proceed earnestly in any of the lines indicated without further inquiry

and investigation. They realize that work begun in doubt is not auspiciously begun.

The older members of the profession, whose studies date back to a time when there were hardly any law schools in the country, and when there was no particular test or standard of qualifications for admission to the bar, are inclined to recommend the law office as the proper training school for students. They remember that when they were themselves students they learned much from observing the transaction of a miscellaneous law business in the offices in which they studied. But they seem to forget that the old order of things has been radically changed or has passed away. Matters of litigation now show a strong tendency to run in grooves and specialties. In this process of segregation the practice of certain offices, especially in cities, becomes confined almost exclusively to this or that specialty. Moreover, attorneys in the early days referred to had more leisure than their successors have. Their offices, it may be said, were the only law schools at the time, and they took exceptional pains in connection with their own studies to instruct the students under their charge. But now it is quite otherwise. The law-office preceptor has become a very indifferent teacher. Ordinarily he renders no aid whatever to the student in his office. The time of the latter is largely given to copying, doing routine work and going here and there on errands. These duties arise irregularly during the day. They are injurious in their effects upon the student, in that they make it difficult for him to form correct habits of study. Such interruptions lead to habits of desultory and listless reading, and nothing could be more unfriendly to the study of legal principles—nothing more subversive of the power to understand them.

Except as to matters of practice and routine work, the day of the law office as a school of instruction has gone. The great majority of lawyers so declare. These entertain a common purpose to elevate as speedily as practicable to a higher plane the standard of qualifications for admission to the bar. Even now, as observers may notice, the obstacles and difficulties in the way of passing the examination are increasing in number and formidableness from year to year, and the narrow, superficial and incomplete study of the law office no longer suffices.

After all, the law school is the only place where the foundations of legal knowledge can

be laid broad and deep. There the whole great system of jurisprudence may be studied in all its branches and relations. And no student can reasonably hope to become eminent or notable in the profession without comprehending the law in that enlarged sense. But to comprehend it thus requires the patient study, the close analysis, the comprehensive research and the practical work appropriate to the curriculum of a well-appointed and properly-managed law school. Recognizing this fact, the American Bar Association has more than once urged local bar associations in the several States to "recommend and further the maintenance of schools of law."

It has been predicted that the time is fast coming when "the law school will hold the same relation to the legal profession that the medical college and theological seminary now sustain to the medical and clerical professions." The prediction appears to be fully warranted by the trend of events and the close relation of the law school, or the law department, to the economy of university education. For example, fifty years ago there were only two or three law schools in the country. Now they may be numbered by the score. They are connected with and form component parts of all the leading universities. And so it has been for many centuries in Europe. There the great universities have four faculties, theology, philosophy, law and medicine. In some, too, there is a fifth faculty—that of administrative and political sciences. In Germany the regular collegiate or undergraduate studies are taught in the gymnasia. The tendency in the growth and expansion of facilities for acquiring a higher education in this country has been to conform to the European model. This fact suggests that law schools must soon hold relatively the same position here that they do in Europe in the economy of legal education.

The inquiry proposed as to where and how the law should be studied leads inevitably to the conclusion that a law school offers the best facilities for thoroughness and comprehensiveness in its study, and that the system of study should not slavishly conform to the standard of any particular school, but be eclectic to a degree, comprising and combining lectures, case-reading, text-book work, moot-court practice, etc., in one harmonious whole. What is popularly called "office work" should also receive a fair share of attention. A system thus broad and practical realizes the highest standard of legal education, and it is laudable that the present aim of wisely directed law schools is to attain to that standard.

The Legal Profession.

F. HENRY WURZER, '98.

The dignity of those who master and defend the law is second only to the dignity of those who uphold and spread religion. The theologian has charge of the world to come, and the jurist has charge of this temporal world; their responsibilities are the heaviest, but their rank and honor the highest. They are the servants of men; but it has been aptly remarked that "A man who considers service to be an honor has the noblest soul." Religion can not remain and live without a ministry: the law must decay unless some one be equally devoted to it. Civilized society demands that justice prevail. Should we lose track of this it would be at the expense of social order and real liberty. But that justice might prevail we must first provide proper tribunals for its administration. This consideration serves to set forth clearly that lawyers are indispensable to the well-being of a community.

The sphere of usefulness is an extensive one. Usefulness for good, both for self and for others, that is usefulness in the true sense. We perceive in the legal profession, with but little reflection, the highest form of this usefulness. For self-improvement the science of the law has a most profitable and salutary influence. In it we find the strands of almost every phase and condition in life, and none of them can be properly disentangled unless the whole skein is carefully studied. Burke says of the law that it is, "A science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding than all other kinds of learning put together." It broadens a man's views and culls out the servitude of bigotry. The true lawyer learns to see the happy side of all things, and when clouds of adversity are really threatening he palliates the hard fact by clothing them with a silvery cloak. I believe that the depravity of Buddhists is really due to their want of men well versed in the principles of law: for a true lawyer can not be a pessimist. As there is no branch of learning or of labor in this life that does not, in some manner or other, extend its fibres into the vast science of the law, the lawyer has the best opportunity to realize the benefit and necessity of all sciences, of all vocations and of the blessings Divine Providence has bestowed upon us in the division of employments. He sees that all is for our best.

This same wholesome influence upon self—when man's character is thus once imbued with it—makes it morally impossible for him to prevent it from spreading out for the benefit of the whole community. He can not misdirect it. I say he can not misdirect it,—morally he can not, but physically he can.

Why look with suspicion on the integrity and probity of the legal profession? It is too often the result of fallacious reasoning. Many advance a very correct premise; but they fall into a pit before they come to the conclusion. They say both sides of the case can not be right. This is quite true. And they immediately jump to the wild conclusion that for this reason one of the attorneys must know that he is trying to maintain what is not just, and must be corrupt and dishonest. The accuser is violently begging the question. He assumes that it is always known beforehand what is really the precise contention, and what the result will be. If his assumption were a good one, what need would there be of a lawyer; and what sense in his toilsome and tedious nights of preparation for a trial? We do not find the treacherous and the lowly busying the civil courts. Though the State may bring them into criminal courts, they appear there much against their will. Usually the most honest and representative men meet with differences in the complex relations of life, and these they seek to have adjusted in the courts. Nor is the usefulness of the lawyer abused when he does not look at both sides of a case with the most conscientious scruples lest injustice be done. I venture to say it is always safe to trust that his adversary will not allow those books in which he may hope to find any least clue of success to gather more dust. Moreover, when he is fully warmed to the study of his case, he will, in all likelihood, conclude that there really is but little doubt that his client must be successful. Of course, he is never permitted to act directly in contradiction to the dictates of conscience. If a man's intellect is perverted he is subject to the closest scrutiny. The true lawyer will always say

"This above all: To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Duty is his watchword; candor his rule of conduct, honest conviction his goal at all times. His sense of honor and truthfulness to conscience never suffer because of his zeal for success.

The advantage of such a man is not hemmed in by the narrow confines of his neighborhood,

his village, city, county or even state. Though the theory upon which our Government rests is that all citizens should be active in politics, yet all can not be leaders, and few possess the precise knowledge required in the proper administration of certain offices. There are Congress and the Legislatures of all the states in the Union. These halls are filled with lawyers,—and the more so the better; for how foolish it is to see a man voting in favor of a new law, or for the repeal of an old one, when he has not even the slightest knowledge as to the tenor and effect of the old one. People call upon a lawyer to fill these positions, because his life-study and daily experience are the only available and correct training to make a man fit for such duties. It is, indeed, to be lamented that politics is so commonly railed at with sneering detestation. Those who lend their tongues to the shaping of such slander detract from the integrity of our institutions, and from the wisdom and patriotism of their founders. Herein we see the great danger that threatens our republic. The lawyer does not hesitate to bear this calumny so long as he is convinced that his country gains by his efforts. Wherever he finds corruption in political affairs, the true lawyer presses forward and bends his efforts to enlist the interest and attention of the good citizen,—and this is the only remedy for demagogism.

Then again there is that highest and most august assembly in the land,—the federal judiciary, whose members must forever be chosen from among the ranks of the legal profession. To the American citizen it is the highest, the last resort for justice. It neutralizes the executive and legislative powers of our government, and holds governor and legislator alike to a close observance of our Constitution. To corrupt this tribunal with incompetent men would be to destroy the bulwarks of our government, to let men sink into confusion, and fall into the furrows of devastation and revolution. Self-government would be forever set aside as a failure; and we would be in no small degree responsible for any despotism in future ages that might be the cause of this failure. It matters not so much if some plutocracy or demagogism creeps into the executive and legislative departments, so long as the contamination of the supreme court is avoided, and its judges are faithful to their sacred oath and uphold the Constitution with inflexible rigor and austerity. The lawyer has been true to his trust in the past, and we may safely hope that

he will not be guilty of a breach in the future.

Far back in the early history of the Egyptians, the first people of whom we learn after the dispersion of men from Babel, we read of their wise codes of law and the men who were devoted to its development. They were the rulers and princes among men. We can trace the constant labors of these devotees to law and humanity all the way up with the growth of civilization and the improvement of men. When they disappear the warriors seem always to step into their places, and barbarism begins to prevail. The Rameses, Moses and Solomon were among the wisest law-givers. Later the Amphictyonic Council realized the initiative of civilization in the intercourse of nations. And then followed Lycurgus, a man of law and war, and Pericles as great. Demosthenes was among the first to broach the cause of man's freedom. his slender frame, fortified with the fruits of his legal labors, sent defiance into the camps of the mighty Philip and Alexander, and challenged the success of their powerful armies. He sought to free his countrymen. And was not Cicero a power and an influence in the welfare of Rome?—And Cæsar? And Justinian, with the aid of Tribonian, digested and compiled the gathered wisdom of ages of law-making, and his labors were a source of great benefit to many nations. And the Magna Charta was also the handiwork of such men. In the British Isles the lawyer has constantly been the best servant of the people. There they venerate such names as Grattan, Erskine, Pitt and Burke.

When we come down to our own great America,—when we come to look at this great republic, this grand structure that has amazed the world and has proved itself worthy to be the Promised Land of liberty, was it not a lawyer who set fire to the fuse of the revolution that gave it birth? And did he not boldly stand forth with majestic bravery, and alone, to declare the cause of liberty amidst the cries of "Treason"; and did not the same Patrick Henry challenge the world to fight for freedom when he immortalized the cause of liberty and emblazoned its motto in his eloquent words, "Give me liberty or give me death"? Who can ever forget that it was a lawyer who drafted that grandest charter of man's equality and rights, the Declaration of Independence; and that twenty-four lawyers signed that same paper? Lawyers constituted over one-half of the delegates to the convention in Philadelphia that framed the present Constitution. And

when the citizens over the whole of our land attacked this Constitution and the idea of union, with the most bitter opposition, the lawyers gave up all self-interest and sacrificed themselves wholly to this cause, that the God-given fruits of the successful revolution might not pass away with the morrow. Is it not gratifying for us to observe that a lawyer turned the tidal wave of opposition by inducing the ninth state into the adoption of this Constitution, thereby virtually creating our superb, our glorious Union? The lawyer kept a watchful eye upon the growth of the country's strength and prosperity; and when domestic troubles began to threaten the existence of our republic he was the last to hesitate, and the first to act. The pages of our history will forever be illumined with the memory of the illustrious Webster and his forensic battles, and along with him Clay and Calhoun and many others. But what grander evidence of the lawyer's patriotism, counsel and service do we want than to point to the Emancipation Proclamation that has stamped the memory of Abraham Lincoln with immortality!

Look at all this, such power, such glory, such dignity, all within the legal profession. Let it bring home to us a lesson. Let us at least try for like power and usefulness. When we do not attain to it at once we should not cowardly turn away. In such moments of solitude and gloom let us follow for a few moments in the paths of the Immortals. They will give us new inspirations; they will all tell us the same story of neglect and years of want; they will tell us that the Greeks are quite correct in saying that "The gods sell to us all good things for labor. We must not heed the popular complaint that the great lawyers of the past are never equalled in the present day. It is only collateral to the common cry that the immediate past is marked with but few great men, and the present is without true genius. This cry is common to all ages. In the past Shakspeare has answered it through the lips of Cassius:

"When went there by an age since the great flood
But it was famed with more than one great man?"

We have lawyers as great, yes greater, than those of the past. Many, today, frequent the court either as judges or practitioners, too busy to engage in political life unless the people call them away. Then, like many of our ex-presidents and senators, they leave their profession only for awhile, to return to it after serving in the highest offices in the land.

The Benefit of Clergy.

LOUIS T. WEADOCK, '99.

In its broadest meaning, the term "Benefit of Clergy" means the exemption from final trial in civil courts that all clergymen once enjoyed. The king's courts had jurisdiction over clergy, it is true; but the court of appeal and of last resort was the ecclesiastical tribunal. For example, if a clergyman were charged with a felony, the courts of the realm could bring him to trial. Yet on this first arraignment the only question tried was whether the accused man could read. If he were able to do this, his real trial took place in the ecclesiastical court. If he could not read he was tried in the lay court, and the proceedings were not subject to appeal to the canon law.

This privilege of the clergy and scholars was for years the bone of contention between the authorities of the Church and the kings of England. The line of demarcation between the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical and lay courts was never strictly drawn. At some points these jurisdictions overlapped each other, and the sole means of determining their exact limits lay with the rivals themselves. When we say rivals we do not mean actual antagonists; for the Church and State agreed perfectly as to principle. On the discipline alone did they differ. There were long and bitter struggles in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries regarding the limits of canonical and civil authority; yet there was not a single instance in which king and bishop clashed as to the rights of either. The disputes concerned the exercise of these rights, not the rights themselves.

It is difficult to determine the exact time when this privilege was given to the Church. The system undoubtedly was the result of long usage and custom which hardened into fixed law. We are acquainted, however, with the status of the Church in early times; and it is probable that the benefit of clergy arose from the circumstances in which the early Christian Church was placed. In England, William the Conqueror separated the civil and the ecclesiastical jurisdictions, and forbade tribunals of either class to assume cognizance of cases pertaining to the other. The ecclesiastical courts had cognizance mainly of spiritual matters; and when they took action in temporal matters they did so often with the express consent, and always with the full knowledge of the State. The

canon courts were: the Archdeacon's Court, the Consistory Courts, the Court of Archs, the Court of Peculiars, the Prerogative Courts of the two archbishops, the Faculty Court and, on appeal, the Privy Council.

Ecclesiastical courts exercised jurisdiction primarily over the clergy. This term included all who had received the tonsure. All clergy, including priests, deacons, clerks, monks, were subject to the canon law as distinguished from the civil law; but it must be remembered that such jurisdiction was granted by the state. The ecclesiastical authorities held that a clergyman, or a man tonsured, had become the servant of God, and that his crimes must be punished by the Church of God. This view was accepted by the lawyers and rulers of the realm, and although it varied in its application, the principle was the same. This law has influenced our law as we have it today, and was, for the purpose for which it was designed, highly beneficial. It simplified litigation to a large extent, and made the trial of cases more orderly. It took from the civil courts those cases which could not be justly dealt with by civil authority.

This ecclesiastical system dates, in all probability, from the middle of the twelfth century, when Gratian, an Italian monk, collected the decrees of councils, opinions of the Fathers and other authorities, and formed them into one system in which there was unity. These sources had since been added to, and England had seen the best of the courts.

But the benefit of clergy did not apply so much to this complete system of ecclesiastical courts as it did to the exemption from the punishment of death, which the clergy once enjoyed. To understand this question fully we must remember that the clerk was protected by the civil law, and that generally the ecclesiastical courts did not take cognizance of violence. That the clergy were protected in their personal and property rights by the temporal law is certain; and that the clerk could be sued in the civil courts on a contract or for a tort, and could be brought to trial for any offence less than felony is equally certain. The civil courts invented a writ by means of which the accused clerk could be brought to trial before them. If the bishop, or his ordinary, refused to deliver up the guilty man, his barony was proceeded against. Thus the civil courts were aided in the exercises of their lawful functions by the ecclesiastical courts, or Courts Christian, as they were sometimes known.

In order to promote the progress of learning and religion, and to secure safety for the ministers of the faith, it was granted to them that in almost every instance the death penalty should be withheld from them. Long imprisonment, various acts of penance and reparation they were subject to, but in most cases they were safe from capital punishment. The offences that were clergyable, as the term was, varied in different countries at different times. It never reached to misdemeanors or offences below felony, and high treason was without the benefit of clergy. Felonies were within the benefit. A clergyman was exempt *toties quoties*, as often as, from acquired habit or otherwise, he repeated the same species of offence.

Some writers have offered this fact as an evidence of depravity in the Church and of the Churchmen. Some have even gone so far as to say that the Church legalized crime and protected criminals from justice. History refutes this conclusively. In the first place, the privilege was granted freely and from no sense of compulsion; secondly, the original objects for which it was granted were worthy; and, strongest proof of all, history tells us that clergy were not the only classes exempt from capital punishment, but that the laity, if readers, were exempt for the first offence; that peers and peeresses were discharged for their first fault without reading, and with no punishment at all; and that branding in the hand was allowed commoners in place of death. These distinctions were made by the civil law, and were proclaimed in the civil courts.

Every clerk did not have benefit of clergy. It was required that his clerkship should be proved by his bishop's letters and that his bishop claim him. If this were not done, the civil law took its course. We read that bishops were loath to interfere unless they believed the accused clerk to be innocent. If his bishop claimed him, his bishop punished him, and in the thirteenth century there were many complaints because the bishops did punish the clerks by long terms of imprisonment. When the ordinary claimed the clerk, he became bound for a large sum (£100 at one time) to produce the prisoner for trial in the civil courts.

From the reign of William I. to that of Edward I. the benefit of clergy had been generally recognized by every king of England. The civil courts were aided in their judgments by the Courts Christian, and the system had been, and still was, a success; in the reign of the latter king, however, changes were made in the priv-

ilege of clergy which began the sweeping reformation that was destined to become radical. Before we consider these changes, let us remember that King Canute, the Saxon, had his laws framed to protect the clergy in their privileges, and Alfred had hanged a judge who had executed a clerk, because as a secular judge he must have known he had no jurisdiction over clerks. We see that the principles that governed the benefit of clergy were well fixed and were no innovation. Although Bracton, in the reign of Henry III., had declared these exemptions to be settled law, the lawyers of Edward confined their operation to a much smaller extent than formerly, and almost destroyed the usefulness of the ecclesiastical courts by ill-advised changes. The benefit was in his reign greatly restricted, and in some cases was taken away. In the reign of Henry II. we see that famous quarrel between the king and Thomas á Becket, which ended in the assassination of the Archbishop and the restoring of some of the privileges to the clergy. Strictly speaking the so-called reform dated from this reign, yet Edward I. made great additions to the laws of Henry governing the clerks. The bishops always had at their command, and for their use, different methods of punishment for felonious clerks. Life imprisonment, branding, degradation and heavy penances were among them.

Henry VII. made changes in the law, and by a statute of Edward VI. lords of parliament were admitted to the privilege, and bigamy was declared no bar to it. Elizabeth declared house-breakers and cut-purses to be without clergy, and finally high treason, burglary and many other felonies were said to be without clergy as were all misdemeanors. 30 Edward III. c. 5 ordained that the clergy shall be exempt from arrests in civil suits. The benefit lived through the Reformation and flourished until the statutes 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 28 abolished it in England, and Geo. IV. c. 54 did the same with the benefit in Ireland. There never was benefit of clergy in the United States as we have no established church.

With the faults and advantages of the Benefit of Clergy and the ecclesiastical courts we have no concern. The testimony we have concerning them is of small amount and greatly prejudicial. Of one thing we are positive: both the Courts Christian and the Benefit of Clergy had an influence on our law as we have it now that can not be estimated. The system encouraged and fostered learning and religion.

Exchange or Robbery?

FRANK O'SHAUGHNESSEY, '99.

"What are we to do for sugar, Mr. Thorson?" asked the order clerk as he stood in the doorway of the buyer's private office with a bunch of orders in his hand. Mr. Thorson did not look up; his eyes were fixed intently upon a letter lying before him on the desk. He was considering how to break the forces that were working against him. The order clerk repeated the question. Mr. Thorson answered sharply:

"I shall see what can be done! Put the sugar on back order and ship the other goods."

It was the middle of the fruit season, when the demand for sugar is the greatest. In order to force the price up, the trust had closed three of the big refineries. The supply was limited. By shrewd foresight the rival firm of Brown & Taylor had bought all that was allotted to that section of the country. Their warehouse was filled; and several cars were standing on the track loaded with sugar. The firm Thorson, Cox & Company had set the price on groceries throughout the West for many years. Then trade extended to the borders of Utah, and now they had to bow to competitors so obscure as Brown & Taylor. Thorson called at the shipping desk, and inquired nervously how much was needed for the orders on hand.

"Seven hundred sacks," replied the order clerk.

"I will have it for you this afternoon," said Mr. Thorson. He then lighted a cigar and walked out to the car-shed in the rear of the store. There were four cars standing on the track; he looked at the shipping tags, two of them were loaded with canned goods for him, and the other two contained sugar for Brown & Taylor. Carelessly he glanced at the initials on the side of the cars. All of them were of the B. & O. RR. He paid little attention to this. Suddenly an idea flashed through his mind. He held his cigar firmly in his teeth and began to smoke furiously.

"It would ruin me if the attempt failed," he exclaimed under his breath, "but it is my only chance, and I will not let those blood-suckers beat me."

He turned quickly and walked back to the shipping desk.

"Hold the sugar orders until Monday," he said to the clerk, and then went to his office.

He telephoned for his carriage. When it came he drove to the residence of Edward Ransom, a tenant of his. Ransom was a carpenter; he had been out of work two months on account of a strike; but he had secured a position in California through the influence of his brother, and he intended to leave in a few days. Thorson explained to Ransom what he wanted done, and asked if it could be successfully accomplished.

"The work could be done easily enough," said Ransom, "but it would be dangerous to attempt it."

"There is no danger whatever. I will see that the night watchman is away, and it will be as safe as though you were working in a private room."

After some persuasion Ransom agreed to undertake it.

Thorson waited at the store that evening until the watchman came. He told him he would be away from home that night and wanted him to go out to his house. There was nothing unusual in that, he had done it several times before.

Two men entered the front door of the store about ten o'clock, one of them carried a large basket covered with a cloth; they went out through the back door to the car-shed. At nine o'clock Sunday morning, the two men left the store in a carriage. Mr. Thorson was at his desk Monday morning when the receiving clerk entered the office.

"There are two cars of sugar in the shed and the way bills call for canned goods," he said.

"You don't say so!" exclaimed Thorson. "That is fortunate; I did not expect the sugar so soon."

"Had I not better see the agent and have the matter straightened out?" asked the clerk.

"Unload the sugar first and fill the orders; you can see to the correction later," replied Thorson.

"But—" began the clerk—

"Do as I say! Mistakes like that are of common occurrence with those careless bill clerks."

Mr. Taylor was standing in the doorway of his store when Thorson, Cox and Co's truck wagon's passed, loaded with sugar.

"Well! that's strange," he said, "I wonder where they got it."

The next morning Brown & Taylor's receiving clerk was confounded when he opened two cars of sugar, as he supposed, and found canned goods. He went to see the agent of the railroad company. The agent called up

the bill clerk. How did it happen? The car numbers corresponded with the way bills, but there was a mistake somewhere. The receiving clerk reported it to Mr. Taylor.

"That's where they got the sugar," exclaimed Taylor.

"Go and tell the agent I want to see him immediately!" addressing the clerk.

When the agent arrived a stormy scene followed. What kind of stupidity was it that allowed Thorson, Cox & Co. to get his sugar? Taylor knew he had lost a sale that would have earned hundreds of dollars for him, and he blamed the railroad company.

Mr. Thorson was visited, but he could make no explanation. It may be a mistake, but he had sugar coming and this might have been it.

Ransom departed for California Sunday, but the night before he left, he had changed the numbers on the cars, so that the sugar intended for Brown & Taylor was in the cars consigned to Thorson, Cox & Co. The work was done in a skilful manner; he used soil to dull the fresh paint so that the most careful examination could not have detected the alteration.

Removal from the Bar.

THOMAS M. HOBAN, '99.

It is a well-settled principle that the jurisdiction of a court includes the power of enforcing rules of order and of governing its attorneys. And a court may compel obedience on the part of attorneys by various modes, even to the disbarment of the attorney, if necessary. In regard to this matter the Supreme Court of the United States says:

"This power of removal from the bar is possessed by all courts which have authority to admit attorneys to practice. It is a power which should only be exercised for the most weighty reasons, such as would render the continuance of the attorney in practice incompatible with a proper respect of the court for itself, or a proper regard for the integrity of the profession. And except where matters occurring in open court, in presence of the judges, constitute the grounds of its action, the power of the court should never be exercised without notice to the offending party of the grounds of complaint against him, thus affording him ample opportunity of explanation and defence. And even where the matters consti-

tuting the grounds of complaint have occurred in open court, under the personal observation of the judges, the attorney should be heard before the order of removal is made, for his motives may be susceptible of such explanation as would lessen their offensive character, or he may be ready to make proper apology and reparation.

"Admission as an attorney is not obtained without years of labor and study. The office which the party thus acquires is one of value, and often becomes the source of great honor and emolument to its possessor. To most persons who enter the profession it is the means of support for themselves and their families, and to deprive one of an office of this character would often be to decree poverty to himself and destitution to his family. A removal from the bar should never be decreed where any punishment less severe—such as a reprimand, temporary suspension or fine—would accomplish the end desired.

"But, on the other hand, the obligation that attorneys impliedly assume, is not merely to be obedient to the constitution and laws, but to maintain at all times the respect due to courts of justice and judicial officers. This obligation is not discharged by merely observing the rules of courteous demeanor in open court, but it includes abstaining out of court from all insulting language and offensive conduct toward judges personally for their judicial acts."

In matters collateral to official duty, the learned judge said, in the case of Austin and others: "The judge is on a level with members of the bar, as he is with his fellow citizens; his title to distinction and respect resting on no other foundation than his virtues and qualities as a man. But it is, nevertheless, evident that personal fidelity may be violated by acts which fall without the lines of professional functions, and which may have been performed out of the pale of court—such would be the consequences of beating or insulting a judge in the street for a judgment in court."

Thus it has been seen, from the language of the court, that while courts of justice may disbar an attorney for acts unprofessional committed both in and out of court, they are disposed to allow the attorney the widest latitude to make reparation for the offence he may have committed, and it is only when the offence is so notorious as to border on criminality itself that expulsion from the bar is decreed.

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ROY A. MURRAY,

—Already have the Staff members tucked up their sleeves and dipped their pens into the ink to write the Christmas SCHOLASTIC. It is a huge task they have before them, so that on Saturday next there will be no SCHOLASTIC to disturb their well-begun labors. Their hopes are that the number of the holidays will fill the gap, and that ye printers will be smoothly working at its double size. Until then they can stop only to say a hurried *Auf wiedersehen*.

—Certain members of the class of law took it upon themselves to garner sundry essays on their own study and turn them in to fill the yawning columns of the SCHOLASTIC. This edition, therefore, is sent forth as their own; and that they can wield the pen with as much skill as they give counsel and cross-examine witnesses we need not ask the reader to affirm. After all, law and literature must have much to do with each other; and the brain that holds one must of necessity know in part the other.

—The season of football has ended with eating of the Thanksgiving dinner. Perhaps there is a wish-bone to be broken; there are tackles and feats of the gridiron to be talked over. For all that we are not contented with cracking wish-bones and discussing football

that has been. The long interim between the seasons of football and baseball must be filled in some way.

Basket-ball in one short month developed into an interesting game at Notre Dame. Last year we were an inexperienced lot; but were not long in discovering the "hows" and "whens" of the game. Our record of successes is a bright one. Agility, skill and steadiness were all with us.

For '97 the opening is most auspicious. Old players are ready for work; new ones can easily be found. From the raw men of last year was evolved a team that might well have claimed the championship of the West. With the men of this year, some of them experienced, Notre Dame should be at the top in basket-ball, and the Gold and Blue should be borne to triumph.

—*Harper's Magazine* for December is the most attractive of the Christmas numbers. Everything that pen and pencil could do is to be found between the covers. There is variety and interest among the contents; science, poetry, drawing, stories, humor,—everything is of the highest order.

—It is too bad that all men do not agree with Keats in believing that a thing of beauty is a joy forever. Of course we could not expect that all should be equally able to discern the beautiful. An uncultured person can be excused for not appreciating the fine points of a poem or of a painting. But in this age we did not expect to find any one so unpoetic as to destroy a beautiful piece of natural scenery, merely to get a glance at a clothes-line full of washed sheets. It is a hard blow to our pride to think that here at Notre Dame we have men who would chop down a graceful row of drooping, dreaming, willows merely to get a better view of the back end of an old wash-house. The vandal, or philistine,—we know not which to say—has again made his appearance, and laid waste much that added a charm to our college home.

We speak here of the cutting down of some willows and poplar trees near the old Professed House. Everybody interested in Notre Dame, faculty and students alike, should protest against this outrage going any farther. We have always been justly proud of our college grounds, not so much on account of the park, as for the natural beauty of the surroundings. We hope that enough is said.

President's Day.

With the day of St. Andrew comes, it seems, the first scattered snow-fall of winter. The white flakes steal down softly through the darkness, and try to hide the withered leaves and grasses from the day. Then the sun comes for awhile, looks upon the cheerless landscape, and bustles off to his cosier home behind the clouds. The world is left with a few flecks of white and daubs of black; the sky is dull and the day is dreary. Such was the weather of President's Day; but the honors went off rather merrily for all that.

Every one from every hall entered heartily into the common spirit. All realize that even such as could be done on that day was little enough, and they resolved to make all that could be made out of that little. For the President of Notre Dame each student has esteem and honor within his heart, though it be not possible, perhaps, to show it outwardly.

To their presidents Notre Dame owes its existence. Very Rev. Father Sorin was the first, the founder. What trials and labors and discouragements fell to his share everyone knows well. After his work, however, there was still much to be done. Progress hurries and goads the world before her; and Notre

Dame, with no endowments, had to struggle hard to keep well up at the head of this body of travellers. All praise is due to them that have taken up this work of Father Sorin's, and builded the walls, the success and the glory of Notre Dame as it is now.

To begin the day, Solemn High Mass was celebrated,—as is Notre Dame's custom to give thanks for such feasts—by the Rev. President

himself, assisted by Fathers French and Regan. Father Burns delivered a sermon on St. Andrew, the patron saint of Father Morrissey, and pointed out the traits and qualities of this good saint of old whose example is good for the guidance of youth today.

In the morning the band—a day of festivity would be wanting without it—marched to the rotunda of the main building and played marches that reverberated through the corridors, until the whole building rocked with echoes of the melody. Just for the sake of old times, some marches that have been played on President's Day many moons back were repeated with spirit, after which the gold-trimmed blue coats filed out again to the beat

of the drum, their part in the events of the day done.

After the banquet with its ferns and roses and chrysanthemums, the day in reality began. The students—everyone at Notre Dame and



Presidents of Notre Dame University.

- Very Rev. E. Sorin, C. S. C., Founder and 1st President.
- Very Rev. W. Corby, C. S. C., 3d President.
- Very Rev. T. E. Walsh, C. S. C., 6th President.
- PRESENT INCUMBENT, REV. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C.
- Rev. Patrick Dillon, C. S. C., 2d President.
- Rev. A. Lemonnier, C. S. C., 4th President.
- Rev. Patrick J. Colovin, C. S. C., 5th President.

some guests from South Bend—assembled in Washington Hall. President Morrissey was greeted with the college yell as he entered. After the echoes died away mingled with the music of the orchestra, Mr. Paul J. Ragan, as representative of the student body, delivered the following address of congratulation:

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER MORRISSEY:—

If we analyze the affections that creep into the human heart we find that they are of two classes. At times our whole soul goes out to the eloquent orator, and we listen with rapt attention to the skilful musician; but as soon as the words of the former have ceased to ring in our ears, and when the pleading tones of the latter have died away, our admiration ceases. This was but a fleeting affection, the offspring of our excited sensual organ, and it relapsed as soon as the object that caused it had disappeared.

There is, however, another more lasting and truer affection, a love that can not be taken from us so long as the heart beats. It takes root in our souls, when we are children; and, like the proverbial ivy and the wall, it clings to us until we go down together. Never passionate, never violent, yet strengthened by its very calmness, it dwells in the breast like the hidden rock upon the sea-shore, that appears only when the tide rolls back. This is the affection that binds man to man. Even the gloomiest misanthropist has some tender feelings toward his fellowmen; for the God who created us social beings has placed these sentiments within our breasts.

Since then we must have kindly feelings of regard for each other, there are times and places for us to show it. There are, too, some persons who have a greater claim to our love than others. The relations that you, Father Morrissey, as President of this institution, have toward us the student body, are such as to engender in us the sincerest bonds of affection and regard. By repeated acts of kindness and self-sacrifice to your position, you have always manifested the deepest interest in our welfare and happiness. The love that you bear toward us arises not from sentiment or emotion, but from the heart of a strong man. No student of Notre Dame has ever yet found its President unwilling to encourage or to help him. It would be ungrateful on our part, then, if we did not make some attempt at least to show our appreciation of your noble work. We feel it, not so much an honor as a duty to give testimony of our gratitude for the many kindnesses you have shown us. For this purpose we have assembled here this afternoon. We rejoice deeply with you on this St. Andrew's day, and wish to take advantage of the opportunity to express the love that we feel for Notre Dame and her President. Language, however, is incapable of telling fully the sentiments that lie buried in the heart, and much speech counts for very little. The burden of my feeble words, told as briefly as possible, amounts to this: While we are proud of our *Alma Mater* and proud of you, her President, we give you today our choicest greetings and our best wishes.

Following this was the University Quartette, composed of Messrs. Crowley, Steiner, Kegler, Schillo. The selection was good and fairly rendered. With practice the Quartette would become skilful and able to give rollicking college glees. In regard to music it may be said furthermore, that the orchestra deserves credit

for its work. La Paloma and Hope of Alsace, though not of exceeding difficulty, require no small amount of skill, and these were without flaw, save, perhaps, an occasional jarring rattle of the drum.

In accordance with the law of custom, which is unchangeable at Notre Dame, the Minims of St. Edward's Hall selected one to give their wishes to the President of the University. This year the chosen one was Master Lawrence K. Weber, who, it may be justly said, bore off the laurels of the evening in the delivery of his address. The wishes, hopes and greetings of the little band were expressed in verse.

To the Saint Cecilians of Carroll Hall the place of honor was given in the festivities, as custom has always allotted it to them. To produce a play for a single night requires seemingly endless rehearsing and difficulty. In the Bell Ringer of St. Paul's, misfortune seemed to rule over the dark skies of the Cecilians' hopes. Twice was the part of Martin Fairfax given out and rehearsed, and twice were the two who were to act it called away. At the last moment Mr. John W. Ryan came to the rescue of the despairing Director, and took upon his shoulders the burden which was borne smoothly in the play.

By the necessity of remodelling, the plot was somewhat confused and the effect of the play was weakened. Though the drama was a heavy one for small shoulders to bear, it went off smoothly, which is due to the efforts of Mr. Carmody who directed the rehearsals and to whom all credit is due for the play's success.

There were some hitches, it is true, but these were no greater than such as usually happen at first-night performances, when stage-settings are persistently wrong, and things are not in the right place. To the Society of the Saint Cecilians as a body success and credit is due. Dreary rehearsals and hard work in 'staging' the play must be considered. All in all, everything was well done. That the praise be given to whom it is due, we copy the programme elsewhere. Those to whom special praise is due are John F. Morrissey, Albert L. Krug, J. W. Ryan, C. N. Girsch, A. Becker, Roy A. Murray and T. P. Condon.

As a conclusion, President Morrissey gave a few words of thanks to those who had made the day a pleasant one for him. He said that whatever praise was given was due to him only as a member of the Faculty; that he was merely chosen to represent the body, and that to them was the success of Notre Dame due.

Exchanges.

A recent number of *The Illini* has a humorous quatrain entitled "Where it Originated." An early number of THE SCHOLASTIC had a humorous quatrain entitled "Where it Originated." Great minds run in the same direction. We appreciate the compliment when an exchange copies any of our verses; but we appreciate it much more if we receive credit for them. We know there are moments, just before the paper goes to press, when the cry "copy!" rings out above the clatter of the machinery—a request that tempts the editors to use peacock blue "cuss" words. Perhaps the *Illini* men were in just such a predicament when they stole the quatrain, but that does not excuse them. There is absolutely no attempt at literary work in the *Illini*. In the copy before us there are a page of editorials and about fifteen pages of local notes. The man that writes the department "Among the Doctors" seems to be the only "poet" the *Illini* owns. Even now we can see him running his fingers through his hair when he gave vent to the following spasm:

"Rah, we are the husky medic boys,
And we're out to make all kinds of noise;
We're the colts and our papa is Illinois,
And there'll be a hot time in the old town tonight."

Beautiful, beautiful! After reading that we can almost forgive the board of editors for their theft. We do not know whether any of them are troubled with kleptomania; but we should dislike very much to leave any stray umbrellas or other knick-knacks lying loose around in the *Illini* sanctum.

* * *

Our exchanges have said-so many pleasant things about the new cover of the *Georgetown College Journal* that we must content ourselves with telling the editors that we like it very much. The reading matter of the *Journal*, however, would reflect more credit upon the editorial board if it contained more work from the students and less from the faculty. A college paper should be,—to change Lincoln's famous words—of the students, by the students and for the students. There is no objection to occasional contributions from faculty members; but when a single copy of a paper contains two or three of these essays one naturally concludes that the editors are either lazy or that they are incapable of doing the work. Now we know the Georgetown men can do the work, and so we blame them all the more for not doing it.

Our Friends.

—Francis P. McMannus, Law '96, is engaged in the real estate business in Boston, Mass.

—Misses M. Scallen, Etta Toolen and J. Brinen made a pleasant call on friends last week.

—Louis C. Wurzer, Law '96, is rapidly coming to the front at the Detroit bar. He recently conducted a case of much prominence, and brought it to a successful termination.

—Edward Gilmartin of Fort Wayne (student '96, Law Department) spent Thanksgiving with friends here. "Gil's" many admirers will be pleased to know that he is doing well.

—Mr. J. J. Crowley and wife of Chicago stopped off at Notre Dame on Thanksgiving Day while returning from an Eastern trip. They were entertained by their son, Mr. Jerome Crowley of Brownson Hall.

—Rev. Father Tighe, Pastor of Holy Angels Church, Chicago, Ill., ran down for a short visit to the President on St. Andrew's Day. Father Tighe is always a welcome visitor to his *Alma Mater*, but his calls are all too short.

—Mr. Joseph M. Toner (student '88-'90) was married on Thanksgiving Day to Miss Harriet Keenan of San Francisco in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Toner have the SCHOLASTIC'S very best wishes and congratulations.

—A. S. J. Magruder, Law '97, who has been taking a post-graduate course, left for his home in Kentucky last week. Mr. Magruder has a unique record. In over two years he has not lost a single case in Moot-court or debate. He will be with us again before spring.

—Mr. James Mulligan of Leadville, Col., and his brother, Lawrence T. Mulligan of Longmont, Col., were on a short visit to Notre Dame last week. From the earliest days of the University the Mulligan family were found to be staunch and tried friends. It is hoped that the "boys" will call again soon.

—Edward A. Howard, who was also in the Law School last year, is practising law in Covington, Ky. His admission to the bar took place a few weeks ago, and if the success which was his in college attends him in his profession, his lines will be cast in pleasant places. Ed was very popular while at Notre Dame, and his earnest work won many friends.

—Among the close friends of the University that came to Notre Dame to congratulate our Very Reverend President on his feast day were the Very Reverend Father O'Brien of Kalamazoo, Reverend Father Ratz, O. S. B., Oklahoma, Reverend Father McShane of Chicago; Reverend Father Hilary, Rev. Father Clark, Hon. Judge Howard, Mr. C. Studebaker, Mr. L. C. Tong, and Doctor Berteling of South Bend; Mr. Krug of Cincinnati and Mr. John McGurk (student '94-95).

Local Items.

—The Christmas examinations will take place on the 20 and 21, Monday and Tuesday.

—Attorney to witness: "Did you hear that statement from the defendant's own mouth?"—"No, sir, I saw it."

—First juror: "What did that attorney say about killing the horse?"—Second juror: "I don't know, I was reading the *Black Cat* while he was making his plea."

—Lawyer: "I have sent for one of my witnesses, Mr. *D. E. Lay*, and by the indulgence of the court until he— Court: "I can't do it, we must proceed without *delay*."

—SHAG.—"Mocking birds are scarce, are they not?"—WURZER: "Yes, in the North they are *rare*."—SHAG: "Then, I suppose they are *well done* in the South?"

—Hoban (for the prisoner): "I object to that question."—His Honor: "The objection is sustained."—Hoban (excitedly): "I object to the objection being sustained."

—Rev. President Morrissey knew where favors would be properly appreciated when he sent his big feast-day cake to the Minims. The young gentlemen return him sincere thanks.

—A FABLE:—The wagon was stuck in the mud when the team passed. It called out: "Here, fellows, 'have a drag.'" The team replied: "Can't do it; we would lose our 'pull with the coach.'"

—Eggeman received a circular last week from a firm making artificial limbs with rubber hands and feet. If this firm is catering to football players they should supply artificial heads with rubber necks.

—One of our tyros remarked the other morning, as he was laboring under the difficulties of an empty stomach, that he was going over to the law room to see if he could not digest some of the provisions of the Indiana statistics.

—Jamie is going to have a man, a real live valet, who will brush his coats and polish his shoes and wake him in the morning and spend his money. Notice is given that he (the man) will not be lent for money or friendship.

—Instead of the regular meetings of the Law Debating Society tonight, the pleadings in the case of *Carter vs. Barker* will be made. The attorneys are hard at work on the case, and the arguments will, no doubt, be very forcible.

—Throwing at "puppets" may not be unlawful, but the Sorin Hall students have a provision that all such games be played outside of the second flat. We don't know whether Charlie hit the skeleton or not, but we haven't seen anything of the cigars.

—Jonders, Mott and other lengthies of Sorin Hall will organize a team for basket-ball, and give exhibition games every second Thursday

during the next five months. Chesterton is now working on several new plays in which he uses the laws of mathematics. Col. Mackenzie will manage the team which will spend the proceeds of their games at Scheveningen during the summer.

—The defendant's attorney, in a late criminal case to the jury: "This prosecuting attorney reminds me of Bassanio in the Merchant of Venice, in that he takes a long time to say an infinite deal of nothing."

Prosecuting Attorney: "I object, Your Honor. The court: "On what grounds?"

Prosecuting Attorney: "On the ground that there is no such evidence before the jury."

The court: "Objection overruled."

—The hour for the morning lecture had arrived and the room was filled with shivering students. Some turned up the collars of their overcoats; others embraced the radiators. Cold? Slightly; Alaska is torrid compared to the frigidity of that particular law-room on that particular morning. Then from the depths of the basement, where Mr. O'Brien regulates the steam-heating apparatus, came his quivering tremolo, singing to the Law Class that immortal ballad, "Oh, I Don't Know, you Ain't so Warm."

—Legal replies to illegal questions:—McCormack (1):—I'm going home in June, aren't you? (2) What railroad is Chicago on?—(1) Don't know. (2) Ask Hartung.

Brucker:—In view of the fact that I wish earnestly to improve myself, and to that end would take up a new study, what would you advise? Law and "Hirsute Culture."

Niezer:—Do you know where a barber-shop is? What do you care?

Dreher:—Please give me a list of famous writers on international law, won't you? Grotius, Puffendorf, Weadock, Wurzer and Walsh.

—In a recent case on a gambling debt before an acting judge, our Honorable Dean being absent, Mr. Louis Weadock, arguing for plaintiff, stated a very doubtful proposition of law. The acting judge eyed him with an Antarctic stare, and asked: "Mr. Weadock, do you think that is law?" With a submissive smile he replied: "In all candor I am compelled to say I do not—but I did know how it would strike Your Honor." The judge hesitated a moment, and said: "That may not be contempt of court, but it's a mighty close shave."

—How sweet it is to lie on your downy, sweet, little couch (which is a complete lie for it isn't sweet nor soft nor downy, and it's painted a hideous grass green) watching the dreams of the holidays as come fluttering through the wavering, floating clouds of cigarette smoke, and sipping the blood-red nectar that was once the juice of dusky-grape that grew in the sunshine of the valley of Avalon, or some other old valley, listening to the howling winds rushing by with burden of snowflakes and

musing upon the warmth and security of your own little apartment and then—get pulled for taking a quiet smoke.

—The Director of the Historical Collections acknowledges with gratitude a gift of two large albums filled with photographs of college societies, classes, old students and members of the Faculty, presented by Rev. M. J. Regan. Mrs. W. P. Breen of Fort Wayne, Ind., has generously presented the following articles: Jewish earthenware lamp, of the time of King David; Hebrew lamp; Saracen lamp found recently in excavations near Jerusalem; Maobitish lamp found in Petra south of the Dead Sea; Egyptian gods, three, found near the Great Pyramid; specimens of antique marble from Solomon's Temple; The Ten Commandments in ancient Samaritan, fac-simile on linen copied from the oldest book in the world; Scorpion from Jericho; Honey from the Holy Land.

—Lawyers have a peculiar faculty of getting to the front. Look at John Meyers, for instance; he plays in the band and so do five more law students. There are lawyers on the SCHOLASTIC Staff and our own O'Shaughnessy (the genuine "Shag") is on the same paper, and is manager of the Varsity Baseball Team besides. Niezer, Law '99, is manager of the track team, and four of the Varsity football squad are members of the Law School; so is the Field Reporter and the chief rooter, and there are men without number (figuratively speaking) who are prominent in the society life of our University, temperance and otherwise. The Fire Department, the Columbians, and all kinds of literay, debating, dramatic and eating clubs are honored as members by the presence of the distinguished gentlemen of the Law School. Then all hail to the Law School!

—MOOT-COURT.—Hon. Wm. Hoynes, Judge; Joseph E. Corby, Clerk; Benjamin Pickett, Deputy Clerk; Louis T. Weadock, Prosecuting Attorney; Thomas M. Hoban, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney; Stephen J. Brucker, Sheriff; Alexis C. Rupel, Deputy Sheriff; Joseph A. Healy, Jr. Coroner; Peter J. Wynne, Deputy Coroner; A. S. J. Magruder, Referee; J. R. Meyers and Eugene Campbell, Jury Commissioners; Paul J. Regan, Reporter, Paul E. Hartung, Notary Public; Samuel J. Spalding, Recorder.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Hon. William Hoynes, Chancellor; Francis P. Dreher, Clerk; J. J. Kraus, Deputy Clerk; F. H. Wurzer, Master-in-Chancery; Wm. W. O'Brien, Deputy Sheriff; James F. Murphy, Reporter.

JUSTICE'S COURT.

Francis J. F. Confer, Justice of the Peace; C. V. Shermerhorn, Clerk; Edward J. Rockey, Constable.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

M. J. Ney, United States Commissioner;

Edward J. Walsh, Clerk; William A. Guilfoyle, Assistant United States District Attorney; Ralph Powell, Deputy United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Hon. Wm. Hoynes, Judge; F. O'Shaughnessy, Clerk; Peter E. Kearney, United States District Attorney; John W. Eggeman, Assistant United States District Attorney; Michael J. McCormack, United States Marshal; Frank Malloy, Assistant United States Marshal; E. J. Mingey, Reporter.

—Sr. Alex Andre Karnee, in response to the question: "What do you consider the secret of success?" has submitted the following: EDITOR SCHOLASTIC:—"Ah, my dear sir, this is a lofty subject, and one upon which I can speak authoritatively. Let me congratulate you upon your wise selection for an answer. You have dropped the fish-hook of inquiry in the right spot, and she will yield a whopper. There are several kinds of success—success in business; success in love, success in riding a tandem, and still other kinds. I will confine my brief talk, however, to success in riding a tandem. First of all, procure a tandem. How do you expect to learn if you don't get a wheel some place? Never mind where you get it, and don't think of consequences. What if you do have to go to the pen for a few years. In learning to ride, seek no assistance. I received no assistance from any source, except a policeman, and he isn't a source of any good. It was a long time before I could get any one to ride with me. Even Charlie Foulks (and you know how he begs for a ride) refused to get on behind. There are divers ways of mounting a wheel, but the best way is to get right on. A tandem will get unmanageable at times, but that isn't always your fault you may have been drinking bad phosphates. If she gets away from you, just stick your hands in your pockets and go away whistling; also tell the farmer that you will send a physician to patch up his children that were playing in the road. I am now able to ride a tandem any old distance. Sometimes I return on a freight train and other times I walk; but just so long as you get back, the bicycle dealer doesn't send a warrant after you, and perhaps you can stand him off for the next instalment. Its cheaper not to buy a bicycle, for in the long run one accidentally forgets that it isn't one's own and unconsciously takes it off to a summer resort, or perhaps unthinkingly sells it to pay back wages coming to one. In such cases one is as guiltless of theft as Dorothy is of wearing a moustache.

—Orders (and any other old thing) may be left with Weadock or Corby for the latest work of fiction entitled, "America's Greatest Lawyers." The book is well printed and is of a practical nature. Full-page portraits of Daniel Webster, Clarence V. Schermerhorn, Rufus Choate and Demosthenes Guilfoyle adorn its

pages. Biographies of eminent jurists, including Hartung, Campbell and O'Shaughnessy, may be found. A delightfully modest autobiographer of Mingey is included. The table-of-contents is written by Corby, and Weadock has illustrated the book. The chapter on "How I Trew Down de Udder Guys and Rose to be Sheriff," by Stephen J. Brucker will prove interesting. Already six copies have been sold, Brucker and Mingey taking them all. Price eight pins or two first-class cigarettes. Discount to the professor.

—The following is the programme presented by the St. Cecilians on President's Day.

PROGRAMME.—PART I.

Overture—"An American Beauty".....*Kerker*
University Orchestra.

Address from the University Students..... Paul J. Ragan

Quartette—"Angels Guard her Dreams Tonight," *Murray*
Mr. Jerome J. Crowley Mr. William G. Kegler
Mr. Thomas A. Steiner Frederick J. Schillo

Festal Greetings from St. Edward's Hall... L. K. Weber
Selection—"Hope of Alsace".....*Herman*
University Orchestra.

Interludes.

I. "La Paloma." II. "Zenda Waltz." III. March Anniv.

PART II.

THE BELL RINGER OF ST. PAUL'S.

A DRAMA IN TWO ACTS.*

Presented by the St. Cecilians of Carroll Hall.

Cast of Characters.

Charles II..... William F. Shea
John, surnamed the Huntsman, the Bell Ringer of St.

Paul's..... John F. Morrissey

Talbot, son of John..... Albert L. Krug

Martin Fairfax, the Spy..... John W. Ryan

Sandy Macray, the Pedlar..... William F. Dinnen

Walter Russell, son of Duke of Bedford.... C. N. Girsch

Lord Ludlow, Friend and Comp. of Russell—A. Becker

Edward Grey, a Medical Student..... Thomas J. Murray

Cornelius Skim, the Bell Ringer's Deputy.. Roy Murray

Gilbert, Nephew of Cornelius..... Thomas P. Condon

Assistants to Fairfax } Alfred J. Richon

Frederick J. Kasper

Courtiers—Cecil H. Pulford, Patrick A. Curtis, Thomas

E. Noonan, Leo J. Kelly, John M. Quinlan, Henry E.

Brown, Joseph E. Mulcare, Eugene E. McCarthy.

Citizens—Jay B. Schmitt, John P. McSorley, Francis B.

O'Brien, John L. Slevin, Louis B. Beardslee.

* The First Act takes place in Scotland two years

after execution of Charles I. of England. The Second

and Third Acts in London, five years later.

Roll of Honor.

SORIN HALL.

Messrs. Arce, Brown, Brucker, Byrne, Cornell, Campbell, Daly, Delaney, Eggeman, Eyanson, Foulks, Follen, Fennessey, Flynn, Franey, Grady, Haley, Kegler, Kearney, Kraus, Landers, Miller, Mullen, J. Meyers, D. Meyers, Mingey, J. Murphy, Monahan, Morris, McConn, McGinnis, McCormack, McDonough, McKenzie, Niezer, F. O'Malley, V. O'Brien, J. O'Brien, Puskamp, Piquette, Powers, Reed, Rowan, Stuhlfauth, Spaulding, Steiner, Wurzer, Welker, Weadock, Wise.

BROWNSON HALL.

Messrs. Adams, Armijo, H. Barry, Bohner, F. Bouza, J. Bouza, Baab, Burg, W. Berry, J. Berry, Bouwens, Burns, Baloun, Bourns, R. Barry, Blish, Callahan, Cavanaugh, Crunican, Cypher, Crawford, Crumley, Dalton,

Dominguez, Donahoe, Drejer, Dooley, Delaney, Donovan, V. Dwyer, Devine, T. Dillon, Duperier, Dreher, Dellone, Daly, J. Dillon, Desmond, T. Dwyer, Doherty, Ensign, Fitzwilliam, Fetherston, Farragher, Farley, Fleming, Fadeley, Funk, C. Flannigan, Fox, M. Flannigan, Furry, Guerra, Glynn, Glasheen, Graham, Guilfoyle, Gainer, C. Garza, Gilbert, Gordon, Hay, Hoover, Herbert, Harrington, Hubbard, Healy, Heinemann, Hagerty, Hanley, S. L. Hunter, S. R. Hunter, D. Hunter, C. Hunter, Howell, Hayes, Hoban, Hesse, Heffelfinger, Hennebry, Jennings, Jerrell, Kellner, Kehoe, Klein, Kuppler, Koehler, Kasper, J. Kangley, G. Lins, Lampert, Longan, Metcalf, Mulcrone, Moorhead, Murray, Morrison, Morales, McKenzie, F. McCallen, McDonald, McDonnell, D. Naughton, J. Naughton, O'Reilly, F. O'Shaughnessy, O'Sullivan, M. O'Shaughnessy, O'Connor, Pickett, Posselius, Pendleton, F. Pim, Powell, J. W. Ryan, J. F. Ryan, Rupel, Reed, Reising, Revels, San Roman, Sullivan, Scheubert, Sauer, Shiels, Sherman, J. Sanford, Schwartz, Singler, Scott, Summers, Simpson, Spalding, Swonk, Sossoman, Smogor, Thacker, Thams, Vogt, Wynne, Wiczorek, Robert Wilson, Woolverton, Waters, F. Ward, J. Ward, Ralph Wilson, W. Ward, G. Wilson, Wagenman, Wells, White,* Yockey.

CARROLL HALL.

Messrs. Armijo, Bloch, Britt, F. Brown Brann, Barrett, G. Beardslee, L. Beardslee, Bligh, Bellinger, H. E. Brown, H. Brown, Becker, Berger, Buck, Clement, Clyne Crowley, Carney, Condon, Curtis, J. Coquillard, A. Coquillard, Cowie, Dinnen, Donsett, Edgerton, Ellwanger, Elitch, Ernst, F. Flynn, A. Flynn, Fink, Furlong, Ferstl, Frank, Friedman, Girsch, Gibbons L. Garrity, M. Garrity, Hinz, Hickman, Hickey, Hogan, Hunter, Hoban, Hubbell, Joyce, F. Kasper, R. Kasper, Krug, Kirkland, G. Kasper, Kelly, Luken, T. Mulcare, J. Mulcare, Michels, Moxley, Morgan, Mooney, A. Mueller, W. Mueller, R. Murray, Maher, Morrissey, Meagher, T. Murray, McFarland, McSheehy, McSorley, E. McCarthy, T. McCarthy, McDonnell, Nast, Nolan, Noonan, Naughton Ordetx, O'Malley, O'Brien, Petritz, Phillips, Pulford, Page, Putnam, Quinlan, Ryan, Richon, Staples, Sibley, Smith, Stengel, Slevin, E. Sheekey, Schmitt, Shea, Schoonover, Spillard, Scheftels, Weidmann, White, Ward, Wheelock, Werk, Welman, Welch.

ST. EDWARD'S HALL.

Masters Arnold, Abercrombie, T. Butler, W. Butler, Bernero, Blanchfield, Bosworth, P. Bortell, C. Bortell, Cressy, Casparis, Caruthers, P. Dougherty, H. Downer, Dessauer, Donahoe, Davis, Ervin F. Ebbert, G. Ebbert, Frain, Frost, Fleischer, Fleming, A. Fuchs, C. Fuchs, J. Fogarty, F. Fogarty, Milton Flynn, Miles Flynn, Griffith, Guilbault, Huleatt, Houser, Hinsey, J. Hart, L. Hart, Hall, T. Jackson, G. Jackson, Jonquet, W. Kellner, O. Kellner, Leclerque, Lawton, Lockwood, Leisander, J. McGeeney, E. McGeeney, P. McBride, L. McBride, J. McBride, Willie McBride, M. McMahan, R. McMaster, B. McMaster, A. McFarland, C. McFarland, J. McMahan, W. McMahan, Nix, B. Nye, C. Nye, Paul, F. Phillip, G. Phillip, Robbins, Strong, Sinnott, Schonlau, Shields, Seymour, Shipley, St. Clare, Topper, Trentman, R. Van Sant, L. Van Sant, Veneziani, F. Van Dyke, H. Van Dyke, Wigg, Wilde, Weidman, Weber, Williams.

HOLY CROSS HALL.

Messrs. Barthel, Buse, Coyne, Crowley, DeLorimier, DeWulf, Darron, Davis, DuGuay, Gallagher, Gorski, Dwan, Hiss, Heiser, J. J. Hennessey, J. Hennessey, Long, Lavin, Murphy, Marr, Moynihan, McKeon, Nieuwland, M. J. Oswald, M. Oswald, O'Brien, O'Connell, Ritter, Rees, Sutton, Sullivan, Sammon, Schumacher, Szalewski, Trahey, Walsh.

ST. JOSEPH'S HALL.

Messrs. Adelsperger, Benson, Brogan, Baldwin, Brand, Clifford, Carlton, Cullinan, J. Corley, E. Corley, Crepeau, Dwyer, Dorian, Donahue, Doran, Fenton, Guiff, Hartzler, Jones, Kachur, Kelly, F. Malloy, B. Malloy, J. McIntyre, R. McIntyre, McKeever, Norris, Neville, Pieper, Power, Sullivan, Schwanz, Shields, Sherry, Vennet, Wolf.

* Omitted the last two weeks by mistake.