Irishmen and Germans, some as priests helped him around him a number of young men, Americans,ing to meals and recreation. There wasn't a single Merry Minims to navigate down around when go­partment, stuck behind the Juniors' with a break­We remember it well, with its old refectory, hold­flocked to his door for a Christian education. "Wings­ing imprudent. In a short time it was too small large building, so large that he was taxed with be­period the advantages of the place and the increase with his prophetic eye seeing even at that early­no only the buildings required by contract, but,­ing erected, a skillful architect was employed to give­wanting on my part to militate against the project."­the conditions, though at that time, I presume, he ­did not see his way clear, except in this, that he­Yincennes to Father Sorin, in 1849, with the pro­forty years ago, and were offered by the Bishop of­proio-pric-il Stephen Baden, the of America, about­Indiana. The grounds around it, originally num­charter having been granted by the legislature of­But in the meantime Father Sorin had congrega­ted him a number of young men, Americans, Irishmen and Germans, some as priests helped him as priests, others as lay brothers enabled him to open the immense field of parochial schools in which a devoted lay brother can do good, less only than that done by an ordained priest of God, who has power of administering the Sacraments of the Church. These schools increased in number and­up to time, and just what we promised to be."­For the discipline of the two institutions, little need be said, everybody who knows Notre Dame and St. Mary's knows all about that,—that it is not­fresh, but just strict so as to make honest an­in those two halts during the time of study you­whether Father Sorin, in 150, with the pro­ject a teacher to direct and maintain on its Cath­olic institution of learning. Father Sorin accepted­the conditions, though at that time, I presume, he­i did not see his way clear, except in this, that he­placed his trust in divine Providence, and I doubt­not, he said to himself "if God wishes an educa­tional establishment in this quarter of the globe, and­that it is the student's duty to attend the classes no­and Juniors, are each, 80 feet long by 50 wide, and­all well ventilated. The study-halls of the Seniors­erected, a skillful architect was employed to give­interest to the students in the study-hall and­great care has been taken to give every possible­in those two halts during the time of study you­i could hear that traditional pin drop, if any student­would be so forceful as to let it drop.­a large building, so large that he was taxed with be­ing imprudent. In a short time it was too small to­accommodate the fast increasing number that fol­lowed his door for a Christian education. Wings­were added to the College, and friends of ten and­fifteen years standing remember the old College.­We remember it well, with its old refectory, hold­ing both Seniors and Juniors, and the Minims De­partment, stuck behind the Juniors' with a break­neck staircase at the rear of the College for the­Minims to navigate down around when going to­meals and recreation. There wasn't a single acci­dent. That never our fear.

But in the meantime Father Sorin had congrega­tored him a number of young men, Americans, Irishmen and Germans, some as priests helped him
already. If we judge by its glorious past we can
which may insure success. An Oratorio is to be
at Notre Dame, and possesses ample means
since, is the highest class of music at Notre Dame,
attendance than in any previous year.
ment and University Professor of Law.
the number of students it had last year. Professor
claims the first place at Notre Dame, has double
was established in 1883.
The Examination of the students took place on
best band in Indiana.
needs only be seconded by its members, old and
but anticipate a brilliant year for it. Mr. E. Lilly
notes and new, and the college may boast of the largest and
Our Societies and Clubs are all reconstructed and
in good working order. The list of officers will be
found in their respective reports.
The classes in the various Courses, College and
Preparatory, are taught as follows:

1st Class, (Sr. Dep't)—Prof. L. G. Tong.
2nd Class, (Sr. Dep't)—Mr. John Leath.
3rd Class, (Sr. Dep't)—Mr. Jacob Leath.
1st Class, (Jr. Dep't)—Rev. P. Leath.
2nd, Third, and Fourth Classes, (Jr. Dep't)—Prof. M. A. Basan.

**INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC**

Director—Bro. Basil.

Tenors—Rev. M. Muhlberger, Bro. Leopold, Mr. E. Lilly, Prof. T. M. Corby, and Prof. C. Von Weiler.

**VOCAL MUSIC**

Director—Prof. M. T. Corby.

**DRAWING AND PAINTING**

Professor—Prof. C. E. Von Weiler.
Assistant—Bro. Albert.

**Arrival**

George Lyons, New York City, N. Y.
Ernest Lyons, Notre Dame, Ind.
Richard Doherty, Buffalo, N. Y.
Wm. L. Chester, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles O. Chester, Chicago, Ill.

**Faculty of Law is composed as follows:**

Hon. J. J. McKinnon, of Chicago, Equity and
Chancery Practice.
T. A. Mond, L. L. B., of Chicago.
Hon. Judge Stanford, of South Bend.
Prof. L. G. Tong, A. M., Professor of Commer-
cial Law.
Rev. M. B. Brown, S. S. C, Professor of Ethics.
The class of Anatomy and Materia Medica, un-
der the direction of Rev. L. Neyron, shows a larger
attendance than in any previous year.

**Music.—Upwards of 190 students study instru-
mental music. This department is organized for
a very thorough course and possesses ample means
to that effect. 14 rooms are exclusively used for
is the Director of the Department, in which he is
assisted by 5 other teachers.
Vocal music receives a more special attention
each successive year. It is under the direction of
Prof. M. T. Corby, and enjoys all the advantages
which may insure success. An Oratorio is to be
rendered this year by the Vocal Class.
The Conservatory of music established a year
since, is the highest class of music at Notre Dame,
and comprehends a course of two years, at the end
of which, certificates are delivered similar to those
of other graduating classes. 6 students were ad-
mitted in it at the June examination.

Painting and Drawing have received a new im-
petus this year. The studio of our young artists
has been made a temple of art. A large number
of students very probably spend one hour in it
each day under the able direction of Prof. C. B.
Von Weller and Bro. Albert, S. S. C. Architecture,
Watercolor landscapes and Academic Painting as well as Painting are taught from the
best European models, and from Nature.

The Orchestra has been placed under the di-
rection of Bro. Albert. The impressions of the
concerts in the reports of the last exhibition will be
introduced during the year. The Orchestra is com-
posed of some 215 members.
The Choir which has enjoyed a well-earned reputa-
tion during the last four years will not be seconded
to any other musical organization at Notre Dame.
It had never better trained voices than at present.
We will often interest our readers with reports of
its progress. Prof. C. B. A. Von Weller has been
appointed leader.
The Brass Band has been heard more than once
already. If we judge by its glorious past we can

**Classes and Professors.**

The examination of the students took place on
the 5th and 7th inst., under the direction of a spe-
cial board appointed for that purpose. The classes
were regularly taught Thursday, 8th inst., and the
usual college duties resumed.

The various courses have received their respecti-
ve quota of students, but, as we had anticipated,
the Commercial Course is the most largely attend-
ed. Nearly seventy students have, at the very
start, entered this course, and more are expected to
join.
The Classical Course promises well. The begin-
ing class numbers nearly twenty members. Some
other classes, in the same course, are likewise fully
attended.
The Scientific Course enlists, every year, nearly
the same number of students, and requires more
thoroughness and popularity as it grows older. (It
was established in 1880).
The Department of Law, which deservedly
claims the first place at Notre Dame, has double
the number of students it had last year. Professor
Foote has established its reputation, and rendered
its complete success only a question of time. The
Faculty of Law is composed as follows:

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Chicago Ill. Summit, Ill. Toledo, Ohio. Washington, D. C.

Chicago, Ill. Milwaukee, Wis. Beloit, Wis.


Chicago, Ill. Toledo, Ohio. LaGrange Ind.


Somomum, Ill. Eikant, Ind.

Lycoming, Ind. Greenup, III. Lake Forest, Ill.

Bay City, Mich. Carbondale, Ill.

Lawton, Ill. McHenry, Ill.

Burlington, Iowa. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Elgin, Ill. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Freepoint, Ill. Lafayette, Ind.

Indiana, Ind. Cincinnati, Ohio.

South Bend, Ind. St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.

Sedalia, Mo.

Chicago, Ill.

South Bend, Ind. St. Louis, Mo.

Chico, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Battle Creek, Mich.

Bloomington Ind.

Somerset, Ohio.

Marcro, Ind.

Iowa City, Iowa.

Oceola, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Delphi, Ind.

Chicgo, Ill.

Milwaukee, Wis.


Williamshurg, N. Y.

Chicago, Ill.

Reading, Pa.

Chicago, Ill.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Memphis, Tenn.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Covington, Ind.

Pekin, Ill.

Nashville, Tenn.

New Haven, Ind.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Chicago, Ill.

Bloomington, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Joliet, Ill.

South Bend, Ind.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

Fairfield, Iowa.

Erie, Pa.

Pana, Ill.

Omaha, Nebr.

Nashville, Tenn.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Portsmouth, Ohio.

Chicago, Ill.

Brownsville, N. Y.

Cleveley, Pa.


Darlington, Wis.

Pekin, Ill.

Pekin, Ill.

Bolivar, Ind.

Erie, Pa.

Boston, Mass.

St. Louis, Mo.

Notre Dame, Ind.

Pekin, Ind.

Lafayette, Ind.

Barstow, Calif.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Los Angeles, Calif.

San Francisco, Calif.

New York, N. Y.

Yonkers, N. Y.

Lancaster, Ohio.

Peru, Ind.

Jacksonville, Tenn.

Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chicago, Ill.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio.


Chicago, Ill.


Chicago, Ill.


SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY.

St. Mary's, Ind. Sept. 13, 1870.

St. Mary's again presents a scene of cheerful activity. On the 6th inst. classes commenced, and the regular routine was resumed; and, though the continual arrival of pupils cannot much please our more punctual students who were already settled in their classes, the regular order of duties was not disturbed.

It is truly touching and interesting to witness the reception of the new pupils, and the joyous return of the old. The first, tearful and timid, seem to feel for a little while like exiles; the second, gleeful and confident, return as to a second home; the "new-comers" noting with anxious curiosity the routine of the house, wondering, perhaps, if they shall be able to keep up all these rules; the old pupils, with kind-hearted merriment, trying to cheer the strangers, and playfully helping them through all their imaginary difficulties.

There is, indeed, in a well-ordered boarding-school, a real opportunity for developing the noble, generous traits so natural to youth, and acquiring these expansive views and that gentle forbearance and mutual sympathy which render social intercourse charitable and delightful.

The interior of the Academy having been renovated and adorned with fresco work, presents a neat, cheerful aspect. The erection of new buildings makes a pleasing impression on all who visit the Institution, and affords the pupils a source of innocent, elevating enjoyment.


We have heard nothing about the boats upon route for Memphis, Tennessee.

We understand, already commenced. It will be, we hope, a grand improvement upon the present one.

The new bridge across the St. Joseph river is, we understand, already commenced. It will be,
To Our Friends:

ESPECIALLY TO THE OLD STUDENTS AND GRADUATES.

We send this number of the Notre Dame Scholar to as many of our friends who have not made known to us a wish to subscribe. We send it as a reminder, for we well know that a vast majority of them are so deeply engrossed in the affairs of the busy, pushing world that, though they may at times think of college days and of the hours they spent at Notre Dame, they either do not know the strides we have taken from no paper to the Progress of happy memory; from The Progress to the Scholastic Year, and from the Scholastic Year to the Notre Dame Scholaristic, or, knowing all this, they let one day slip by after another, always intending to write, but always deferring it to a later period. The reader will learn from this number that we have a paper which will vividly bring back the scenes of former days, and post them in the actualities of the college; the latter may take advantage of the reception of this number to realize their good intentions, and procrastinate no longer; for procrastination is the thief of time, and time is money; so it would be better to send on the subscription at once than let procrastination rob them of their money.

We send it to the old students of many years ago; men who are now grave and reverend sages, parents, or matrons—fathers, mothers, or families; other great bachelors in the gay world, and others, still, who in some monastery, or in a parish, are fulfilling the duties of their high calling. Alas! there are some among whom we cannot send it—where disease has thinned the ranks, and many now lie silent in the grave. Others may still be in the land of the living, but in this land of constant movement how should true be kept of old cumbrous with the simplicities of the college—how can these old classmates one has, at the end of one course, many how are faithful after the second year?

We send it to the old Rhetoric Class, nearly all of whom are hard-working priests—some in the East, sons in the West, and others some in the South. Daniel and William, and John and some twenty-five others. Poor Bohemian, we fear, cannot get the paper. What with the needs of the Prussians, the chassepots of the French, and the mitrailleuses firing away on both sides, he must be in a place not at all conducive to an enjoyable perusal of the Notre Dame Scholaristic. To the old editors of The Progress we also send the Scholaristic; and we expect them to "Rally round the flag, boys!" Arthur, having for years advanced the cause of civilization by his labors in the class-room, is now on the plains intently engaged in cases where no such notification is sent we shall be obliged to discontinue the Scholaristic after this number.

Massacre of Sisters of Charity in China.

We wish emphatically to place in this first number of vol. IV of the Scholaristic,—of a paper edited and published in a Catholic college,—a record of the massacre of Christians, and mainly, of those best of Christians, the saintly and courageous woman who, in a religious community,—which can be found only in the Catholic Church,—devote themselves to the service of God and their neighbor. The daily papers have given an account of it without comment. Confined to their petty quarrels of party politics they had no time, no wish, to draw attention to the public to the greatest outrage that has been perpetrated by a barbarous or semi-civilized nation upon citizens of civilized and Christian nations. But the daily papers are not to blame,—the editors of these papers know well what to give their readers—they give what they think—and justly think—their readers will relish; they do not wish—never intend—to lead public opinion; they know what public opinion is,—they are wise enough to know how to lead it. They draw attention to things in which they know the public will take an interest. It is, then, the public, you and we, my brethren, who are to blame, who only a thrill of indignation rushed over the land, and then nothing more said of the subject, instead of the sturdy outspoken irrefragible demand that Christian nations should take up the cause of Christianity and civilization and see that redress be had for this outrage on our fellow Christians.

Among those that were martyred was Sister Louise, a sister of Capt. T. Sullivan, of Syracuse, N. Y. We take the following from the Central N. T. Catholic.

REQUIEM MASS FOR THE MARTYRS.—The beautifully solemn impressive celebration of a grand Requiem Mass, took place at St. John's Church, in this city, on Friday morning, for the happy repose of the soul of Sister Louise, "Sister Louise," who fell a victim to the recent Chinese massacre at Tien-Tsin. The church was well filled by the deeply sympathizing friends of Capt. T. Sullivan, of this city brother of the martyred Sister of Charity, and the sombre drapery of the altar, its tapers and surroundings, attested to the impressiveness of the Requiem then being celebrated. The choir rendered the music of the Requiem with feeling and pathos, that sent a thrill of solemn pious reverence to the hearts of the participants in sympathy with the object for which it was being offered in the sight of God and the blessed Redeemer. Father Guenlet was the celebrant, with Father Hayden, the talented and exemplary young assistant of St. Mary's, and Father Lynch, assistant of St. John's, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. A very impressive feature was also added in the presence of the good, devoted and pious Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent's Asylum, and the orphan girls under their charge. They participated in this last sacred and solemn duty towards the memory of the dead, whom we are bound to pray for. This last feature was the more touching, as the massacre of the Sisters and their little charge at Tien-Tsin gave them a cause to believe that it was yet in its infancy, the first martyrs who have given up their lives for the faith of Christ which they were set over to guide and guard. No more beautifully sublime or touching service than this Requiem for the dead exists in the Roman Catholic ritual, giving out so much of tenderest sympathy for the dear departed; and it matters not whether the soul took its flight from the body in China or the antipodes, Requiem in externo gregis is sweetly and tenderly from Catholic altars and Catholic hearts here in Syracuse of the new world, mingled with the incense of altar, for the eternal life of her who now sleeps peacefully in the tender bosom of Christ.

To the good for the Catholic relations and friends of Sister Louise, to have masses of requiem said, but we, feeling here, in a land where our only religion is free—and with good a right as any 'ism of the land—for Catholics have helped to make this land, and Catholic soldiers have defended it—we are more inclined to say, Sineas Louis, martyr Dei, ora pro nobis.

The Force of Habit.

It is a common saying, and, certainly there is a great deal of truth and good sense in it, that "Habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a force of habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature." "Indeed," says Addison, "habit is a second nature.”
to win the esteem of all good men, and, above all, secure for ourselves the great object of our existence—a happy life in the future. We may at first experience some difficulty in restraining our natural propensities for the indulgence of vice, and therefore we should be courageous and battle bravely, knowing that these exertions are necessary both to our present and future happiness, and deserve our efforts in order to gain them. We should all make a serious effort to improve the virtues of self-discipline, self-control, and self-restraint, which are necessary both to our present and future happiness.

Soiree in the Junior's Study Hall.

On Saturday evening, we passed by the Juniors' study hall, at a time when usually such profound silence reigns in it that the thrushes and canaries and other singing birds, whose cages hang around the walls, amid pictures and flowers, go to sleep, having nothing else to do, were surprised to hear the sound of music, followed by loud applause. The birds did not seem to wake up, but made a commotion in his cage which attracted all our attention. The thrush, a notable bird and a great singer, could stand it no longer, and, waking up, made a commotion in his cage which attracted all our attention. The thrush, a notable bird and a great singer, could stand it no longer, and, waking up, made a commotion in his cage which attracted all our attention. The thrush, a notable bird and a great singer, could stand it no longer, and, waking up, made a commotion in his cage which attracted all our attention.

The L. S. & M. S. Accommodation Train from Elkhart to Chicago, Passing Through South South Bend.

Early one morning that best of men who keeps the horses in the stables of Notre Dame, whippered me into the depot in double quick time, to catch the Elkhart accommodation train which passes through the "Bend" about 6 A. M. I have not my R. Time Table, to give the minutes, and besides it doesn't make much difference, as this accommodation train is really an accommodation, and a few minutes more or less does not make the least difference with the train nor with its most accommodating Conductor.

Way men—permit me a digression and an impassionate interroga­tion—why men in this sensible age insist upon being whipped along at the rate of forty-five, or more, miles an hour, by a diabolical locomotive that rushes along the track like a comet going wild through the starry heavens? "Starry heavens!" I remember from my school-boy days. The epithet then seemed to me something like a comet going wild through the starry heavens. In the words of an ancient king or philosopher, slightly changed and condensed to suit the circumstances of the case: "If was, but I am not a Preacher; one who sets types and diffuses knowledge to some twenty thousand or more individual intelligences throughout the length and breadth of this vast continent. These last words are not original, but I cannot at the moment put my hand on the original MSS. like those learned Prussian savants, who following in the wake of William's army occupy their precious time (wire cable telegrams,) in researching the ancient manuscripts of the cathedrals and monasteries, which have escaped the fire and sword of William's army."

But to return to our sheep—as my favorite French author remarks. Their natural propensities are to move over space at an incredible rate of speed? Is it because of the lofty aspirations of the mind? Is it to be accounted for by—further suggestions are unnecessary. I would not wish to be carried at the rate of 60 miles in 60 minutes, and do not care about the solution of the question. I merely asked it for the plaus and serious consideration of those who do not like Accommodation Trains; for those who make witty remarks upon trains stopping for the passengers to get out and pick blackberries, or any other small fruit that may be in season and found along the track. I would patronize such trains if they could be found. It would be getting back to the good old times when I was young, when the passenger coaches were the grand vehicles of travel, and when we thought we rode with tremendous velocity when we made eight or at most ten miles an hour.

Has my digression been too long? Have I made my impressuse Interna too longitudinal? If so, ship it over and begin here. We arrived at the depot in plenty time for the train—the Accommodation Train—the train I like for a short trip.

Plenty of time was given to all the passengers to get on the train, and to get seats before it moved forward. I sat solitary and alone, like ancient Benton going in search for the Lone Star. By and by the train was set in motion, and we started at the rapid rate of twenty miles an hour for the Mecca of the West, which every faithful Western man swears by, whether every Western man—and most of Eastern—goes on a pilgrimage as many times in his life as possible,—Chicago, the great city of the North West.

So early had I started that I was not only theoretically praying, but I was practically fasting, and not a morsel had passed my lips except the enlightened light of a miserable cigar which Prof. —had thrust into my hand after exhorting me to do penance for my manifold transgressions. I was not, consequently, in the best of humors, and when the amiable, gentlemanly and genial conductor, whose physiognomy glowed with good humor and a fresh wash that he had indulged in before starting that morning, came around in the beautiful twilight of the building rooms, with figurative roses on his lips and honey in his mouth, and mellifluous im­ploring the accompaniments of the seats to present pre­sumably to himself their credentials for occupying four or less seats, by exhibiting to him their tickets, or else to be so kind as to give a certain number of stamps, unless they wished to put him to the dis­gustment of making him making them evacuate the car. I had no smile to propitiate his benign con­tenance; no joke came from my sleepy brain, no welcoming words sprang spontaneously from my closed lips. And he passed me by with silent indignation.

No one can help approving of the plan carried out in the Juniors' study hall, where flowers and birds and sometimes music change the usually dull appearance of a study hall, into a pleasant home-like apartment.

They are bridging the outlet of the lake into St. Joseph.

The foundations of the new church are well and solidly laid, and are ready for the brick walls.

WANT of space has prevented us from publishing several articles received from contributors.
throughout the lament of the sublime, we have read, the evening before.

If any human being in this sublunary sphere can say that our party chatted, (and some smoked), in adversity state, into the best humored condition the hotel had given us, a comfortable breakfast, than the silvery voice of the brakesman, who, with hands and water-tank, which when viewed with a philosophic eye, and with a view to utility and the internal fitness of things, are soothing to the wounded soul of a man without his breakfast. Such scenes might be warranted to be soothingly exulting without being intoxicating, like, it is said, hog's beer.

Old friends, at all times, are good circumstances, but especially on a R. R. trip on the Accommodation Train. New friends, too, are, generally, pleasing accident of any trip—and it cannot be a matter of surprise to any man that my spirits rose, like gold in war times, when I recognized an Old Friend who came in the car at Terry, and made the acquaintance of a quaint, well-informed, fine talker in the person of a gentleman from South Bend whom I should have known before, but my misfortune delayed the pleasure until that morning. In discursive converse with Old and New friends, and a liberal good breakfast, and a celebrated eating house in Laporte, and a sojourn of otium cum digestio, we jogged along past New Carlisle and Holing Prairie, and arrived, at convenient breakfast time, in the City of Laporte. Two cups of coffee—not your usual R. R. restaurant coffee with plenty of grounds for complaint—but a prime article, with sugar without sand, and milk that had passed its best, but probably a hundred years ago. All this with his carpet sack and ticket for Lafayette in his hand waiting for the train from Michigan City, which has, no doubt, arrived by this time.

Twenty minutes, or so, afterwards, we saw him seated near the ticket office, a hundred yards ahead, with his carpet sack and ticket for Lafayette. In his hand waiting for the train from Michigan City, which has, no doubt, arrived by this time.

Without much delay we arrived at Colomct, adorn Coffee Creek, and now called Chesterton. Ah me, my friends, life is short, comparatively shorter than a trip on an Accommodation Train! This lugubrious exclamation was pumped from me by mention of a trip on an Accommodation Train! This lugubrious exclamation was pumped from me by mention of a trip on an Accommodation Train! This lugubrious exclamation was pumped from me by mention of a trip on an Accommodation Train! This lugubrious exclamation was pumped from me by mention of a trip on an Accommodation Train! This lugubrious exclamation was pumped from me by mention of a trip on an Accommodation Train! This lugubrious exclamation was pumped from me by mention of a trip on an Accommodation Train! This lugubrious exclamation was pumped from me by mention of a trip on an Accommodation Train! This lugubrious exclamation was pumped from me by mention of a trip on an Accommodation Train! This lugubrious exclamation was pumped from me by mention of a trip on an Accommodation Train! This lugubrious exclamation was pumped from me by mention of a trip on an Accommodation Train! This lugubrious exclamation was pumped from me by mention of this.
Taspaian Association.

A regular meeting of the above-named Association for recognition and election of officers for the first session of the scholastic year, 1874, was held September 11th, resulting as follows:

President—Rev. J. A. Lyons, A. M.

Vice-President—J. Antoiae, and J. Ward.

Censor—G. Dodge.

Secretary—T. Foley.

The President, after apologizing for the following week, and making a few remarks upon how they should commence this Scholastic year, paid a deserved tribute to the Philomathes; mentioning in particular, John O'Connell, J. A. O'Keiley, Joseph Halvy, Fred Kaiser, Daniel B. Hibbard, D. J. Cook, T. Ewing, L. Marks, Casius Breidford, John Carlin, Maurice Williams, James Ryan, J. D. Wolfe, John Plangia, Stephen Kind, William Freeman, Joseph Mukats, Mark M. Foote, James Kasadoy and George Myerz.

The St. Cecilia Philomathian Association presented to Prof. J. P. Foote, A. M., of the Low Department, a splendid, gold St. Cecilian Philomathian badge, as a testimonial of their esteem and affection for him.

Notices of Books.


This is an excellent speller. It is grounded upon the plan of Webster's old spelling-book, but is much more complete, and the lessons more judiciously graded. The first fourteen pages are taken up with lessons upon the elementary principles, and the student is greatly assisted in memorizing and comprehending them by the introduction of the catechetical system of question and answer. The lesson on the classification of elementary sounds is complete; but we dare not hope any better for this part of orthography in Mr. Wilson's book than has been its lot in other good spellers. Unless the teacher be thoroughly trained himself, he will hurry the students through the book, without at all dwelling on the importance of vocal exercises in these elementary sounds. It is from this defective method of teaching young children that they leave little or nothing for the student, and all Latin class-books prepared in this manner, is defective method of teaching young children that they leave little or nothing for the student, and which can be reached and understood only by a knowledge of grammar, he is enabled to avoid two rocks, upon one of the other of which too many students strike: he overcomes that disgust which is more interesting, and, as he might say, not so "dry."

The appendix on the sounds of the English language is very good.

Harvey's Elementary Grammar. Harvey's Practical Grammar of the English Language, for the use of schools of every grade. Cincinnati: Wilson, Ninkle & Co.

The publishers of these grammars have made a good use of various kinds of type, and presented an admirable line of books for the study of grammar. We must notice this series of grammars, as well as the previously noticed grammar, after a more thorough examination and a comparison of the two.

C. Sallusti Cepia CaiGiana. With Explanatory Notes, Lexicon, etc. By George Stuart, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language in the Central High School of Philadelphia.

The editor of this edition of Sallust has taken great pains with the text, which he has compared to the text of the modern German scholars who have had peculiar advantages in obtaining old manuscript copies of the works of this historian. The publisher has done just co to the editor and to the historian, by getting up the book in a creditable style. The lexicon contains not only all the words of the text, but also all the forms, the derivation of which might not be apparent to the student. The notes are copious, the only objection to them, as to all Latin class-books prepared in this manner, is that they have little value, with the basic text, and still less the teacher. But in these days when everything is fast, it is not to be wondered at that young men wish to get at the kernel without the trouble of cracking the nut. The editor gives a brief Life of Sallust on the first pages of the book, with a critique on his work.

We have not time nor space to notice this week several other class-books we have received. Postponing notice to a future number of the SCHOLASTIC, we merely mention the titles and publishers:


Stoddard's Series of Arithmetic, New York: Sheldon & Co.

Books for notice or review should be addressed to Editor NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame University, Indiana.