Notre Dame Scholastic.

Devoted to the interests of the Students.

"LABOR OMNIA VINCIT."

VOLUME IV.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, JANUARY 28, 1871.

NUMBER 10.

The "Pipilad."

HOTEL OF THE NINE Moons, Pekin.

CHINA, PET MoUZ OF THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR WILHO-BANG.

To the Editor of the Scholastic:

DEAR SIR: A few evenings ago I was present at a surprise party in the Imperial palace, and, while there, the Empress herself handed me her album and requested me to write a poem in it for her. How could I refuse? I couldn't refuse under the circumstances, so I went to work and wrote the following ode to my pipe. The Empress was so pleased with it that she called it "The Pipilad," in imitation of Pope, who called his poem on the "Don Juan." If you like it, you can publish it in the Scholastic. I will send you an account of a political meeting by next mail. In writing to me, be sure and say, "To the Hon. Lawrence Doolan," etc. "Larry" did well enough at home, but it's not dignified here. Send me a paper, and I am, (etc."

LLEY DOOLAN.

25 All hall! compassion of my lonely hours,
Let poets sing of love in silv'ry bows:
Thy curling wreaths are far more dear to me
Than faithless smile, or song of chivalry.
Thy flute has beguiled the hours of day
Of social "puffs" from morrow to chime.
Familiar days oft cool the warmest tides;
Thy golden friendship brightens many skies.
Thy circling smoke ascends like classic domes,
Surpassing Athens', or artistic Rome's.
A desert volcano, thy burning bowl displays
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LLEY DOOLAN.
On the Use of Big Words.

Nothing can be more foolish than the pleasure some people take in using big words. They are careful always to have an abundant supply, and they fancy they will not be thought learned or clever unless they use them without restriction. But this is a great mistake. The indiscriminate use of big words always betrays a weak mind or a very degraded taste; and is avoided by all sensible people. Using big words, however, is not absolutely prohibited; in many learned professions it is unavoidable. In a treatise on Botany or Geology, for instance, we expect to find scientific and ponderous words: and in their place they are both appropriate and serviceable. It is the abuse, not the words themselves, which is objectionable. Like landsmen at sea who fancy their knowledge of the elements, when placed in a boat, is increased by using big words, so, too, good pipe, thy smoke is the fittest to shroud.

Invading spiders feel my sov'reign scowl, and spirit join to curse your foul success! For griefs that press the lowly or the proud: Let public villainy the masses rule, and glut my royal vengeance on—domitian rather let me live and die, its tenets turn the white man to a slave. الرئيس الميركل، أوباما، شارلز دو مور، كارولين أورانج تان، و براين سكوت من بينهم، وأي شخص آخر يملك مركزاً سياسياً أو علمياً أو فنياً أو رياضياً. They speak of philosophy in place of saying I don't know; they make use of mercurial influences of hydropathy. If anyone asks if there are any symptoms of approaching dissolution. If there is anything they can't explain, they will attribute it to some electrical phenomenon or optical delusion. When asked a simple question in place of saying I don't know; they make use of such expressions as, "not knowing I cannot presume to substantiate." They speak of philosophy as a constitution of ideas; of milk as the constituent of a nutritious fluid, and it is a great error. Like landsmen at sea who fancy their knowledge of the elements, when placed in a boat, is increased by using big words, so, too, good pipe, thy smoke is the fittest to shroud.

I hear it exalts the other day with that there is a debating society, and the thorax, it conquers the whole system, and produces atrophical.

I never before felt my seat of life so iidled by about the first step of my education of knowledge of you; and I now keenly perceive the weakness of that antiquated proverb, that "opposition to presence makes the organ of existence pleased in a higher degree." Often, in my imaginary phantom, do I see you by supposiby of your propitious countenance and the lovely amured brows which adorn your organs of sight.

Dearest Obediah, your two little deucey darts of your great armament, now in the state of nobility, are salubrious and are requiring us all to a gratification by their great demeanor and peculiar ways, and are daily progressing in their intellectual adulation; they are totally taken.

I heard it exalts the other day that there is a debating society, and the thorax, it conquers the whole system, and produces atrophical.

The Revolution appreciates the young ladies of Memphis, who have bound themselves not to marry, unless their chosen lovers will give them diamond rings. "Bless those noble girls!" it enthusiastically exclaims; "a society of young men ought now to be formed, each member binding himself not to marry any girl who is not possessed of a fifty dollar chignon."

The following letter was addressed from a learned professor of an Academy of Externs, to his brother-in-law:

COSMOPOLITAN CITY,

71. HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH PAGE

Twelfth of the Tenth Month, Enlarged a Hundred and Seventy.

My Dear Obediah,—It is a propitious proverb that elongated merchandise ultimately arrives. I have got a little measure of duration now since our discipline of literature made their exit—and also my frigid companion in making signs of departure; though at intervals I am perplexed with a convulsion on my lungs; but there is scarcely an individual in this metropolis exempt from it; it is also accompanied by a sharp sensation in the lung buds that part containing the organ of thought and sensation, and the thorax, it conquers the whole system, and produces atrophical.

I trust you have not been troubled with this pernicious malady. You must use great precaution and do not apply yourself to too much straining occupation. I recommend you a considerable share of consolation, and to observe ataxia as much as possible. I shall only sit on this subject for the present, for I have not the gift of animation. The elements make you feel dense, they are so inconsistent and partake of the quality of forming different appearances.

May our policy, our wealth, beneath those folds increase; and partake of the quality of forming different appearances.

In truth, no good pipe, thy smoke 's the fittest to shroud.

F. B. F.
The late Phenomenon.

In a late issue of the Scholastic there appeared an essay entitled, "The Goose." That essay was from the pen of a student who prefers to use a knife in the discussion of such subjects, because I think that one's readers are more likely to appreciate the development of the latter than of the former instrument in the elucidation of ornithological questions. I propose, in this paper, to make a few remarks on the late phenomenon, vulgarly called: "I-never-saw-anything-like-this-Did-you?-You?" Let me to myself, "we instantly have called this phenomenon frost; but every one I meet stops me and points to the bent trees and bushes, and calls it the unnameable senseless thing on a goose." When I went home and got things in order to write, I was annoyed at this interruption. I was contemplating the situation. Says I to myself, whom I met in the woods, a few days ago, while I was writing a poem about it, but my views on the subject are more likely to appeal to the readers than to the latter instrument. The ancients considered this season as liable to changes, as can be easily seen by consulting any of their revised almanacs. I notice that considerable injury is inflicted on ben-coops and similar abodes. All around, in fact, a magnificent spectacle is presented to the pen of the poet, and the brush of the painter, except he be a resident of a fruit-growing district. Destruction and death are rampant everywhere, and dressed Nature seems to be held out in state in the snow in a boar of snow. Over the broken trees the dying ones are bent in sorrow, and weep for their fallen brethren until the tears and snow are mingled with the first pearls, in the slope of icicles, from their fragrant eyes.

In conclusion, I would remark that the return of the late phenomenon is neither predicted nor desired. I am satisfied that many well-meaning persons were displeased with its appearance, and would rather not see it again. It don't suit them.

S. J. S.

A Lot of Puzzles.

"Two brothers," began the Professor, impressively, addressing the assembled students who were walking to their seats, "were going to the same place, and got off the same street-car at the same stop. They were brother and sister. They drank the same water, ate the same food, and slept in the same bed. They quarreled the same amount, and were about the same size. They were brother and sister. They quarreled the same amount, and were about the same size. They were brother and sister. They quarreled the same amount, and were about the same size. They were brother and sister.

"I'll write," says I, "about the present appearance of things, and describe the impressions, results and disastrous consequences of one night's atmospheric excitements, and call the product "The Phenomenon. How will that do?"

"The subject is an admirable one," says I, "if you can treat it properly."

"I believe I can do it," says I.

"Yes, indeed," says the Professor confidently. "Come, ladies and gentlemen, solve the problem."

"I see," says Mr. Housewife, "that is just what the cobbler loses." I 

"I can't refuse that invitation," says I; "but what if I write about it?"

"About anything but yourself," says he. "Don't you think you're pretty plain-spoken?"

"That's what's the matter," says he. "I'll write," I said, "about the present appearance of things, and describe the impressions, results and disastrous consequences of one night's atmospheric excitements, and call the product "The Phenomenon. How will that do?"

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"Well," says he, "you have promised, more times than I can count, to write something decent as that," says he.

"It was the answer."

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NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

Mr. Aloes and the ladies bit their pens, but gave me nothing for the next issue of the Scholastic.

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S. J. S.
All Around the University.

HORNAI for the examination!

The bulletin will be sent to the parents during the course of next week.

Tax certificatioii for good conduct and improveiiment will be delivered at the close of the Examination.

The written examination commenced on Thursday, the 25th inst., and continued two days. Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 26, 27 and 28, will be devoted to the oral examination.

Tax skating has been in excellent condition for several days past. Formerly, and Min- mins, dito, took a lively interest in the winter sport. All the students (who had skates) did go skating!

The Moral Philosophy Class— the ne plus ultra of the University—sagen Theologie, was examined Tuesday, the 24th inst., in the President's parlour. This class has worked faithfully and accomplished much.

A MUSICAL SOIREE will be held Sunday, 29th inst., in the large parlour of the University. Prof. Corby's vocal class and the best instrumentalists will do the honors of the evening. As this soiree is the first of the season we expect a rich treat.

The terpsichoreans of the Senior Department return their most sincere thanks to Mr. James Martin, for his kindness in furnishing them with good music. He plays in recent times, and those who love to "trip the light fantastic toe," cannot on the contrary think it "quite the thing" to boast of being sinners. Yet any one, who knows any-thing about music and the choirs, will admit that the singers under Mr. Martin's direction will give a performance that will be pleasing to them as well as any who have made of music an art.

Edward J. Ryan, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Frank E. Egan, Nashville, Tenn.
James A. Finley, Springfield, Ill.
Richard Fehley, New Paltz, N. Y.
John H. Ecdnan, Marion, Ohio.
Lindsay, Canada West.

The Morals of the Session.

A retrospective glance over the session which is about to close seems less so necessary and proper at this time. Now, that the first race is run, we may as well pause a while, and contemplate the field over which we have gone. A review like this will rest us from our labors, and give us an opportunity to take breath before we resume our task. They must be pleasing, the thoughts of a well-spent day.

They must be especially gratifying to the weary, hard-working student, who receives the approba- tion of his own conscience, and feels assured that he has done well what he undertook to do. Day after day he labored silently, unconsciously, careless of his own comfort, keeping high his aim and press­ ing on until he attained it. For him who has been very successful, owing to the remarkable talents with which he has been endowed, the pleasure de­ rived from the consideration of a duty well per­ formed is considerably enhanced. He is no longer the boy, bashful and unlearned; he has become a man who thinks and reflects. He cultiv­ ated his mind, enriched it and trained it; and be­ hold! his soul was likewise adorned with all the rich gifts that reason and sound judgment bestow for his right place in society. It would be an unatu­ ral exception to find a studious, well-read young man, anything less than a gentleman. Whatever elevates and cultivates the mind cannot fail to rest on the soul; and, therefore, the more the mind is cultivated, the more the soul is beautified, and its noblest faculties drawn from its germ.

At Notre Dame this is true, and this makes no exception, and finds many proofs to substantiate it. The better the student, the greater his progress and the better the man; and in inverse direction, the worse the student, the smaller his progress and the meaner the man.

The perfect student is the most pleasing compan­ ion and the most polite pupil. Take him where­ ever you like, you will enhance by the evidence of his progress. His labors are fully repaid thus far, and his future success becomes only a question of time. With increasing knowledge, self-reliance and manliness have also been developed. He is no longer the boy, bashful and unlearned, he has grown into a man, and the student, the scholar, the professor, the man, is his motto. He will not be unfaithful to it. In conversation, he rules by mode-ty and amiability; his sense of right and wrong guards him against abuse and vio­ lations. In actions, he is unassuming and yet his example gives the tone to the general behavior. In the same pro­ portion, that the bad student is shamed and held in contempt, the good student is honored and re­ spected.

These remarks strike us more forcibly at the end of a session than at any other time, because it is then that we pause a while to reflect upon the past, and consider the gains or the losses which have been made during the session.

During a tedious journey we are apt to dis­ tracted by the fatigue and the distance; but when the goal is reached, we rest ourselves, wipe our sweating brows, and look around. We have then a comprehensive view of the space traveled over and we take a lively pleasure in casting a glance at each of our companions de voyage, just to see how each one looks.

Some are fatigued, but yet full of spirits and ready to continue the route. They caunt up smart­ ly, and but for the sake of companionship would have distanced us long ago. Others are tired, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us. Others are worn out, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us. Others are worn out, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us. Others are worn out, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us. Others are worn out, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us. Others are worn out, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us. Others are worn out, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us. Others are worn out, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us. Others are worn out, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us. Others are worn out, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us. Others are worn out, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us. Others are worn out, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us. Others are worn out, and showed no disposition to run away. At times they needed a word of encouragement, no more; they kept pace with us.

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N O T R E D A M E  S C H O L A S T I C.

Oral Examination.

NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

But why should we speak of the stragglers? Are they so fonscientious as to attract our attention, or so numerous as to be noticed? We think not. One or two, here and there, have failed to do their part; the large majority have accomplished their duty manfully and creditibly to themselves and their Professors. It is therefore our pleasing duty to testify to their earnest and persevering application and to say to them that the work of the session has been well done. Stores of knowledge have been acquired; art and science have been cultivated; virtues and the noblest qualities of the soul have been developed and perfected; solid foundations have been laid, upon which moral and spiritual edifices may be safely reared, and now the future appears bright and promising. Prizes and congratulations are due to the students while high encomiums are deservedly owing to the Faculty to whose untiring labors and devotedness, the success of the session may be ascribed.

Let the past be a guarantee of the future and let the future be like the past, we can ask for no more; and when the sun of June shall shine on us once more and tell us that the labors of the year are ended, we will gladly retire to the dulce otium of vacations with full confidence that the year 1870-71 has been a year of success for Notre Dame, and of progress for her students.

Table of Contents.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATIONS.

The Musical Independent; Holy & Lyon; Chicago.

The College World published by the students of Griswold College. The successor of the Griswold Collegian. We wish it success.

The Printer's Circular for January, is the finest specimen of typography that comes to this office. Philadelphia 615, Minor street. $1 per annum.


Peter's Musical Monthly, (St. Louis) for January contains a selection of excellent vocal and instrumental music. The Monthly can be had by addressing J. L. Peters & Co., 212, North Fifth street, St. Louis. Mo. Terms: $2 per annum.

The Catholic World for February contains many articles of interest: Sixth, the Fifth; Dr. Newman's Grammar of Assent; Early Missions in America; New England in the Sixteenth century, and others. Published by the Catholic Publication House, (P. O. Box 6,809); No 9 Warren street. Terms: $2 per year, in advance.

The National Farmer and Horticultural Register. brittle house & Co., Philadelpia; 28 N. sixth street. $1 per annum.

Reception by the Clergy and Laity of Baltimore, Washington as a Geographer, of his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding; Baltimore: Published by J. Murphy & Co.


The Electric Series of Geographies, embracing a Mathematical, Physical and Political description of the Earth; with Lessons on Map Drawing; by A. Von Steinwehr and D. G. Britton.

We have received this excellent series, consisting of a Primary, an Intermediate, and a School Geography. Not having leisure to examine these books carefully before the issue of this number of the Scholastic, we gave them into the hands of one conversant with the subject of Geography, and who has been teaching the branch for many years. He says in a note to us:

Having looked through the three books of the Electric Series of Geographies, I find that they are well arranged. I like especially the division of the three parts of the third book; the second part, which treats of Physical Geography, contains just enough of matter for the purpose intended. I think the maps and engravings are very well executed, though the names and objects on the maps are rather small to suit my ideas, if I were to teach the books. There is no feature I like very much, and that is his pile of explaining the peculiarities of the different bodies of water, rivers, lakes, etc., after the division to which they belong.

Mr. Cyrus Smith, Washington st.; Indianapolis, Ind., is agent for this series of Geographies, and will send single specimen copies, by mail, for examination with a view to introduction.

As item is giving the rounding of the papers to the effect that the largest room in the world is a Rhode Island cotton mill. The dimensions of this building, according to the utmost possible estimate, are to be 150 feet in length by 56 feet in width. The Eliot has one considerably larger, and the main building of the new railroad shop (Lake Shore and Michigan Southern) at this place, is 160 feet long by 125 wide.—nearly one third larger than the Rhode Island room.—Eliot & Bible.
Sixth Latin Class—This class has learned 40 exercises in Arnold and 49 Chapters in Historic Societies, and in Grammar it has studied the Etymology part as far as irregular verbs.

Second Latin Class—Text Book Book Arnold's first and second Latin book. The class has gone through the fire declensions of nouns, declensions of adjectives and the four conjugations of the verb, also 31 exercises.

Eighth Latin Class—Arndt's exercises—29 Chapters—Declensions and Conjugations as far as passive voice. The first book, Arndt's Grammar, as far as Prosody, and Arndt's Book of Exercises.


Second Greek—This class has studied, during the past session, in Mommhildt, five chapters of the first book, Kühner's Grammar, as far as Prosody, and Arnold's Greek Book of Exercises.


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First Hebrew (Quackenbush)—58 lessons.


Logia—What is Philosophy? What is Logic? What is perception or apprehension? What is a term? How many kinds of terms? What is abstraction and generalization of terms? What is a proposition.

English Literature—Blair's Lectures, 10-29.1. Syntax—Gauts; books I, II, III, IV, V. Chap. I to XIV.


Human Physiology—The first half of Dalton's Manual.

Trigonometry—Whole subject.

First Geometry—Looin's Plane Geometry, except Book IX.


Second Algebra—Simple Equations, except Radical Equations.


Commercial Course.

The Commercial Department has been more largely attended during the present session than in preceding years. The progress made by the students, is in every respect satisfactory. The bookkeeping is divided into four classes; numbering, in all, from eighty to ninety students.

The first, or graduating class, composed of twenty-five members, has seen the matter usually gone over during the last session of the course, comprising the buying and selling merchandise on private account and on commission. Buying and selling on joint account. Importing and exporting on account of others, and on account of ourselves and others in company. Banking and joint stock companies; steamboating, etc., etc.

The second class, composed of about thirty members, has studied since September, and now completed ten sets of solid bookkeeping, comprising stock and partnership books; illustrating the opening and closing in each, and exhibiting both gaining and losing business. Commission and merchandising Co. business. Journal and day-book composed in three sets. Used the auxiliary books in one set.

The third class, numbering fifteen members, has seen the same matter gone over by the second class.
This chant (meaning the sacred and Gregorian) is one that elevates the souls of the faithful: and when it is rightly and heroically executed in the Church, it evokes more holy feelings by pious sound than any other kind of song. But while cherishing a desire for this uniform and method of chant, she has never denied her need of praise to the proper cultivation of all other musical arts. In that the Very Reverend Superior has shown me to speak his views on this occasion; perhaps this choice was made owing to the fact that I could speak from experience on the matter. There can be no doubt, that any one who has had the happiness of listening to the Sacred Song of Holy Church, as rendered in the Masses of Palestrina and other great composers, in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, and in other churches of continental Europe, must form a high estimate of the power and beauty of pure ecclesiastical chant. The principal of the great Latin poet regarding good composition, viz: "Si simplex dumtaxat et unum," applies admirably on this subject, where simplicity in conception and uniformity in execution, make Church music especially, produce the effect desired. The same principle, when our children are sufficiently educated and have the heart to pray, every appreciative mind must nevertheless admire and exalt the grandeur and enchantment of fine music, other than a strictly secular, or more elaborate sacred music, such as is found in the Opera or the Oratorio. We should have to admit our affections affect us in a sense similar to the sentiment of Longfellow in "When she had passed, it seemed like the ceasing of the sea;" yet it was announced that there would be regular practice in Gregorian music every Monday and Thursday nights at 7 o'clock. P. M. sharp, in the vacant Dormitory, known as St. Aloysius. As the members of the choir are musicians, it is expected we will keep the time and be prompt in rehearsals. Before adjournment, Prof. Von Weller offered an apology for Prof. M. S. Conley who was unaccountably absent, but who sympathized with the movement. We may remark also that Brother Leopold is in favor of the movement, and would have been present but for a little mistake made in sending the notice of the meeting. The same is also a reason for the absence of other members of the congregation, who are pleased that the music of the Church will soon occupy its proper place.

The Mixer by Moliera

This celebrated comedy was written and performed in Paris, in 1707. It was an imitation of Plautus; but how superior to the Latin poet's play, with regard not only to the plot, but also to the excellence of the language. Put down, in his comedy, represents a poor man who has found a treasure, and who is in a continual fear of being robbed; all the comic situations of the play are founded on this common-place idea. But Moliera pictures to us these little affairs of life in all his riches, knows nothing but the pleasure of keeping them for himself; and to his thirst for gold sacrifices the happiness of his daughter and son, and his own peace and honor; and when he has lost his creature appears to the reader or spectator, as an object of hatred to his children who abandon him, and to his servants who cheat him, an object of pity to the society, there is a sense of the absurd in the Mixer, "O' Served him right! This is the triumph of genius and morality combated; the most salutary lesson ever taught to misers, and if such men do not profit by it, it is simply because their Vice and madness are beyond redemption.

Moliera was an accomplished writer in verse and prose, and his claim to excellence in this latter, has never been more effectually supported, and more unnecessarily ridiculed than in this play. "The prose in the 'Miser,'" says Edward Mendelssohn, in his "French Literature," "is the pattern of all dramatic prose; so correct and so easy is the language, it has been said, and not injuriously, that it can serve as a model for compositions of every kind," and "cannot be omitted in a critical edition of the play which are founded on this common-place idea.' The "Mixer" will soon be represented by the members of the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association.
SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY.

ST. MARY'S, Jan. 24, 1871.

The arrival of our beloved Mother Angela on Monday morning last, was the signal for a most enthusiastic outburst of hearty welcomes and affectionate greetings. The pupils rushed onto the Convent, that they might give speedy expression to their delight at having their beloved Mother among them. They received from her a most affectionate greeting, with the assurance that she was very happy to be again with her loving children at St. Mary's. The pupils then invited the Juniors and Minims to meet them, after supper, in the large study hall of the Academy. At the appointed time and place the formal reception address was read by Miss H. Niel, on behalf of the Senior Department. Miss X. Gross then read a rather comical address of welcome, so mixed up with examination exercises that it was difficult to tell which idea was uppermost in their juvenile minds—but certainly the Juniors and Minims managed to express their ardent delight at Mother's arrival in spite of their intense application to their studies.

A WESTERN paper thus records the demise of a favorite dog, killed by a lightning stroke:

"The bolt it flew and the hounds they yowled,

'Twas said a fierce little terrier,

"You do, on your solemn oath, declare this is not your handwriting?" I reckon not," was the cool reply. "Does it resemble your handwriting?" "Yes, sir; I think it don't." "Do you swear that it don't resemble your handwriting?" "Well, I can't say," was the dead answer. "You take your solemn oath that this writing does not resemble yours a single letter?" "Y-e-a-s, sir." "Now, how do you know?" "Guess I can't write."

NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

February, with the cheering prospect of premiums and public honors as a reward for close application to study, and an amiable ladylike conformity to rule. Success to those youthful aspirants for parental praise and scholastic laurels.