The Mysticism of Number.

PART II.—NUMBERS FORMED WITH ADJECTIVES OF DUALITY.

§ 1.—DUALITY AND THE NUMBERS TEN AND FIVE.

We have shown how numbers, both odd and even, may be evoked dir-cely from unity, and assume the nature of unity, which is truth. We have now to show duality, which is falsehood, entering into numbers, and vitally them, some wholly, others in part.

The number two, we have shown in our first article, cannot stand. But it is continually endeavoring to do so. It is division and perversity. Duality is but another name for it.

These are dualities: good and evil; truth and falsehood; beauty and deformity; light and darkness; heat and cold; harmony and discord; sweetness and bitterness; blessing and calamity; happiness and misery.

Of which the second term raises itself up and militates against the first, and in the end destroys itself by its own rage, spending itself in its efforts against that which is immovable. For of itself it is mere nothing. The first term is affirmative, which the second endeavors to deny. Duality is negative.

So what we said of the number four is explained. If it be regarded as duality doubled, it is still affirmative and good. For duality doubled is the negative denial, which is affirmative according to all philosophy. Every even number, therefore, is not to be considered as vitiated by the factor two.

The number ten denotes humanity, for it is that by which we reckon, being provided with ten fingers to count with.

Set four points equidistantly in a row, and then draw three points above them, forming the apex of an equilateral triangle, whose base would be the line joining each consecutive pair of the four.

Two points above the three, and one above the two, according to the same law.

The number of points will be ten. The figure will be that of an equilateral triangle, having four points at each base. It is the image of three on a basis of four.

So far is formed symmetrically of one, two, three, and four.

One denotes man's origin, his individuality, and his end.

Two is very observable in humanity. In the two sides of the body, each having its own set of organs, whence result two eyes, two ears, two nostrils, two arms, etc. But this is an apparent—not a real duality, for the two sides were made to enter into number, and vitally them, some wholly, others in part.

Three is very observable in humanity. In the two sides of the body, each having its own set of organs, whence result two eyes, two ears, two nostrils, two arms, etc. But this is an apparent—not a real duality, for the two sides were made to enter into number, and vitally them, some wholly, others in part.

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eternal principle of evil. But this is blasphemous, for even this angel is rather apparent than real. The human will, aided by divine grace, is able to reign supreme over the passions and inferior faculties, and then the whole soul acts in union.

Three is moral and bodily, as was observed in speaking of that number, and because man is made in the image of his Creator.

Four, being the number assigned to creation, is proper to man as a creature, and the king of this visible creation.

Ten, thus formed, denotes the natural man, and ten commandments are given for his guidance.

Out of ten cast the factor of procrastination, five, and the quotient is six. This number takes symmetrically the form of a cross. It is the number of the Sacred Wonders . . . that pleased our forefathers, and of the holy names of J-E-S-U-S, M-A-R-I-A, J-O-S-E-P-H, for p is but one letter—the Greek phi, and expresses a simple sound. Five denotes redemption.

[Selected.]

**ERIC; or, Little by Little.**

**A Tale of Roslyn School.**

By Frederic W. Farrar,

Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

**PART FIRST.**

**CHAPTER IV.**

**CRISHIN.**

*Et nos ergo manum feminam subdiamus.—Job, i, 15.*

It must not be thought that Eric's year as a home-boarder was made up of dark experiences. Roslyn had a very bright as well as a dark side, and Eric enjoyed it "to the finger-tips." School-life, like all other life, is an April day of showers and sunshines. Its joys may be more childish, its sorrows more trifling, than those of after years;—but they are more keenly felt.

And yet, although we know it to be a mere delusion, we all idealize and idolize our childhood. The memory of it makes pleasant purple in the distance, and as we look back on the sunlit of its blue far-off hills, we forget how steep we some­times found them.

Upon Barker's discomfiture, which took place some three weeks after his arrival, Eric liked the school more and more, and got liked by it more and more. This might have been easily foreseen, for he was of a type of thoroughly boyish mis­conceived book, or copy a date from a furtive piece of paper. They would have been ashamed of it before they came to Roslyn School, but the com­monness of the habit had now made them blithe or indifferent to its meaness. It was peculiarly bad in the fourth form, because the master treated them with implicit confidence, and being scrupulously honest, was able to take advantage of their simplicity.

He was therefore extremely indignant at this ap­parent discovery of an attempt to overreach him in a boy so promising and so much of a favorite as Eric.

"Hold out your hand!" he repeated.

Eric did so, and the cane tingled sharply across his palm. He could bear the pain well enough, but he was rather used to being kept alive to the danger of one who had chosen to ask; but he never did choose, nor did Eric care to work himself into difficulties. The consequence was that, although he could borrow a crib, he was invariably turned, and he was now particularly anxious to get one, because the time was nearly up.

There was a certain idle, good-natured boy, named Llewellyn, who "to every book that they did, and who, with a pernicious psalm, lent them promiscuously to the rest, all of whom were too glad to avail themselves of the help, and the few of the top of the form, who found in it a slowly way of learning the lesson, which was sure to get them into worse difficulties than an honest attempt to master the meaning for themselves. Llewellyn was the first boy, of the fourth form, because the master treated them with implicit confidence.

Hence Eric was not the only boy so treated, and he walked in a jaunty and defiant kind. He had chosen to ask; but he never did choose, nor did Eric care to work himself into difficulties. The consequence was that, although he could borrow a crib, he was invariably turned, and he was now particularly anxious to get one, because the time was nearly up.

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On the whole the boy was right in thinking this incident a misfortune. Although he had nothing particular for which to blame himself, yet the affair had increased his pride, while it lowered his self-respect; and he had an indistinct consciousness that the popularity in his form would do him as much harm as the change of feeling in his master.

He grew more and more dispirited, nor was it till in the very heat of the final competition, that he felt his energies fully revived.

Half the form were as eager about the examination as the other half were indifferent; but Mr. Gordon was fresh at his work, and had not yet learnt the practical lesson (which cost him a small sum of sorrow and disgust,) that to trust young boys to any great extent is really to increase their inclinations. He did not mention afterwards, and then almost entirely suppressed the practice, partly by increased vigilance, and partly by forbidding any book to be brought into the room. But meanwhile, much evil had been done by the habitual abuse of his former confidence.

I shall not linger over the examination. At its close, the day before the breaking up, the list was read on the door of the great school-room, and most boys made an impetuous rush to see the result. But Eric was too nervous to be present at the hour when this was usually done, and he had asked Russell to bring him the news.

He was walking up and down the garden, counting the number of steps he took, counting the number of strikes along each path, and devising every sort of means to beguile the time, when he heard Mr. Williams bang at the back gate, breathe heavily, and burst with delight.

"Harrah! old fellow," he cried, seizing both Eric's hands; "I never felt so glad in my life," and he shook his friend's arm up and down, laughing joyously.

"Well? tell me," said Eric.

"First," said Mr. Williams, "you have got head revived, you see, in spite of your forebodings, as I always said you would; and I congratulate you all with my heart.

"Next?" said Eric, "have I really—you're not joking? Oh! harrah!—I must rush in and tell them, and he be offed.

In a second he was back at Russell's side. "What a selfish animal I am! Where are you placed, Russell?"

"Oh! magnificent! I'm third!—far higher than I expected."

"I know it," said Eric. "Come in with me and tell them. I'm head remove, mother," he shouted, springing into the parlor where his father and mother sat.

In the lively joy that this announcement excited, Russell stood by for the moment unheeded; and when Eric took him by the hand to tell them that he was third, he hung his head, and a tear was in his eye.

"Poor boy! I'm afraid you're disappointed," said Mrs. Williams kindly, drawing him to her side.

"Oh, no! it's not that," said Russell hastily, as he lifted his swimming eyes to her face.

"What's the matter, Russell," asked Eric, surprised.

"Oh, nothing! I don't ask me; I'm only foolish to-day; and with a burst of sorrow he bent down, and hid his face. Williams saluted the head of his anguish, and soothed him tenderly; nor was she surprised when, as soon as his sobs would allow, he kissed her hand, and whispered in a low tone, "It is but a year since I became an orphan."

"Dearest child," said she, "I know how to sympathize with you. But I am sure, my boy, that you have learnt to feel who is the Father of the fatherless."

Russell's eyes brightened, but his only answer was a look of intelligence and gratitude, as he hastily dried his tears and benefited.

Gradually he grew calmer. They made him stay to dinner and spend the rest of the day there, and by the evening he had recovered all his usual sprightliness. Toward evening Eric went for a stroll down the bay, and talked over the term and the examination.

They sat down on a green bank just beyond the bench, and watched the tide come in, while the sun-distance was crimson with the glory of evening.

The beauty and the murmur filled them with a quiet happiness, not ungirted with the melancholy thought of parting the next day.

At last Eric was saying to Russell, let me always call you Edwin, and call me Eric."

"Very gladly, Eric. Your coming here has me so happy." And the boys squeezed each other's hands in that other's face, and silently promised that they would be loving friends for ever.

[To be continued.]

The Mont Cenis Tunnel.

The opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel, which is announced by cable, is one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest engineering feat of the age, unless the Suez canal may dispute the palm with it in this respect. Trains are now running from Italy into France, by this tunnel, over and through the Alps. Its construction was a work of great difficulty, being about eight miles in length, and at such a depth beneath the surface as to render such efforts impracticable. It could therefore be worked from each end only, and serious difficulties were encountered at ventilating as well as expediting the operation, which, at the usual rate of excavation, would have occupied at least forty years. A new method of ventilating, however, was applied, by which the tunnel was extended at a comparatively rapid rate. The invention of this extraordinary enterprise is said to have been due to Count Lainzini and Coppel, and Italian capital and skill have been largely employed in it.

The highest point of the old road made by the French in 1810 is 6,773 feet above the sea—between Savoy and Piedmont. But this was a wagon road, and the locomotive goes through more difficult passages. The Mont Cenis tunnel renovation, which is upon a portion of the route-bed of the Mont Cenis pass, was in itself a great railway revolution. It was forty-four miles in length, and for the purpose of increasing through the steam engine, without increasing weight of engine, and bringing the coal to the wheel, to be used as power, was brought to the present perpendicular plane, four horizontal wheels, two on each side, which were made to rotate along the side of the central rail by the same stem from the cylinder that operated upon the perpendicular plane. With this, in the case of the steam engine, and the wheel, whether the engine was running under the pressure of the steam acting only upon the horizontal, the engine ascended an incline of one in twelve, equal to four hundred in the mile, drawing seven tons, and with steam applied to all the wheels, drawing twenty-four tons. Mont Cenis is a remarkable mountain, both in its own way and by itself. It is an elevated plateau

6,773 feet above the sea level, with a peak rising to the height of 11,494 feet. It was over this pass that Pizarro led the French army, in 755, against the King of the Lombards, in aid of Pope Stephen III. Nearly one hundred years later, Napoleon ordered a road to be worked through it, and constructed the peaceful railroad triumphs which have reached their consummation in the completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel.

Narrow-Gauge Railroads.

The question of Broad or Narrow Gauge, is at present very interesting to Civil Engineers, and is worth the attention of all Students who would devote themselves to the profession. An interesting article has appeared in the August number of the Techian (to be found in the College Library), advocating the claims of the three-foot gauge, the narrowest of all. Compared with the 4.7 foot gauge, the cost of construction is made out to be in the proportion of eleven to fifteen. The cost of repairs is also in favor of the three-foot gauge. The proportion of "live weight"—that is, of the paying load to the necessary weight of car, is two to one, instead of one to one, as it is on the 4.7 gauge. The comfort of passengers will be rather increased than diminished. But it may be asked, are there no disadvantages? Yes! the transfer of freight to the existing roads, which are nearly all built on the 4.7 gauge, will require unloading and reloading, and this will cost about five cents per ton. This disadvantage, however, is much more than counterbalanced by the advantages before enumerated. The author of this interesting article is Mr. George B. Lyke, a C. E. of Ann Arbor, and a young man of very high intellectual attainments. He is at present filling a responsible position on the Atchison, Topeka and Sacramento Railroad, the City and Memphis Railroad, now in course of construction, is to have a three-foot gauge, and this gauge will probably be generally adopted by future branch-lines, if not by through lines, in America. 

8.

Occasionally parrots acquire phonology of a volume and dexterity unusual sometimes irrevocably to short-sighted critics. Of the sorts they simply repeat phrases they have picked up here and there, without wicked modifications; though such expressions undoubtedly shock the ear, owing principally, to their comical association. The Rev. T. O. Morris relates: "A parrot belonging to some friends of mine was generally taken out of the house when the noise of Topkea R. R., in Kansas, or he might take it into his head to join irreverently in the responses. One evening, however, his presence happened to be unnoticed, and he was entirely forgotten, when Pizarro led the French army, in 755, against the King of the Lombards, in aid of Pope Stephen III. nearly one thousand years later, Napoleon ordered a road to be worked through it, and constructed the peaceful railroad triumphs which have reached their consummation in the completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel."

How is it possible to make boys smart? A liberal use of the rod will make boys smart.
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Modern Languages.
The study of Modern languages has become of great importance in this country, not merely on account of the pleasure the student may derive from reading the works of celebrated authors in the languages of the authors, but also on account of the usefulness of these languages in business, especially German and French.

Many of our students are studying one or the other of these languages, and we call their attention to the necessity of endeavoring to express their ideas in the language they are studying. They should begin to talk in German or French almost as soon as they can talk at all. T.achers should not be too exacting in the case of beginners about the multiplicitious exceptions to the general rules, but should encourage their pupils to make use of German or French words without, at first, exacting the correct case or tense, or finding fault with them for not putting the proper preposition before the proper case. After the pupil has grasped the idea, he should be required to pronounce the words with all the correctness of a Parisian or Berliener, when he has accustomed himself to use French or German words, and has acquired a number of them, it is time enough to require him to pay strict attention to the grammatical construction.

We know of many pupils who have become discouraged in the beginning, and have never made any progress, simply because they were scared by the exceptions, and were required by the teacher to load their memory not only with general rules and the usual declensions, but also with the exceptions of the singular of the Plurals of the third declension. When the teacher makes such a demand upon a pupil, he does not consider that he is asking too much to require him to make use of German or French words without, at first, exacting the correct case or tense, or finding fault with them for not putting the proper preposition before the proper case. After the pupil has grasped the idea, he should be required to pronounce the words with all the correctness of a Parisian or Berliener, when he has accustomed himself to use French or German words, and has acquired a number of them, it is time enough to require him to pay strict attention to the grammatical construction.

If our memory serves us well, the houses in which P. L. G. has his extensive Candy Manufactory is four stories high, with a basement. As you enter, you see to the left the office, and to the right, samples of goods, which years ago would have made our mouth water, and even now were so tempting that it was hard for us to keep our fingers off them. Some one hundred and thirty feet back stretches the store room, with piles of boxes, which contain material that will make the hearts of many a girl and boy thump for joy. Candies of every description, of all colors and shapes and tastes. Some in square boxes, on which was pasted a flaming-colored paper with the American eagle soaring aloft, having in its bill a scroll telling the name of the candy. Others were in gold and blue, and there were gum drops there sufficient to furnish ration for weeks to a regiment of sweet-toothed archons.

Passing through one of the narrow lanes that are left open between the huge piles of boxes, we reached the rear of the store-room, where we found men placing boxes of candy into larger boxes, while others were putting them on drays to be conveyed away. The drays were to go north to Chicago, and north to St. Paul, and that region of country; Indiana took a quantity. The Sucker State, of course, patronizes candy extensively—hence its name; as the people of that state are so fond of candy stroked around like a barber pole. The south came in for its share,—Salt Lake City, is abundantly supplied with P. L. G.'s candies, and as the number of the riding generation in that quarter is not small, the demand for sweet things is large. In fact, both on account of the amount of candy manufactured and the widespread patronage he enjoys, P. L. G. finds himself the proprietor of one of the most extensive Candy Manufactory in the West, if not the most extensive.

Placing ourselves on an elevator, we were first let down into the cellar, where we examined the engine used exclusively by this house, and which sets the upper stories in movement when need is. We then look over the immense machinery for making chocolate, had it all explained to us, we looked vastly wise as if we understood all about it; yet we have serious doubts of our being able to run the machine if suddenly called upon to make chocolate.

We were then elevated to the second story, where we found a few men around boxes, who so doubt what they did, and what box were doing in, else they would not be in jest. P. L. G.'s establish-
"Many persons may pronounce this tedious, of years agone, who lead me and guarding power of Aladin's fabled lamp, it invokes the good and peculiarly characteristic; deep, in that it is loftier and better part of man,—the intellect. Life, from the wearying practical of the external to motion, or Distribution, affords a pleasure deep notonous, uninteresting, but to me a School Exhibition the calm and gentle enjoyment of the internal, that to retire from the toils and turmoils of everyday..."
NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

FIRST ARITHMETIC, JR.

SECOND ARITHMETIC.

FIRST ORTHOGRAPHY, JR.

SECOND ORTHOGRAPHY.
J. Kaufmann, E. Gault, E. Millburn, W. Quinan.

Languages.
FIRST FRENCH.
T. O'Mahony, T. J. Badenou, C. Berdell, S. Goddroy.

SECOND FRENCH.

DRIVING CLASS.

Mentions in Music will appear next week.

Joseph Healy.

It will be painful news to most of our readers, to learn of the death of Joseph Healy. We regret, indeed, to hear of the death of any one who has shared with us our hours of study and of recreation in the springtime of our life; but when that one was more than the usual crowd who row and hunt and fish with us, what, then, must not be our regret? Such an one was Joseph Healy, a young man of rare promise and hopes. But the bright future, of which he gave promise, will never come to naught, and the fond hopes of his many friends will never be realized, for he bade his heart to his Creator on the 14th of this month.

Resolutions of the Holy Angels Society.

On Wednesday, the 27th inst., the members of the Society of the Holy Angels held a formal meeting, and passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased divine Providence to take from us our late dear friend and esteemed associate, J. A. Healy,

Resolved, We most sincerely and feelingly deplore the loss which this religious Association, of which he was a distinguished member, now so severely feels.

WHEREAS, We have the firm belief that their loss, irreparable as it is, in his gain, and that his death was not an unprovided one; our tender pity and lively faith confirms this our hope.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC, and in the Elgin Advocate. (Signed)

W. MEYERS, 
Committee.
H. HUNT, 
Secretary. 

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the St. Cecilia Philanthropic Association, held on the evening of the 28th inst., the following resolutions, expressing the feelings of the Association upon the death of one of its oldest and most-honored members, J. A. Healy, A. M., of Elgin, Illinois, were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Him, who doeth all things well, to remove from our midst, at the beginning of a promising career, J. A. Healy, A. M., one of the earliest members and first Vice-President of our Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while humbly submitting to the decrees, which hath so strangely amongst us a dear friend and an honored member, we cannot refrain from giving expression to the sentiments which such an event has aroused.

Resolved, That in his death this Association has lost one who, by the sanctity of his manner, and the prompt discharge of all his duties, as a member of this Association, won the affection and esteem of his fellow-members; and society at large, an ornament to the legal profession in which he was engaged.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing relatives, and unite our lamentations with theirs for one who to us also was a friend and a brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC, the Elgin Advocate, and that a copy be sent to the relatives of the deceased.
A letter with the following curious address upon it, has been going the rounds of the post-offices, looking for a claimant. Will some one come to the rescue of the postmasters and tell them to whom the letter belongs and to what post-office it should be sent? The address is as follows:

Hills, A. Main.

J. T. F.—Y., of Nashville sends a solution of the farmer's problem,—the same as given by B. N,—i, in the second number.

Exs. Scholastici.—In looking over your first number, I noticed your "Latin Short-Hand," to which you call the attention of Latin Students. As the problem, if such it may be called, is yet unanswered, permit me to attempt a lengthening operation on the same.

**Latin Short-Hand.**

O quid tua
be his bia
ra ra ra
cs et in
ram ram

**Latin Long-Hand.**

Osuperb quid superbis, tine superbis,
terrns et in terram bis.

Yours, Rail-Road-Coach.

**The Arch-Omnipotency.**

A meeting of this Society, for the purpose of re-organization, was held in the meeting-room of the St. Gregory Society, on Sunday morning, Sept. 24. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Father Granger, who entertained the members with a short lecture on the devotion to the Mother of God, which he delivered in his usual impression style. He next expressed his hopes that the members of this scholastic body, being the first in rank at the College, strive to models both of piety and good behavior during their stay at the University.

The election of officers, which followed, resulted in the following choices:

**Director**—Rev. A. Granger.

**President**—Thomas O'Mahoney.

**Vice-President**—John Shanahan.

**Recording Secretary**—John D. McCormick.

**Corresponding Secretary**—B. J. McHughs.

**Librarian**—James McOwen.

N. S. Mitchell, Cor. Sec.

**The Ass and the Pit.**—A Syrian convert to Christianity, as the story goes, was urged by his employer to work on Sunday, but he declined.

"But," said the master, "does not your Bible say that if a man has an ox or an ass that falls into a pit on the Sabbath day he may pull him out!"

"Yes," answered Ishmael, "but if the ass has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then the man should fill up the pit or sell the ass."

The story has a sort of "swivel" moral which will fit a great many disputed points in these days.

**St. Edward's Literary Association.**

Dear Editors of the Scholastic,—Let the knowledge I possess in common with others, of the manifold interest which you ever kindly manifest in every movement which is directly connected with intellectual development and literary ac- tivity, be my apology for assuming the liberty of trespassing upon the valuable columns of your lively, spicy little sheet.

I wish to lay before you a few items concerning the recent Literary Association at St. Edward's, in order that its numerous friends, admirers and patrons may know, that it not only lives and flourishes, but, what is incomparably more amusing, that it has been recognized this year with an edict and determination on the part of its members, highly indicative of a brilliant future career. A glance at the doings which have, up to the present, engaged the attention of the Association, and I shall have done.

The first regular meeting, for the first session of the year, was convened in the Association's room on the 20th inst., for the purpose of a thorough reorganization, which was eminently successful. In the absence of Rev. A. Lemonnier, the President of the Association, last two years, the chair was taken by T. F. O'Mahoney, the former Vice-President, who forthwith delegated a committee to wait on Rev. A. Lemonnier, and ask him to still continue his labors for the well-being of the Association, in the capacity of the President's chair. Though he would fail resign the office, whose duties he had discharged with such consummate skill and tact, yet, he could not with-stand, and so, graciously yielded to the importunities of the committee, to the unspeakable joy of all concerned. With the Rev. Father in his old time-honored chair, the house proceeded to the election of candidates for membership; which business being satisfactorily performed, the election of officers to serve for the coming session took place, resulting as follows:

**President**—Rev. A. Lemonnier.

**Vice-President**—T. F. O'Mahoney.

**Secretary**—M. Keeley.

**Recording Secretary**—N. Mitchell.

**Treasurer**—W. Clarke.

**Corresponding Secretary**—J. Murphy.

**Censors**—B. H. Coffey and W. Sampsel.

The following evening, of the new members, all of whom were elected unanimously: H. E. Coffey, J. Murphy, W. Sampsel.

The second regular meeting of the Association was held on the evening of the 28th inst. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Rev. A. Lemonnier, who was incapacitated from attending in consequence of illness, the Vice-President occupied the chair. The exercises consisted of the reading of original essays and select readings. Mr. Murphy has the credit of being the first this session who has read an essay for the Association; subject—"The importance of a good character," which he treated in a clear, able and comprehensive manner. Messrs. O'Mahoney, Mitchell and others favored the house with the rendition of some very fine and numerous selections. I almost forget to mention that Mr. J. E. Hogan became a happy member of our mutual admiration Association.

The Association is thus under full way, and already reaping as it does, good and true members, with a sure prospect of attracting others to its ranks. I can safely say, without fear of con- tradiction, that it holds, and will continue in the future to possess, a lofty and the highest, place among the literary societies of Notre Dame.

M. Keeley, Cor. Sec.

**Mona Lisa.**—The Pope sends every year to a Catholic Princess, will this time be sent to the Queen of Belgium.

**St. Cecilia Philomathsa Association.**

At the first regular meeting of this Association, held on the 2nd, the election of officers took place as follows:

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

**Judge of the Most Court**—F. C. Bigelow, S.S.C.

**President**—P. J. A. Lyons, A. M.

**Director of the Drama**—Rev. J. A. Stace, A. M.

**Vice-President**—M. Mahoney.

**Second Vice-President**—B. H. Coffey.

**President Dramatic Branch**—C. Dudge.

**Vice President Dramatic Branch**—M. Fouts.

**President Orphneic Branch**—J. Rumley.

**Vice-President Orphneic Branch**—G. Huchings.

**President Philo-Historic**—L. Hayes.

**Vice-President Philo-Historic**—E. Nash.

**Secretary**—J. McHugh.

**Corresponding Secretary**—S. Dun.

** Treasurer**—P. Bolig.

**Librarian**—Leo Mclntor.

**Assistant Librarian**—R. Lang.

**Clerk of the Most Court**—J. Creampson.

**Assistant Monitor**—W. Fitcher.

**J. Ward.**

**Censors**—P. Roberts.

**Corresponding Secretary**—E. Shea.

**Marshall**—H. Taylor.

**Exercises—Boating.**

Massas. Est. —"A sound mind in a healthy body," says the philosopher Locke, "is a short description of a happy state of life." A distinguished modern writer, commenting on the same passage from the great Roman artist and rhetorician, expresses the idea inversely in this manner: "Intel­lect in a weak body is like gold in a lost swan's pocket—the richer he would be under other cir­cumstances, by so much his danger is greater now." The desire of an uninjured mind, working in union with a well regulated and well developed muscular body, or *nive rerum*, is no doubt felt and cherished by each one of us who has his present enjoyment and future happiness at heart. It is a fact which should be thoroughly understood by all, and more especially by Students, many of whom are disposed to underrate, or more properly speaking, overlook the value of bodily culture while in College, that there are two indispensable requisites for securing and maintaining perfect health, namely, Food and exercise, physical and mental.

As regard the former of these, there is but little danger of the Students of Notre Dame suffering either physically or mentally for the want of pabulum and, in reference to the latter, all are too well acquainted with the many advantages and means here presented for drawing out and building up the physical in connection with the intellectual man, to need any comment of mine.

Rev. A. Lemonnier was elected with great acclamation as Director. Prof. M. A. J. Basseau fills the position of President. T. J. Dando holds the In­cumbent office of Treasurer, while P. J. O'Connell flourishes the magic quill of the Recording Secretary. The duties of Commissary and Corresponding Secretary devolved upon your correspondent. P. J. O'Connell was also elected Captain-of the Paddling crew. His aim is to keep the water always rowing, but he declined. After the meeting adjourned the aspirants after membership, with a sure prospect of attracting others to its ranks, I can safely say, without fear of con­tradiction, that it holds, and will continue in the future to possess, a lofty and the highest, place among the literary societies of Notre Dame.

M. Keeley, Cor. Sec.
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