"IF I WERE A KING."

A Drama in Four Acts.

[ACT III—Scene V, Continued.]

FERDINAND. Your words go to my heart. Good Bozza, mark
this gentle shepherd closely. I ere long
Will question him and learn his antecedents.
You're sure you did not fancy that white lock?

BOZZA. I'm sure, your majesty. The same fair tress,
Near the right temple, gleamed upon his head
As that upon your own. I took great pains
to prove it no deception.

FERDINAND. It is well.
I shall investigate. Ah, generous youth!
I could not love you more were you my son!

(Sounds of cannon and drums outside.)

BOZZA. Do you hear that sound? The enemy is nigh.

FERDINAND. (Grasping his sword.)
"The Spaniards!" Tis the Spaniards in the bay!
The city is besieged!

(Ghosts out.)

BOZZA. God save the king!

(The intrumental music returns.)

Enter AIELCHI Ore, ORAZZO, YERDI, BIRPO and Lupo in consternation.)

What's happened, Melchiore? Are we lost?

MELCHIORE. The Spaniards are upon us!

BOZZA. Where are they?

MELCHIORE. Within gunshot of shore. See for yourself.

(Enter Melchiore, Orazzo, Verdi, Beppo and Lupo in consternation.)

What's happened, Melchiore? Are we lost?

MELCHIORE. The Spaniards are upon us!

BOZZA. Where are they?

MELCHIORE. Within gunshot of shore. See for yourself.

(Enter Genaro. Alberto flies to him.)

Will you not tell me where the people are,—
My father and the others?

MELCHIORE. They will not,
Do you not see the wind's the other way?

ORAZZO. But it may change.

BOZZA. Orazzo, who is that
Dashing among the soldiers?

ORAZZO. Don't you know—
The Shepherd monarch?

BOZZA. If he's not inspired
I must believe him some angelic knight
Sent down like those who fought the First Crusade.

ORAZZO. How clumsily the Spaniards work their ships!

FERDINAND. (Doubtfully.) But alas!

The palace will be burned, and I alone!

(Enter Genaro. Alberto flies to him.)

Will you not tell me where the people are,—
My father and the others?

GENARO. (Recognizing Alberto.) Prince! dear Prince!
Thank God, that I have met you!

ALBERTO. (astonished.) Shepherd boy!—
You are the shepherd boy that saved my life?

GENARO. I am, dear prince.

ALBERTO. (clasping to Genaro.) I'm very glad you came.

I'm frightened beyond measure. Can you tell
What all this firing means,—the shouts and noise?

GENARO. We've fought and driven the Spaniards.
We are safe:

Your father and his kingdom.

ALBERTO. (embracing Genaro.) Oh, dear friend,
To whom I owe my life!—you may be sure
I think about you always, day and night;
I must search for my father. Fare you well.
(Exit.)

I wish to talk with you; but now, indeed,
Have just now battled to defend the crown,
As this reality. I am no king.
Yet, were I king, I'd wield my power for good.
And yet another wears it. 'Tis all right.
Though I have saved the kingdom. Heart and hand
You thought you would escape us; but take that
For giving information of our plot.
I'd do the same again. A thousand lives
And that's not worth the naming.'
Are nothing to my country.

My dear Cecato! you have saved my life!

Ruisco. (Bushing furiously at Genaro.)
Clear out, you tigers! Let that boy alone!

CECATO.

And you have saved ten thousand. Bless you,

CECATO. Stop, you knaves!

CECATO. And you have saved ten thousand. Bless you, boy!

CECATO. Think you, Genaro, I would go away.

CECATO.

But how, Cecato, chanced you to be here?

CECATO. I'm rejoiced!—
CECATO.

End of Act Third.
calculated upon them. He is not taken by surprise. His object is worthy, and he intends and expects to sacrifice much—yes, even life itself, if necessary—for the sake of that object.

What is the fire which burns in the patriot's heart, and makes him ever ready to die for his country? It is true and zealous devotion to the land which gave him birth. It is enthusiasm, which is the inspiration of the philanthropist, of the missionary, of the saint. This is, which imparts wings to enterprise, and nerves the will against temptation. It is the impulse which guides the man of science in his glorious career.

Perils do not daunt the enthusiastic man: opposition does not intimidate him. The inactivist of his exertion is in his own bosom. Like a well-built ocean steamer, his motive power is within. It is his strong and distinctly defined purpose. Tiie wind need not retard nor urge him forward. Outward changes disturb him not. The voice of duty is ever sounding in his ears, and is like the battle-cry to the warrior. His physical nature is but the servant to duty. Luxury and ease spurns as foes to his darling object. How unlike this portrait is that of the man half in earnest! Such a man has set out in life like a dead plank on the stream. He floats with the current, and is without an object. If the rapids draw him in, swiftly will he float; should a snag intercept his course, he cannot progress. There he lies, unable to extricate himself. If the waters are sluggish, he is sluggish too. To him life has no law but chance, and to enjoy sensual pleasures is the height of his ambition.

Study history, read the biographies of the great, and you will find that enthusiasm has distinguished the career of all those whose success is worthy of the name. How calmly, yet how brilliantly—like the clear shining of a planet in the sky—did enthusiasm, constant and holy, beam forth in the life of the "Angelic Patron of Youth," St. Aloysius Gonzaga! Counter wind and tempests, unfurl with its grand ambition with its grandeur, a noble principality with its honors, yes; even more, Home with its charm of Christian affection, had none of them the power to turn his heart from a purpose which bore the stamp of the "will of God." Deep, silent, yet pure and enthusiastic, love for God, who receives so little gratitude from men, carried every volition of his soul above the petty aims of earth, above the sophistry of human argument; and it was that heaven-born enthusiasm which made him the saint to whom we bend in loving homage and to whose earnest prayers we love to recommend ourselves.

But let us go farther back.

It was the voice of a generous-hearted, enthusiastic champion of human rights, the voice of Peter the Hermit, which in the eleventh century aroused the entire Christian world to rise in resisting the arrogant Mahometan power which threatened to engulf Europe. For nearly two hundred years the echo of that voice held all the world by its magic spell. It was the impulse aroused by that voice which preserved art, science, and morality, from the corroding influence and the fierce despotism of a false and sensual religious system—that of the Turk. To-day, we enjoy the fruits of the Crusaders' earnestness.

Enthusiasm, patient and true, ploughed unknown waters, and found a new world. It has given and sustained our free institutions, our grand Religious Orders; and besides dotting our waters with steamships, and our land with ten thousand marks of enterprise, it has implanted in our souls an element to carry us triumphant through the contest which we must wage against evil customs, corrupt literature, and that common recklessness which asks, not "what is right?" but "what is expedient?" That element is emulation.

Let the watchword of Clermont be ours: "God wills ry," and nothing will then be trifling or indifferent. Thoroughly interested in whatever we undertake, life will be full of a zest which the indifferent and half-hearted can never understand. Enthusiastic and earnest in friendship, in the pursuit of science, in devotion to God and His saints, all that we shall perform will be alive with the love which actuates us in all we do; and our influence, like a sacred perfume, will remain to bless the world long after we have ceased to dwell upon its surface.

LEXO EDELEN.

St. Mary's, Alexandria, Va., May 3.

Jubilee Concerts in Chicago.

The completion of the immense and imposing depot of the Michigan Southern and Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and of the Grand Pacific Hotel—two of the most noticeable structures of the kind built in the world—has suggested the idea of celebrating the event by a grand jubilee to take place during the first week in June. The programme, although not yet completed in all its details, will include three grand concerts, a ball at the Pacific, receptions to distinguished guests, excursions by rail and lake, etc. The following is a brief outline of what may be expected:

On Tuesday evening, June 3, an informal reception will be given Gilmore, the distinguished Boston Jubilee leader, at the grand Pacific.

Invitations have been given to the Governors of the Northwestern States, and to many other distinguished gentlemen from abroad, who will be given a formal reception at the Pacific House on Wednesday evening June 4, at which time the spacious and magnificent parlors of that mammoth establishment will be thrown open.

On Thursday afternoon and evening concerts will be given in the depot, which is 200x600 feet in size. Seats will be provided for forty thousand persons. The instrumental music will be led by Gilmore, who will have 300 performers responding to the orders of his baton, while the vocal numbers will be rendered by a large chorus of well-trained voices.

On Friday morning the Governors and other distinguished guests will visit the State capitals, and the escort of the Park Commissioners. On the afternoon of that day a grand concert will be given for the special enjoyment of the 30,000 children attending our public schools. The admission to this concert will be but twenty-five cents. Friday evening a grand opening ball will be given at the Pacific. This will be under the direction of fifty managers, made up of representatives from this and other cities, New York and Boston, St. Louis and Cincinnati each having six. The dining hall, which is 100x50 feet, will be devoted to the use of the dancers. Over 3,000 invitations will be issued, which will be sent to the more prominent personages of this and other towns and cities.

On Saturday morning the Park Commissioners will escort our more prominent guests to Lincoln Park. Steamboat excursions on the lake will be an important feature of this day's programme, the Goodrich line having agreed to furnish several of their best boats for the occasion. The proprietors of the Pacific will entertain the Governors visiting us as the guests of the city.

The railway lines leading into the city will issue invitations to the more prominent persons of this and other towns and cities. On Saturday morning the Park Commissioners will escort our more prominent guests to Lincoln Park. Steamboat excursions on the lake will be an important feature of this day's programme, the Goodrich line having agreed to furnish several of their best boats for the occasion. The proprietors of the Pacific will entertain the Governors visiting us as the guests of the city.

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LEXO EDELEN.
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Society Day.

We would call the attention of the various Literary and Religious Societies to the fact that Saturday, June the 25th, has been fixed upon as the occasion for a general display of their talents and of the knowledge acquired during the present year in their respective spheres. Each Society will select its own representative, who will then have an understanding with the Director of Studies as to the particular part which he shall take on the occasion. The object of this arrangement is to secure variety, and prevent a clashing in the choice of subjects, etc. No time to be lost.

Notice.

The Secretaries of the various Societies are requested to hand to the Director of Studies the usual report for the Catalogue. This should be done during the coming week to secure insertion.

Fly-Catches.

Fishing is reported better.
- The Minims’ swing has been moved nearer the printing office.
- The kiosk in the Botanical Garden has been nicely painted.
- The New Church is rising steadily; it begins to look very tasty.
- The plants on the window-sills of the Collegiate Study-hall look nice.
- We are glad to notice that the yard back of the College is being raked and cleaned up.
- The “big bell” is earnestly clamoring for its speedy transportation to the New Church.
- Father Carrier has been transplanting many bushes and flowers in and about his Botanical Garden.
- The Novitiate grounds, across the lake, have been undergoing improvements; much “sodding” has been done on the hillside.
- The Dome.—On account of the rusting of the tin which has for many years protected the dome, it has been painted red as a groundwork, and is to be painted so as to resemble a marble dome.

NEW LAUNDRY HOUSE.—The hill back of and to the north of the kitchen has been prepared for the foundation of the new laundry-house, etc., which is to be soon in process of erection.

ESCAPED FROM BONDAGE.—Not long since a ground-squirrel, whose liberty was confined to a tin box and about three feet of string, was liberated; an inquiry was instituted, but owing to a want of evidence the affair was laid under the desk—not in the tin-box, however.

THE MURDER had their annual ball, banquet and reunion one night last week. The mirth commenced at about eleven, and continued till four in the morning; they were slightly disturbed by a slipper and a boot. However honest they may hitherto have been reported to be, it appears they will pick pockets and even stoop to steal socks.

History.

On inquiring of my fellow-classmates, I found all without exception gave their preference for Mathematics, and went on to enumerate many reasons for doing so. So I concluded to say a few words in favor of poor abused History. History is undoubtedly one of the best and most advantageous branches taught in our schools. I would give little for the knowledge a pupil may have of geography, if he has not a knowledge of history. I further contend that an education is not complete without a knowledge of history. “If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me instead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss and the world frown on me, it would be a taste for reading history.” These are the words of one of our greatest educators. A man that has a taste for reading history, and means of gratifying it, is undoubtedly a happy man and a man that can make others happy; he is a fit companion for any society, and as a general thing his friendship is sought for. Who would not sooner be the companion of a historian, and listen with interest to his thrilling and instructive narratives, than be companion to a sober mathematician? I think there are few persons who would give their preference for the latter. A religious derives but little benefit from mathematics, while, on the other hand, he derives many advantages from the study of history. And take, for example, the laboring man that has a knowledge of history. After his daily toil is over he can relieve his home of its dullness by relating some historical event. He can make the family circle lively and gay; and who will not be happy when he knows he is the cause of making his family happy? It will not only be a consolation to the parent to know that he is making his family happy, but also to know that they are storing in their minds useful knowledge that will benefit them during life.

Again, it sometimes happens that after a lapse of twenty or thirty years papa’s name changes, and he is addressed by the filial title of grandpa; suppose grandpa to be a dry mathematician, do you suppose he will be a favorite of the little ones? I think not. But suppose grandpa to be well acquainted merely with the history of our own country, and let him relate to the little ones the adventures of the early settlers with the different tribes of Indians, etc.: do you not suppose he will be a favorite with them? Most undoubtedly he will. In Johnnie’s eulogy of grandpa he
Angelica, favorite resort of Divinity students, was modestly endowed by the Augustinian Cardinal, Angelo Roua, and, reference are beyond all praise. The quiet and sombre magnificent series of manuscripts in the world. The Dom­script codices. Here, too, the attendance and facilities of Augustinians have 150,000 printed books, and 2,945 manu­and enlargement of the Casanatense. Students have daily inicans spend 21,500 lire per annum upon the conservation­gant hands of the Friars Preachers, the nucleus of the ry, bequeathed to his order in 1700, formed, in the intelli­ty, that is to say, one of the most­ iPanced at enormous expense, and for three centuries this case sufficient. It is essential that a just idea be formed of the value of the Monastic libraries; and it would be well­property with a view to suggesting its partial preservation. The Ministerial organ premises that it has lain at great­ and, I have reason to believe, tolerably correct information. An Opinionem article on Roman Convent Libraries contains interesting, and, I have reason to believe, tolerably correct information. The Ministerial organ promises that it has been at great­pains to obtain particulars of this description of Church­property with a view to suggesting its partial preservation. Our public men, pursues the Opinionem, are unacquainted with Rome, and, therefore, fall in local legislation. Liberal views and determination to get rid of the Friars are not in this case sufficient. It is essential that a just idea be formed of the value of the Monastic libraries; and it would be well to take counsel before scattering them. Largest among these collections are the Biblioteca Casanatense, property of the Dominican Order, and the Biblioteca Angelica, accumu­lated at enormous expense, and for three centuries maintained open to the public by the Augustinians. The Casanatense, besides 200,000 printed volumes, comprises over 30,000 parchments, that is to say, one of the most magnificent series of manuscripts in the world. The Domin­icans spent 21,500 lire per annum upon the conservation and enlargement of the Casanatense. Students have daily easy ingress, with free use of excellent reading room. It takes its name from Cardinal Cassate, whose private libra­ry, bequeathed to his order in 1700, formed, in the intelli­gent hands of the Friars Preachers, the nucleus of the present noble collection. In the Biblioteca Angelica the Augustinians have 150,000 printed books, and 2,945 manu­script codices. Here, too, the attendance and facilities of reference are beyond all praise. The quiet and sombre Angelica, favorite resort of Divinity students, was modestly endowed by the Augustinian Cardinal, Angelo Roua, and, out of gratitude, was named after him. As regards the fate of the Casanatense and Angelica, the project most in favor in "Liberal" circles is, as a matter of course, one akin to the degree of the French General Stiltes, who expropri­ated the Roman Convents in 1810—to sell them up, with other Church property, reserving only such works as the discrimination of the Royal Commissioners may endorse as adopted for a miscellaneous City Library. Against this view, characteristically (I had almost said, amusingly) revolutionary, the Opinionem perorates at great length. It­expatiates upon the specialties of the Casanatense and Angelica; upon the patient labor of selection lasting cen­turies long; upon the methodical classification, and neat­and careful keeping of the books and manuscripts; upon the admirably accurate catalogues; upon the well-lighted halls built purposely at the Minerva at S. Agostino; con­cluding for once in a way with irrefragable logic, that their destruction would indelibly disgrace the anti-Papal party. It is doubtless to be hoped that this counsel may outweigh the fanaticism of the more rugged, or rather of the less­astute, Revolutionists. Even Piedmontese Royal Com­mission is preferable to the auctioneer's hammer. Never­theless, leaving out of the question its radical injustice, students will deplore bitterly the transfer. Taking as a test the mismanagement which in two years and a half has all but ruined the Alexandrian Library. Seized with the University to which it is attached, we cannot but foresee that the carelessness, habit of pilfering, and slothiness appar­ent in the majority of Piedmontese libraries leaves all but ruined the Alexandrian Library. Seized with the University to which it is attached, we cannot but foresee that the carelessness, habit of pilfering, and slothiness appar­ent in the majority of Piedmontese libraries leaves

**Italian Spoliation Schemes.**

From time to time the Revolutionary Press loves to stimulating the faction, in right brigand fashion, with circum­stancial accounts of plunder to be shared. An Opinionem article on Roman Convent Libraries contains interesting, and, I have reason to believe, tolerably correct information. The Ministerial organ promises that it has been at great­pains to obtain particulars of this description of Church­property with a view to suggesting its partial preservation. Our public men, pursues the Opinionem, are unacquainted with Rome, and, therefore, fall in local legislation. Liberal views and determination to get rid of the Friars are not in this case sufficient. It is essential that a just idea be formed of the value of the Monastic libraries; and it would be well to take counsel before scattering them. Largest among these collections are the Biblioteca Casanatense, property of the Dominican Order, and the Biblioteca Angelica, accumu­lated at enormous expense, and for three centuries maintained open to the public by the Augustinians. The Casanatense, besides 200,000 printed volumes, comprises over 30,000 parchments, that is to say, one of the most magnificent series of manuscripts in the world. The Domin­icans spent 21,500 lire per annum upon the conservation and enlargement of the Casanatense. Students have daily easy ingress, with free use of excellent reading room. It takes its name from Cardinal Cassate, whose private libra­ry, bequeathed to his order in 1700, formed, in the intelli­gent hands of the Friars Preachers, the nucleus of the present noble collection. In the Biblioteca Angelica the Augustinians have 150,000 printed books, and 2,945 manu­script codices. Here, too, the attendance and facilities of reference are beyond all praise. The quiet and sombre Angelica, favorite resort of Divinity students, was modestly endowed by the Augustinian Cardinal, Angelo Roua, and, out of gratitude, was named after him. As regards the fate of the Casanatense and Angelica, the project most in favor in "Liberal" circles is, as a matter of course, one akin to the degree of the French General Stiltes, who expropri­ated the Roman Convents in 1810—to sell them up, with other Church property, reserving only such works as the discrimination of the Royal Commissioners may endorse as adopted for a miscellaneous City Library. Against this view, characteristically (I had almost said, amusingly) revolutionary, the Opinionem perorates at great length. It­expatiates upon the specialties of the Casanatense and Angelica; upon the patient labor of selection lasting cen­turies long; upon the methodical classification, and neat­and careful keeping of the books and manuscripts; upon the admirably accurate catalogues; upon the well-lighted halls built purposely at the Minerva at S. Agostino; con­cluding for once in a way with irrefragable logic, that their destruction would indelibly disgrace the anti-Papal party. It is doubtless to be hoped that this counsel may outweigh the fanaticism of the more rugged, or rather of the less­astute, Revolutionists. Even Piedmontese Royal Com­mission is preferable to the auctioneer's hammer. Never­theless, leaving out of the question its radical injustice, students will deplore bitterly the transfer. Taking as a test the mismanagement which in two years and a half has all but ruined the Alexandrian Library. Seized with the University to which it is attached, we cannot but foresee that the carelessness, habit of pilfering, and slothiness appar­ent in the majority of Piedmontese libraries leaves
not) has already turned its attention to the incredible value of the treasure fallen into its hands, and to the feasibility of retaining it, and suffering it to remain accessible to the public. One brief passage in the elaborate article might have been written by a Catholic. I translate it nearly verbatim—

"In order to convince himself how far the magnitude of these collections goes beyond all anticipations, the reader may consult, with profit, Blume's "Her Diploma" an erudite compilation, printed at Halle in 1830. The painstaking German "savant" demonstrates that no less than twenty-five of our conventual collections have individually, every requisite for a noble city library. A result so flattering to the Romans is not to be wondered at. From the Renaissance down to the moment of the first French Revolution, and from the Restoration in 1815 until the recent overthrow of the Theocracy, Rome was constantly the tranquil seat of learning and the favorite sojourn of men of letters. Out of great-heartedness and out of unforegotten love of science the Pontiff-Kings were generous patrons of celebrated men and laboriously zealous for the advancement of learning in their States."

Despite the Opinion I fear that within a few months I shall have to return to the monastic libraries of Rome, and to tell your readers tales of wanton destruction, recalling the ancient misdeeds of Vandals and Ostrogoths and the modern exploits of the Royal Commissioners for the Dissolution of Monasteries in Naples and Sicily. For the present, I may be allowed to call attention to the figures recapitulated above as sufficient proof that Rome has preserved from the middle ages, bound up in its admirable monastic institutes, that class to the fostering away of the Popes, its once uncontested dignity of literary capital of the world.—London Weekly Register

Captain Jack of the Lava Beds.

I'm Captin Jack of the Lava Beds,
I'm cock o' the walk, and chief o' the Red's,
I kin "lift the hat" and scalp the heads
Of the whole United States army.
When I go out my squaw she cries,
My squaw she cries,
My squaw she cries,
When I go out my squaw she cries,
You'd better look out for the army!

[O, yes! ladies and gentlemen, I'm the original Captin Jack, of the Modoc braves—big Ingin me—white man he make he too muchesh shell and telegraphy dispatch—but he no seeree de lava bed. White man he play "high low," but he no catches jis Jack, for—

I'm Captin Jack of the Modoc braves,
And cock o' the walk to the lava caves,
When I catches em out—their heads I shave—
The heads of the braves of the army!
When I stand up the pickets they stare,
The pickets they stare,
The pickets they stare,
When I stand up the pickets they stare—and then run back to the army!

[O, yes, ladies and gentlemen, big medicine-man Killem, he going to eat Modoc chiefs at one square meal, but he make he too muchesh fight at San Francisco telegraph man, and shoot bombshell at Modoc squaw and scalp only-dead Ingin, Charlie. Ugh! Captin Jack, he bullie boy with glass eyes. Captain Killem he played out on dis line—all Summer time.—Exchange.

Ball of Honor.

[Under this head are given each week the names of those students whose conduct was in every respect satisfactory during the week preceding the given date.]

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


MINIATURE DEPARTMENT.


Class Honors.

[Under this heading will appear each week the names of those students who have given satisfaction in all studies of the Class to which they belong. Each Class will be mentioned every fourth week, conformably to the following arrangement. First week, the Classes of the four Collegiate years, (Classical and Scientific); second week, those of the Commercial Course; third week, those of the Preparatory; fourth week, Music, Fine Arts, Modern Languages, and special Classes.—Director of Studies.]

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

THE SCHOLASTIC.

295.

THE SCHOOLS.


St. Stanislaus Philopatrian Society.

The 10th and 11th meetings took place May the 10th and 15th respectively. At these meetings the following delivered Declarations: W. Duxter, E. Holt, C. Reid, F. Walsenburger, T. McGee, Jos. Jepson, A. Schmidt; and Messrs. W. Wooley, H. Bennett, A. Kreiter, were unanimously elected members of the Association.

T. McGee, Cor. Sec’y.

The Columbians.

The 8th regular meeting took place May 13th. The chief feature of the exercises of the evening, and one well worthy of mention, was the Dramatic Reading by Profes­ sor A. J. Stace, the Promoter. He was listened to with marked attention, and when he had concluded the Comedy, was greeted with rounds of applause.

At the 9th regular meeting, held May 20th the following members read Essays: Messrs J. B. Grummey, P. O’­ connell, H. Cassidy, A. Greening, L. Watson and H. Hoffman.

SAINT MARY’S ACADEMY.

ST. MARY’S ACADEMY, May 21, 1873.

The young ladies of the Graduating Class are earnestly striving to gain high honors in the science of Domestic Economy. Every week they spend several hours in the kitchen, under the tuition of the Sisters, preparing various edibles, and their delight at the success of their culinary efforts is a proof positive of their high appreciation of the important art of cookery, and being well posted in the practical details of the same. These young ladies received from Mother Superior a highly complimentary letter of thanks for the samples of their cooking which they had sent to her at New York, previous to her departure for Europe. This sample of their skill was sent by one of the pupils, Miss. M. Quan, of Chicago, who accompanied Mother Superior and Sister, Mary Ferdinand to Europe.

May is asserting her claims to our admiration by putting on her Sunday attire and most becoming costume. St. Mary’s looks lovely in her bowerlike surroundings. The Commencement Exercises form the subject of conversation in every circle and class, and bright anticipations of happy reunions, honors, etc., give spirit to present duties and amusements.

TABLET OF HONOR, (JR. DEP’T.) May 21, 1873.


HONORABLY MENTIONED IN STUDIES.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

First Class—E. Plamondon, K. Young.
Second Division—L. Black, R. Spiera.
Second Class—E. Quinlan, A. Todd.
M. Feckman, M. Prince, J. Noonan.
Second Division—Rose Devoto, Maggie Letourneau, Katie Zell, A. Reid, Mary Comer, M. Lange, M. Koch.
Fourth Class—D. Simonds, L. Hin kto, L. King, L. Shea.
Second Division—L. Fennimore, L. Cortman.
Sixth Class—M Black, D. Allen, M. Brown, E. Lee.
Seventh Class—A. Garies, R. Kekeever, M. Dillon.
Eighth Class—B. Quan, L. Walsh.
Ninth Class—K. Bolton, E. Lappin, T. Cronin.
Tenth Class—M. Delong, F. Dec.
HARP—E. Plamondon, M. Wicker.
GUITAR—L Dragoo, S. Shipley.

VOCAL MUSIC.

First Class—Lillie West.
Second Division—Leila James, M. Letourneau, L. Beckman, S. Shipley, L. Locke, T. Heckman.
Third Class—M. Kearney, J. Kearney, L. Daly, E. Quinlan, N. McMahon, K. Marr, A. Reid, S. Smith.

GERMAN.

Third Class—N. Landon, E. Haggarty, M. Brown, L. Ritchie.

LATIN—Miss L. King.

PLAIN SEWING.


The "Ave Maria,"

A Catholic Journal, particularly devoted to the Holy Mother of God. Published weekly at Notre Dame University, Indiana, encouraged and approved by the highest authority of the Church.

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For 2 years, $5, in advance.

For 1 year, $3, in advance.

Single copies, 10 cents.

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9:35 a.m. | 10:15 a.m.

4:30 p.m. | 5:33 p.m.

GOING NORTH.

Leave South Bend, 8:40 a.m. | Arrive Niles, 9:20 a.m.

11:45 a.m. | 12:23 p.m.

6:20 p.m. | 7:10 p.m.

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Up to leave South Bend, 9:30 a.m. | Leave South Bend, 10:00 a.m.

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7:25 a.m. | 10:15 a.m.

5:15 a.m. | 8:00 a.m.

12:35 a.m. | 4:25 p.m.

8:25 p.m. | 5:30 a.m.

2:45 p.m. | 5:20 p.m.

RUNS TO RICHMOND.

GOING WEST.

Leave South Bend 4:35 p.m. | Arrive at Chicago 9:30 p.m.

2:55 a.m. | 6:40 a.m.

5:00 a.m. | 8:20 a.m.

6:20 a.m. | 10:00 a.m.

6:37 a.m. | 10:20 a.m.

7:50 a.m. | 12:20 a.m.

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