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Autumn.

Fall, this one season of all the round year,  
When ruddy, ripe fruits in the branches appear,  
With manifold shades in deep lustre around  
Tinted and touched on the soft, mellow ground;  
Fruits, hung among leaves, no less bright as they hide  
The smooth oval shape of some out-peeping side.

This season, when Jack Frost, the artist so clever,  
With icy-cold fingers his paints puts together,  
And covers his canvas so well in the dark  
That nought can destroy the effect of his art;  
Not even the brightness of subsequent day,  
Can injure his work, as it drives him away.

Very little cares he for the Orient beam,  
The herald of day as in morn it is seen;  
But gleefully thinks of the time, with a shiver,  
When he can rime over some lake, pond, or river,  
Pinch red the nose of some bright little boy,  
Whistle all day and full freedom enjoy.

Although the leaves fall at this time of the year,  
And flowers, and plants and green grass disappear,  
Leaving all things in nature so dreary and bare  
That even the birds take their flight through the air,  
Still from out this destruction, this waste in the Fall,  
There is pleasure and fun enough left for us all.

How delightful to stroll on a bright sunny day,  
Through some garden of trees and view the display  
Of color, as varied as spectrum can show,  
Unrivelled by art or the hues of the bow;  
This too after heat of the hot summer sun,  
And before the cold winds of Winter have come.

What fun 'tis to hunt through the stubble for chicken,  
And steal through the groves after woodchuck or pigeon;  
Or, better still, striving to try our good luck  
On the water, by shooting a goose or a duck,  
Surely there's sport enough left in the Fall,  
This season of harvest, to satisfy all.

As Fall bringeth pleasures to young and to old,  
Let's not reject them, but do as we're told  
In this month, to which there is none can object,  
For its teachings are good and most surely correct—  
"Rest well the mind, often labor suspend,  
And thus with more vigor and health gain your end."

H. V. H.

Sunnyside Reveries.

ESSE QUAM VIDERE.

The student of human nature is often perplexed to see a  
man who is seemingly upright, honest, and straightforward  
in every action grow more and more unpopular every day.  
Starting out in life with a brilliant intellect, thoroughly  
trained by a long and judicious course of study, his prospec-  
ts seem most flattering and enviable, but when he  
comes to take his place in the profession he has chosen and  
offers to fight the world's battles, he finds the world will  
not trust him, but on the contrary ridicules his every  
action and forces him into the background, while men  
with not one half his talent or wisdom are given the very  
foremost rank.

To-day I was thinking of an illustrious example of this  
class of men, and unconsciously I found myself pondering  
over the probable causes of such an unfortunate result.  
There are, no doubt, many reasons why men who have the  
ability to do a great good to their fellow-men are not  
appreciated, but it recurs to me that the most important one  
is to be found in the unpardonable vanity with which such  
men regard their own abilities. Few of them are bold  
enough to directly laud their personal achievements, but  
they are so full of self that it appears in their every move-  
ment, and becomes obvious in their every action. Men  
naturally desire to be popular and receive their share of the  
world's esteem, and the moment they see one of their fellows  
trying to absorb the modicum they consider their just due  
they abandon his cause and denounce him as unworthy  
their support. Now this instinctive judgment springs from  
the basest sentiment in the human heart—selfishness; but  
it is none the less certain on that account, and seldom fails  
in detecting the egotist, whom it is unsafe to trust. Two  
concomitant vices which spring directly from this vanity are  
selfishness and deceit. Analyse the heart of him whose  
craving desire for popularity has never been appeased, and  
you will find an overweening selfishness the central prin-  
ciple and the motor of his whole life. Now there is no vice  
which the human heart so abhors and cries out against as  
selfishness; and no matter how well concealed it may be,  
of it exist at all, the instinctive intuition of the heart will  
discover it where the intellect might altogether fail. No  
one recognizes this fact more clearly than the habitually  
selfish man, and hence his futile endeavors to conceal his  
true character. This leads him into the well-trodden av-  
enues of deceit, until, at last, naturally enough, his friends  
forsake him, and he begins to despise himself.

From this very principle often proceed great charities.  
The selfish man frequently gives largely of his wealth for  
the laudable purpose of convincing the world that he is  

---

-Gifts break through stone walls.  
-A creditor always has a better memory than a debtor.  
-A handful of mother wit is worth a bushel of learning.  
-Enjoy what little you have while the fool is looking for more.  
-May you have good luck, my son, and wit will serve your turn.
generous, and to render his name popular; and in both of
these results his failure is complete. The world cannot be
blinded by such speciousness. It is not enough that the
charity be beneficial in its practical application; it must
come as a spontaneous outburst of a noble heart, a heart
moved by natural goodness, and sympathy with the un-
fortunate in their distress. I think the assertion justifiable
that the greater proportion of the money dispensed to the
poor is given through the impulse of a base and unworthy
motive. Of course it does not matter to the needy recipi-
ent what may have been the operative agency which tend-
ed to his relief; but in this case if the donor receive no
other recompense than that which he sought, the praise
and approbation of his fellow-men, then his reward is cer-
tainly meagre enough, and not a valuable consideration.
There is nothing wrong in this: the principle is just as it
should be, for he who gives with a calculating hope of thus
rendering his name popular performs an action deserving
of no reward.

The _fact_ is universally promulgated throughout the
world that selfishness is essentially mean and contemptible,
and we must abide by the decision. This fact is easily re-
cognized, but strange enough its application is very little
understood. We see men around us every day whom we
do not admire, cannot like, and yet they appear to be no
worse than the average of mankind. Were you asked why
you do not admire them, in all probability you could give
no valid reason, but would likely answer, "There is some-
thing wrong about them. I don't know what it is, but it
exists all the same." Yes, there is something wrong about
them; and it is this: they are not what they seem. They
live for self alone; it is the centre of their being, the hinge
upon which they turn. If selfishness were removed from
the world I think we would find but little trouble in obey-
ning the command to love one another,—in fact, there
would be no necessity for the command, as we could not
refrain from loving our neighbors, any more than we
could refrain from loving Him who framed that divine
mandate.

If you would be popular and have the world sing your
praises you must appear noble and generous from impulse,
_and be what you appear_. There is no other way; and there
is no need for any other, as this is applicable to all. Some
men are endowed from infancy with this beautiful spirit
of generosity, and vanity is a folly of which they never
dreamed; but the great majority of mankind are not so
happily situated, and love of self enters largely into all
their thoughts. Now, this were a deplorable circumstance
if impossible to overcome, but we know such is not the
case. By improving every occasion to sacrifice self to the
good of others a habit of generosity is easily acquired; and,
like all other habits, when once formed is very tenacious.
In this habit of generosity the most beautiful and touching
of the Christian virtues have their being, and the halo of
their beautiful borrowed light—borrowed from heaven and
shed upon the iniquity, deceit, and selfishness of this
strangely revolving world—so modifies and softens its re-
pulsive outlines that in it man may still catch occasional
glimpses of that beautiful home beyond the shores of Time
and the river of Death which the bountiful hand of an ever-
generous Father has adorned with all the magnificence of
infinite resources, and which He offers without reservation
to the humblest and meekest of His children.

T. A. D.

**Considerations on the Origin and Progress of Physical Science.**

A LECTURE READ BEFORE THE NOTRE DAME SCIENTIFIC
ASSOCIATION.

The same year which witnessed the discovery of oxygen,
records also that of chlorine by Scheele—an element now so
extensively used as a bleaching agent. But why attempt
to enumerate the countless discoveries which have been
made in chemistry and physics within the last two hun-
dred years? Why speak of the great advantages which
mankind have derived from a practical application of the
principles of these sciences? Why mention the names of
those great benefactors of mankind, since they are familiar
to all? I have forborne from speaking of the great res-
ults consequent to the application of the telescope by
Galileo, the invention of the steam engine by Watt, the
discovery of the laws of gravitation by Newton, of dynam-
ical electricity by Galvani and Volta, of electro-magnetism
by Oersted, etc., as I did not wish to trespass on your time
or impose on your patience by rehearsing a series of facts
with which you are all conversant. However, permit me
to present a brief extract from that excellent scientific
periodical "Nature," No. 25, which expresses perfectly
what I wish to say concerning the utility of a proper study
of the physical sciences and the benefits which have accrued
to humanity—to the working classes in particular—from
those great inventions and discoveries of which we now
enjoy the fruits.

"The discoveries of voltaic electricity, electro-magnetism
and magnetic electricity, by Volta, Oersted and Faraday,
led to the invention of electric telegraphy by Wealstone*
and others, and to the great manufactures of telegraph-
cables and telegraph wire and the materials required for
them. The value of the cargo of the Great Eastern in the
present Bombay telegraph expedition is calculated at the
three million pounds sterling. It also led to the employ-
ment of thousands of operators to transmit the telegraph
messages and to a great increase of our commerce in nearly
all its branches by the more rapid means of communica-
tion. The discovery of voltaic electricity led to the inven-
tion of electro-plating, and to the employment of a large
number of persons in that business. The numerous ex-
perimental researches on specific heat, latent heat, the
tension of vapors, the properties of water, the mechanical
effect of heat, etc., resulted in the development of steam
engines and railways and the almost endless employments
depending on their construction and use. About a quarter
of a million of persons are employed on railways alone in
Great Britain. The various original investigations on the
chemical effects of light led to the invention of photogra-
phy, and have given employment to thousands of per-
sons who practice that process, or manufacture and pre-
pare the various materials and articles required in it. The
discovery of Chlorine by Scheele led to the invention of the
modern process of bleaching and to various improve-
ments in the dyeing of the textile fabrics, and has given
employment to a very large number of our Lancashire
operatives. The discovery of Chlorine has also contrib-
uted to the employment of printers, by enabling _Esquiro-
grass_ to be bleached and formed into paper for the use of

* Americans claim that the priority of invention of the tele-
graph belongs to Prof. Morse, or to Prof. Henry, now Secretary
of the Smithsonian Institution.
our daily press. The numerous experimental investigations in relation to coal gas have been the means of extending the use of that substance, and of increasing the employment of workmen and others connected with its manufacture. The discovery of the alkaline metals by Davy, of cyanide of potassium, of nickel, phosphorus, the common acids, and a multitude of other substances, has led to the employment of a whole army of workmen in the conversion of those substances into articles of utility. The foregoing examples might be greatly enlarged upon, and a great many others might be selected from the sciences of physics and chemistry, but those mentioned will suffice. There is not a force of nature, nor scarcely a material substance that we employ, which has not been the subject of several, and in some cases of numerous original, experimental researches, many of which have resulted, in a greater or less degree, in increasing the employment of workmen and others.

In conclusion, I have but a few words to say: First, I may here repeat what I have said in another part of this essay, that I have not the least apprehension that science, although making such rapid progress, will ever be found antagonistic to religion. For, with the illustrious Cardinal Wiseman, "we may consider the end and development of any science as entering essentially into the established order of God's moral government; just as the appearance of new stars, from time to time, according to what astronomers tell us, must be a preordained event in the annals of creation." Secondly, and lastly, I would have none under the impression that I am one of those who would have science studied only for the material advantages which may be derived therefrom. No; besides this, a laudable reason it is true, we should have other and nobler ends in view in our pursuit of science. In consulting the interests of the body, we should not overlook those of the soul; in our concern for the amelioration of man's material condition, we should not disregard what is of still more importance—the purifying of the heart, the ennobling of the intellect, and system of worlds which, according to certain fixed laws, incessantly move through the boundless realms of space. And now a few words about positive and negative quantities.

In "space" there is an up and a down, a right and a left, a north and a south, an east and a west; in "time" we find a future and a past; in "matter" there are forces attractive and repulsive, centripetal and centrifugal, electric and magnetic; light and darkness; heat and cold; powers working one way, and powers working in an opposite way; then in business there is a debit and a credit, a gain and a loss, a premium and a discount, merchandise bought and merchandise sold, cash received and cash paid out, income and outlay, assets and liabilities.

If now, value, weight, motion, distance, force, time, etc., be measured in one direction from a certain point, we get "positive" quantities; and if the same be measured in an opposite direction from the same point, we get "negative" quantities; the former being indicated by the + and — signs. This difficulty might easily be removed by using a large + and — sign to designate addition and subtraction; and a small + and —, a kind of a prefix, to designate the positive or negative character of the quantity.

And now a few words about positive and negative quantities.

If now, value, weight, motion, distance, force, time, etc., be measured in one direction from a certain point, we get "positive" quantities; and if the same be measured in an opposite direction from the same point, we get "negative" quantities; the former being indicated by the +, the latter by the — sign. Thus 100 miles upwards from where you are may be written +100m.; 100 miles downwards from the same point, —100m.; 75° North of the Equator, +79d.; 75° South of the Equator, —79d.; 100° East of Washington, +100d.; 100° West of Washington, —100d.; 100 years to come, +100y.; 100 years ago, —100y.; 50 pounds attraction, +50p.; 50 pounds repulsion, —50p.; 50° heat Réamur, +50°R.; 50° cold Réamur, —50°R.; 10 per cent. gain, +10 per cent.; 10 per cent. loss, —10 per cent.; 20 per cent. premium, +20 per cent.; 20 per cent. discount, —20 per cent.; $100 on the debit of an account, —100d.; $100 on the credit of an account, +100d.; and so on through the whole scale of measurable things.

This method of distinguishing denominate quantities by the + and — signs, when reckoned in opposite directions, may also be applied to abstract quantities in such a manner.

Observations on what are called Addition and Subtraction in Algebra.

Teachers sometimes wonder how it is that a good number of their pupils studying Algebra experience so much difficulty in learning the right meaning and proper use of the + and — signs. This difficulty must arise either from a defect of intellect on the part of the student, or from a defect of notation and terminology on the part of our adopted text-books of Algebra. Since we do not believe the former to be the case, it devolves upon us to prove the latter. We think there is a certain unscientific looseness in algebraic notation and terminology, which, instead of rigidly designating what is meant by the + and — signs, leaves the beginner, in many cases, simply to guess what may be meant.

The two fundamental operations in Algebra are increasing and decreasing, "addition and subtraction," for which the + and — signs are used; and the two principal quantities that are thus operated upon, are positive and negative quantities, for which the + and — signs are likewise used. And this is the first defect of algebraic notation: to use one and the same sign for expressing an "operation" on quantities, and expressing the character or relation of the quantities operated upon. Hence the difficulty for beginners to understand the meaning of those signs in a particular case; and this difficulty might easily be removed by using a large + and — sign to designate addition and subtraction; and a small + and —, a kind of a prefix, to designate the positive or negative character of the quantity.

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[THE END]
zer that those which are counted upwards from zero, are marked +, and those which are reckoned downwards from 0 are called — (negative). Comparing for instance the two quantities, +5d., —6d., we find that the first stands 1d. higher in the scale of values than the second, since 5d. above 0 and 6d. below 0 make a distance or difference of 11d. The + sign, then, represents quantity measured in one direction; the — sign the same in an opposite direction; the former being called "positive," the latter "negative."

From what has been said, it must be evident that positive and negative quantities indeed belong to the same "genus," but differ in "species," as widely as species can differ. To use a simile, they are very much like fish and bird: the one living above the level of the sea, the other below—both, however, being animals. Since then positive and negative quantities are different sorts of things, values of an opposite character (though belonging to the same genus), they cannot properly be said to be added to each other, or subtracted from one another: since only things or values of the same kind can be added or subtracted. And here appears the second difficulty in the way of those who enter upon the study of Algebra. They come with the correct motion acquired from a previous study of Arithmetic; that they may add $6 gain to $9 gain; $10 spent to $15 spent; but that they should add $8 gain to $9 loss, or $15 received to $10 spent, never entered their minds, until they entered the Algebra class. May be they were in the Book-Keeping class, and learnt from their professor that they must add up the items on the debtor side of an account, and next those on the creditor side, then subtract the less sum from the greater, calling the difference a balance to be brought forward on the proper side of the account; and now they hear that Algebra calls all these distinct operations by the name of addition! They always thought, with the rest of mankind, that addition meant an "increase," which it does mean in common sense, in Arithmetic, in grammar, in law, in music, in the ordinary ways of life; and now they find out that addition, in Algebra, may mean, and often does mean "a decrease." So they commence to doubt whether they are in their right senses, or whether their algebraic professor is.

There are three cases of algebraic addition: 1. The addition of positive quantities; 2. The addition of negative quantities; 3. The addition of positive and negative quantities combined.

An example of the first kind is the following:

\[ (+a) + (+2a) + (+3a) + (+4a) + (+5a) = (615a) \]

which is a real addition, in the right sense of the word; because quantities of the same kind and character have been united into a sum which is greater than any of its parts, and has the same sign or character that the parts have.

\[ (-a) + (-2a) + (-3a) + (-4a) + (-5a) = (-15a) \]

is an example of the second kind, also representing a true addition; because in it quantities of the same kind and character have been united into a whole which is greater than any of its parts, and having the same sign or character that the parts have.

The following examples, belonging to the third case, represent the addition of positive and negative quantities combined:

\[ (+a) + (-2a) + (+3a) + (-4a) + (+5a) = (+9a) + (-6a) = (+3a) \]

and

\[ (-a) + (+2a) + (-3a) + (+4a) + (-5a) = (-9a) + (+8a) = (-3a) \]

Here we meet the paradox that the whole is less than some of its parts; also that the sign or character of the sum is opposed to the sign or character of some of the parts. Moreover, we find that the answers +3a and —3a are the result of three distinct operations; that is, an addition of positive quantities, an addition of negative ones, a comparison of the two sums, and a statement by how much the one exceeds the other. Thus the answer (+3a) means that the sum of the positive quantities exceeds the sum of the negative by 3a; and the answer (—3a) shows that the sum of the negative quantities is by 3a more than that of the positive quantities. From what has been said it is plain that the addition of positive and negative quantities combined may be looked upon as a defective terminology implying a contradiction, in as much as it means not only addition but also subtraction, and furnishing sums which are less than their parts. To say that (3a) added to (—6a) gives 3a; or that (—5a) added to (—5a) gives —10a; is a mode of speaking that seems little calculated to promote clearness of thought and simplicity of dictation, but rather tends to obscurity and confusion, which might as well be avoided by calling these answers—not a sum,—but the final result of addition and subtraction combined; or better, the result of comparing positive and negative quantities. In algebraic subtraction we meet the same trouble and difficulty in a still higher degree, but of this we shall speak in our next article.

O. M. S.

Country vs. Town.

City people as a rule think rural life to be the dreariest that can be imagined. But it is not without its advantages and pleasures. It has neither theatres nor balls, nor indeed other like amusements to be found in the city; but neither has it the configurations, diseases, want of employment and starvation which are common to the city. A farm is worth more to a man than a house and merchandise in the city. A farm remains always, but the house is liable to be destroyed at any time by fire. No man need want work in the country, and he may always earn enough to keep him in necessaries; but it is not always the case in the city. How many complaints do we not hear of the want of employment in the Eastern cities since the late panic! but there are no such complaints from the country. Laborers would prefer staying in the cities, almost starving, rather than go to the country to obtain work; and it would be an insult to some of them to talk to them about going West. They prefer rather to stay in the Eastern cities, the servants of others, than to go West and become independent farmers, as if it would not be more respectable to be a farmer depending on no one for employment than a servant to some rich employer.

P. H.

The Catholic Church from Without and from Within.

I have met with an illustration, I think in one of Cardinal Wiseman's works, which admirably expresses the difference between the Catholic Church as she appears to some outside her pale, and to those who have been admitted within it. It is that of a painted window as seen from without and from within the sacred building which it adorns. To the external observer it presents nothing but a confused mass, without distinctness of outline or variety of color.
From within, on the contrary, all appears orderly and beautiful. The mass develops into a religious subject; the marble pavement beneath them. There was, even from without, a certain shade going forth—a dim augury—of the glories within; but to those alone who have passed the threshold does the work reveal its wonders, or even disclose its significancy. It is thus that the Church of Christ must be entered, in order, to be understood and appreciated—Canon Oakley.

**Society Notes.**

—The St. Cecilians have a play in rehearsal.
—The Archconfraternity is in a thriving condition.
—The Thespian Association have decided upon a new play.
—The Sodality of the Holy Angels is in a flourishing condition.
—Six persons were blackballed by the H. O. B. Club last Tuesday.
—The St. Cecilians are busily preparing for the next public Entertainment.
—We hear rumors of a new Literary Society in the Classical Department.
—We understand that Bro. Albert is going to resuscitate the Thespian Cadets.
—The Philopatrians expect to cause considerable of a stir when they give their Exhibition.
—We have had no news from the Columbians for some time. We hear, though, that they are progressing.
—at the regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association a vote was unanimously passed thanking Bro. Marcellinus for favors shown the members on Saturday, afternoon, Nov. 21st.
—at the regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatric Society the thanks of the Society were without a dissenting voice tendered to Bro. Lesander for his favors to the members on Thursday, Nov. 29th.
—The 8th regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatric Society was held Nov. 39th. At this meeting Masters J. Lambin, J. Nelson and L. Goetz presented themselves for membership, and, after performing the necessary conditions were unanimously elected. Masters H. Quan, M. Rocile, J. Belvecchio, L. Pilloid and C. Whipple delivered declamations.
—The 14th regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association was held Nov. 29th. At this meeting the following deserve honorable mention for declamation: J. E. Beegan, W. S. Meyer, J. McHugh, A. Schmidt, J. F. Soule, J. O'Hara, R. Downey, W. Lawless, H. Faxon, and W. Byrne. Mast. R. Walker read a composition. Rev. Father Colovin, C. S. C., the esteemed Director of the Association, congratulated the members on their progress, and after giving some wholesome advice on public speaking and English Literature, he distributed the parts of a drama entitled, "The Miser," translated from the French and remodelled for the Association.

**Literature.**

We have received the Dublin Review for October. The contents are: I, The Sovereignty in Modern States; II, St. Cecilia and Roman Society; III, The Babington Conspiracy—Mary Stuart; IV, The Pilgrimage to Fontigny; V, Aubrey de Vere's Alexander the Great; VI, The Infidelity of the Day—The New Scheme of Catholic Higher Education; VII, An Examination of Herbert Spencer's Psychology; VIII, Church Music; IX, Note to the First Article in Our Last Number; X, Notices of Books.

The high character of the Dublin Review requires no praise from us.

—The articles in the December Number of the Catholic World are up to their usual standard. The contents are: I, The Persecution of the Church in the German Empire; II, The Veil Withdrawn; III, Church Music; IV, Assunta Howard; V, Swinburne and De Vere; VI, Requies Mea; VII, Ontologism and Psychologism; VIII, Reminiscences of a Tile-Field; IX, The Ingenious Device; X, The Rigi; XI, The Church Song; XII, A Discussion with an Infidel; XIII, The Ice-Wigwam of Minnehaha; XIV, A Russian Sister of Charity; XV, New Publications.

We have expressed our opinion concerning the Catholic World so frequently that there is no necessity of our again urging all to subscribe for it.

—The Eleventh No. of "Die Kanzel" has just been received, and is, as usual, full of interesting and instructive reading-matter. It contains eleven sermons, besides a few addresses, etc., added by way of appendix. To preachers and catechists, for whom it is primarily intended, it is a most useful publication.


The first volume of this work has been sent us by a friend in Rome with a request to notice it. We have examined it, and found it an admirable work. It is, in our judgment, a great improvement on the histories—and they are numerous—of the Seraphic Order and of its holy founder which have hitherto been written. Although the work is written in Italian, the author is not unknown to English readers, as it was he who, a few years since, when Superior of one of the branches of his Order in this country, who had published, with additions and emendations, a reprint of the little book entitled "St. Francis and the Franciscans," written by a Poor Clare, and first published in England. The Italian work, however, is far more erudite and comprehensive. The first volume, the only one yet published, we presume, embraces the entire history of St. Francis, together with that of the First Order until the Order of St. Bonaventure, followed by an epitome of the history of the Second and Third Orders. All the materials of the work are drawn from original sources, and arranged with great care and skill. The style is chaste and simple, and possesses an uction which renders it particularly attractive. We earnestly recommend it to all who read Italian, as a book replete with instruction and interest.

—The Catholic Standard, of Philadelphia, says:

"A grand sacred concert for the benefit of the Catholic Normal School, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross in Baltimore, is to be given at Ford's Opera House on the 22d inst. The Sisters of the Holy Cross are establishing a training school in Baltimore for poor girls of good capacity to enable them to become school-teachers, and the foundation is commanded by the Archbishop, who has issued a circular in behalf of the educational enterprise."
The Scholastic, Published every Week during Term Time at Notre Dame University.

All communications should be sent to Editor Scholastic, Notre Dame, Indiana.

TERMS:

One year ........................................... $1 00

Single copies (O c t s.) can be obtained at the Stu dents' Office.

—A number of articles written a few years ago for The Scholastic concerning text-books were republished in almost every Catholic paper in the United States. That they were productive of some good is shown by the fact that since their publication there has been considerable activity manifested by the Catholic publishers in issuing school-books, and also by the fact that many non-Catholic publishers sent to our office corrected proofs of books, leaving out objectional passages. We insisted years ago that in institutions of learning conducted by Catholics those books published by Catholic houses, all things being equal, should be used in preference to those published by Protestant houses. Our reasons then were that the tone of the books issued by Catholic houses would be more in harmony with the spirit of religion; that it was important that the minds and hearts of young children should be imbued with the spirit of Catholicity; that the very atmosphere of the school-room should be impregnated with true piety; and that all these things might take place, it was necessary for Catholic schools to use Catholic school-books. It is not sufficient that the catechism alone should teach children their religion. How many a child has learned his Catechism perfectly and yet has gone forth into the world and in a short while lost his faith? No, we must needs make all of our education Christian; we must instill in the child the precepts of God and His Church in everything he learns.

We in a former number of the Scholastic noticed the difficulties which present themselves: that Catholic houses do not publish all the books required; that sometimes books published by them are not as good as those issued by Protestant ones, and that Catholic publishers charge too high for their class-books. We then showed how these difficulties might be overcome, were the patronage of Catholics given to their own publishers: that then Catholic houses would be able to issue all books required for Catholic schools; that they would be able to improve the standard of their books, and that they would be enabled to issue them much cheaper and in better print and binding. If only small patronage be given to publishers then they will be unable to do this. But though this may be said for the benefit of publishers, are they not in a great measure to blame that their books are not more used in Catholic schools? We think they are. There are very few of them who advertise to any extent. If a person wishes to know what books Kelly & Piet publish, they must subscribe for Kelly & Piet's weekly paper. If they wish to know what books O'Shea publishes it is necessary to subscribe for one or two papers in which alone he advertises. The Messrs. Sadlier advertise in their own paper. And so it is with most of our publishers. They may send circular after circular to those in charge of schools, but these circulars are put in the waste-basket unread. This is not sufficient.

They should make use of live advertising, in the newspapers. We picked up the Catholic Record the other day, and of six or eight advertisements of school-books only two or three were those of Catholic houses. And so it is with all our exchanges. The amount of advertising done by Catholic houses is very small. The Georgetown College Journal is taken, we believe, in every institution conducted by the Jesuits. An advertisement in it would be worth money to any publisher. The Index Niagarennsis and the College Message are read in all the houses under the direction of the Priests of the Mission. Our own paper is taken by no less than twenty-five or thirty houses of education, besides by a great number of priests who have parochial schools under their charge. Yet we see no advertisements of Catholic publishers in any of our College exchanges. We see very few in the Catholic press of the United States. Are not Catholic publishers to blame if they are not patronized?

Still, notwithstanding the want of enterprise displayed by Catholic publishers, we recommend to all institutions receiving our paper that they patronize Catholic publishers to the exclusion of those non Catholic houses which issue books in which the Catholic religion and its customs are ridiculed and misrepresented.

And allow us to say one thing more: We have Catholic reading books now in abundance. If a publisher wishes to obtain Catholic patronage is it not time for him to issue other books than readers and spellers? It is not in the readers alone that the spirit of the Catholic religion is to be instilled into the minds of children. Would it not be well if our publishers would issue a geography which would not only be, not un-Catholic, but Catholic in spirit. In most geographies now published, though they may not say anything misrepresenting the Catholic religion, yet, when speaking of towns or cities they, perhaps unconsciously, say things which show the real spirit of the author. For instance, they speak of Spiers as the place where Luther made his celebrated protest, etc., and so with regard to other places; but do they ever mention any of the great events in Catholic history in connection with the geography of a country? Thus the child is left with the impression in its mind that the really great events of this world are connected with Protestant history.

We have no Catholic geographies, no Catholic school-books save readers and a history or two. We hope that Catholic publishers will look to this: that they will issue complete series of Catholic school-books, and we have no doubt but that, with proper advertising, they will receive the patronage of Catholic schools.

—We confess that we always feel indisposed to speak about our college exchanges. All college journals are not published with the same ends in view. It would be unfair for us to lay down certain rules for editing a college paper and insist upon our exchanges following them. Perhaps the very end which they have in view would be totally at variance with our rules. We, for instance, publish our little journal in order to give the parents of the students information concerning the progress of their sons; to give to former students and friends the news of the University; and, in the words of the College Message, "to advance the interest of our alma mater; to spread abroad the advantages of a perfect system of education; to keep fresh and
green the recollection of our college days, and lastly to
train up a body of writers the purity of whose pens will
in some degree stem the seething torrent of immorality
which to-day covers the land." But more especially do we
publish our paper to give the parents a knowledge of the
progress of their sons and to give to our friends the local
news of the University which they can obtain in no other
way. These two objects, then, being the main ones for
which our paper is published, it is fair to criticise it with
reference to them. But it would by no means be fair to
insist that our exchanges should be judged in the same way.
Some of them do not pretend to inform the parents of the
standing or progress of their sons—it is not for us to com-
tain that they do not follow the example of our paper and
give this information. We may think that we promote the
interests of the students and the usefulness of the paper by
publishing our "rolls" etc., or that a college paper which
gives its readers plenty of local news is the most readable;
yet we may be mistaken. Indeed many of our exchanges
do not seem to lay much stress upon these two things.
Intending, as we do, to continue our paper with these two
ends in view, we do not find fault with our neighbors.
For fear that we may, by mistaking the objects for which
they are published, be led to be unjust in our criticisms.
However, we intend this week to say a few words concern-
ing some of the college journals on our table.

The first one which we pick up is the "College Message"
from Cape Girardeau, Mo. It comes to us in a neat and
tasty dress. It is one of the best exchanges on our list, its
matter being fully equal to its external appearance. We
wish it every success, and endorse what it says of college
journalism, though we think that the tone of -Calholic col-
lege journals should be Catholic.

We must find fault with the press-work of the publishers
of the Index Niagarensis. The columns of the numbers
which are received at our office present a poor appearance;
the letters are blurred and in some parts of the page the
type makes no impression on the paper whatever. Good
type would make a great change for the better in the Index.
If the type were equal to the matter it would be one of our best exchanges, for the articles in the Index are
generally written with care and show much spirit and
ability.

The Spectator, of St. Laurent College, Montreal, has
each week quite a number of excellent articles. If they
would make the arrangement of their matter a little more
orderly the journal would be improved greatly. Still with
each issue it improves, and we doubt not will continue to
do so.

The Out of Santa Clara, this session is not a bit less
entertaining than in years past. The Georgetown College
Journal presents an excellent appearance. Tinted paper
is becoming fashionable with our college journals, and de-
servedly so. The mere look of the Journal is enough to
make you feel friendly towards it; and then a glance over
its pages confirms this feeling—for it is under good man-
agement.

The Archangel, from away out in Oregon, comes to us
with quite a bashful look. However, as its years increase
so we hope will its merits. We are not particularly en-
amored with its three narrow columns to the page. We
wish our young friend may keep up in the great advances
made by our brethren on the Pacific slope and expand it-
self with each succeeding term.

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Local Items.

-Snow!
-Beautiful snow!
-Not by a long shot.
-Don't grumble.
-Colds are plenty.
-Christmas is coming.
-"We've got new hats."
-The yards are deserted.

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Personal.

-Willy Breen is clerking in Fort Wayne, Ind.
-Rev. P. Creighton, of '32, is in East New York.
-Nat. Wood, of '66, is in a bank in Lafayette, Ind.
-Rev. Father Conney is expected home every day.
-D. E. Maloney, '74, is studying Law in Havard, Ill.
-Rev. Father Tooley returned home safe last Tuesday.
-Chas. Duffy is doing well in Watertown, Wisconsin.
-Robert Shealey, of '57, is in business in Lafayette, Ind.
-Bro. Gabriel goes to the new college at La Salle, Ill.
-Rev. Father Brown is in good health in Watertown,
Wis.

-Bro. Francis de Siles will be stationed at Watertown,
Wis.
-C. H. Ilgenfritz, of '71, is prospering in Clarksville,
Iowa.
-Law Hayes, of '74, is in the real estate business, Chi-
cago, Ill.
-Nathan Mooney is extremely attentive to his duties as
sacristan.
-Thos. Cashin, of '73, is Secretary for Sheldon & Co.,
Chicago.
-Thos. Lonerigan, of '61, is in St. Louis, in the U. S.
service.
-Rev. Father Demers, C. S. C., arrived at Notre Dame
last Saturday.
-Fred Elsworth, of '66, is in the dry goods business in
South Bend.
-Jacob Eisenman, of '73, is in business with his father
in Louisville, Ky.
-Jno. Armstrong, of '69, is doing a large business as an
architect in Chicago.
-C. A. Taylor, of '59, is proprietor of the Passenger
House, Mendoza, Ill.
-J. J. Fitzgibbon, of '60, is doing a large commission
business in Chicago, Ill.
-Rev. Thos. Murphy, of '64, is pastor of the Catholic
church in Aurora, Ill.
-T. F. Heery is in Clarksville, Iowa. He was married
last year and is doing well.
-Florence McNulty, of '59, is a partner in the firm of
-Rev. E. B. Kilroy, of '93, is pastor of the church in
Stratford, Ontario, Canada.
-Will Taylor, of '87, is Superintendent of the Northern
Illinois Coal Co., La Salle, Ill.
-Bonificato J. Baca is selling dry goods to the dark-
eyed signoritas in Lincoln, Texas.
-L. Barth, of '67, was married lately. He is in the sash
and lath business in South Bend.
-Frank Pierce, of '69, is one of the most gentlemanly
conductors on the M. S. and L S. R.
-Rev. R. Shortis, of '49, is one of the leading men at the
College of St. Laurent, Montreal, Canada.

-We still take it as a great favor if our many friends
will give us information as to the whereabouts of the old
students.
—To every man his work.
—Thanksgiving has gone.
—Winter is here in real earnest.
—In the morning "Fanny" was dead.
—We are to have an Exhibitiq soon.
—Boyd and Jack are first-rate firemen.
—The new scenery will soon be finished.
—The Minims have two study-halls now.
—"I'll give you a cookie for that knife."1
—It's quite icy (stars!) on that lower porch.
—We are happy to see Prof. Stace around again.
—That was a high wind we had the other night.
—"Do you whistle now as well as you used to?"
—Whose bundle is it that lies in the parlor? Take it away.
—Stained-glass windows for the new Church are expected soon.
—1125 was the number of Scholastics printed last week.
—The Class of Calisthenics trip it on the light fantastic every week.
—Every day we have an increase in the number of our subscribers.
—Patronize the Lemonnier Circulating Library if you want good reading.
—Bro. Ferdinand sends over plenty of steam. He knows how it is himself.
—We will publish "recollections of the days of old" in the course of a few weeks.
—The "Ave Maria" is to have a new cover, and will be printed next year on tinted paper.
—The Philosophy Class of '75 is larger than any class since the foundation of the University.
—A reading room is to be attached to the Circulating Library which will be conducted by Prof. Edwards. Patronize it.
—The Philosophy Class, with their Prof., Rev. Father O'Connell, made a pleasant trip to Niles on Wednesday last.
—The Chapel of Our Lady of the Angels has been closed for the winter. The building is too cold to be used in winter.
—The South Bend Union has changed hands. It comes to us fresh and spicy. All the South Bend papers are excellent.
—The library of the late Rev. Father Gillespie has been placed in the Presbytery, to form the nucleus of an ecclesiastical library.
—The name of the Circulating Library has been changed to the "Lemonnier Circulating Library," in honor of the late Father. Lemonnier, who was its founder.
—At a meeting of the St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society of South Bend, a resolution thanking the Rev. Father Colovin for his able lecture was passed by a unanimous vote.
—The Notre Dame Scholastic has recently enlarged to twice its former size, and we learn its subscription list is rapidly increasing. It is the best college paper we receive at this office—South Bend Tribune.
—We call the attention of all our friends who when visiting Notre Dame pass through Niles, Michigan, to the card of Mr. McKay, proprietor of the Bond House. If any person wishes to stop over at Niles for the night, they will find very convenient accommodation at the Bond House.
—Messrs. O'Leary and Hunt, of the Commercial Department, report that $100 have been subscribed towards the Lemonnier memorial chapel; Messrs Beegan, Meyer, Soule, Schmidt, Faxon and Minton report $150 as subscribed by the Junior Department; Bro. Albert reports $31 as subscribed by the Minims, and Messrs. Horne and Graves report $30 as subscribed by the Collegiates.
—For Morton's Gold Pens, the finest French, English and French papers, call at Smith and Holloway's. Their new store is one of the finest in South Bend. There you can pass an hour most agreeably looking over the newest novels in fancy goods. They make a specialty of fine stationery. Call and see their holiday goods, just opened, and you will not be compelled to obtain your supply from Eastern Houses.
—The Right Rev. Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, honored us with a visit this week. We were delighted to see the good Bishop, and hope that he will visit Notre Dame very often. On the afternoon of the 26th all the students assembled in front of the College. The Notre Dame Band played a number of excellent selections, after which Mr. McLaughlin read a well-written address to the Right Rev. Bishop. Dr. Roosevelt replied in an excellent manner, thanking the students for the attention shown him, and giving them some practical advice relative to their duty as students.
—The following books have been lately added to the Lemonnier Circulating Library:
—Cummings' Spiritual Progress; Spalding's History of the Great Reformation; Venable's History of the United States; Marcy's Christianity and its Conflicts; Hill's Philosophy; Leavitt's Philosophy of the University of Notre Dame; Life of St. Alphonse; Life of Cardinal Cheverus; Life of Bishop Flaget; Life of the Blessed Virgin; Worcester's Dictionary of the English Language; Bennett's Spiritual Compendium; Tappan's Logic; Incidents on Land and Water—Mrs. Bond; Logic; Longley's Vocabulary of Names; Hooker's Illustrated Natural History; Lady Fullerton, 8 vols.
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THE SCHOLASTIC.

Musical Notes.

- A clarionet is to be added to the Band.

- Let me Dream of Home, sweet Home" is the title of a very popular song published by F. W. Helmick, 378 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

- The Mendelssohn Club has made quite an addition of music to their repertoire.

- F. W. Helmick, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has sent us a charming ballad entitled "Tell me truly, little darling." The air is simple and charming.

- The meeting of the Mendelssohn Club on Tuesday last was not the most successful one held.

- Prof. Paul has added some ten or twelve soprano and alto voices, to the Vocal Class.

- We understand that Messrs. Gillespie, Staley and others are about to form a glee club.

- The Arica Quartette Club has had quite a number of excellent productions added its repertoire.

- The French solo at the meeting of the Mendelssohn Club on Tuesday night was a very creditable one.

- Revs. W. O. Mahoney and Jacob Lauth were elected honorary members of the Mendelssohn Club.

Our Box.

We have received a number of letters this week. The first one we open is from an old friend who desires us to retract a statement which we made in our last issue to the effect that he had recovered. We make the retraction desired, and in excuse for having made the statement we will add that the wish was father to it. Our friend says:

"I am not recovered yet; so please retract your calamity. Also, Prof. Gregori is at work on his portrait of the late Rev. Father Lemonnier. It will be the same size as that of Fr. Lemonnier. It may be that it will be crowded out of this week's issue. If it is, it will appear in our next. Our correspondent says:

"I have been looking over the columns of the Scholastic most carefully trying to find an article concerning the reading in the refectory. It is really a wonder that some of our learned friends have not taken notice of said reading. I hope it is not because all their time is taken up with their knives and forks while at table. Now, I don't intend to give any instructions on this subject, neither do I intend to criticize. I merely write this to suggest to some person who will be kind enough to say something on this subject, which will give the public readers a hint with regard to the way they should read, for, in my humble opinion, they need it."

While I have my hand in, I might make a remark about the way some of the readers sit while reading. They get up into the pulpit and seat themselves very comfortably in the corner, hold their head down with the book in their lap, and look very much as if they were going to sleep. The consequence is that the reader himself has all the benefit of what he is reading. Some go up with the intent on the subject, which will give the public readers a hint with regard to the way they should read, for, in my humble opinion, they need it. I have not taken notice of said reading. I hope it is not because all their time is taken up with their knives and forks while at table. Now, I don't intend to give any instructions on this subject, neither do I intend to criticize. I merely write this to suggest to some person who will be kind enough to say something on this subject, which will give the public readers a hint with regard to the way they should read, for, in my humble opinion, they need it.

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Additional Arrivals.

Daniel Claffey, Bertrand, Michigan.
John Ingram, Laporte, Indiana.
Jerome Whalen, Cornell, Illinois.
Thomas J. Carroll, Pontiac, Illinois.

Roll of Honor.

Senior Department.


Junior Department.


Minim Department.


Class Honors.

For the Week Ending Thursday, November 36.

Civil Engineering—C. M. Proctor.


List of Excellence.

The Students mentioned in this list are those who have been at the head of the Classes named during five consecutive weeks, and whose conduct has been at least satisfactory.—Director of Studies.

General Physics—T. H. Grier.

Sports.

Farewell to baseball.
Out-door sports are wellnigh over.
The boats have been placed high and dry for the winter.
The tables in the two play-halls will soon be put up.
The finest ball-alley about Notre Dame is at the Apartments.
Skating will soon be in order. Remember the two Nicars in South Bend are the places at which to buy your skates.
The most interesting game of the season was played on the Professors' billiard table last Tuesday night.

Saint Mary's Academy.

Croquet is no longer the play.
The pianos are always in use.
The young ladies are highly delighted with the Scholastic.
Rt Rev. Dr. Gilmour of Cleveland, left St. Mary's for the South on the 24th.
Rt. Rev. Dr. Rosecrans of Columbus, Ohio, visited St. Mary's last Wednesday.
Mrs. E. Hucky, a graduate of 1865, now residing in St. Paul, Minnesota, visited old friends here last week.
Miss N. Langdon, a graduate of last year, was at the Academy to attend the obsequies of Rev. Father Gillespie.
The instruction on Friday night was an important one. The moral conveyed will long be remembered, thanks to Mother Superior.
The reading of the "Rosa Myctica" was postponed indefinitely. It cannot blossom in this stormy weather, though ready for the first pleasant day.
The ladies of St. Mary's who recently purchased goods at Mrs. Stover's are well pleased with their bargains. Mrs. Stover gives satisfaction to all her customers.
We call the particular attention of the young ladies to the advertisement of Mrs. Stover in our advertising columns. There is no place in South Bend where better bargains can be made than at Mrs. Stover's.
Miss Emily Haggerty and Miss Ella O'Connor sang a beautiful "Ate Maria"—Miss Ella Quinan at the piano.
at the festival given on Saturday. Little Minnie O'Connor created much merriment by singing "operative" style.

—Saturday, the Feast of the Presentation, and the patronal festival of the Children of Mary, was celebrated by them by a reception of Holy Communion. In the evening they gave a neat little entertainment in the green parlor.

—On Monday evening the Vocal Class enjoyed a delightful little entertainment in their class room. Apples and cakes were in abundance. Little West and Nellie Foot charmed the listeners with their beautiful songs. Lizzie Arnold furnished her full share of the amusements.

—We omitted to mention the visit of Professor Tong and lady on the 10th inst. They came to offer their condolence to Rev. Father Gillespie. The sympathies and generous bounty of every one who is anxious to enable them to become school-teachers. They have purchased a piece of property on which to erect the necessary buildings, and I most cheerfully and earnestly recommend their good work in the cause of charity and Christian education, to the sisters who are providentially bountiful of every one who is anxious to lay up treasure in heaven.

"Given at Baltimore, under our hand and seal, this 7th day of April, A. D. 1874.

(Signed) + J. ROOSEVELT BLETY, "Archbishop of Baltimore."

ART NOTES.

—Several exceedingly pretty and effective illuminations have been finished lately by the Juniors in the Studio. The designs for these illuminations are original.

—The embroidery-room is full of Christmas "intentions." Berlin is likely to feel a diminution of trade in the way of patterns, the home designs being so much more popular than the imported ones.

—The Art Department is busy with the new screens, which have been provided for both Studios. These screens have been so arranged as to cut off the cross-lights from the windows necessary for lighting such large apartments and are also movable.

—We have reluctantly returned to V. Rev. Fr. General several choice volumes containing engravings of pictures in galleries and picture halls. These volumes are very beautifully illustrated by the initial letters and headings. With the volumes, we return our very sincere thanks to Father General, who never forgets his children at St. Mary’s.

—We cannot refrain from expressing our admiration for the exquisite taste displayed in arranging the "memorial flowers" which were taken from Rev. Father Gillespie’s coffin. Some are very small; but these, like the larger ones, are put up with a taste we have never seen equalled. The original poetry, too, seems to have been inspired; whether two lines or two accompany the flowers.

—Among the original designs of the past week is a lovely "Ave Maria Stella." The idea of original compositions is one to be encouraged. There is no reason why the heart and imagination should not be as active now as in the age of Raphael or the age before him. In those days, every artist had before him in his mind, and it was the aim of his life so to perfect this ideal as to leave behind him a type of the Blessed Virgin which would always inspire devotion. If we never encourage those original compositions we may always content ourselves with copies, which will have no more value than that of the admired teacher to his class in English composition holds good in this case: "I would rather," said he, "have one kernel from your own garden, than a bushel of wheat borrowed from your neighbors."

TABLE OF HONOR.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1874.

For Politeness, Neatness, Order, Amability, Correct Department and strict observance of Academic rules the following young ladies are enrolled:


HONORABLY MENTIONED IN ENGLISH STUDIES:


3RD PREP. CLASS—Misses C. Maigrey, A. Lehman.


2ND JNR. CLASS—Misses J. Keedy, R. Goldsberry.

HONORABLY MENTIONED IN INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC:

1ST CLASS—Misses R. Spier, E. Quinlan.

2ND CLASS—N. Foote, B. Spencer, L. West, A. Smith, R. Green, J. Kereigh.

2ND DIV.—J. Nunnung, E. Greenleaf, M. Julius.

3RD CLASS—E. O’Connor, K. Hutchinson, J. Kearney, S. Harris.


2ND DIV.—B. Wilson, L. Kirchner, H. Kraus, N. McGrath, H. Russel, A. Pool, M. Faxon, E. Hagerty, C. West, K. Joyce, B. Turnbull, A. Byrne.


8TH CLASS—A. McGrath, K. Hudson, J. Brown.

9TH CLASS—J. Cormigan, M. Bell, A. Ewing.


ORGAN—J. Elston, L. Moran, S. Moran.

—What is it that constitutes the look of a gentleman is more easily felt than described; we all know it when we see it, but do not know how to account for it, or to explain what it consists.—Hazlitt.

—The Detroit Free Press man has just returned from Saratoga. He says: "The Saratoga belles merely taste food at the table, but fee the waiters to bring a square meal up the back stairs."

FOR SALE.

The Magnificent ORGAN now Used in the Church at Notre Dame,

So much admired for its sweetness and power, containing 36 Stops and 1,700 Pipes. PRICE $3,500—
to be paid: $1,000 cash, and the rest in 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest.

Such a splendid Organ could not be built anywhere now for $5,000. The reason why it is offered for sale is solely because the place for the organ in the New Church does not admit of its depth, which is 12x18 feet in width.

Address, Very Rev. E. Sorin, Notre Dame, Indiana.

THE BOND HOUSE,

Niles, Michigan.

A. McKIV Proprietor.

Free Hack to and from all trains, for guests of the house.

THE SCHOLASTIC,

"THE SCHOLASTIC," A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STUDENTS.

Published Weekly, During Term-Time, AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

$1.00 PER YEAR.

THE "Scholastic" is the title of a neat little paper published every week, except in vacation, at the University of Notre Dame. The chief object of this paper is to keep the parents and friends of our Students informed on the various subjects of study and discipline at this University and at St. Mary's Academy, and of the progress of their sons and daughters in these two institutions. For this purpose, regular weekly reports are given, consisting of the names of those who deserve, by their excellent conduct, to be recorded on the Roll of Honor, and who by their perseverance and industry deserve special commendation from their various professors and teachers. Other reports, relative to the arrangement of classes, the promotion of the more talented and energetic students, etc., also find place in this paper, and keep parents and friends accurately informed on all that concerns their children.

The paper also opens a field for aspiring young writers, who might otherwise, through timidity, allow their talents in this respect to remain inactive; while many articles of an instructive and literary character, from writers of mature mind and ability, render "The Scholastic" a valuable publication for all who desire variety and utility in their reading. "The Scholastic" consists of sixteen wide two-column pages, ten of which will be occupied with reading matter and the remainder with advertisements.

Notice to Advertisers:

The Publishers will receive a limited number of Advertisements for "The Scholastic," and have arranged upon the following list of prices:

One Peso, (per month)...

One Column...
Half Column...
One-Third Column...
One-Sixth Column...

Address, Editor of THE SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, Indiana.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

FOUNDED IN 1842. CHARTERED IN 1844.

This Institution, incorporated in 1844, enlarged in 1866, and fitted up with all the modern improvements, affords accommodation to five hundred students.

Situated near the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, it is easy of access from all parts of the United States.

Terms:

Matriculation Fee, $ 5.00
Board, Bed and Bedding, and Tuition (Latin and Greek included)...

French, German, Italian, Spanish and Hebrew, each...

Use of Piano, $ 2.00
Use of Violin, $ 2.00

Vocal Lessons, $ 10.00
Elocution—Special Course, $ 2.00
Use of Library, (per session) $ 1.00

Telegraphy $ 1.00
Use of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus $ 2.00

Graduation Fee, $ 10.00

Diploma Fees and Manuscripts at Physician’s Charges.

Students who spend their Summer Vacation at the University are charged extra...

Students received at any time, their Session beginning with date of entrance.

Wages to be made invariably in advance.

Class books, Stationery, etc., at current prices.

For further particulars, address Rev. A. LEMONNIER, C. S. C., Notre Dame, Indiana.
THE "AVE MARIA,"
A CATHOLIC JOURNAL
Particularly Devoted to the Holy Mother of God.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.
ENCOURAGED AND APPROVED BY
HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX,
And Many Distinguished Prelates.

THIS Paper, the first established in the New World for the Interests of the Blessed Virgin, is addressed not to nominal Christians, but solely to such as love the Mother of Jesus and wish to see her honored throughout the land; commending itself not only to the various pious Associations in honor of Our Blessed Lady—such as the Living Rosary, Scapulars, Children of Mary, Societies, etc.—but to the whole community.

Subscribers for one year and upwards will share in the benefit of Mass once a month.

Terms:
One Year, $3.00
Two Years, $5.00
Five Years, $10.00
Life Subscription, $20.00

All Subscriptions, Communications, Books or Periodicals, for notice, etc., should be addressed to
Editor of "AVE MARIA,"
Notre Dame, Indiana.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,
Notre Dame, Indiana.

SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is situated on the St. Joseph River, eighty-six miles east of Chicago, via Michigan Southern Railroad, and two miles from the flourishing city of South Bend.

The site of St. Mary's is one to claim the admiration of every beholder. It would appear that nature had anticipated the use to which the grounds were to be applied, and had disposed her advantages to meet the requirements of such an establishment. Magnificent forest trees, rising from the banks of one of the most beautiful rivers in the Mississippi Valley, still stand in native grandeur; the music of bright waters and healthful breezes inspire activity and energy, while the quiet seclusion invites to reflection and study.

For Catalogue, address
MOTHER M. ANGELA,
St. Mary's Academy,
Notre Dame, Indiana.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
South Bend, Indiana.

At the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Depot, opposite Studebaker's Wagon Works.

Those who patronize the National Hotel will find during their stay at South Bend all the comforts of home. Conveniences to and from the College and St. Mary's can be procured at the Hotel.

AUGUSTUS F. BAKER, Proprietor.

CANDY! CANDY!
The Low Prices Still Continue at
P. L. GARRY'S
CANDY FACTORY
100 Van Buren Street, Chicago.

Broken Candy - 15c.
Fine Mixed Candy - 25c.
Choice Mixed Candy - 35c.
Caramels - 35c.
Molasses and Cream Candy - 25c.

Proportionately Low Prices to Wholesale Cash Buyers.

Cross-Town Cars Pass the Door.

POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE!

M. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
94 Michigan St., South Bend, Ind.

We invite the attention of the public to our large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

Our stock is always large and carefully selected, and everything you want in our line will always be found on our shelves. Our FULL DRESS SUITS show an amount of pains-taking evenly ever seen in Ready-Made or Custom Work. The Prices are MUCH LESS than the same material would cost if made to measure.

Money is scarce but Clothing is Cheap. If you don't believe it, drop in and see our Goods and Prices.

Our Merchant Tailoring Department

is in full blast. We have a full Stock of Cloths, Cassimere and Vestings, and we turn out the best Fita. We sell for Cash, and our Prices are about One Third Lower than any other house in the business.

HORTON & PALMER,
DEALERS IN

Planes, Organs, Guitars, Stools, Covers, Strings,

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Instruments tuned and repaired in the best manner and at the lowest prices.

No. 72 Washington street, - South Bend, Indiana.

JAMES BONNEY,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
CoL MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON Sts.,
Our Cooney's Drug Store,
South Bend, Indiana.

Mr. Bonney will be at his old stand at the College every Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. He has on hand photographs of the Professors of the University, members of the College Societies, etc., etc.,

Which he is prepared to furnish to all desiring.
Salem Croitering, as follows:

**XI00i8VII.ZiC K. ALBASrV & CBICAGO R.R.**

upon 'Throagh Freight Trams.

as follows:

A. ai. (No. 4), Special New York Express, over Air Line; 5.27 ••• 5t- (No. 2), Mail, over Air Line; Arrives at Toledo, 9.38 A.M.

**Low Prices.**

we will sell at

JW. CAKY, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

We can offer greater inducements to buyers than other dealers

and after we are opened in this City.

WE FEEL WARRANTED IN SAYING

THAT—

FROM OUR FACILITIES

AND—

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

—in the—

Boot and Shoe Business in South Bend,

We can offer greater inducements to buyers than other dealers

We keep Honest Work, Clean Stock, Latest Styles, which

we will sell at Low Prices.

We pledge ourselves to please all who may favor us with a call.

Respectfully,

D. H. BAKER, & Bro.,

100 Michigan Street,

South Bend, Indiana.

**L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.**

On and after Sunday, May 34, 1873, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

**GOING EAST.**

2.35 A. M. (No. 8), Night Express, over Main Line. Arrives at Toledo, 10:30; Cleveland, 2:35 P.M.; Buffalo, 5:55 P.M.

10.38 A. M. (No. 2), Mail, over Main Line; Arrives at Toledo, 3:50; Cleveland, 7:50 P.M.; Buffalo, 10:20 A.M.

13.27 A. M. (No. 4), Special New York Express, over Air Line; Arrives at Toledo, 6:30; Cleveland, 10:30 P.M.; Buffalo, 4:05 A.M.

9.11 A.M. (No. 5), Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo, 2:45; Cleveland, 7:45; Buffalo, 10:50 A.M.

7.54 P.M. (No. 10) Toledo Express, Main Line. Arrives at Toledo, 3:50; Cleveland, 7:50 A.M.; Buffalo 10:50 P.M.

3.55 P.M. (No. 79), Local Freight.

**GOING WEST.**

3.20 A.M. (No. 3), Express. Arrives at Laporte, 4:15; Chicago, 6:30 A.M.

4.50 A.M. (No. 5), Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte, 5:45; Chicago, 8:00 A.M.

5.50 P.M. (No. 7), Evening Express, Main Line. Arrives at Laporte, 6:45; Chicago, 9:45 P.M.

4.51 P.M. (No. 1), Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte, 3:00; Chicago, 5:00 P.M.

8.00 A.M. (No. 9), Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 8:55 A.M. Chicago, 11:50.

7:20 A.M. (No. 71) Local Freight.

**NOTICE.** Conductors are positively forbidden to carry passengers upon Through Freight Trains.

J. W. CARY, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

F. E. MURCK, General Western Passenger Agent.

J. H. PARSONS, Gen’l Western Division, Chicago.

W. W. GIDDINGS, Freight Agent.

S. J. FOWELL, Ticket Agent, South Bend.

CHARLES PAINE, Gen’l Sup’t.

**LOUISVILLE N. ALBANY & CHICAGO R.R.**

On and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1873, trains pass New Albany and Salem Crossing, as follows:

**GOING NORTH.**

2:20 P.M. **GOING SOUTH.**

Pass 3:35 P.M. Pass 8:35 P.M.

Freight 3:45 A.M. Freight 7:45 A.M.

5:46 A.M. Freight 9:45 A.M.

Freight 10:47 A.M. Freight 1:47 A.M.

5:21 A.M. Freight 2:21 A.M.

Pass 11:25 A.M. Pass 11:25 A.M.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD**

**Time Table.**

From and after May 24th, trains on the Michigan Central Rail- road leave Niles as follows:

**TRAINS EASTWARD.**

Night Express, 12.45 a.m. Mail, 9.10 a.m.

Day Express, 12.15 a.m. Accommodation, 7:25 p.m.

Atlantic Express, 8:15 p.m. Way Freight, 8.00 a.m.

**TRAINS WESTWARD.**

Evening Express, 2.35 a.m. Pacific Express, 6.05 a.m.

Accommodation, 6.35 a.m. Mail, 4.40 a.m.

Day Express, 4.35 p.m. Way Freight, 1:45 p.m.

**AIR LINE DIVISION.**

**EASTWARD.**

Mail—Arrives in Niles 9.15 p.m.

Three Rivers Accommodation, 7.45 p.m.

Atlantic Express, 9.05 p.m.

Way Freight, 10.30 a.m.

**SOUTH BEND DIVISION.**

Trains leave South Bend—9.15 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 5.50 p.m., 6.30 p.m. Arrive at Niles—8.55 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 5.20 p.m., 6.00 p.m.

Leave Niles—8.50 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 12.25 p.m., 4.45 p.m.

Sunday Trains leave South Bend 9.00 a.m., 7.00 p.m.

**NOTRE DAME STATION.**

Arrive—7.00 a.m., 9.55 a.m., 11.45 a.m., 3.05 p.m., 6.35 p.m.

**SUNDAY TRAINS.**

Arrive—8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m. Leave—9.15 a.m., 7.05 p.m.

**CHICAGO ALTON AND ST. LOUIS LINE.**

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, near Madison Street Bridge, as follows:

**LEAVE.**

**ARRIVE.**

St. Louis and Springfield Express, 9.30 a.m. * 9:45 a.m. • 9:45 a.m. • 4:20 - 4:30 p.m.

Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisi­anna, Mo. 9:45 a.m. • 3:20 p.m. • 4:00 p.m. • 9:45 a.m. • 4:30 p.m.

Weona, Laco and Washington Express (Western Division) 4:20 - 4:30 p.m. • 4:10 p.m. • 9:45 a.m. • 4:00 p.m.

Joliet Accommodation. 9:45 a.m. • 4:30 p.m. • 4:10 p.m. • 9:45 a.m. • 4:00 p.m.

St. Louis and Springfield Night Express, via Main Line 9:45 a.m. • 4:00 p.m. • 3:20 p.m. • 9:45 a.m. • 4:00 p.m.

St. Louis and Springfield Night Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and also via Jacksonville Division 9:45 a.m. • 4:00 p.m. • 3:20 p.m. • 9:45 a.m. • 4:00 p.m.

Kansas City Express, via Jackson­ville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. 9:45 a.m. • 4:00 p.m. • 3:20 p.m. • 9:45 a.m. • 4:00 p.m.

* Except Saturday. • On Sunday runs to Springfield only. • Except Saturday. • West End. • Except Monday.

The only road running 3 Express Trains to St. Louis daily, and a Saturday Night Train.

Pouman Palace Dining and Smoking Cars on all day Trains. 

JAMES CHARTER, Gen’l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Gen’l Superintendent, CHICAGO.

**PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL**

**DOUBLE TRACK RAILROAD.**

**PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.**

Three daily Express Trains, with Pullman’s Palace Cars, are run between Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York, without Change.

1st train leaves Chicago 9:00 p.m. Arrives at New York 11:30 a.m.*

2nd train “ 9:00 p.m. “ 11:30 a.m. •

3rd train “ 9:00 p.m. “ 11:30 a.m. •

Connections at Crewe with trains North and South, and across with trains on Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

J. M. MCCULLOUGH, Gen’l Manager, Pittsburgh.

J. M. CHERINGTON, Assistant Superintendent Pittsburgh.

D. M. ROYD, Jr., Gen’l Pass. and Ticket Ag’t, Philadelphia.

F. E. MYERS, Gen’l Pass. and Ticket Ag’t, Pittsburgh.


*Second day.