THE SCHOLASTIC.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STUDENTS.

Disc quasi semper victus; vive quasi eras moriturus

Volume VIII. NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, DECEMBER 12, 1874. Number 12.

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Notre Dame, Indiana, December 12, 1874.

Number 12.

Innocent III and his Times.

By G.

Innocent, who knew no byways, put a vigorous check to the evil. "This was not a question," says Hurter, "of temporal domain, or of contested rights, with the Holy See; the great point at issue was summed up in this question: Is the Catholic sovereign amenable to the laws of Christianity which bind his subjects? We may premise that if those were then enforced in a different manner, and perhaps more sternly than at present, the fact afforded no ground for blaming the conduct of the Pope in the present circumstances. In the matter of this divorce, Innocent III followed only a just appreciation of his own duty and of that of princes; actuated by a truly apostolic zeal, he was open to no earthly consideration. He would never consent to sacrifice the high moral importance of his dignity for the sake of a powerful ally in the German troubles, not to purchase at the price of a guilty concession the king's assistance for the Crusade. To call his firmness a crime would be to make a dangerous example for all ages; it would break down the barrier between power and duty, and release man from every moral obligation." Peter of Capua was sent as legate to France, with power, in case of the king's refusal to put away Agnes, to lay the whole kingdom under interdict. The king was stubborn; he presented Agnes to the army and crowned her with his own hands, and made the knights and barons swear to shed their blood in her defence. Following the express order of Innocent, Peter of Capua convoked a council at Dijon in 1199 and summoned Philip to appear before it. Philip refused, saying he would appeal to the Pope.—following the course of all ungenerous men, who appeal from the Pope to a council, and from a council to the Pope. Innocent, suspecting this ruse would be played by the king, had commanded his legate to make no account of the appeal. Consequently, on the 15th of December, 1199, at midnight, "the mournful tolling of the bell summoned the Fathers of the Council of Dijon. The Bishops and priests repaired to the Cathedral in silence, bearing flaming torches. The image of the Crucified was covered with a black veil; the sacred relics were removed from the crypt; the last remains of the Consecrated Hosts had been consumed (burned says Darras). The legate, wearing a violet stole, pronounced the ecclesiastical interdict "upon all the provinces subject to the rule of the king of France, so long as that prince refused to break off his adulterous commerce with Agnes of Merania." At these words all the torches were thrown to the ground and extinguished, adding the horror of deep darkness to the awe inspired by the impressive ceremony itself. The French hierarchy, encouraged by Peter of Capua, proved itself with a few exceptions worthy of the Pope, and sustained the wrath of Philip; several were banished, and Ingelberga was subjected to a still more rigorous imprisonment. This violence embittered his subjects against him; his attendants shunned his presence, and his barons appealed to the sword. In this extremity he sent an embassy to the Pope, who maintained the sentence of his legate. Making a last effort, Philip called together the prelates and nobles of his kingdom and presented to them Agnes, now pale and wasted by interior grief. "Like the widowed partner of Hector," says a contemporary writer, "she would have moved the whole Grecian host. The full freshness and glow of youth, the grace with which, five years before, she bestowed the prizes upon the victors in the lists, had fled her wan and haggard cheek." The king hoped that this contrast would move the hearts of his people. But when he asked "What must I do?" the unanimous answer was: "Obey the Pope. Put away Agnes and restore Ingelberga." The king yielded, and in doing so did the most glorious deed of his life.

I have dwelt longer on this event of the reign of Innocent because in it shines out with the brightest lustre the zeal of the Pope for the doctrine of Christ. "If Christianity," says Hurter on the subject, "has not been thrown aside as a worthless creed, into some isolated corner of the world; if it has not, like the sects of India, been reduced to a mere theory; if its European vitality has outlived the voluptuous effminacy of the East—it is due to the watchful severity of the Roman Pontiffs, to their unceasing care to maintain the principle of authority in the Church. I can but glance at the other events of this reign, in all of which Innocent III showed himself the courageous Pontiff, the defender of the wronged, and the bulwark of Christian civilization.

He was called upon to decide the disputed succession to the imperial crown. Two powerful families in Germany disputed the succession to the throne. One known by the name of Salic, or Weiblingen, the name of a castle among the Hartz mountains where this race originated. The partisans of this house were called Weibling, which the Italians, not being able to manage such a harsh word, changed Ghibelline—to Ghibelines. The rival race, whose seat was Altorf, was represented by princes called Welf—which the Galleans changed into Guelf—Guelphs. The latter were generally adherents of the Pope.

The two factions simultaneously elected each its own representative as Emperor, Philip and Otho—and appealed to the Pope for a decision. Here we find an undeniable evidence of the supreme authority with which the public law in the Middle Ages invested the Papacy, in all ques-
tions touching disputed successions and the peace of nations. "By intervening in the election of the German emperor," says Hurter, "Innocent III did not encroach on the rights of the empire to the profit of the Holy See; he simply complied with the express wish of all Europe, which stood in expectation of the decision." In the alternative that was presented to him, and which threatened to be dangerous no matter how he decided, the Pope rose to the highest view of public order and general welfare. He did not attempt to bring forward the claims of his young protege Frederick II, son of the deceased Emperor; first, because he was young, quoting those words of Holy Writ "Woe to thee, O land! when thy king is a child." And, secondly because the succession was elective and not hereditary. He had to guard the rights of an essentially elective Empire; he had also to secure in the new emperor a zealous defender of the Roman Church, one worthy to bear the crown and sword of Charlemagne. If his choice had fallen on Philip, he would have been the fourth Emperor of the house of Hohenstaufen upon the throne, and he would no longer be considered an elective but simply an hereditary prince: besides, Philip had long before been excommunicated by the Holy See for joining Henry VI in usurping Pontifical domains and sees in Italy and for other misdemeanors. Such antecedents gave little promise of faithful championship of the Church. Innocent, therefore, decided in favor of Otho, Duke of Aquitaine; thus saving the rights of the empire and the elective freedom of the German princes. Philip resolved to enforce his claim by arms. From 1201 to 1208 the struggle lasted, but on the 21st of June, 1208, Philip was killed in his tent by Otho of Vittelsbach, who was irritated by some personal grievance he had received from Philip. The general Diet of Frankfurt recognized the candidate chosen by the Pope. Otho was married to Beatrice, daughter and heiress of Philip, and was crowned in Rome by the Pope. He proved rec­tant to his promises to protect the Church. He seized the States of the Church in Tuscany and invaded Sicily. In­nocent deposed Otho and gave the crown to the young king of Italy. Otho appealed to arms, but the justice of God met him at Bovine, a place which proved fatal to his palaces and pomp await thy heel, His palaces and pomp await thy heel, His palaces and pomp await thy heel, His palaces and pomp await thy heel, His palaces and pomp await thy heel, His palaces and pomp await thy heel,

I. Come, let us stroll along this forest glade, Fragrant with pine trees' odors and sweet flowers; Doth it not seem that in this beauteous shade

Some gentle fairies have their dainty bowers?

II. And, see, ye rumbling shaft with ivy crowned, It mars the loveliness of this fair scene; For, why should Death build here his mournful mound, To tell the tale of life that once hath been?

III. See, how rude Time has smoothed the sculptured scroll And left his heartless trace of rust and rust; Silent Destroyer! through long ages roll, Canst thou thy empire keep o'er that poor dust?

IV. Write down one triumph over mortal man That thou art destined to outlast, 0 Time!— He was in God before thy flight began, Ere Order forth from Chaos sprang sublime.

V. Man's slave, yet tyrant of his proudest deeds, Empires are but the sport of thy stern hand; The bitter booms amid the marshy reeds Where monarchs once abashed the reverent land.

VI. Ruins are thy monument: thou goest forth Cold and serene, Death dogging thy waste track; A wilderness behind thee, like the North Tempts with a siren voice but ne'er gives back.

VII. Heaven's key unto the wise; to fools, a Fate, Thou bearest good or evil destinies. Which, by man shaped, beyond the grave await The hour that solves perplexing mysteries.

VIII. Man is the puppet of thy frown or smile, His palaces and pomp await thy heel, Yet do we love or buffet thee the while, Though bound, weak Ixions, to thy fatal wheel.

IX. When from the empyrean Heaven's vengeful fire Pours down fierce cataracts of wrath divine, To sink upon the universal pyre And die amid the ashes shall be thine.

X. The fairest flower upon the brow of Spring Is rudely plucked by thee and cast away; The loveliest scene that poets dream or sing Fades 'neath thy touch, thou winter without May.

XI. Where are the hearts that loved us long ago When life blushed on the cheek like rosy morn— When trustful eyes, all sparkling with Truth's glow, Longed for the rose but dreamed not of the thorn?

XII. A simple song we heard when life was young, How often Memory hears the olden strain;
In only two out of the eight principal cases of algebraic subtraction can we recognize a real subtraction, while in

the remaining six cases there is no subtraction at all, but rather a comparison of negative and positive quantities, together with the statement that the minuend is by so much more or less, by so much higher or lower in the scale of measurable quantities, than the subtrahend. This will be seen from the following examples, in which the small signs have reference to the character of the quantities, and the larger ones to the operation of subtraction.

1st example: \((+12a) - (-9a) = (+31a)\).

A real subtraction, and a real remainder; the minuend being greater than the subtrahend, and both of the same kind or character.

2nd example: \((-12a) - (-9a) = (-31a)\).

That is, 9 negative quantities taken from 12 negative quantities of the same kind, must leave 3 neg. quantities of that kind; and in this case we have also a real subtraction.

3rd example: \((+9a) - (+12a) = (-31a)\).

Here we have only a partial subtraction, that is, from 9a we can take only 9a, and the remaining 3a of the subtrahend may look out for a minuend; or rather, we have a comparison of the 2 quantities, 9a and 12a, with a statement that the first, (the minuend), is by 3a less than the subtrahend.

4th example: \((-9a) - (-12a) = (+31a)\).

Here, as in the 3rd example, we have only a partial subtraction, since from 9 negative quantities we can take only 9 negative quantities of the same kind, and the remaining 3 negative quantities must wait for a minuend. Or we have a comparison of two negative quantities, with a statement that the minuend is by 3a greater, or higher in the scale of measures than the subtrahend.

5th example: \((+12a) - (-9a) = (+31a)\).

In this case we must give up all ideas of subtraction, on account of the opposite character of the quantities; the answer \( (+31a) \) being the result of a comparison, showing that the minuend is by 31a more, or higher in the scale of measures than the subtrahend.

6th example: \((-12a) - (-9a) = (-31a)\).

Comparing the minuend with the subtrahend, we find that the former is 21a less, or lower in the scale than the latter.

7th example: \((+9a) - (-12a) = (+21a)\).

Here, as before, there can be no real subtraction, but only a comparison, showing the minuend to be 21a greater, or higher in the scale, than the subtrahend.

8th example: \((-9a) - (+12a) = (-21a)\),

in which the minuend is by 21a less, or lower in the scale than the subtrahend.

From these examples it is evident that the idea of real subtraction is applicable only to the first two cases, while in the remaining six, we compare the minuend with the subtrahend, stating by how much "more or less" the former is than the latter; and although this view is applicable to all the 8 cases, yet the idea of subtraction fits only the first two examples. The + and — signs of the answers show, in all the cases, that the minuend is either greater (+) or less (—) than the subtrahend.

To apply this principle to practical questions such as distance north and south of the Equator, we give the following:

ad 1) of 2 cities (situated on the same meridian), the one is 12° North, and the other 9° North; how much farther North is the first than the second?

\((+12a) - (+9a) = Answer (+3a)\)
ad 2) of 9 cities, one is 12° South and the other 9° South; how much farther South is the first than the second?

\[-12°-(9°) = \text{Answer} \,-3°\]

ad 3) a city is 9° North and another 12° North Latitude; how much farther South is the first than the second?

\[+9°-(12°) = \text{Answer} \,-3°\]

ad 4) a city is 9° South and another 12° South Latitude; how much farther North is the first than the second?

\[-9°-(12°) = \text{Answer} \,-3°\]

ad 5) a city is 12° North and another 9° South Latitude; how much farther North is the first than the second?

\[+12°-(9°) = \text{Answer} \,+3°\]

ad 6) a city is 12° South, and another 9° North Latitude; how much farther South is the first than the second?

\[-9°-(12°) = \text{Answer} \,-21°\]

ad 7) a city is 9° North, another 12° South of the Equator; how much farther North is the first than the second?

\[-12°-(9°) = \text{Answer} \,-21°\]

ad 8) a city is 9° South, another 12° North of the Equator; how much farther South is the first than the second?

\[-9°-(12°) = \text{Answer} \,-21°\]

the + and — signs in the answers, meaning direction North and South, and having reference to the minuend or first city.

Now all these above examples are cases of algebraic subtraction, while in Arithmetic some of them would be called cases of addition; and some of the cases of algebraic addition would appear in Arithmetic under the head of subtraction; this terminology in connection with the double meaning and application of the + and — signs, seems to be the source of much trouble for the students of Algebra, which might, perhaps, to a certain extent, be avoided, if the terms of addition and subtraction were applied only to real cases of addition and subtraction, calling the other cases, what they are,—reductions, or comparisons of positive and negative quantities.

O. M. S.

A Night on the Shores of Lake Michigan

We started, as my friend and companion can assert, on our long peregrination, in high spirits. It is not my intention to describe the incidents and accidents of our trip; this, space would not permit; but merely to relate for your amusement how, during the long hours of a chilly night on the strand, our spirits like the waves, rose, and then with an ebb flowed back again.

I hope that you will not put a false construction on the foregoing: in reading, you should always endeavor, as far as possible, to view a sentence in the same spirit as the writer; if you do this you cannot misinterpret the meaning of my words. But to commence my narrative: Following the directions of a man who told us it was an easy afternoon's drive along the shore to the place where we wished to spend the night, we continued on our way; after driving on for some time, we met a traveller who was also driving on, but in an opposite direction. We enquired of this individual the distance to M——; he replied, "Eight miles;" and as an hour yet remained before darkness could prevent our further progress, with a little horse tougher than Rosinante of old, we felt assured of reaching the village before sunset. Whether we reached it or not you can ascertain by preserving patience and continuing to read. On we drove; darker and darker it grew; the bluffs rose precipitately on our right, and the waves advanced ominously on our left. After riding quite a distance in this manner, mistaking in the hazy atmosphere sand-hills for houses, and the smoke of a locomotive for sooty particles of carbon hanging over the village of M——, we began to lose confidence, until at last having given up all hope of reaching the village, we endeavored by peering through the darkness, to discover a road or pass over the apparently impenetrable cliffs; believing that if we could succeed in this we should have little difficulty in finding a farm-house. But all our efforts were fruitless; we were inevitably doomed to spend the night on this dreary waste of sand, unsheltered and unsecured for. Still, hope conquering fear, we pressed on; on through the darkness sped our little horse, and as he could not see, by some remarkable power of instinct he seemed to know that by keeping his off-feet in the water, and his nigh-feet on the strand, he could not miss the way. Suddenly in front an object, dark and ill-defined, looms up.

"Joy!" exclaims my companion; "perchance this is some tavern wherein the weary traveller may rest his aching bones."

"Lost no time in wild conjectures," I replied, but "forthwith examine and report, that both of us may know what manner of habitation we have come upon; in the meantime I shall stop here, for fear this horse with driving unaffected might run off."

Having made this reply, with an air of importance suited to the novelty of our situation, I impatiently awaited the result. Soon returning, he spoke as became the explorer of an uninhabited and lonely hut:—"Tis but the modicum of my expectations realized; only an old dilapidated booth, ill-shaped, yet guarded from the winds; what think you, shall we spend the night?"

"Certainly. If this cabin offers a shelter, we had better remain here, and thank good fortune for the happy discovery."

Accordingly we unhitched the horse, and led him into the hut through an opening: we afterwards succeeded in partially closing this by means of a barricade, using our buggy as a frame for its support. Having provided for the horse by "giving him a rest," we provided for ourselves. Luckily we had provisions wherewith to provide, else we also should have had to be contented with a "rest." After pacifying the inner-man by devouring a small lunch, we made a detour of our habitation to try and discover the nature of its surroundings; but owing to the darkness we were compelled to return to our abode, there to remain in utter ignorance of its situation, until a little light should render an investigation more promising of success. With that feeling of satisfaction, natural to those who are participants in adventures where hope and suspense agreeably mingle, we each wrapped ourselves in a blanket, and were soon in the "land of nod." About twelve o'clock my companion awakened me, and suggested that as the moon was shining brightly we had better take a stroll. I consented, whereupon we both set out to at-
The light of a marble moon,
And soft from below, on the golden sands,
Might be heard the wave's low tune.
To the left, at the base of a cedar-topped cliff,
Could be seen in the darksome shade,
The form of a chinked and weather-worn booth;
By some fisherman likely made.
After, on the water, just crossing the path
Which fair Luna had made o'er the lake,
Was a vessel, with canvas concave to the breeze,
And behind her an eddying wake.
A line so bright recedes from view,
In the distance along the shore:
It seems as if 'tis formed of hills,
Composed of most precious ore.

After becoming impressed almost to awe with a landscape, to which the pen of a Shakespeare alone could do justice in describing, we brought our nociavigation to a German, our host. So, pleasantly ended our misadventure.

Afar, on the water, just crossing the path
Which fair Luna had made o'er the lake,
Was a vessel, with canvas concave to the breeze,
And behind her an eddying wake.
A line so bright recedes from view,
In the distance along the shore:
It seems as if 'tis formed of hills,
Composed of most precious ore.

Society Notes.
—The time for the 15th meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathie Association, Dec. 8th, was taken up in rehearsal.

—The Thespians held a meeting on the 2nd of December, at which a programme of the Exhibition to be held on the 19th was made out by Prof. Lyons. "The Box of Mischief," remodeled, and "A Good Night's Rest," will be played.

—The 11th regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatric Society was held Dec. 6th W. Roelle, C. Welty, L. Pilliod and L. Gostig delivered declamations.

—A few weeks ago the Scholastic urged that glee-clubs be formed among the students. Acting upon this suggestion, Mr. J. F. Edwards, who we are happy to state has been honored by the election to the Presidency, called a meeting of a number of students to form a Choral Union on the 9th of December. On motion of Mr. Edwards it was called the "Father Gillespie Choral Union." Father Colovin was chosen Honorary Director, Prof. Paul, Musical Director; and Prof. Edwards, President, of both branches.

The Senior branch elected the following officers:

V. eo-President—G. M. Kelly.
Secretary—T. M. O'Leary.
Corresponding Secretary—C. Walters.
Treasurer—C. Otto.

The Junior Branch elected the following officers:

Vice-President—J. F. Beegan.
Recording Secretary—A. E. Schmidt.
Corresponding Secretary—D. J. O'Connell.
Treasurer—T. McNamara.
First Censor—J. A. Lynch.
Second Censor—H. W. Quan.
Cherige D'Afaires—W. Roelle.

The following were elected honorary members: Rev. Fathers Bigelow and O'Connell, Bro. Marcellinus, and Prof. J. A. Lyons.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Prof. Edwards for the great interest which he has taken in the formation of the Union, and under the skilful leadership of Prof. Paul we hope to do much in the cause of vocal music the coming year.
The Scholastic.

Published every Week during Term Time at
NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY.

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

TERMS:                                                                                           $1.00
Single copies (Sets.) can be obtained at the Students' Office.

—We were much pleased with the Exhibition given by the
St. Cecilia Philomathian and the St. Stanislaus Philo-
patrian Associations on last Thursday evening. The
young men acquitted themselves of their parts in good
style; their impersonations were excellent; their pronun-
ciation clear and distinct, and the auxiliaries well-em-
ployed. The time occupied by the Exhibition was of suf-
cient length to give all a delightful evening; no one was fa-
tigued, but all well pleased.

—It was well for many authors that they had died before
they had tarnished the fair fame of their youth by the follies
of age. There have been more authors than one who
obtained a great name for what they had written when young and in the prime of life, who yet have called down a
heavy judgment upon themselves by those things which
they have indicted when old. Puffed up with pride on
account of the lavish praises bestowed upon them, they have
thought to themselves that their dictum was something
which the world would not dare gainsay. Yet they have
erred; and the world then seeing their pride and the real
extent of their knowledge has placed them on a lower
level than that on which they formerly stood. A notable
example of this is Dr. Döllinger: famous once for his
learning, he is now named only to be pitied. The works of
his youth find no friends with non-Catholics, for in them
is a strong condemnation of Luther and of all heresy; the
works of his old age are laughed at and ridiculed by the
Catholics because they see in them only the vain endeavors
of a man puffed up by pride endeavoring to make facts
agree with certain opinions of his own.

We have here in the United States an example of how
a man may lose a reputation by the indecencies of age.
George Bancroft, the historian, is not a man of the same
ability as Dr. Döllinger, yet he had obtained consider-
able of a reputation as a writer of history. It is true that
he always labored under the reputation of having studied
a course of German philosophy and of making the facts
narrated in his "History of the United States" tally
with his philosophy. If the facts to be related sustained
his philosophy, all well and good for the facts; but if there
was any discrepancy between the facts of history and his
philosophy, then the history was to suffer for it.

By another class of persons the voluminous work of Mr.
Bancroft was considered as a very entertaining one in-
deed, but rather a work which was intended to show off
how beautifully he could turn a period or introduce his
flowers of rhetoric. There was always a straining after
effect and a display of fine writing, which was thrust upon
the reader even until it became tiresome. Yet Mr. Bancroft
had some admirers, who believed that, if not equal to those
of Prescott, Hallam, Lingard, Macauley and others who,
although their works are not received by every one as cor-
rect in all matters, yet are worthy of great praise, his work
was a book of much merit and was in reality a history. We
greatly fear that these admirers of Mr. Bancroft will be
rude!ly disturbed in their ideas when they take up the 10th
Volume of his History. If they have the least idea of what
historical writing is they will at once see that instead of
writing history, Mr. Bancroft endeavors to make history
the apologist of the "Sects," and shows himself rather as a
bigot than as a historian.

Mr. Bancroft studied in his youth in Germany. He has
for a number of years—well, we cannot say represented the
United States at the court of William of Prussia, for we do
not believe him to be a representative of any well-bred
American. -He has had the reputation of being a toady
at the court, and if much of what has been reported of him
be true, his reputation is not ill-deserved.

Educated at an infidel university, and the friend of Prince
Bismarck, we need not be surprised that he should bear no
love for the Popes, the greatest of all rulers; but we cer-
tainly should expect that in a history of that country for
which the Popes of Rome have never done much ought
what was of a friendly nature, there should be nothing con-
cerning Popes; or if there were, that it should not be un-
friendly, if not friendly, in its tone. But such is not the case.
Mr. Bancroft goes out of his way in the regular narration
of the course of events to introduce a chapter on Germany.
Now we, with all our countrymen—and for that matter the
whole world—never suspected that at the time of the Rev-
olutionary war much sympathy was ever felt in Prussia
and Protestant Germany for struggling Colonies. On
the contrary, we had always supposed that it was from
Protestant Germany that the hired soldiers were procured
by England to fight against the Colonists. Such, history
tells us, was the case; and let Mr. Bancroft cover things
over as skilfully as he can, until he proves all history to be
false, we cannot believe him when he would fail. Have we
believe that the king of Prussia was in secret in sympathy
with the "Rebels" of '76.

The fact that some few of the authors of Germany sympa-
thized with the Colonists proves nothing. The Federalists
had many friends in England during the late rebellion, yet,
would anyone from this fact argue that England was favora-
able to the cause of the Union? Such was the case
with Prussia, and all the special pleadings made by Mr.
Bancroft will not avail him in making intelligent men re-
sure the opinions which they have formed after a careful
reading of the history of the War of Independence. The
real animus of the author is seen by his unfriendliness to-
warts Spain and France, the only European powers who
did the least practical good for our forefathers.

It has become quite the mania for some writers, since
the Vatican Council, to discover the great cause of all evils
to be the Infallibility of the Pope. About the time of the
meeting of the Council we were told by our enemies that
it was a novelty in the Church; since the definition, none
of the scum of Catholics leave the Church without ex-
claiming against Infallibility. All must attribute to this
dogma the awful catastrophes which happen. Mr. Bancroft
must not write without raising up his voice against Infalli-
ability, and must have his word of praise in favor of the
Reformation of Luther; but what the Infallibility of the
Pope, the Reformation so-called, and the other matters
which Mr. Bancroft introduces into his chapter on Ger-
many, and the United States had to do with the War of
Independence is more than we can understand. There are many men who seem to lose all control of themselves whenever the word “Pope” is mentioned, and Mr. Bancroft is one of them.

Mr. Bancroft may be sincere in his estimate of Luther, but the warmth he shows when giving this estimate displays more of bigotry than it does of the impartiality of an historian. He talks for some time about faith alone saving us, and upon the liberty of conscience and the emancipation of men from authority. We have always supposed that authority was necessary for liberty and good government. We believe that where there is no authority there can be no real liberty; but Mr. Bancroft seems to think that authority and liberty are two contradictions, and that man should be freed from all authority. It may be said that he holds this opinion then only in matters of religion. But if all authority should be discarded in religion, why not in Governments and in society?

Mr. Bancroft in his sketch of Germany and of the Reformation is very reticent of the many disorders brought upon Germany and the whole world by the doctrines preached by Luther, which he praises so highly. He says nothing of the frightful civil wars which the Reformers waged against all who were not of their style of thinking. He says they were struggling for liberty: surely it was a queer way to show their love of liberty of conscience by endeavoring by force to compel others to think as they did. There is a great deal of rant talked about Luther and the Reformation. Were Luther alive to-day his present followers would be ashamed of him, and his name would be classed with those of Rochefort, Bradlaugh, and others of that ilk. The Commune, which but a few years since caused such frightful disorders in France, is but the logical result of the teachings of Luther. The Internationalists are the only persons who follow to their real conclusions the doctrines started by Luther and the Reformation.

We might quarrel with many statements made by Mr. Bancroft: as that of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes “driving out of France a million and a half of ‘the best’ of the French nation.”

Surely the inhabitants of France must have been very bad people when “the best” of them were a set of men who were concocting conspiracies against legitimate Government, inviting foreigners to invade their country, and who were fomenting civil war. But we have done with Mr. Bancroft. His whole chapter on “Germany and the United States” was written to vent his spleen against the Popes and the Catholic Church, and to make an apology for Protestantism, which, by opposing Authority, has always opposed Liberty. His attempt has proved him an historian. His parallel between Prussia and the United States is forced to the extreme; there is no resemblance between the two nations. A man who can willfully insult his readers by asking them to see resemblances where none exist, deserves no confidence. To prostitute history to the service of a system of philosophy and the defence of a religion, is an offence which cannot be pardoned. Mr. Bancroft will be known in after generations, if his name be known at all, as a man who made an ambitious attempt to write the history of a great people and failed.

* The small capitals are Mr. Bancroft’s, not ours.

—We again call the attention of all the students to the Lemonnier Circulating Library. The good accomplished by this library is very great. Students in colleges must have some books for reading. It is no use to argue that if they attend to their text-books they will have enough to do. The assertion may be true enough; we will not dispute it. But the fact that they are enough to occupy all their time, and making them attend exclusively to their text-books, are two different things. The students will read books, no matter what the prefects may do. In those colleges where no books but those used in class are allowed, the students, without exception, read forbidden books, unknown to the authorities of the institution. And the books read are by no means the very best. They are generally dime novels and books of that sort—worse than trash. The authorities, recognizing the fact that the students will read books not used in class, in spite of all that can be done, established the Lemonnier Circulating Library for the use of the students, in order that the books which they read may be of such a nature as will be useful to the reader.

It is to be hoped that all may patronize the library. But the many good friends of the library living near Notre Dame can give real practical help to the library by donations of books which, having read themselves, they do not care to preserve.

The books which, of course, are preferred are those treating of history, biography, sciences, etc. If, however, they desire to present novels to the library, those of the nature of “The Betrayed;” “Grapes and Thorns;” “The House of York,” “Pauline Seward,” etc. are preferred; because in them there is nothing objectionable. They are well written; instruction may be derived from some of them, and the reader receives no harm from them. We hope that the energetic Librarian will receive all the material help from those who have the means at their disposal, in order that he may be able to furnish the students with an abundance of choice and instructive reading. At the same time we would expect all the students to show their appreciation of the Library by giving up the reading of the trash literature of the day and betaking themselves to the Library for books for their leisure hours.

—There has long been a custom here of giving a short vacation to the students during the Christmas Holidays. This custom has been judged injurious to the discipline and to the progress of the students because it interferes with the regular order of the classes, etc. If vacation is given this year it is simply in obedience to an almost irresistible pressure brought to bear upon the authorities from persons without. It is therefore the intention of the officers of the University to limit as much as possible the duration of the vacation given during the Holidays this year. It has consequently been decided that the vacation this year will begin on Wednesday, the 23rd day of December, and will end on the 2nd day of January, 1875. During this vacation we will publish The Scholastic as usual, and we would advise all going home to make arrangements with the Students’ Office to have the paper sent to them. We would also suggest that each person going home should make a Christmas present of five or six subscriptions to the Editor of the Scholastic on their return. They can easily procure them from their friends.

Classes will be carried on, as much as possible, for all students who may remain at the University during the Holidays.

For the information of all, we may state that students who are not back in time—January 2, 1875—will be con-
considered as delinquents to discipline, unless they give good
and valid reasons for their delays.

The parents and guardians of the students will render
the University a great favor by not calling away their sons
or wards before the time fixed, and by being careful to send
them back again in time to enter their classes on the 2nd of
January.

Personal.

—Bro. James has been quite sick.

—Prof. Lewis is residing in Philadelphia.

—Judson Fox, of '71, is now in Ottawa, Ill.

—Jas. McCarthy, of '63, is banking in Chicago.

—Rev. Father Cooney arrived home last Saturday.

—Harry Hubert, of '71, is in business in Cincinnati.

—Bro. Theodosius has arrived at Galveston, Texas.

—Be sure each week to send us plenty of personals.

—Jno. McAllister, of '73, is now in Nashville, Tenn.

—Frank Egan, of '74, is doing well in Philadelphia.

—Dave Benist, of '39, is rail-riding in London.

—Lew. Roth, of '73, keeps a large store in Cincinnati.

—Phil. White, of '74, is reading law in Versailles, Ky.

—Louis Lyon, of '74, is in a bank at Nashville, Tenn.

—Rev. Jno. Lauth is in good health in Austin, Texas.

—J. P. Quill, is in the grocery business in Chicago, Ill.

—George Halborn, of '63, resides in Philadelphia, Penn.

—Thos. Foley, of '71, is doing well in Nashville, Tenn.

—F. P. Lefroywell, of '72, is reading law at Lyons, Iowa.

—A. J. Mooney, of '74, is with W. J. Devine in Chicago,

—Rev. Father Colvin lectured in Chicago on Sunday
last.

—D. M. M. Collins, of '59, is practicing law in Phila-
adelphia.

—Bernard Drake, of '73, is in the insurance business in
Chicago.

—Mr. J. A. Lyons went to Chicago last Monday for
costumes.

—Jas. E. McBride, of '68, is Judge of the Police Court
in Grand Rapids, Mich.

—J. B. Goodhue, of '71, is in the establishment of Staley
and Co., St. Louis, Mo.

—S. Wise, of '73, is acting as book-keeper in a large
establishment in Alton, Ill.

—M. S. Ryan, of '67, is in the lumber business, with his
father, in Grand Rapids, Mich.

—Robert Chatterton, of '71, has an extensive jewelry
establishment in Springfield, Ill.

—Will. B. Smith, of '73, resides in Cincinnati, but works
a large farm near Dayton, Ohio.

—Jos. Hemann, of '65, is cashier in the Bank of
Hemann and Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

—Mr. Stace, the County Surveyor, returned on Saturday
last from his lengthy surveying trip.

—Charles and George Reger, are both doing a good
business in the grocery line in Lafayette, Ind.

—Bro. Ubaldus surprised the Texans somewhat. They
think he comes from where they raise big men.

—R. L. Atken, of '69, once on the editorial staff of The
Scholastic is doing a fine business in Evansville, Ind.

—Rev. W. O'Mahony, of South Bend, preached the re-
treat for the young ladies at St. Mary's in the beginning of
the week.

—Anthony Hess, of '73, is keeping books for his father,
in Wheeling, W. Va. We understand that he will be along
this fall.

—We made a mistake in saying that Samuel Wetzler, of
'63, was editing the Ohio Eagle. We are sorry to say that
he died a year ago. At the time of his death he was editor
of the paper named.

—Mr. L Dubois, of Chicago, Ill., was here on a visit on
the 9th Dec., visiting his ward here at school. Mr. Dubola
is a great friend of The Scholastic. He tells us that our
paper is so anxious to avoid such week by him as most
people wait for their morning paper.

—Last Friday we had a visit from Rev. J. Beinhimer, S. J.
The Rev. gentleman is one of the members of the Society
of Jesus expelled by Bismark. He was, foresee, consid-
ered "aust’s gefiedrich," or dangerous to the German Em-
pire. He came to this country about two years ago, and
is giving missions with some of his glorious companions.
We had the pleasure of hearing one of his sermons last
year, about Christmas, at New Albany, Indiana, during a
mission he gave there. Father Beinhimer is a most zealous
priest, and an accomplished gentleman. May God bless
his missions and may he soon return to the native land from
which he has been exiled by the most tyrannical fanaticism.
Father Beinhimer comes here from Texas. He preached in
Mishawaka last Sunday.

Local Items.

—Ice.

—"Hear me."

—Snow again!

—Holidays soon.

—Classes go along nicely.

—"Doughnuts and coffee."

—They are busy on the Farm.

—R. S. Maas gave Rec. last week.

—"Sal" received his diploma last week.

—Sunday, Dec 6th, the Infirmary empty.

—The parallel bars are well patronized.

—Now and then a scrub game of hand-ball.

—They are working hard about the new church.

—How was that for a "grand bounce," any how?

—Cleaning up in front of the new church. Good!

—The Thespians will give an Exhibition on the 19th.

—"Have you seen the paintings in the new church?"

—Who polished all those turkey-bones on Tuesday? Eh!

—"Hear me! The old man can't talk loud's he used to!"

—"Tucker" was the dance on Tuesday night. Lots o' fun.

—Mr. Ruddiman has some industrious students in his
Class.

—There is plenty of wood just cast of the Scholastic
Office.

—Plenty of work in the Ave Maria and Scholastic
Office.

—The Scholastic rooms are being frescoed with white-
wash.

—Sunday hard and you will enjoy the Holidays more
lustily.

—The daily mails to and from Notre Dame are by no
means small.

—"First it blew, and then it snew, then it thew, and
then it friz."

—Just a little ice on the Lakes. When will we have
good skating?

—The Station House on the M. C. R. R. at St. Mary's has
been taken down.

—The meal-car tumbled over on the 8th; only three
people wait for their morning paper.

—The ceremonies on the Feast of the Immaculate Con-
ception were very grand.

—a number of excellent games of hand-ball were played
on the Seniors' alley on the 6th.

—Our friend P. W. Talbot has gone into the grocery
business in Lowell, and—and—but advertise, Peter.
—Cannot some of those young men whose voices are so melodious through the week come out in a public Exhibition?

—Bro. Celestiae in the Infirmary building.

—The following conversation was overheard a few days ago, Collegiate: "I wonder what makes it so still in our department?" Companion: "Why, don't you see that the bells are all dumb."

—The Botanical Gardens will in a few years be the most delightful place about Notre Dame. The work which Bro. Simon has done on the grounds is almost enormous, and it is beginning to show what Father Carrier intended it to be.

—B. J. Bac, lately sent a sum of money to the Juniors to be invested in a grant treat. His wish was complied with and the "Junes" had a "high-toned" affair.

—When you write in autograph books be sure you do not write notes for book-keeping class. We have seen several such mistakes.

—Mr. Ruddiman, the operator is putting up a new wire which is to connect his room in the College with that of Bro. Simon in the Infirmary building.

—When we write in autograph books be sure you do not write notes for book-keeping class. We have seen several such mistakes.

—Storm houses have been erected at the doors of the Junior Recreation Hall to keep out the cold "when the storm comes to blow." —But when the storm is gone? —When you write in autograph books be sure you do not write notes for book-keeping class. We have seen several such mistakes.

—Bro. Jeremiah earned the thanks of the employees of The Scholastic Office by the acceptable lunch which he brought over on the night of the 9th.

—The Exhibition on the night of the 10th was grand. We will have a full report of it in our next issue. It was the first Exhibition of the year. We hope to have much more before the winter is over and to have them as well conducted as that on the 10th.

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chapel, in choir, at the altar—everywhere for years our voices, prayers and pleasures mingled. His death awakens memories that if they were not disciplinary, I would have been healed, and brings me back the boyhood years, the happy, fruitful hours, when first I knew him and loved him with all my boyhood's love—that was many years ago—but the tears of the boys that blossomed then, the tears of grief that have never fully faded away, the chill of separation and the frost of years have withered them, but the leaves and roses still are there, to be revived and refreshed by the dews of memory and the tears of grief.

Please tell Mother Anaelia and Mrs. Phelan that I have read of his death and sufferings, and wept. I pray for him and I pray to him. His sweet Mother in heaven, whom I sought and served so tenderly and well, will never let him be lost, nor even let him linger out of Heaven.

Pray for me, dear Father, and believe me, as ever,

Your humble child—

T. F.

What a credit to the heart of the young lawyer who penned this beautiful letter!

—The following are, for the week ending Dec. 9th, the Subscribers to the Lemanon Memorial Chapel Fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subscriber</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Clarke, Esq., Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>$55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. D. Tughe, Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Coleman, Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. L. Ratigan, Detroit, Michigan</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Matthews, Canton, Ohio</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. J. Murphy, Ravenna, Ohio</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten Little Mims, Notre Dame, Ind.</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—On December 8th, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the white veil was received by a number of young ladies, and Profession was made by about the same number. The ceremony took place at 2 o'clock p.m., in the Convent Chapel of the Sisters of Holy Cross at Notre Dame, Ind.; the Very Rev. Suptor, Superior General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross officiated, assisted by Very Rev. A. Gaver, Rev. P. T. O'Leary, and others.

The following are the names of those who received the white veil: Misses Julia Lupoirite (Sister M. of St. Reutia), Catherine Devine (Sister M. of St. Terasilla), Mary Ann Foxey (Sister M. of St. Gudoventa), Catherine Devine (Sister M. of St. Terasilla), Hannah O'Regan (Sister M. of St. Cesaria).

The names of those who made their Profession on the same day: Sister M. of the Sacred Heart (Miss Margaret E. Kelly), Sister M. of the Immaculate Heart (Miss Anna Doyle), Sister M. of Calvary (Miss Teresa Polinier), Sister M. of the Holy Family (Miss Emilia Young), Sister M. of the Infant Jesus (Miss Mary E. Curry), Sister M. of St. Joseph pro indiviso (Miss Margaret Gillepie), Sister M. of the Epiphany (Catherine Campbell), Sister M. Jane of the Angels (Miss Mary Murphy), Sister M. of St. Linia (Miss Margaret Flynn), Sister M. Almede de Jesus (Miss Edith Dechaine).

Musical Items.

—The Arion Club have their rehearsals regularly.
—The Midnuslow Club had a number of interesting meetings this past week.
—The music in the church on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception was grand.
—The Band has had Mozart's Gloria arranged for it. We hope soon to hear it.
—We hope to have the Quartette Club more frequently at our Exhibitions. The better the music, the better the Exhibition.

—The Father Gillepie Choral Union was organized on the 6th, with Prof. Paul as Director. For further notice of it see Society Notes.

The Orchestra delighted everyone at the Exhibition on the 10th. A more extensive notice of the music of the Exhibition will appear in our next number.

Addition of Arrivals.

Joseph Lyndon,....Shawneetown, Illinois.
Charles H. Wiser,.....Chicago, Illinois.
Edward B. Swaggert,....Brownsville, Tennessee.
M. M. Clarke,............Brownstown, Michigan.

Roll of Honor.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


MIXED DEPARTMENT.


Note.—A Beaucer was omitted by mistake in last week's roll of honor.

Class Honors.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Class Honor.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.


MIXED DEPARTMENT.


Note.—A Beaucer was omitted by mistake in last week's roll of honor.

Class Honor.
SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY.

ART. NOTES.
—On Tuesday, the 1st inst. the young ladies enjoyed a beautiful Lecture on Art.

—An exquisite design for a lace hand dress is just finished. So exquisite, in fact, that our readers must not expect to see the lace for months to come.

—The new screens in the Studio are admired by everybody: and thoroughly appreciated by those who are benefited by them.

—A most laudable emulation has been excited among the Drawing and Painting pupils by the reading of the grade. They are anxious to get into a higher class. We hope to see this emulation continue.

—The pupils at St. Mary's have not forgotten the delightful lecture upon Raphael, given to them by Mrs. Daggett last summer. The Grammar of Painting will have a personal interest for all who attend the lecture.

—The accomplished translator of Charis Blanc's Gratitude, Miss F. DeLong, has presented a copy of her valuable work to the Studio Library at St. Mary's Academy. The book has been elegantly brought out by Hiller & Houghton; and the translator has secured for it the praise that illustrated the original French work. It satisfies the eye as a work upon art should.

—To the one who reads and studies it carefully, it will be found an invaluable aid in the art of instructing, and also a work of instruction which will have all the advantages of rules without their dry formality. Exemplified from the great masters are freely given, and the pages have that peculiar charm for the reader which belongs to a book written and translated with that enthusiasm which the subject merits.

LOCALS.
—Two Jesuit priests from the land of Bismarck called at St. Mary's on Thursday.

—The supper in the Refectory, on Thursday, was preceded by a most luscious feast of fruits and fried apples. Some of the dishes were so exquisite, in fact, that our readers must not expect to see them by Mrs. Daggett's hands for months to come.

—Miss Edith Byrnes and Carrie Hughes, were received into the Society of the Holy Angels, and the following little girls were accepted as aspirants: Misses Ada Byrnes, Amelia Dilger, Fannie Dilger, Bertha Golsen, Carrie Maigant, Sadie Walh, Mary Dunbar, Mary Riley, Mary Brady, Maggie Quill, Rose Kiar, Maggie Jackson, Sarah Moran and Mary McKay.

—On Tuesday, the 1st inst. the young ladies enjoyed a beautiful Lecture on Art, given by Rev. Father O'Mahoney, C. S. C. The sermons were highly appreciated by all who listened to them.

—The young ladies Retreat commenced on Friday evening, and was preached by Rev. Wm. O'Mahoney, C. S. C.

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THE SCHOLASTIC.


CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Honorably mentioned in instrumental music.


ROLL OF HONOR.

Junior Department.


Minim Department.


—If, as Emerson says, "in the woods we return to reason and faith," what intelligent and believing mortals they must be who haven't got out of them yet, and what educational institutions lumbermen's camps!

—The Daily Tohionickischich Scholastich is rapidly displacing the other papers of Yelto, and has a circulation of 500. Now is the time to subscribe.

A Council Buiff lawyer ate peanuts in court and was fined $10 for cont mpt. The Judge marked that he was determined to uphold the majesty of the law if it killed him.

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: $1000 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 it. The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, commending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its column.

The 36th year of the WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper.

The WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully, and fearlessly.

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105 MICHIGAN ST.—SOUTH BEND.

Carpenter the Hatter.

THE BOND HOUSE.

Niles—Michigan.

J. McKay, Proprietor.

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

THE WEEKLY SUN.

WEEKLY AND DAILY FOR 1875.

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The WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, commending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favor from their supporters.

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Michigan Central Railroad Time Table.

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

**TRAIN EASTWARD.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Night Express</td>
<td>12:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail</td>
<td>9:10 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Express</td>
<td>17:12 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>18:35 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Express</td>
<td>18:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way Freight</td>
<td>19:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRAIN WESTWARD.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evening Express</td>
<td>20:35 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass Express</td>
<td>20:40 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>21:35 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail</td>
<td>21:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Express</td>
<td>21:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way Freight</td>
<td>22:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AIR LINE DIVISION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mail</td>
<td>19:15 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Rivers Accommodation</td>
<td>19:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Express</td>
<td>19:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way Freight</td>
<td>20:30 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOUTH BEND DIVISION.**

Trains leave South Bend—8:15 a.m. 11:10 a.m. 3:20 p.m. 6:20 p.m. Leave Niles—6:30 a.m. 9:30 a.m. 12:45 p.m. 4:35 p.m.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>Arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis and Springfield Express, via Main Line</td>
<td>3:30 a.m. 9:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City Fast Express, via Main Line, Ill., and Louisville, Ky.</td>
<td>5:45 a.m. 4:50 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City Express, via Main Line, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.</td>
<td>9:45 a.m. 4:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis and Springfield Night Express, via Main Line</td>
<td>4:10 a.m. 9:40 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis and Springfield Night Express, via Main Line</td>
<td>6:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City Express, via Jackson, Ill., and Louisville, Ky.</td>
<td>10:00 a.m. 10:15 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Connections at Crewe, with trains North and South, and with trains at Philadelphia and New York, for Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York, are made at Chicago for Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York, for Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York, are made at Chicago.


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