THE SCHOLASTIC.

Devoted to the Interests of the Students.

Disco quasi semper victurus; vivo quasi eras morturus.

Volume VIII. NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, JANUARY 30, 1875. Number 19.

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The Oyster.

For so small a creature, and one that has so low a place in the scale of animate nature, the oyster has a wonderful history. It had a mention in classic song and story. About 2,400 years ago, one Sergius Orata turned Lake Avernus into a vast oyster-bed, and through his attention to that animal the Lucrin oysters became famous. So great was his reputation as an oyster-planter that the Romans used to say that if the oysters should stop growing in Lucrin Lake, Sergius would make them grow on the houseops.

Near Baiae and Cumae is Lake Fusaro. It is not more than six feet deep, and about three leagues round. From time immemorial this has been a noted oyster park or plantation. Here were raised the small oysters from the seed, which, placed in proper places, developed into oysters of an eatable size. As places for the young to rest on, in some parts of the lake, heaps of stones were placed with a circle of piles about them; in others, piles were driven in rows, and joined by ropes from which were suspended faggots on which the young fix themselves. These are pulled up at the proper time, and the young or seed are taken off by the hand to be planted elsewhere.

In France there was once a great abundance of native oysters; but as the industry was without regulations, the French natives, like our Northerns, came near being destroyed. But the evils were fortunately remedied by Prof. Coste, and now oyster-culture is carried on in France with better regulations than anywhere else.

In America, oyster-planting is also carried on. The method is as follows: a number of sloops and schooners are sent South in the spring of the year to collect the young oysters, called "seed." This seed is obtained chiefly in the Rappahannock, the Nanticoke, and a few other places. The principal planting-grounds are New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. When the vessels return, the young oysters are planted, that is, scattered over the beds. The seed is then allowed to lie from one to two years, when it is thought fit for market. Early in the fall the crop is gathered in. This is done by tonging and dredging. The oyster-tongs, the instrument used in tonging, is something like two garden rakes with very long handles, the tooth-side of each rake facing the other; a loose rivet joins the handles about two or three feet from the teeth, so that working the extreme ends of the handles the instrument acts somewhat like a pair of tongs. After going over the beds with this, they go over them again with bags or dredges. The oysters are then taken up a fresh-water stream, into which they are thrown "to get a drink." This is done in order to clean and sweeten them. But before throwing them into the fresh-water they are sorted; after taking them out of the water, they are opened, and packed into neat little kegs ready for shipping.

The spawning season of the oyster embraces those months which have no r in their spelling—that is May, June, July and August, the four warmest months of the year. Some, however, spawn whenever the water is warm enough; and large numbers pass the year without spawning; and these latter, if it were not for the difficulty of assorting them, could be used for food at any time. But prejudice is against their use during the r-less months. It is true they are not in as good a condition as during the cooler months, but as to their being unwholesome during the warm months, that is far from being proven.

The oyster does not spawn after the manner of bivalves in general, but sends forth its young alive. When these little oysters first see the world they are wonderful creatures;—whole troops of them going and coming in a little

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Volume VIII.  NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, JANUARY 30, 1875.  Number 19.

The Four Messengers.

BY M. J. G.

I.
The devil one day in his prison below,
Called four of his imp's and thus he did say—
"Princes of Darkness, give ear:—ye must go
To the glimpse of the moon and the realm of day!
The state of the Nazarene's kingdom I'd know!"

II.
Number One, he went forth and quickly returned:
"O Satan!" he cried, "rejoice at my news!
The Christians are murdered: the Churches are burned,—
Great Peter is slain by the Pagans and Jews!"
"That's enough," howled the devil,—"the Church is o'entered!"

III.
Number Two, he went forth, and cheering, flew back,
"O Satan!" he bellowed, "with joy I am drunk,
The Church that we hate is expiring with pain,
To the glimpse of the moon and the realm of day!"
"Ho! ho!—Holy Church!—your chances look black!"

IV.
Number Three, he went forth, and shot home again:
"O Satan!" he bellowed, "with joy I am drunk,
The Church that we hate is expiring with pain,
Called four of his imps and thus he did say:
"Princes of Darkness, give ear:—ye must go
To the glimpse of the moon and the realm of day!
The state of the Nazarene's kingdom I'd know!"

V.
Number Four, he went forth, and got back in time:
"O Satan, dark master," he said, with a leer,
"0 Satan!" he screamed,—"you are conqueror, sure!
That's enough," howled the devil,—"the Church is o'entered!"

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The oyster does not spawn after the manner of bivalves in general, but sends forth its young alive. When these little oysters first see the world they are wonderful creatures;—whole troops of them going and coming in a little
drop of water. It is stated that during one spawning
season an oyster emits two millions of these little oysters or
embryos. These little animals are about the size of a pin
head and are lively little affairs. They are forever frisk
ning about; but their gay frolic is soon over, and they set
tle down to the sober everyday life of an oyster. But to
many their frolic has yielded a fruitful, but perilous har
vest, and of each million that entered upon it, but a few
hundreds survive. Many have been devoured by hungry
enemies, of which they have a great number; many have
put out to sea, but being unable to return, have perished.
The survivors attach themselves to any anchorage they find,
and are called "spat," and are the "seed" I made mention of
before. When a month old, the oyster is about the size of
a pea; at six months, about one inch more in length; at
four years it is very large and fit for market, or even at
three if the conditions of its growth are favorable.

I spoke above of the enemies of the oyster, and said it
had many; the principal ones are the following: The
first is a fish known as the Drum-fish from the curious sound
it makes, like that of a drum; it has a pavement of hard
teeth, with which it crunches the young oysters, shells and
all. When these fish come in shoals they cause great dam
age in an oyster-bed. The second is a small univalve,
called the Baccilium, which with its tongue-like drills a
hole through the hard shell of the oyster and then inserts
its sucking tube and feeds on the occupant. But the most
treacherous foe to the oyster is the Star-fish. This animal
opens its great sac-like mouth, and, enveloping the oyster
therein, coolly digests the mollusk out of its unopenned
shell, as the codfish does the shells it swallows. But the
oyster race has one more enemy; one that is more formid
able than all the rest; one who assails their ancient waters
with iron weapons and hungry fleets; one who, like the
savage cannibals, sacrifices at once the adult captives and
reserves the youth to be fed for some future feast. Every
one, from the prince to the peasant, eats the poor oyster.

It is recorded that the Emperor Vitellius would eat a
thousand of these bivalves at one meal. It is told of
Charles Lamb that one day the omnibus in which he was
riding was stopped by a man who, poking his head in,
asked, "All full in there?" to which Lamb meekly re
sponded, "I don't know how it is with the rest, but that
last piece of oyster-pie did the business for me."

Both Virginia and Maryland are rich in oysters. Figuier
states that Virginia alone has 2,000,000 acres of oyster
beds. In former times all the suitable waters of New
Jersey and New York were covered with beds of native
oysters, but the bivalves are now fast diminishing. So we
see that the oyster, although it is a small thing, has a great
day to say for itself, and that it is worthy the attention of
anyone to study and examine it.

J. G. E.

Essays on Divers Matters.
BY J. M. J. G.

NO. II. ELOCUTION.

It has been said that a poet is born, not made. The re
mark is equally true of the orator. The great poet is
partly an orator; the great orator, partly a poet. Each
must possess a vivid imagination, that picture-painter of
the soul, and a nimble fancy to outline the form and move
ment of the picture. Each must be endowed with the
creative faculty, that mental chemist which produces mar
vellous results from the novel combination of ancient ele
ments. Each must be gifted with a strong understanding
capable of tracing moral, intellectual and even physical
phenomena to causes far beyond the ken of ordinary intel
ligence.

Brutus' speech in Shakspeare is the most perfect oration
ever delivered. Burke's description of Marie Antoinette
is poetry as noble as ever swelled in the soul of the Chian
bard or breathed from the melodious lyre of Mantua.

Yet, oratory requires much greater qualities than poetry.
The poet may spend his whole life in an ideal world and
never emerge from its unreal seclusion. He may climb
the magic mountains of Dreamland and watch gorgeous
sunsets which light up with varied hues the 'placid seas,
—pluck flowers that wave down vistas of charming lovel
ness,—creep to the edge of frowning, precipitous crags, and
look down upon vales half hidden in the silvery mists of
entrancing Eifland,—raise his eyes to skies and constella
tions never seen by natural vision,—clothe Beauty with a
heavenly brightness, and call to mirage life forms which
have no existence in heaven, on earth or in hell. He may
paint a panorama or a miniature, an epic or a sonnet, but
he must unwrap his creations in the Ideal. A poet is the
creator of an unsubstantial world.

The orator, besides possessing a large share of the poetic
faculty, must, above all, be practical. His object should be,
not to please the fancy with pretty figures, but to en
lighten the understanding with truth and a conviction of
right. No man can pretend to oratory without possessing
true common sense. In fact, oratory itself may be called
inspired common sense. A profound acquaintance with the
workings of the human heart, the springs of human action,
the lights and shadows of the soul and the mysterious
play of the passions, in connection with the march of hu
man events, must characterize the orator. With intuitive
power, he must be able to analyze the various causes of
things, and throw light upon the sublime unity of history;
which shows us man struggling, rebellious and proud, yet
never able to force the majestic current of events aside
from the providential plan. The great orator must con
sider man and his acts as a vast synthesis of God, whose
will or permission limits all within impassible bounds, and
whose vindication awaits the great day of common reckon
ing.

No orator can be great who has not faith, for great
thoughts are born of looking at history and individuals
from the providential point of view. Genius grows sterile
and barren if it do not believe. Atheism never produced
an orator or poet. It has given us lofty figures, but they
are skeletons. Faith alone could clothe them with flesh,
breathe life into them, and paint the face with beauty all
divine. Compare the heathen Homer who wrote or sang
in the dawn of civilization, with Voltaire, the atheist, in
the noonday blaze of enlightenment. Homer believed, and
his song is immortal: Voltaire disbelieved, and his Hen
riad is one of the curiosities of human vanity, laughed at
and contemned.

The man who wishes to move and convince his hearers
must be moved and convinced himself. He must be
thoroughly in earnest. If you wish to convince the human
intelligence and move the heart, be in earnest. Without
this the greatest qualities will be utterly useless.

In preparing copy for the printer make hooks to your
letters, but do not hook your ideas.
Choice of a Vocation.

One of the many punishments inflicted on man at the fall of our first parents was that of earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. Had Adam and Eve complied with the sovereign will of the Almighty, this, as well as the other punishments, would not have been inflicted on the human race. As it is, man is placed in this world with a certain path or calling marked out for him to follow; such path or calling is called one's vocation.

This calling is of a different nature with many persons. For one, a trade is his proper calling; for another, one of the liberal professions; some are born to be men of literature or science; others are to follow a religious calling; and so on for all. But, as I said, of the many different professions that exist, each individual has a certain one appointed for him; and in that particular one alone can he excel. Why is it we see so many in our day who work a while at one trade, and have no sooner commenced than they try their skill at a different one? They are continually going from trade to trade until they become "Jacks of all trades, and masters of none." A lifetime is spent and nothing achieved.

Now, a person to excel in a profession must be master of it: he must understand it thoroughly, have his whole mind and genius concentrated in that one profession alone and no other; otherwise, his attempts will be useless.

See you poor professional man as he toils from day to day with an aching brow, working hard to support himself and his family. How very different might his situation be? Perhaps, instead of wearing his life away in this toilsome career, a life of comparative ease and contentment was allotted for him. Yet, why is it thus? why should he be a poor, unsuccessful man if his life was to be brighter? how came he to aim so high, not having the ability to accomplish what he aimed at? why did he not keep to his proper sphere? Because he never took to himself the trouble of ascertaining to which calling in life he properly belonged. Before entering on the broad field of life, he never asked himself: Now, for which profession or avocation have I the greatest desire? have I any real taste or aptitude for law, medicine, any of the fine arts, the sciences? have I a religious vocation? And yet, to many, questioning like this is essentially necessary, in order to ascertain to which state of life they are best suited.

Again, some persons say to themselves, "It is no use for me to follow any of the learned professions; I can never rise to any great eminence; I am not wealthy enough, and it is absurd for me to think of being a doctor a lawyer, or a man of literature." This may not be bad reasoning; nothing great can be achieved without industry and perseverance: "Fire was not built in a day." The beginning may look dreary; misfortunes may stare you in the face; but press on, be resolute in what you do: "Be not cast down by trifles." Set to work at the particular calling to which you feel sure you are best suited, with a firm determination to excel in it; and come what may, your success is inevitable.

A young lady at home from boarding-school for the holidays, was asked if she would have roast beef, when she replied: "No, I thank you; gastronomaical satiety admonishes me that I have arrived at the ultimate stage of deglutition consistent with dietetic integrity!" The young lady was never asked if she would have anything again.
of unintelligibility, which, being a word of eight syllables, might bewilder many a wiser head than hers. The talented author of the "Voyage Autour de Mon Uraibo" says that hope once excited of communication with the dead never entirely dies away again, but even though chilled by deception, is ready to blaze forth in a short time with very little kindling. Such was the state of Mrs. P.'s feelings when the mysterious man in the mouse colored suit passed her door, muttering between his teeth the words "Sua summa munus."

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

BUCSTEER.

Weather Prognostics.

Mr. Editor:—I send you a few lines for publication concerning the due attention which we, that is the many subscribers to the Scholastic, should give to the signs of weather. Our ancestors were men of great simplicity and faith, and saw and heard more in nature than we are able to discern. They saw many changes foreshadowed by the signs of nature, and they saw these signs in the sky and in animals, even in the little birds.

I wish to be brief in this article; next week I may give you a number of the many saws of our ancestors regarding the weather. This week I will give but one or two.

Here in America it is said that if the ground-hog, on the 2nd of February, Candlemas-day, comes out of his hole in the ground and sees his shadow, he will return and remain in the ground for six weeks; meaning that we will have cold weather for that length of time. In Canada they say that if on that day we have any snow on the ground, we will not have any deep snow during the remainder of the winter than we have already had. Nor shall we have any less until the winter is over. In France they say that if Candlemas is white, the winter is behind; meaning that the winter will last a long time. As the weather is that day, it will be about the same for forty days.

Yours, etc., A.

Sectarianism.

This word is continually thrown into the teeth of him who dares open his mouth against the crying injustice of the State School system in this country. Admitting the existence of a Christian Catholic sectarianism (which by the way is a contradiction) did it ever occur to these persons that there is also in the world such a thing as a Puritanical, intolerant, Protestant sectarianism, and worse than all, a strong infidel or pagan sectarianism:—a State School sectarianism as well as an Anti-State School sectarianism.

Now, it is too plain to be denied that the State School system of Indiana is one wherein most of these latter "isms" have condescended, and established a union of "church and state" as completely and effectually as ever existed in any country, or at any period of history; and that too under the false, puritanical and counterfeit name of "FreeSchools." Under these circumstances, is it to be assumed that when Christianity and its teachings are admitted to be the only basis of society, and therefore of the perpetuity of civilized nations; say the only controlling power over the baser instincts of man, and that alone by which he can be preserved from lapsing again into barbarism; and when it is remembered also that for nearly 2,000 years the Catholic Church has been not only foremost but alone for the most part in this great work (discovering this continent and planting the emblems of Christianity all over it,) will it be assumed, I say, that it shall tamely submit to such injustice and subscribe to that infamous pagan theory that the child belongs to the state and not to the parent and to God?

Is it to be wondered at that Christian parents would rather follow their children to the grave, than give them up body and soul to the influence of such a system? Hence, to their honor and praise be it said, rather than do so they continue to build up and sustain their own "sectarian schools," so called, in which they know that their children will be safe, morally and religiously. Do so rather than subject them to the influence and the atmosphere, so to speak, of that other kind of sectarianism which means, for the most part, a religion for the body only, and death and damnation to the soul. O, what a blessed land of "religious liberty" this is, which compels the Christian mother, be she Catholic or otherwise, to pay taxes for the privilege of educating her children in the school of her choice.

We do not ask you to pay taxes for the support of our "sectarian schools," as you call them; and I protest against paying taxes for the support of your "sectarian schools;" and now you have the whole "school question" in a nutshell, a very small shell at that. How do you like it, and what can your readers say to it, logically, politically, religiously, or any other way?

W.

St. Peter's at Rome.

The exterior illumination of St. Peter's Church is an electrifying spectacle on festive occasions. The cupola is twice metamorphosed, as it were, into a hemisphere of light. The earliest illumination at nightfall displays the building's architectural outline to great advantage. For this purpose are prepared 4,400 lamps of cylindrical form. The task of the lamplighters is apparently not without peril. It is alarming to witness them at work grasping ropes suspended high in the air, swinging to and fro, from frize to cornice, and from capital to pilliar, to arrange their lanterns, in symmetrical order.

An hour later, a thousand larger lamps are enkindled simultaneously. To accomplish the changes with all possible speed, at proper distances, on the cupola, three hundred and sixty men are suspended with ready-lighted though concealed torches. At a third signal from the belfry, the cross on the apex of the dome suddenly glitters into a flame; the rest of the enormous fabric then seems to ignite, and to burst forth into a splendid conflagration.

A flood of vivid light soon spreads itself over surrounding objects. At the distance, not unlike a phenomenon spangled with stars, the fiery dome seems to be agitated by a mysterious hand, and to hang suspended from the vast canopy of heaven.

The Vatican home of Christ's Vicar upon earth suggests some discursive and not uninteresting reflections, did time and space now permit to turn over the wide page of its history.

Chatard confesses that his (three octavo volumes) description of the Vatican cost him sixteen years' labor. This will, perhaps, not be astonishing when one reflects that, besides the Basilicas, fifteenfold larger than Solomon's
The Scholastic

Temple, he had also two church-like chapels, twenty-two court-yards, twelve assembly-halls, eleven thousand chambers, several galleries, twenty-two immense staircases, not to mention other minor avenues, to measure and survey.

To form an adequate idea of the Vatican's extent and size, an observer should survey its churches, chapels, plazas, colonnades, galleries, libraries, museums, offices and gardens. Let him also bear in mind that the site of all those irregular buildings is said to cover a space as large in circumference as the old city of Turin.

—Eloquence.

—The Sisters of the Holy Cross will open their new building in St. Peter's parish on Monday next, the 18th inst., with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Mother Angela, Superiress of the Order in the United States, whose residence is at St. Mary's Academy, near South Bend, Indiana, is here to superintend the opening of the Academy, and to complete the necessary arrangements for putting St. Cecilia's in the front rank of the educational institutions of the country.

The new edifice will accommodate 250 young ladies as boarders or as day pupils, and will be conducted by Sister Ambrose, assisted by sixteen Sisters. The lessons will be graded up from elementary to the most advanced studies. The appointments will be as near perfect as may be, the Academy being provided with all the modern improvements, including philosophical and astronomical instruments. Much attention will be given to the study of the modern languages, and opportunities will be afforded the pupils to converse in the foreign languages, which they may select to study, during the recreations. Young ladies desiring to pursue some particular study will be received as parlor boarders.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross are already most favorably known here as teachers, and the opening of the new academy must endear them more and more to the hearts of all lovers of true education.—Washington Cor. Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

—Under the sway of Doctor Davies, the renowned and fearless Head-master of Eton school, at the time "George the Third was King," scenes the most interesting, and of frequent occurrence, took place. The monarch, it is related, made frequent visits to the school, and good-naturedly humored the pedagogue in "magnifying his office," it being the boast of the latter (and no vain boast) that he taught the little boys of great men that they have superiors." Sir Bartle Frere, in a biographical sketch of his uncle, the celebrated John Hookham Frere (who was an Eton boy at the time Canning, Mr. Arthur Wellesley, and other lads of distinction were there), thus remarks in connexion with the Head-master's iron rule, in the important matter of governing his pupils, "It is quite as difficult," says Sir Bartle, "and as important, to teach the little boys of great men that they have superiors—indeed, to teach this to the great bankers' and squires' boys, as to dukes' sons: and I know no place where this was done so effectually as at Eton. Neither rank nor money had any consideration there compared with that which was paid to age, ability, and standing in the school." Sir Bartle has some interesting reminiscences of this period of his uncle's life. A "barring out" at the school was got up, when eighty boys, among them Mr. Arthur Wellesley (afterwards the Duke of Wellington) were fagged. Whether Arthur was commander-in-chief on the occasion, Sir Bartle does not say, but that he took a prominent part in the affair, and his flogging characteristically, there cannot be much doubt.—Pen and Pencil.

Reputation and Character.—Reputation is what a person is accounted to be by others; character consists in what he really is.

A great many defalcations have come to light lately in business houses, as the records of the police courts and bankruptcy court show. The defaulters in every instance are spoken of as persons of good standing. Of course they necessarily must have been such, or they would not have been entrusted with such large amounts of money. Beggars, paupers, and vagabonds, have no opportunity to become heavy defaulters. On the contrary, defaulters are men of comely exterior lives; men who dress decently well; who attend church; who maintain a good outside show in their way of living. They enjoy a fair reputation.

Yet how different, from all these appearances, is their real character! When they look at themselves, they behold a sight quite unlike what they seem to be to the eyes of the community. A character which cannot sternly stand the test of strict and searching self-examination is not a good character. If young men begin life with the daily habit of reviewing their own conduct, and resolutely changing it whenever it fails to square with the strictest standard of distinguishing between right and wrong, they will never become defaulters. They will prove equal to any trust which may be reposed in them, because they will be guided by a compass equally well adapted to smooth seas or rough, and which, under all circumstances points towards a sure and safe harbor.

Skorpion, the Zodiac Skorpion.—Next tew the hornet, the skorpion seems tew me tew be pretty mutch all dead loss. I never had match faith in enny kind ov a kritter who was bilt only to bite. Skorpions do the best in a hot naberhood. If a man should take all the skorpions in the world up into the northern part ov Nu Hampshire he would loose money on them. They wouldn't thaw out thare in thare for bizzness. I never hav seen a skorpion, only in the zodiak, I aint sorry for this. If thare should ever be a file in the zodiak i hope it will be krab and skorpion. This would be a file in which no one would care whitch whipt. I kant tell yu, just now, how the skorpion got aboard ov the zodiak, but bi looking at hiz piktnr I should say he stand 3 good chances tew do it, one waz tew enter red fast, and the other waz to change ends and go in that way.

The codfish is the fruit ov the oshun, which accounts for their being so salt. They are good eating for a wet day; they are better than an umbrella to keep a man dry. They want a good deal ov freshwater before they are eaten, and want freshening a good deal afterwards. If i can have plenty ov codfish for breakfast, i can generally manage tew make the other two meals out ov cold water.—Josh Billings' Almanax.

—When it was said to a Nebraska man that he didn't use good grammar, he put on a mournful look and replied: "Well, I didn't have the chance some folks had. We lived more'n ten miles from the nearest tavern."
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Address: Editor of the SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

—Of the Catholic papers published in the United States,
the Freeman's Journal and The New York Tablet give the
most attention to Catholic Colleges. The Tablet, in par-
ticular, devotes a leading article every few weeks to the
discussion of practical questions affecting the management
of colleges, well worth the reading by all who have charge
of such institutions. In this last week's issue there is an
article on "The Religious Training of our Youth,"
which deserves of especial attention. The writer as-
serts that most graduates "betray an ignorance of the
doctrines of the Church truly appalling." He argues that
the blame for this rests equally upon the faculty and the
students. The faculty, he says, are to blame; because in
most colleges the instructions are given on Sundays and
during the week by men who have not always the knack
of interesting the students. It is all well enough to tell
students they shall not kill; but the students know that
without being told by the professor. What the students
want is a teacher who is able to communicate what he
knows to the students; who will make what he teaches of
interest to them, and who will explain to them the ques-
tions which will face them when they enter the world.
There they will meet with infidels and freethinkers, and
men of every shade of belief; objections to their religion
will be made, and unless the young man is able to overcome
them he will be forced to hide his head in shame, and perhaps
he may even lose his faith. What should be taught to the
student should be the reasons why the Pope is infallible
the nature and the grounds of faith. Instead, then, of
using up much time in lecturing on questions patent to
the dullest minds, let the lecture be given to show the
reasons why all should believe in the doctrines of the
Church.

But, then, the students are also to blame. There is
among them too much indifference towards acquiring in-
formation concerning faith. They will turn up their noses
if any one suggests the reading of controversial or polemical
works. Their time is given to the reading of trashy novels,
and the works which can enlighten them with regard
to their religion are neglected.

We are happy to state that we do not believe that the
complaint made by The Tablet can be charged against the
students here this year. Seeing the great want of a proper
religious education, the authorities some time ago, in ad-
dition to the regular religious instructions, started a class
for the more advanced students, in which the reasons for
the faith of Catholics are fully explained. Almost the
same instructions are given in English to this class as are
given in Latin to students in the seminary. This class of
dogma has been very successful. The teacher has suc-
cceeded in getting up an interest among the students of the
class that is highly gratifying to the officers of the house.
The members, having had their interest awakened, are be-
ginning to devote their leisure hours to the study of those
dry controversial books which they formerly neglected.

The writer of the excellent article in The Tablet thus
concludes: "What these young men must understand is,
that the better they know and practice their religion the
more they will be respected and trusted by all men. Ir-
religion damns a man in this world and in the next. It
may gain him wealth here, by removing the shackles and
restraints religion imposes; but, while advancing to wealth
and power, all good men and true despise him who does
not live up to the commands of the Church. Liberalism,
young men, is a deceiving word; have nothing to do with
it. Do not be afraid of being Ultramontane; if you are
Catholic, you must be Ultramontane. Understand that
you are the Church Militant, that you have a hard battle
to fight, and that in proportion as you are prepared for the
struggle, in just such proportion will your defeat or
victory." What he says is true, and we hope that the
students here will remember his words and follow his
advice.

—It is often asked by persons differing in faith from us
why it is that Catholics cannot send their children to the
public schools. Is it because Catholics are opposed to
Education? Not at all. There is no religious body in the
United States which has so many schools as the Catholic
Church. Catholics are opposed to sending their children
to public schools because they believe that as the children
have souls to save, the education of the child should be
such as tends to this end. They believe that the religion
which they profess is true, and believing that it is true, they
hold themselves bound in conscience to bring up their
children in this religion in order that they may save their
souls. They do not believe that their children are to be
left until they come of age, then to choose such a Church as
suits their fancy. They act with them in the matter of
religion as they do in temporal matters. When the child
is sick they find out what is good for the child, and they
make him take it. So also in religion: they know which is
the true religion, and for the good of the soul of their child
ey educate him in that religion.

They believe that their child should be taught morality.
This they know to be incumbent on them, and on their
teachers. But they know that the true principles of mor-
ality cannot be instilled into the minds of youth without
religion instruction. Knowing it to be their duty to have
them thus taught, they insist upon having it done.

Now they know that neither religion nor morality is
taught in the public schools. It is impossible that they
should be taught. To teach morality it is necessary to
Teach religion, as we said before. But no one religion can
be taught at the public schools, for that would make the
school sectarian and it thus ceases to be a public school,
and all those differing in belief from the religion taught
there would cry out against it. Now the impossibility of
teaching the child its religion and the true principles of
morality are the main objection which Catholics have to
the public schools.

But another objection which Catholics have to sending
their children to these schools is that though no religion is
taught in the school yet the students are taught to disbelieve the Catholic religion, and they are filled with false notions with regard to the acts of the Popes and other prelates of the Church. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. The history of English Literature is a history of continuous libel on the Church, its rulers and its doctrines. From the days of Elizabeth down to our day there is scarcely an Englishman of note who has not had his fling at the "superstitions" of Rome; and in all the readers and books of declamation there are to be found innumerable and libels on the Church. What text-book of history used in the public schools has a correct account of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day? What one has a truthful account of the Reformation? or of the reigns of Elizabeth and Mary? Not one.

But it may be objected that the parents can teach their children religion at home. It is all well enough to talk about what a parent can do; another thing is what they do do. How is a father who has spent the whole day at steady work to sit down and teach his child in the evening? Is it not expecting too much of a poor man to perform faithfully the works proper to his calling the whole day, and then spend the evening in the work of teaching? All men require some respite after work. Even a common-school teacher will tell you that some recreation is required by all who work. Besides, of what good is the instruction given by the father in the evening, when the next day the child is untaught, if you will allow the expression, all of it the next day?

The priest, however, you may say, should attend to the religious and moral training of the child, and leave the merely secular teaching to the schoolmaster. It is true that the priest is bound to give instruction to children as well as grown-up persons; but how difficult is it for the priest to reach the child who attends the public schools? The child having been taught at the public school to despise the Church and the teachings of the Church, when the next day the child is untaught, if you will allow the expression, all of it the next day?

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Personal.

[We will give each week a great number of Personals, for the purpose of letting the old students know the whereabouts of their former comrades.]

—F. Readel of '71, is in Nashville, Tenn.
—Edward Sweeney, of '71, is in Erie, Pa.
—Casper Kuhn, of '70, is living in Nashville.
—Jas. Graham, of '68, is now living in Texas.
—Austin Cable, of '67, is away out in Kansas.
—Frank Calhoun, of '68, is now in Chicago, Ill.
—C. W. Hodgson, of '71, is now living in Louisville, Ky.
—Rev. Jas. Curran, of '68, stationed at Paterson, N. J.
—John P. Rogers, of '69, is practising law in Pittsburgh, Pa.
—William Hoynes, of '68, is practising law in La Crosse, Wis.
—Henry Buter, of '74, is keeping books in New Haven, Ind.
—E. Otwell, of '71, is with his father, in business, in Nashville.
—Thos. Cunnea, of '59, is travelling in Ireland, for his health.
—Dr. H. C. Allen, of '63, is practising medicine in Clinton, N. C.
—P. McClain, of '69, is practising law, in Henderson, Ky.
—H. H. Owen, of '68, is practising medicine in Henderson, Ky.
—Jno. Broderick, of '67, is engaged in commerce, in Cairo, Ills.
—Charles Butler, of '64, is married and settled at Nashville, Tenn.
—Albert Chase, of '64, is in a mercantile house in Nashville, Tenn.
—Of the ex-students of Notre Dame nearly one hundred are priests.
—Joseph M. Rothchilds, of '69, is practising law in San Francisco, Cal.
—Ben P. Roberts, of '73, is in his father's bank, in Independence, Mo.
—Rev. Edward J. Spellman, of '64, is now stationed at Rushville, Ind.
—A. Maierhoff, of '68, is doing well with Hugh Gillen, in Ottawa, Ills.
—A. J. O'Reilly, of '67, is in business with his father, in Reading, Pa.
—J. Blaine Walker, of '69, is editing a newspaper in Helena, Montana.
—Ed. Fisher, of '69, is book-keeper for Brown & Macey, in Nashville, Tenn.
—Michael Brannock, of '68, is doing a very good business in Chicago, Ill.
—Christian Burger, of '74, is with the firm of Heizmann & Bro., Reading, Pa.
—The late Rev. N. H. Gillespie, of '49, was the first graduate of the University.
—Moses Letourneau, of '49, was the first to receive the Premium of Honor here.
—H. H. and Henry Schneiker, both of '68, are in business in North Haven, Ind.
—Rev. Father Toohey filled Father O'Mahony's place in South Bend, last Sunday.
—Mrs. Clarke, of Chicago, spent last Sunday here, visiting her son at the College.
—Harry Schaub, of '63, is local Editor of the Mahoning Vindictor, Youngstown, Ohio.
—William Walker, of '69, having travelled through Europe, has settled for life in California.
—Rev. L. J. Letourneau, of '49, received the Premium of Honor oftener than any other student.

—Jas. Wilson, of '70, and Laurence Wilson, '69, are in business with their father in Trenton, N. J.
—Alex. Coquillard, of '44, now living in South Bend, was the first student ever entered in the University.
—Ivo. Buddeke, of '68, will receive his medical diploma in a few months. He will practise in Nashville.
—Edward Klages, of '64, is in partnership with his father in the wall-paper business, in Nashville, Tenn.
—The 17th regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association was held January 16th, 1875. At this meeting, Masters O'Connell, McIntyre, Meyer, Soule, Schmidt and Foxen, delivered declamations. Master James Dore read an essay on "Lying." Mast. Henry Rice applied for membership, and, after fulfilling the necessary conditions, was elected a member.

—The 21st regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathian Association was held January 16th, 1875. At this meeting Master Geo. Budd was unanimously admitted to membership: after which there was a rehearsal of the play entitled "The Gentlemen of the Jury." The President having made a number of pertinent remarks the meeting adjourned.
Local Items.

—The 18th regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philo-

patriotic Society was held Thursday, January 21st, 1875.

At this meeting Master E. Courtney was unanimously ad-
mited into the Society. The following delivered decla-


Hayes and G. Budd. J. French read an essay, after which

the meeting adjourned.

—The Juniors are the greatest in number of those who

patronize the Lemonnier Circular Library.

—Flowers are in bloom in the Classical Study Hall, mak-

ing it very Springlike in appearance there.

—Why should the men at the tailor shop be able to go

sleigh-riding often? Because they have a good cutter.

—During the Lenten season, or rather from Septem-

ber Sunday until Easter, the organ will not be played at Mass.

—Mr. Bonney, the Photographer, is expected out in a

week or two, when all who desire them can have photos

taken.

—After a good week's work surveying more than he

was monarch of, Prof. Stace arrived home last Saturday

night.

—On Sunday last there were a great number of sleighs,

cutters, etc., at the College. Good sleighing brought them

there.

—The Medical Classes under Rev. Dr. Neyron are very

successful. The Doctor was a Surgeon under the great

Napoleon.

—There was not a great number at the Infirmary this

last week, after all. The Examination didn’t affect many to

that extent.

—A stave that smokes is a great nuisance. In the room

next to our “den” there is such a stave, and we wish it

was in Halifax.

—Rome and Notre Dame are almost precisely in the

same latitude, while their difference of longitude is a lit-

tle less than 100 degrees.

—We were shown by Prof. Lyons a large picture-frame

beautifully made. It is his intention to have placed in it

the photographs of old Cecilians.

—Our friend John is too high-toned to take his recrea-

tion in the Hall. He is fond of calling around at the Stu-

dents' Office “just for a few moments.”

—We hope that parties will so understand the difference

between mine and thine as not to walk off with our ex-

changes when we are not about. Verbum sat.

—We received a note from a correspondent at the Man-

ual Labor School. Will the writer please furnish us with

a translation of it? We don’t understand Scandinavian.

—Some followers of good old Isaac Walton will not let

the winter interfere with their piscatorial pleasures, and

every day they may be seen cutting holes in the ice and

fishing away as happily as though the Spring-time flowers

were in bloom.

—How he shivered and shook; and he says he would

sooner shoulder a musket and face singly a whole army—

than shoulder a few muskets and face fifty. What a differ-

ence!

—Scene.—The Examination Room of the Commercial

Board. Professor—“Now, sir, what is a tort?” Student of

Commercial Law—“A tart? a tart? Oh, yes! a tart is what

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—We were sorry that we could not attend the grand

concert at St. Mary’s, last Tuesday afternoon. Press of
business prevented our leaving the office. The concert was, we understand, a most excellent affair, and reflected great honor on the young ladies who took part in it.

—in our last issue a typographical error was made, viz.: Carlo Dolci was printed “Carto D'oli,” and again, the size of the tableau (First Station of the Way of the Cross) was given as 5/4 instead of 0x4.

—to see the absurdity of the editors of one college paper lecturing others how their papers should be cited and printed, it is merely necessary to read the Archangel's advice to the Niagara Index. There's richness in the counsel when we consider the "get up" of the Archangel.

—it don't pay to clean the snow off the ice on the lake such weather as this. One crowd cleared off the snow last Saturday morning; another crowd did the same work in the evening. During the night it snowed again, and the ice was worse than ever. It was "love's labor lost" that Saturday.

—Last Sunday, Bro. Thomas lost a pocket-book containing a large sum of money. It was found by Master Phillip Fitzpatrick, who promptly returned it to the owner. We believe Bro. Thomas "set it up" for the honest finder.

—as a reward for his honesty, though the young gentleman desires none, we would think that a "set up" every day for a week would be the thing.


—J. F. EDWARDS, Librarian.

—we once knew a good old Italian Professor who was much better acquainted not only with Italian but Latin than he was with English. After a vain endeavoring to explain to his class the beauties of a passage in one of the Italian poets, he lost all patience and exclaimed "Well, well, it's no use! I must not throw my margaretas before porks!"

—a young friend of ours at Memramcook, N. B., Ned, by name, as fine a boy as ever broke bread, writes to us that they have had a public debate, or rather two debates, one in French and one in English. The French debate was given in the public hall on New Year's night—the young gentlemen debating the question, "Was Napoleon of a real benefit to France?" English debate was held on the 6th of January, and was debated by M'srs. Charles Collins and E. J. McPhelim on the affirmative, and George V. McFenney and Arthur B. O'Neill on the negative. The question debated was: "Did the Ancients exceed the Moderns in Literature and Art?" The officers of the Debating Club are as follows: President, G. V. McFenney; Vice-President, N. Robideaux; Secretary, H. A. Meenan; Treasurer, Charles Collins; Councilors, C. H. Donnelly, J. Levasseur and N. Landry. Our correspondent reports the Academies under the charge of M'srs. R. L. Walsh and A. Roy as flourishing. Knowing the ability of the two gentlemen, we could not imagine it to be otherwise.

—he reports also a singing soiree and a terpsichorean club as having been started. If a certain young gentleman at Memramcook had not sent us word not to put his name in the print we would say something about "the great O"—. There, we almost said it!


—J. Boyle O'Reilly, of the Boston Pilot, is in the lecture field. If his lectures are as good as his poetry they are great treats.

—a new illustrated weekly is announced to appear in London. It will be called The Theatrical World and Musical Observer.

—Mears, D. & J. Sadlier & Co. have in press "The Victims of the Mamertine," by Rev. A. J. O'Reilly, the accomplished author of "The Martyrs of the Colosseum."


—we have received from W. B. Keen, Chicago, a copy of Dr. Bullions' Grammar, and can recommend it as an excellent text-book in grammar schools. The book, serves at the same time that it teaches grammar to train pupils in English Composition.

—INTRODUCTION TO ALGEBRA.—By Edward O'Leary, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Michigan. New York: Sheldon & Co. 1874.

—This is an excellent book for those beginning the study of algebra. The order of the arrangement is such as to lead the pupil by degrees into the most difficult parts of the study without frightening him with definitions which are of no practical use to the beginner. We would not have it understood that the author is deficient in definitions; he gives all the definitions required by the student, having which are of no practical use to be learned after he is more familiar with the study.


—This is the best text-book on Physiology which we have met with. The author is clear on all points, leading the technical terms as far as possible. It is not only a good book for the class-room but is well adapted for general reading.

—of the exchanges which we receive, the Catholic Review is one of the very best. Catholic young men should keep themselves well-informed on the prominent questions which agitate the religious world both at home and in Europe. We can safely recommend our students to subscribe for the Review. In it they will find the prominent questions of the day treated in an able and scholarly manner, while of foreign news it contains a complete summary. The terms are $3 00 per annum. Address P. V. Hickey, 37 Park Row, New York city.

—Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of the American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank-note paper, 40x30 inches large, on a lighting press, and colored, sized and varnished for the wall, so as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world for 25 cents, or unvarnished for 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from survey to 1873, with a million places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, etc. This map should be in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

—Musical Notes.

—The Aries have regular rehearsals.

—The Musical Examination at St. Mary's was one of the finest ever held.

—The Gillespie Choral Union have a number of fine songs, clavsuces, etc., in their repertoire.

—the quartette of male voices promises to take a leading part in the soirees and exhibitions during the remainder of the year.

—the organ is not played at Mass on Sundays from Septuagesima Sunday until Easter, with the exception of Lenten Sunday. On all Feasts the organ is played as usual.

—a new Mass, with orchestral accompaniment, by F. Uhl, has been received by the Director of the Choir, and will work be commenced on it at once, so as to have it ready for Easter if possible. Two or three good sopranos are wanted. For particulars apply at No. 4, Music Hall.

—"Doctor, what do you think is the cause of the frequent rush of blood to my head?" "Oh, it's nothing but an effort of nature. Nature, you know, abhors a vacuum."
THE SCHOLASTIC.

ROLL OF HONOR.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.


JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


MINIM DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1875.

Francis Carlin, Michael McAuliffe, Francis McGrath, Lee J. Frazee, Eddie Raymond, Ralph Golsen, Louis Goldsmith, John Duffield, Colly Clarke, Colly Campau, John O'Meara, Samuel Goldsberry, Tommie Hooley, Albert Bushey, Eddie Joice Dubois, Harry Ordway, Charlie Bushey.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.


CLASS HONORS.

MINIM DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1875.


FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.


SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY.

"Who was Henry Hudson?"

"Do I lisp when I say sassafras?"

Much pleasure is anticipated by the little girls who are on the list for a sleigh-ride to Mishawaka.

Miss Belle Wade is taking advantage of the snow-clad landscape and is painting a fine winter-scene from nature.

The little ones are enjoying their sleds very much, and their merry laughter resounds through the keen air during the recreation hours, as they glide over the white surface of the paths around the Academy.

On Tuesday, 10th inst., Miss Starr met the young ladies in the Study-Hall and imparted a most important instruction on Art. Her subject was Leonardo da Vinci. The strict attention and deep interest depicted on the countenances of all manifested the appreciation of the listeners. These instructions rank high among the advantages enjoyed by the pupils at St. Mary's. A portion of a letter dated at Milian, and lately received by the accomplished speaker, she kindly read, as it contained a description of an original painting by Leonardo.

The names of the officers of the Society of the Holy Angels and of the St. Agnes Literary Society were not reported at the time of their organization, and are therefore given below:

St. Agnes' Literary Society.—President, Miss B. Wilson; Vice-President, Miss Lizzie Kirchner; Treasurer, Miss Mary Carlin; Secretary, Miss Mary Ewing.

Holy Angels Society.—President, Miss Mary Ewing; Vice-President, Miss A. Cullen; Secretary, Miss R. Wilson; Treasurer, Miss M. Schulteis; Librarian, Miss M. Pritchard.

On Sunday, the 24th, the Catholic pupils, were examined in Christian Doctrine, in presence of Very Rev. Father General, the Reverend Chaplain, and the members of the Faculty. The pupils acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. The notes of each pupil will be sent to parents and guardians.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1875.

In order not to interrupt the regular music lessons, two hours each day were given to the examination of the vocal and instrumental departments, commencing with the little Minims, who proved, by counting aloud, that they understood clearly the true value of minims and crotchets.

In passing through the different grades, scales, exercises, position at the piano, and precision in time, were carefully noted by the whole musical faculty, who were present every day under the presidency of the Directress of Music, and also of the Directress of Studies.

As the standing in each grade will be marked on the Bulletins sent to parents, we shall only mention here the promotions, and those whose diligence, and consequently progress, deserve to be honorably mentioned.

We advise a few, who, through a want of application, diffidence, or other reason, have not done themselves full justice, to be more in earnest the ensuing five months, and not deprive themselves and their respective teachers the satisfaction of hearing and seeing their real standing; for we neither give nor receive false notes.

HONORABLY MENTIONED.

10TH CLASS—Misses M. Hoffman, M. Derby, A. Peak.
9TH CLASS—Promoted to this Class: Misses M. and C. Hughes and little Rose Goldsberry.
8TH CLASS—Miss K. Hudson. Promoted to this Class: Miss A. Ewing and M. Bell.
6TH CLASS, 2ND DIV.—Misses N. McGrath, R. Nutelder, M. Brady, S. Edes, E. Simpson, L. Brownridge, A. Sweeney, I. Fish, M. Summer, M. Quill, G. Hill.
2ND CLASS, 2ND DIV.—Misses A. Pool, K. Joyce, B. Golsen. Promoted to this Class: Misses L. Hutchinson, E. Bowman, M. A. Roberts, M. Redfield, L. McKinnon, M. McKay, E. Dilger, C. West.
1ST CLASS, 2ND DIV.—Promoted to the Class, Misses J. Riopelle, B. Spencer. Accompaniment, Miss A. Smith.

Misses C. Morgan, L. Kirchner.

Misses M. Wicker, Miss M. Walker, (Miss O'Connor excused examination, on account of a very sore finger; stands No. 1.)

Organ—Miss E. Cody and the Misses Moran.

2ND CLASS, 2ND DIV.—Misses A. St. Clair, J. Simpson, M. Koch, L. Arnold. Promoted to the Class, Misses C. Morgan, L. Kirchner.

3RD CLASS—Miss S. Harris. Promoted to the Class, Misses A. Harris, L. Wyman, B. Wilson, A. Byrnes.

2ND CLASS, 2ND DIV.—Misses M. Julius, E. Greenleaf. Promoted to the Class, Misses E. O'Connor, J. Kearney, K. Hutchinson.

2ND CLASS—Promoted, Miss J. Nunning. The others prolonged the Holiday absence too long to take a standing.

1ST CLASS, 2ND DIV.—Promoted, Misses B. Spencer, R. Green. Promoted to the 1st Class, Misses H. Foote, A. Smith.

CANDIDATES FOR THE GRADUATING MEDAL, to be awarded in June—Misses E. Quinlan, R. Spier.

VOCAL DEPARTMENT.


1ST CLASS, 2ND DIV.—Promoted to the Class, Misses J. Riopelle, B. Spencer.

2ND CLASS—Miss J. Kearney. Promoted, Misses L. Bradford, M. Riley.

2ND CLASS, 2ND DIV.—Miss E. Dougherty. Promoted, Misses C. West, L. Arnold.

3RD CLASS—Miss C. Morgan. Promoted, Misses M. Walsh, A. Walsh.

2ND CLASS, 2ND DIV.—Misses J. Bennett, L. Walsh, M. Koch, M. Anthony.

Several young ladies in the different classes were not examined on account of hoarseness.

The First Vocal Chorus Class—comprising all the young ladies who take private vocal culture—acquainted themselves in a very creditable manner in the rendering of Oratorios, Choruses, perfect time, phrasing, and clear pronunciation; show careful and attentive pupils; the gratification they now feel in their success must amply repay them for the labor of the session and inspire still greater efforts for the June Examination.

2ND VOCAL CHORUS CLASS—Misses E. York, M. Carlin, K. Greenleaf, M. A. Roberts, L. Kirchner, S. Edes, M. Brady, I. Edes, L. Moran, E. Eies, G. Hill. All did remarkably well for the first time singing in public.

The General Classes in both Senior and Junior Departments have made marked improvement in notation, and part-singing. We recommend strict attention in these classes, as they are preparatory to choir-singing and the higher choral societies after they leave school.

The Examination closed by a matinée on Monday, and a concert Tuesday—rendering the following Programmes:

MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1875.


Sohnacht am Moere, (Longings by the Sea)—Wilmere—Miss J. Nunning.


Chorus, “Trust thou in God”—Mendelssohn—Accompaniment, Miss Spier.


—The Kimmel Leopard is a 2 story and attik animal. They are az spotted az a coach-dog, and hav a split fu. They are a bad job tew mount, and a wuss one tew stir^ they iz on a rope. They chew the kud, and swallo the tew. They are perpindikular in the bak, and hav an ea. They are az spotted az a coach-dog, and hav a split fu. They are a bad job tew mount, and a wuss one tew stir. They are az spotted az a coach-dog, and hav a split fu. They are a bad job tew mount, and a wuss one tew stir.
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Mr. Dubail spares no pains to make his work satisfactory. He will be in attendance every Wednesday at the College at 9 o'clock A. M., to attend to all students desiring his services.  

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AND  
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JERRY KNIGHT, Proprietor.  
CAPTAIN MILLS, Proprietor.  

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

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(3)}
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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 the matriculated and non-matriculated 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 abilities in this respect to remain unused. If the more industrious and energetic students, etc., also find place in this paper, and keep parents and friends accurately informed on all that concerns their children.

The editor of the paper also wishes to keep the students and parents informed of all interesting matters, and to keep them regularly supplied 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 Page (per month)...
- One Column...
- Half Column...
- One-Third Column...
- One-Eighth Column...
- Address...

At the office of the editor.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 1st, 1874, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.

- A. M. (No. 8), Night Express, over Main Line, Arrives at South Bend, 2:25 p. m.; Cleveland, 6:40 p. m.
- A. M. (No. 2), Mail, over Main Line, Arrives at Toledo, 11:35 a. m.; Cleveland, 5:45 p. m.
- A. M. (No. 4), Special New York Express, over Air Line, Arrives at Toledo, 5:25; Cleveland, 9:40 p. m.; Buffalo 4:30 a. m.
- P. M. (No. 6), Atlantic Express, over Air Line, Arrives at Toledo, 5:40; Cleveland, 7:25; Buffalo, 11:45 a. m.
- P. M. (No. 10) Toledo Express, Main Line, Arrives at Toledo, 8:30 a. m.; Cleveland, 7:50 a. m., Buffalo 1:10 p. m.
- P. M. (No. 20), Local Freight.

GOING WEST.

- A. M. (No. 9), Express, Arrives at Laporte, 4:15; Chicago, 6:30 a. m.
- A. M. (No. 5), Pacific Express, Arrives at Laporte, 7:36; Chicago, 10:00 p. m.
- P. M. (No. 7), Evening Express, Main Line, Arrives at Laporte, 7:36; Chicago, 10:00 p. m.
- P. M. (No. 11), Special Chicago Express Arrives at Laporte 6:35; Chicago, 9:00.
- A. M. (No. 9), Accommodation, Arrives at Laporte 5:50 a. m., Chicago, 8:00 a. m.
- A. M. (No. 71), Local Freight.

Note: Conductors are positively forbidden to carry passengers upon Through Freight Trains.

J. W. CAREY, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
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J. H. PARSONS, Special Western Division, Chicago.
J. C. WIDDINGS, Freight Agent.
S. J. POWELL, Ticket Agent, South Bend.
CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Sup't.