THE SCHOLASTIC.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STUDENTS.

Discer quasi semper victurus; vive quasi etras moriturus.

Volume VIII.

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

Number 20.

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City Judge. Notary Public.

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The American Elocutionist
And Dramatic Reader.
(Third Edition—Revised and Enlarged)
For the Use of Colleges, Academies and Schools.
By JOSEPH A. LYONS, A.M.
With an Elaborate Introduction on Elocution and Vocal Culture
by REV. M. B. BROWN, A.M.

This work, we are confident, will commend itself to Educators. It affords examples of every variety and style of declamation, so that persons of different tastes and abilities may all find something to suit the peculiarities of each. The engravings, illustrative of every gesture in use, will be found specially instructive to those studying without a teacher. It is bound in cloth, and contains a splendid steel engraving of Webster.

LOXA, ILL., February 19, 1873.
Lyons' Elocution is singularly adapted to my classes, and I shall put it in the hands of my next class in elocution, as the text-book of the Academy in that specialty. I very much approve of the plan. The diagrams have long been needed, for they depict to the eye what words must always fail to do—the additional force of expression given to language by attitude and gesture. Without some such accurate pictures to stimulate a class to emulate, what ought to be a pleasing study, both in imparting instruction and the receiving of it, becomes otherwise dry and insipid branches in theory and practice.

T. J. LEE.

ST. MARY'S MISSION, KAN., February 13, 1872.
Lyons' American Elocution is, in my opinion, one of the best that has yet appeared. I shall endeavor to introduce it into our school next scholastic year.

T. L. WARD, S. J.

From the Vice-President of St. Ignatius College, Chicago, Ill.
I have examined Prof. Lyons' American Elocutionist, and am highly pleased with it. No one can read Prof. Brown's elaborate introduction on Vocal Culture without feeling grateful to the learned author for the boon he confers upon the youthful aspirant to public speaking. The selections are chosen with discrimination and good taste. As a book of oratory, the American Elocutionist will take the first place.

The best work on Elocution published.—Prof. Bonham.

From Allen A. Griffith, A. M., Prof. of Elocution.
I welcome the American Elocutionist to the field where so much help is needed. The introductory matter is good, the illustrations truthful and artistic, the selections new, varied and valuable. I shall take pleasure in using it in my classes.

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From His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.
New York, July 11, 1873.
We cheerfully concur in the excellent recommendations, already given by many in favor of Mitchell's Geographies, as revised and corrected by Mr. M. R. Keegan, of Chicago.

John McCloskey, Abp. of New York.

FROM HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF CINCINNATI, O.
CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 22, 1871.
As Mitchell's Geographies are so highly approved by the most eminent Catholic educators of the country, and have been cleansed from every unoffensive to Catholic children by M. R. Keegan, of Chicago, we recommend their use in all our schools in preference to any other text-books on the subject.

John B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

From the Vice-President of St. Ignatius College, Chicago, Ill.
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Baltimore, Saturday, June 4, 1870.
This series is worthy of all praise. It is full, clear, and perhaps the most reliable of all text-books on the subject at present before the public. The New Intermediate is a most valuable book in the school-room, the library, and business office, for its exclusive and reliable information of the countries of the world; giving their extent, population, products, physical features, railroads (if any), government, religion, etc., correctly and impartially. For the first time a geography is offered to the public which speaks out openly of Catholic countries without prejudice or suppression of the truth.

M. R. Keegan,
457 12th Street, Chicago, Ill.
Archbishop Leahy.

BY J. M. J. G.

I.
O Cashel of the Kings, thy harp is still:
Its soul of melody forever fled,
For he whose genius 'woke the patriot thrill,
Now rests with Erin's pure, immortal dead!

II.
What hand shall touch that harp's mute chord again
With kindly magic of the tear and smile,
To the proud theme of Freedom's holy reign,
When saints and heroes graced the Sacred Isle?

III.
Weep, Innisfall, for Leahy, thy pure son;
Had he the power, thou hast not been great and free;
Of all thy cherished priests and heroes, none
Hath better kept the faith of old than he!

IV.
Hear ye the death-wail moaning on the blast,—
The bitter weeping of the sons of Ir?
Deep is the sorrow of the poor downcast,—
Deeper than thine, O lonely child of Lir!

V.
Behold, the awful shades of ages fled
Give forth the spirits of king, saint and seer;
They place the victor's crown upon his head,
And watch beside him dead, who lived their peer.

VI.
Where'er one honest bosom throbs with life,—
Where'er one heart hath felt the patriot flame,—
The heartfelt prayer of mingled love and grief.
Shall raise from earth to Heav'n loved Leahy's name.

“Spiders.

“What can there be interesting in that commonplace, repulsive little creature, which infests our houses, annoys us by its presence, and shocks our sense of decency with its filthy webs;—in that cruel little monster, whose whole life is employed in weaving snares to entrap unwary flies, murdering them remorselessly, when they are caught in its toils, and then sucking their life's blood?” It is true, spiders are not very lovable creatures, but this is a prejudiced statement; spiders are repulsive only as long as we are ignorant of them. If we will only stop to examine their wonderful structure and their ingenious ways, we will get rid of these foolish notions and find that the creature will richly repay us for the time and pains of studying it.

There are many kinds of spiders, and they vary in size from a grain of sand to several inches in diameter. Some kinds are met with in all parts of the world, and some are limited to special localities; some live in the fields, others on the water; some dwell habitually in houses, others driven in by the cold weather; each kind, however, has its special adaptations and modes of life. Let us take the small house spider, and examine it under a magnifying-glass. The body consists of the thorax and abdomen; there is no separate head, the head and thorax being fused together under the name of cephalothorax. They are provided with eight legs and eight eyes; the latter are arranged in two rows on the top of the cephalothorax; they are simple in construction and incapable of motion, but nevertheless they enable the spider to perceive its prey, no matter in what direction it may approach. Below the eyes we perceive the large points of the jaws, or mandibles, as they are termed, with which they do their small work of butchery. These mandibles consist of a sharp-pointed blade, whose edge is serrated with a row of fine teeth; this works back and forth on another jaw which is provided with fine, lance-like teeth. Besides this, the spider possesses another and smaller pair of jaws, called “maxillar,” which have also finely-toothed edges, and operate against each other to enlarge the wound made by the mandibles. This looks formidable enough, but it is not the worst. At the points of the mandibles there is a receptacle filled with deadly venom, which is conveyed through a tube to the pointed extremity of the blade. The moment it pierces the body of the prey, the poison is emitted, and, entering the wound, renders it fatal at the same time, probably numbing the sensibility of the victim. If we direct our glass to the surface of the abdomen we perceive a number of projections, studded over with microscopic tubes: these are contrivances for spinning the web. From these minute tubes there exudes a glutinous substance, which solidifies into a fine strong filament, as soon as it is exposed to the air. The microscope has proved that each one of these almost invisible fibres is composed of hundreds of finer ones, just as a ship's cable is formed of minute hempen fibres, while the main strand is spun far more rapidly than the eye can follow the process. The strength thus secured is not only very great, but the line is also elastic. Lewenhoek, the renowned microscopist, who studied this subject carefully, makes some extraordinary statements in regard to the minuteness of these threads. Some spiders, he says, that are not larger than a grain of sand, spin complex cords of which it would take millions to equal in thickness one of the hairs of his beard.

We have all watched the spider constructing its web, with most wonderful rapidity and instinct. We cannot but wonder at this little creature as it wanders from place to place, weaving its threads into a perfect net to entrap its prey, constructing its net upon accurate geometrical principles, and, what is most remarkable of all, performing
this task in what to us would be total darkness. Let us examine how the spiders accomplish their work. The first thing to be done is to enclose a space with strong lines as a kind of frame for the net. It is immaterial what the shape of this enclosed area, but the lines must be very strong; so they are constructed of several threads glued together, and attached to various objects of support. From these principal lines the spider draws other threads, the spaces between which she fills up by running from one to the other and connecting them by new lines, until the gauze-like texture is formed. The creature then hides itself in a sort of curtain, at some distance from the net; this is connected with the web by several threads, which serve to warn the spider, by its vibrations, of the approach of an insect, and also as a railroad over which the spider can glide and seize her victim. Morally, the spider has a bad reputation, and is the subject of many vile epithets; but when compared with its accusers it presents by no means a bad case. The spider practices the virtues of industry, patience and perseverance under difficulties. The female is a very affectionate parent, and is very fond of her young. The spider is a very skilful hunter and an ingenious trapper, but it has never been known to indulge its fierce practices for mere wanton sport. It is merciless and cruel, but bad case. The spider practices the virtues of industry, reputation, and is the subject of many vile epithets; but when compared with its accusers it presents by no means a bad case. The spider practices the virtues of industry, patience and perseverance under difficulties. The female is a very affectionate parent, and is very fond of her young. The spider is a very skilful hunter and an ingenious trapper, but it has never been known to indulge its fierce practices for mere wanton sport. It is merciless and cruel, but
straining eyes at nothing in particular and saying a great deal less. How profoundly such a one moves and convinces is obvious, especially when, at short intervals, he casts a critical glance at his uplifted hands to see that the curve, the shake, the sweeping thunderbolts are properly accompanying the laboring sentences that are struggling for a gnat's existence at the tip of his tongue. Non talis audito orator egit.

Most certainly a speaker should not stand before his audience with hands and feet motionless. The rostrum is not a gallows. Neither is it a platform for a marionette nor pepeplio show. Let us never lose sight of the truth that people go chiefly to hear a speaker, not to see him. Though a good appearance and graceful gesture add immensely to a real thinker's oratory, the gold is none the less sterling if he possess neither the one nor the other. Bourdaloue rarely gesticulated; Felix has an insignificant appearance—yet oratory never had nobler exponents. Webster's gesture was, like his form and language, grave and massive; McGee, who was, by all odds, the finest lecturer that ever stood upon a platform, indulged but slightly in gesticulation; Phillips, who is a charming radical, enunciates his silvery villainy with infrequent gesture. In fact when a real orator speaks he has too much to say to be troubling his head about the specious prettiness of a twist or a curve. If a man think correctly, he is naturally possessed of taste; and if he have taste, his gesture will always play faithful valet to the thought.

- The Snow-Bird. -


I.
Fair little merry bird!
Drifting on snow-storms and the wintry blast;
When the bright summer days are dead and past,
Thy song alone is heard!

II.
Warm little faithful heart,
Why do you linger through the weary time?
Why not fly off to some more pleasant clime,
When other birds depart?

III.
Where is the bright-plumed race,
Which chanted among the shady forest trees,
Their simple, joyous, thrilling melodies
With such enchanting grace?

IV.
Snow-bird, why should we praise
Those gaudy songsters of our happy hours,—
Which only come and sing when blue May flowers
Herald the summer days?

V.
Your song is never done,—
Your eye of brightness never doleful grows,
When sturdy Winter spreads his fcoary snows
To carpet the cold sun.

VI.
No dainty, pampered hand
Shelters you, Snow-bird, when the storm-winds rage,
But freedom's yours, my friend,—you never page
A tyrant's Mean command!

VII.
Be wise, Snow-bird, be wise!
Trust to the pitiless winds and hurbling storm,
But trust not man. His words have truthful form,—
Snow-bird, beware!—they're lie!—

VIII.
Sport in your snow-clad grove,
And sing your song of happiness to those
Whose smile never masks the deadly guile of foes
When Fortune's favors change.

IX.
Fashion your peaceful nest
Beneath the branches of the faithful tree,
And give to solitude the melody
Which thrills within your breast.

X.
Snow-bird, you'll never rue
The joy which wakes the silent grove with song,
Where are no envious foes to set you wrong
With echoes all untrue.

XI.
Better, my little bird—
Better a thousand times, thy lay unheard
Than that false friends thy trusting heart should gird
With evil, viperous word!

XII.
But go on, trusting still,
For though your simple faith be oft deceived,
The vain illusion of a smile believed,
May comfort one life ill.

Usurious Contracts.

It is a matter of grave surprise that so many of the contracts we make in life are usurious. We do not recognize the fact at the time—perhaps not at all—but it exists, and we must pay the interest and principal, an amount for which we received but a trifling consideration. Throughout the whole world the term usury is an epithet of reproach, and justly too; for its motive has its origin in a sordid, dispicable nature. Men despise that which is small and mean, as naturally as they are constrained to admire that which is brave and noble and generous, and hence the man who will take advantage of the distress of his fellow-man and extort from him a rate of interest which nothing but the direst necessity could compel him to pay, is regarded as a leech upon society, and is visited with the odium his baseness deserves.

But we contract for pleasures which are evanescent, and after a long season of reckless dissipation awake to the fact, the stern, undeniable reality, that we have made a usurious contract, and must pay in years of bitter suffering the enormous rate of interest specified in the contract. There is no appeal; no relief; no bankrupt act; we must pay the interest and principal, an amount for which we received but a trifling consideration. Throughout the whole world the term usury is an epithet of reproach, and justly too; for its motive has its origin in a sordid, dispicable nature. Men despise that which is small and mean, as naturally as they are constrained to admire that which is brave and noble and generous, and hence the man who will take advantage of the distress of his fellow-man and extort from him a rate of interest which nothing but the direst necessity could compel him to pay, is regarded as a leech upon society, and is visited with the odium his baseness deserves.

We contract with hope in the bright golden dawn of youth, and she shows us in long glittering perspective the halo-crowned peaks of the jasper mountains of future usefulness and future honor; but she tells us not of the heart-sickening disappointments, the wretched failures, and bitter experiences of defeat, which we must pay as interest on our borrowed capital.

We contract with ambition in the full certainty that we are to receive the prizes in the race for preferment. We laugh to scorn the monitions of conscience, which, from time to time, warn us we are overdraving our account; that our contract was a false and dangerous one; and that we should retire with the laurels we have already won, and endeavor to pay back the balance we have accumulated.
against us. Such warnings we never heed; such advice is thrown away; we simply push forward with increased animation, and toll onward up the irregular ascent which ambition has pointed out, pressing from crag to crag, and resting only when completely exhausted, or crushed by the unexpected burden of some great disappointment. In such a moment as this we may, perhaps, realize the rash folly of our contract, but we cannot retreat now; and with a cold, fierce determination we renew the struggle, winning a few brief triumphs, but overwhelmed at last by continued defeat, and tortured beyond endurance by the knowledge of the sacrifice we have made, death comes to claim his share in the contract, and relieves us of the now useless burden of life.

We contract with the demon of intemperance for an occasional glass of spirits with which to indulge our appetite, but the demon exacts a dreadful rate of interest, and at last escorts the ruined soul to its final home among the legions of the reprobate. There is something hideous about such a contract as this—something unreal. The consideration is so trifling—only the privilege of drinking a few glasses—that the temptation must be very great. The sacrifice is all on one side—and the result, shame, and poverty, and death. There is something unspeakably sad in the record of a life thus ruined: it tells such a grievous tale of noble manhood tempting; of honor trusted, and of trust betrayed; of vows and resolves which were as ropes of sand—broken and directly down; of moments of hope and glimpses of a higher life; of new temptation and fall; and lastly of the most wretched of deaths.

Can anything resemble the article of furniture which bore a slight resemblance, on cursory inspection, to a sewing-machine—a splendida specimen of operatic vocalization, accompanying the mellifluous strains of my rich baritone with the ethereal tinnitus of the dulcimer?

"That's it," said the mysterious hero of our tale, pointing to the article of furniture which bore a slight resemblance, on cursory inspection, to a sewing-machine—"that's it; and if you will give supper and a night's lodging, including breakfast to-morrow, with an express stipulation for buckwheat cakes, to me and my young assistant, and if you can likewise stable my horse and have his trifling wants attended to, I shall be happy to treat you to a splendid specimen of oratorio vocalization, accompanying the mellifluous strains of my rich baritone with the ethereal tinnitus of the dulcimer."
That Inscription!

Mr. Editor:—I have given a long and patient study to your singular inscription "Foras Saxo Rubro," and am as much in the dark as ever. The authorities you quote are too respectable to be lightly contemned, nevertheless I am of opinion that the interpretations given are rather far-fetched, though sufficiently plausible to attract attention. Perhaps a real explanation of the difficulty may be obtained if we consider "Foras" as a man prominent among his fellow-citizens, and champion of their rights against the oppression of the Roman Satraps or vice-roys, whose iniquitous government is well known to all students of classical times. "Foras, he than us to a Rubicea,"—id est, a boundary, a bulwark, a defence, beyond which the tyrant dare not pass. I flatter myself I have found the true solution, although I intend to examine the puzzle more fully when leisure permits.

A. "A." has not found the true solution, and we beg of him not to give himself a headache over the matter. His erudition is laudable, but vain. The "puzzle" arises from our devil misplacing the "spaces." "Foras Sesto Ruben" is rather cloudy, but "For Asses to Rub on," is eminently satisfactory, as an exhaustive interpretation of both the words and the usage to which the post was put. We erected a philological post, and are much grieved to find that anyone rubbed his brains at it. But such exercise is good for the measles. Vide Walker, Hokey, etc. Wonder-ful!}

THE END.
The Scholastic.

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to send ten cents for postage, making in all sixty cents.

Address: Editor of the SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

—Men boast a great deal about liberty, but it is doubtless
whether the majority of them rightly understand the
meaning of the word. Years ago, Madame Roland ex-
claimed: "O Liberty! how many crimes are committed
in thy name!" In our day we might with as much reason
say: "O Liberty! what despotism is practiced in thy name!"

For when we take a glance at Governments claiming to
be free and constitutional, and see the tyranny of the ma-

jority, we cannot but be astonished. When we examine
the theories of men who boast of the advances towards
freedom made by the people of the world, of men who are
the great leaders in the "progress" of the world, we are
forced to wonder at their inconsistency.

It is within the recollection of every young man when
the glory of our people was that the State in no wise inter-
fered with the rights of the family. The great duty of the
State was simply to preserve the peace and order of soci-
ety, leaving to each individual to act as he saw fit, so long
as what he did interfered in no wise with the rights of
other citizens. From the General Government down to the
family circle, the rights of all were protected; and as the
General Government did not interfere with the State Gov-
ernments, and as the latter left the people of each county
and city and township to regulate the local affairs of their
precincts, so also none of these Governments ever dared to
meddle with the rights of the family. It was then sup-
posed that State was freest in which the rights of the
rulers were more circumscribed and individual liberty was
least interfered with. But our great freedom-shriekers have
changed all this. The doctrine of the Red Republicans have
gained ground here. This doctrine consists in this, that
the State is the ruler of the family, and that the child does
not belong to the parent but to the State, which is bound
to control the Irish vote. He does not confine himself to
this charge alone, but attacks the Papacy on many points
principally on that of infallibility.

As we said above, this theory of the State being responsi-
ble for the child's education has gained ground in the
United States, and it shows itself in the compulsory school-
laws which have been adopted by the Legislatures of many
States and the endeavor made by men in the remainder of
the States of the Union to have them adopted. These
laws interfere directly with the rights of parents and
families. It no longer leaves them free to act as they
wish with their children; but it says to them "You

must do this or that." Now it is all well enough to
talk about the excellencies of education, but if you admit
that the State has the right to interfere in the education of
children, then you must admit that it has the right to train
these children up for just such professions as the rulers see
fit; and, having thus trained them up, to force them to adopt
such trade or calling for life. If the State has the power
to do the one, it has the power to do the other. The
same arguments which favor the interference in education
will apply to this interference in other matters, and what
is this but communism, which holds that the State should
make all, rich and poor, work for the common good, and
the State? It is argued that ignorance is the parent of crime.
That this argument is false, all statistics prove. The
poorer members of society do not send as many crimi-
nals to our jails, in proportion to their number, as do the
wealthy. The rogues and rascals who swindle the Govern-
ment and the people are not from the ranks of the igno-
rant; but are from the ranks of—well, we can't say from
the ranks of the learned, for the swindlers received a mere
secular education at the public schools. Crime is increased
by the poor, heathen, demoralizing education given at
public schools, from which religion and moral training
have been banished.

There can be no doubt but that these laws are uncon-
stitutional, and we hope that they will be brought into the
courts. All men in the Republic are guaranteed by the
Constitution the possession of their life, liberty and prop-
erty. Is not the liberty of the parents of families abridged
by these laws? What of a man's possessions does he value
higher than his children? Does not the ownership of the
child belong to him that begot it? and may the state
dispose of his property?

The example of Prussia is, very inconsistently, adduced
by the friends of these laws in their favor. What despot-
ism is there upon earth comparable to that of Prussia,
where no man is free, but is the mere property of the king,
who may, and who does, send him to the army for so many
years; of Prussia, where the press is gagged, and freedom
of speech is unknown, and where there are thousands
placed in confinement for conscience' sake?

But we believe that most of the supporters of these laws
are really in favor of them because they are to be used for
proselytizing purposes. It is their hope, and it will happen,
that many Catholic youths will, by the enforcement of
these laws, lose their faith. But let these proselytizers re-
fect lest the result here will not be the same as their ef-
forts in Italy. The Italian converts have ceased to be
Catholic, but only to become infidels. Having no reli-
igious instruction or moral teaching, may not the result
of this educational dodge of American proselytizers be to
make infidels not only of Catholics but of their own sons?

—Of the many replies to the Expostulation of Mr. Glad-
stone, the ablest undoubtedly is that of Dr. Newman, just
published by the Catholic Publication Society. Mr. Glad-
stone, having been driven from power by the Catholic vote
of Ireland, sought to make it appear that the Irish Bishops
were influenced by the Court of Rome to oppose him and
to control the Irish vote. He does not confine himself to
this charge alone, but attacks the Papacy on many points
principally however on that of infallibility.

Dr. Newman takes up the charges of Mr. Gladstone, and
in a masterly manner overcomes them. After a few intro-
ductive remarks, he begins with Mr. Gladstone's assertions
that the Catholic Church of to-day has "repudiated ancient history." In a short chapter he shows the falsity of the statement, and proves to all unprejudiced minds that the claims now made by the Papacy were mere which were made by it from the earliest ages, and that the powers and rights which she then exercised were recognized and guaranteed to her by the civil rulers. Having overcome this charge, that the Church has repudiated ancient history, Dr. Newman then speaks of the rights, prerogatives, privileges and duties of the ancient Church, and of which the Pope is heir. And first he shows that the Pope is heir to these by default, as he terms it. The ancient Church had privileges, etc. What has become of them? Have they ceased to exist? This cannot be. There must be an heir to them. Who then is this heir? Not the schismatical churches of Canterbury or Constantinople, for they make no claim to them. No church makes claim to them but the Church of Rome, and we are bound to acknowledge this right until a better claimant appears. He then goes on to show the great goodness which the concordance of ecclesiastical power in the See of Rome did for the civilisation of Europe, and this he does from the statements of non-Catholics themselves. Further on, he speaks of the exercise of civil power by the popes, and points out the benefits mankind received from this exercise.

Having disposed of these, the learned Doctor then proceeds to speak of the allegiance which Catholics owe to the Pope. "As God has Sovereignty on earth, though He may be obeyed or disobeyed, so has His Vicar upon earth; and further than this, since Catholic populations are found everywhere, He ever will be, in fact, lord of a vast empire." But practically, the allegiance which we owe to the Vicar of Christ never interferes with our civil allegiance. Though the Pope be infallible in matters of morals, yet as we are governed in our ordinary duties by the books of moral theology, which are drawn up by theologians of authority and experience, and so little does the Pope come into this whole system of moral theology by which our lives are regulated, that the weight of his hand upon us, as private men, is absolutely inappreciable. The absurdity of the charge that we are the slaves of the Pope because he claims to exercise of civil power by the popes, and points out the benefits mankind received from this exercise.

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The Vatican Council is then taken, up and the objections usually made that it was not an Ecumenical Council reviewed and overcome. His own conduct about that time, and his letter to his Bishop, are explained in a satisfactory manner. Having treated of the Council, he then gives his attention to the Vatican Definition, or the doctrine of Infallibility. He states in clear and succinct terms what is understood by Papal Infallibility as defined by the Vatican Council. He tells what is meant by it, when the Pope in his writings is infallible, and when not. Then with a few remarks of a general nature he concludes.

We honestly believe that an hundred years from now the Gladstone pamphlet will be known only through the pages of the many able refutations written by the learned men of our day. Of these, the Letter of Dr. Newman will hold the first place.

P. S.—His name was CHARLEY Ross!

A horrible outrage has been perpetrated at Philadelphia! The particulars are not to hand, but we shall give our readers the fullest information in our next issue! A boy,—a blooming, curly-headed, angel boy—has been—

Latest News III!

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

—J. W. Staley, of ’72, is in business in St. Louis, Mo.
—M. A. J. Bannan, of ’64, is now living in Milwaukee, Wis.
—Rev. Father Toohey has been appointed Vice-President.
—Bro. Eugene will hereafter take charge of the Apprentices.
—Alphonse Boismi, of ’63, is now living in Paris, France.
—Rev. E. M. O’Callaghan, of ’52, is stationed in Cleveland, Ohio.
—Very Rev. Father Granger has entirely recovered from his sickness.
—Dr. J. Cassidy, of ’66, is the attending Physician at Notre Dame.
—Letters from Galveston state that Rev. Father Carrier’s health is good.
—Bro. Alexander, who was suffering from neuralgia, is now recovered.
—Bro. Ferdinand keeps things pretty comfortable, with “lots” of steam.
—J. B. Runion, of ’90, is one of the Editors of the Chicago Tribune.
—T. F. Heery, of ’89, is doing a prosperous business in Clarksville, Iowa.
—Rev. Father Letourneau went to Detroit, last week, on a visit to his relatives.
—Henry Beckman, of ‘91, is doing a large clothing business in Cleveland, Ohio.
The Minims without exception passed magnificent examinations.

Ash-Wednesday comes next week. Fasting then for forty days.

If you want your communications printed, let us know your name.

Mrs. Dorey contributes a beautiful serial story to the "Ave Maria."

The high wind last Wednesday carried off our friend John's spectacles.

A number of Juniors went into the Senior Department this session.

What about the 22nd? We have heard of nothing in the way of an Exhibition.

Mr. John Pushaway, at one time chief of the Miamis, was buried here last Wednesday.

Last Tuesday was Candlemas Day. The procession in the church was made as usual.

Bro. August is never happier than when engaged in showing people about the College.

Our philosopher is willing to argue the "incomposibility of matter" any day in the year.

Great improvements are to be made on the north side of the upper Lake when the Spring comes.

It is rather slippery walking down the hill from the Church, on the way to the Professed House.

A game of base-ball was played last Saturday. The admirers of the game can't wait until the Spring.

Two years ago there were only 400 volumes in the Circulating Library. Now there are 1,800 volumes.

The ground-hog didn't see his shadow last Tuesday. Hurrah for the six weeks of fine weather ahead of us!

The Chemistry Class will be taught hereafter in the College building. The Laboratory will remain where it is.

The wind makes something of a noise these days. Never mind; as long as there is plenty of steam, let it whistle.

A beautiful oil painting, some three hundred years old, was lately received from Italy. Prof. Gregori will touch it up.

Very nearly one hundred volumes will be added to the Circulating Library in the course of a few weeks. Subscribe to it.

All persons piously inclined would do well to make as much use of their time as possible by calling on Bro. Thomas before next Wednesday, and asking for the article.

See the advertisement of the Catholic Publication Society in another column. We hope most of the students will send for Dr. Newman's book. The price is only fifty cents.

This is now the time to renew your subscription to the Lemmonier Circulating Library. Only one dollar for the next five months' reading. You couldn't invest your money to a better advantage.

Our friend John says that if such weather as last Wednesday's is a sample of the good weather the ground-hog is to bring us, he wishes the "tarnal critter" 'ud just see his shadow on Candlemas Day after this.

The wind last Wednesday blew a couple of young fellows clear over the woodpile near the Sacristy. It was a good thing for one of them that the church wall was on the other side of the pile; were it not for its stopping him he would have been landed the other side of the lake.

Our friend John says that if anybody tells him that the printing-office doesn't contribute some help to the musical world he'll tell them that they—don't know what they're talking about. Why, it has turned out Band Leaders, flute players, singers, etc., and now it is getting ready to turn out an "oboe" player.

The astronomical articles which appear in the Water-town Republican are from the facile pen of Bro. Peter. These articles show great thought and study on the part of the author.
of the learned and accomplished author, and are copied
with highly complimentary notices by many of the weekly
papers in the great Northwest.

—One of the cases of books in the Lemonnier Circulating
Library has been named the Ewing Case, in honor of Hon.
P. B. Ewing, Esq. The Directors of the Library are un-
der many obligations to the honorable gentleman for his
large donations of books, and take this manner of testifying
their thanks to him for them.

—A magnificent portrait of the Holy Father was lately
received from Rome. It was painted by Signor Gregori,
to whom his Holiness gave three sittings. This portrait is
equal, if not superior, to the famous portrait of the Pope
painted by Healy, and it will be the greatest attraction in
the grand parlor of the University.

—Persons going to Chicago would do well to call for
Frank Parmeele's Omnibus Line and Baggage Express
Office, No. 150 Dearborn street. Passengers are carried to
and from railroads and hotels, and baggage is delivered to
and from the depots to any part of the city. Mr. Parmeele
is an excellent and accommodating gentleman, and all per-
sons patronizing his line cannot help being satisfied.

—Our friend John says that he saw two persons driving
over from St. Mary's the other day. One person held the
reins and the other used the whip. He says it must cer-
tainly have taken them two hours and a half to make the
trip over, and the number of times the whip was used was
demoralizing. Three hundred and twenty-five blows by
actual count were administered between the Post-Office
and the College. "Now why," asks our friend John,
"was the horse they drove like a game chicken?" And
when you give it up he chuckles and says, "Because it
would sooner die than run."

—The Semi-annual report of the Librarian of the Le-
monnier Circulating Library shows that during the past
five months 2,133 volumes have been taken out; 237 per-
sons availed themselves of the privilege of taking books.
The Librarian has received $160.00 from regular members.
181 volumes were purchased for $129.45, besides Zoll's
Encyclopedia (2 vols.), $287.75. Total amount paid for
books, $131.20, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1.80.
At the commencement of the session there were in the
Library 1,590 vols.; since then there have been 183 vols.
purchased, and 36 vols. donated, making the total number
of volumes in the Library 1,859. Thanks are returned to
Rev. Father Colorin for two pictures.

Literature.

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK
on Occasion of Mr. Gladstone's Recent Expostulation. By

An extended notice of this able volume will be found in
our editorial pages to which we call attention. The price
of the volume is fifty cents. See also the advertisement in
the regular columns.

—THE LAMP.—The January number of this magazine
has the usual amount of varied and interesting matter.

—THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART, A Monthly
Bulletin of the Apostleship of Prayer.

—The contents of the Messenger for February are: I,
The Year 1875. II, St. Eulalia. III, The Acolyte. (Con-
tinued). IV, The Popes in Exile. V, The Last Hours of
a Princess. VI, The School of Christ. VII, General In-
tention. VIII, Graces Obtained.

—THE YOUNG CRUSADER.—The February number of
this children's monthly is very entertaining. Among the
contributors we notice the names of Mrs. A. H. Dorsey
and Eliza Allen Starr.

THE AMERICAN ELOCUTIONIST AND DRAMATIC READER. By
Prof. J. A. Lyons, A. M., of the University of Notre Dame,

As we look over this handsome volume, with its beautiful
binding, its tinted paper, its pleasant printed page, its in-
structive engravings, and its excellent directions and selec-
tions for reading and speaking, we say to ourselves, "It
ought to be a success; surely it is the finest reader or speaker
published in America." And when we look at its title page,
and see there the name of one of the first publishing houses
of Philadelphia, and then reflect that this is a copy of the
Third Edition within less than two years, then we say to
ourselves, "It is a success; and we are proud that a
Hooiser Schoolmaster has gone and done it."

Indeed Professor Lyons is to be complimented on the
beauty of the book, and to be congratulated that it has
met with the success which it so well deserves. If "A
thing of beauty is a joy forever," it must be a delight to
learn to read out of this book; and, as we recollect the
dingy leather-covered reader of our reading-days, we envy
the youths who carry this handsome volume to class.

They know not how much they owe to Prof. Lyons and
his enterprising publishers.

Like every good reader, this book contains many old
selections,—pieces composed by the master-minds of the
language. What Webster, Shakespeare, Irving, Sheridan,
O'Connell, and their peers, have done, cannot be improved,
and a selection for reading or speaking would be defective
without them. But it is a praise in Prof. Lyons' case that
many of his new selections have become exceedingly popu-
lar. "The Recognition," by the lamented Father Lemon-
ier, has been publicly acted in several schools and col-
leges; and many of the other original selections have been
extensively copied. The present Edition has been thor-
oughly revised, and contains many new features of merit.
The three prize Declamations of C. A. Berdel, C. J. Dodge,
and O. Waterman, we are glad to see given in full. Alto-
gether, the American Elocutionist is so handsome a book
and so excellent a work on reading and elocution, that we
feel confident it must come into general use in the schools
of the United States.

—Mr. Geo. W. Childs, the Editor, has sent us a copy of
the "Pueblo Ledger" of Philadelphia. Though we see
many complimentary notices of its editorials published in
the paper, yet we are more pleased with the originality of
the writers of the obituaries. Witness the three following
notices, clipped from the copy before us. The first is:

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on the 18th inst., ELMER, youngest son
of Thomas F. and Martha Thomas, and grandson of Ann
and the late Irvin Thomas, aged 9 years, 6 months.

Dearest Elmer, thou hast left us;
We can see thee here no more;
Thou hast left this world of sorrow
For that bright and shining shore.
Sadly miss thee! Elmer dear;
We can see thee here no more;
Still we're thinking thou art near.
Gone, but not forgotten.

The second rises to loftier heights, and reads:

SOWER.—On the 18th inst., after a short and severe illness,
JOHN ANDREW SOWER, in the 46th year of his age.

Dearest husband, thou hast left me,
I can see thee here no more;
Thou hast left this world of sorrow
For that bright and shining shore.
Thou hast left us and we miss thee,
Sadly miss thee! Father dear;
In vain we listen for thy footsteps; Still we're thinking thou art near.  

Seminal Examination.

Students' Average.

In the following list of averages, three classes of students are omitted: 1stly, a few who were unwell during the time of the examination and who either missed it entirely or came late; 2ndly, a certain number who were unavoidably absent during Examination week; and lastly, those whose percentage was so low that we spare them the dishonor of publishing their names. Probably by this day we will be able to publish the average percentage of each class in the University. This will give the public an idea of the general prosperity of the institution.

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Average of whole Minim Department, 97.

| Roll of Honor |

Senior Department.


Junior Department.

List of Excellence.

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


Additional Arrivals.

Thomas H. Quinn, Philadelphia, Penn.
Frank Kelly, Norwalk, Ohio.
William H. Canavan, Surquehanna Depot, Penn.
Edward R. Elkhart, Ind.
Fred Rollin, Elkhart, Ind.
William Hughes, Peoria, Ill.
R. P. Doherty, Philadelphia, Penn.
William E. Beach, Fruitport, Mich.
Isaac J. Buckley, Battle Creek, Mich.
Harley C. McDonald, Chicago, Ill.
Walter B. Cunningham, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Master A. Kramer, Detroit, Michigan, $300

Saint Mary’s Academy.

The Entertainment at the close of the Examination in Music was highly satisfactory to both visitors and examiners. In the Instrumental Department several distinguished themselves by their remarkable grace, force and purity of execution. We understand that two, are candidates for Musical Graduation; where all were above par., and yet all conveyed a remarkably clear and definite, though succinct, idea of the science. Indeed this was evident in all the classes. The First Senior Class underwent the most rigid Examination in Rhetoric, History, Physiology, and particularly in Algebra, their examiners being those to whom they were quite unaccustomed, and who were keenly critical. The Rhetoric, Algebra, Arithmetic, Chemistry and History of the Second Senior Class bore the test greatly to the credit of the Class, as did also the Grammar, Arithmetic, Ancient History and Philosophy of the Third Senior Class. The 3rd Preparatory Class also gave the most prompt and satisfactory replies in all the branches of their course, showing that they are acquiring a thorough knowledge of Grammar, Arithmetic, etc., and a good general knowledge of United States History. The Examination in languages—Latin, French and German—complete the list, and from their success crown the Semi-annual Examination of the session just past, as one of the very best at St. Mary’s.

Selections from the Examination compositions of the higher classes were read on Sunday evening, and all were of a high order. They are as follows: “A Visit to Rhetoric Hall,” Miss Julia Nunning; “Rhetorical Dream,” Miss Lizzie Ritchie, of the Second Senior Class; “The Human Voice,” a poem, Miss Lizzie Brodworth; “Form and Spirit,” Miss Genevive Walton, of the First Senior Class; “Propriety,” Miss Julia Kearney; “Opening Chestnut Bura,” a poem, Miss Loreto Ritchie, “Can the Mind be Cultivated Independently of the Heart?” Miss Anna Curtin; “A Pearl in the Casket,” Miss Margaret Walker; “Balthazar’s Feast,” a poem, Miss Emily Haggerty, of the Graduating Class. On Sunday next other selections from the Examination Compositions will be read in the Study Hall.

Mr. Foote of Burlington, Iowa, has visited St. Mary’s frequently during the past week. Mrs. Patterson, of Indianapolis, the esteemed mother of the late Mrs. Endora Swift, a pupil of St. Mary’s, from 1861 to 1864, was present at the Examination. Little Dora Patterson will be remembered by all. The personification of personal grace, amiability, content and affection—

“None knew her but to love her,

None named her but to praise.”

She died at Indianapolis, just four years ago, but her sweet memory lives at St. Mary’s fresh as of old.

Among other esteemed visitors at the Examination, were Professor Ivers and lady, Mr. Edes of San Jose, Ill.; Miss Starr, Mrs. Redman, Mrs. Hill, of South Bend, and Miss Higgins, of Monroe, Connecticut.
ART NOTES.

—On Tuesday morning 10 o'clock, the bureau appointed to examine the Art Department of St. Mary's Academy proceeded to St. Luke's Studio—Rt. Rev. Bishop Borgess, Very. Rev. Father General, the Assistant Superior at St. Mary's, and the Directress of Studies, leading the way. Nor was the occasion unworthy of so dignified an assembly. For the first time St. Luke could say, for the exhibition of his Art department at St. Mary's Academy, that not one copy from a flat model was presented for inspection or approval. All the studies had been made from objects still life, or nature—had been made since the opening of the session; and no better testimony could be asked either for the diligence of the pupils or the fidelity of the teachers in this department. It was, indeed, a proud day for St. Luke, who, after having presided over schools of Art that could claim Duccio, Simone di Martino, Ansano of Sienna, Giotto, Taldeo Gaddi, Orgagna, Bellini, Masaccio, Fra Angelico, Verrochio, Perugino, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, finds himself chosen as the patron of an Art school in a convent of America! It was a proud day, also, for St. Mary's, to find herself treading in such illustrious footsteps, at however great a distance; to know that she has fairly entered upon the path of study, which has, in all ages, produced "good fruit of its kind."

Among so many studies of genuine excellence, but most of them, necessarily, among the rudiments, it is almost impossible to select a few to be given with the names of the pupil. We prefer, for this time at least, to treat of the exhibition as a whole. The books of the pupils in the general classes, in all the departments, were on exhibition, and displayed a thorough course of study and a decided improvement in the same. By the Studio-pupils, there were one hundred and eighty (180) studies in pencil, including studies from the superficial blocks, cones, spheres, eggs, nuts, berries, shells, sprays of leaves and vines, landscapes, and from casts of hands, feet, and small figures. In the water-color department, there were seventy-two (72) studies in India-ink from the solid blocks, cones, spheres, eggs, and casts; twenty (20) studies in color, of shells, flowers, berries, autumn leaves and fruit. Besides these studies, all in the regular course, there were five illuminations from original designs, and two original designs in water-colors on religious subjects. In actual merit, many of these studies, in all the classifications given, would have given credit to any school of Art or of Design for pupils of the same age and the same experience.

Large as the number of studies on exhibition may seem, they by no means include all which has been done during the past session, those only being exhibited that would do honor to the department. It is with no ordinary pleasure that we have written this brief testimonial to the success of the pupils in the several Art departments at St. Mary's.

JAMES BONNEY,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Cor. Michigan and Washington Sts.,
Over Coonley's Drug Store,
South Bend, Indiana.

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

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SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS!

Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, and Choice Chocolates,
ALWAYS ON HAND!

FRESH CANDIES MADE DAILY.
Michigan Central Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Taking effect December 27th, 1874.

Going East.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trains</th>
<th>Leave Chicago</th>
<th>Leave Niles</th>
<th>Arrive at Detroit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mail</td>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>5:45 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Express</td>
<td>7:30 a.m.</td>
<td>10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>5:40 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>7:30 a.m.</td>
<td>10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>5:25 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Express</td>
<td>8:15 a.m.</td>
<td>10:45 a.m.</td>
<td>5:10 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night Express</td>
<td>8:00 a.m.</td>
<td>10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>5:10 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Going West.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trains</th>
<th>Leave Detroit</th>
<th>Leave Niles</th>
<th>Arrive at Chicago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mail</td>
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<td>5:45 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Express</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>7:30 a.m.</td>
<td>10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>5:25 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Express</td>
<td>8:15 a.m.</td>
<td>10:45 a.m.</td>
<td>5:10 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Express</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>5:10 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NILES AND SOUTH BEND DIVISION.

Leave South Bend—8 a.m., 3 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 8:45 p.m., 11:15 p.m. Leave Niles—6:30 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:45 p.m. Arrive at South Bend—10 a.m., 3:30 p.m., 6:15 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 11:15 p.m.

NOTRE DAME STATION.

Going East, via Niles.
Depart—8:07 a.m., 4:30 p.m., 7:09 p.m., 7:57 p.m.
Arrive—7:07 a.m., 4:50 p.m., 7:46 p.m., 10:32 a.m., 10:32 p.m.

Going West, via Niles.
Depart—3:10 p.m. Arrive—9:42 a.m.

Train marked thus * runs Sunday only.

C. D. Whitcomb, General Ticket Agent, Detroit, Mich.
Frank E. Snow, Gen. Western Passenger Agent, Detroit, Mich.
S. R. King, Passenger and Freight Agent, South Bend, Ind.
B. Celestine, Ticket Agent, Notre Dame, Ind.
H. C. Wentworth, W. B. Strong, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ALTON AND ST. LOUIS LINE.

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

**LEAVE.** **ARRIVE.**

St. Louis and Springfield Express, via Main Line—$2.00.
Kansas City Express, via Jackson valve, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.—$2.00.
Wenona, Lacon and Washington Express (Western Division)—$2.50.
St. Louis and Springfield Night Express, via Main Line—$2.50.
St. Louis and Springfield Night Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division—$3.00.

**MICROPHONE.**

Taking effect December 27th, 1874.

**PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL DOUBLE TRACK RAILROAD.**

PICTTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

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

1st train leaves Chicago 9:00 a.m. Arrives at New York 11:30 a.m.*
2d train " 8:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m.*
3rd train " 7:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m.*

Connections at Crestline with trains North and South, and Mannsfeld with trains on Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

J. N. McCulloch, Gen’l Manager, Pittsburgh.
J. M. C. Brichton, Assistant Superintendent Pittsburgh.
W. C. Clelland, Ass’t Gen’l Pass Agent, Chicago.

*Second day.