Consolation in Sorrow.

[The Christian sentiment of the following beautiful lines from the pen of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ffrench is worthy the youngest daughter of Ireland's great Emancipator, D...]

Defender of the Faith.

If an Englishman will take a pound sterling of the present year, he will find around the centre of Catholic unity.]

Defender of the Faith. No one is ignorant on what occasion. Luther had left the Church. He was sowing his heresy in Germany, declaring that the Pope was Antichrist, and declaiming with furious rage against Rome in his impious work, "The Captivity of Babylon," Henry VIII, indignant at the effort to mislead the people, replied in a book called "Assertio Septem Sacramentorum adversus Martinum Lutherum." I regret that the space to which I am limited prevents me making copious citations from it, for my readers would then see that it would be impossible for anyone to proclaim a more devoted attachment to the Holy See than did Henry VIII at that time. These pages are more than three centuries old; but to-day, when war against the Papacy is more bitter than ever, we know of none among the contemporary works which defend the Church more filially and more warmly.

If at the time when Henry VIII, full of joy, received the Bull of Leo X, amid the hearty congratulations of his people, a man had stood before him and said to him: "You will be the author of a schism which will make blood flow in torrents, and will desolate England, Scotland, and Ireland for more than three centuries; you, the victorious Henry VIII, who would be the delight of your people if you were the master of your passions instead of being their slave, you will become the Nero of England,"—had such words been spoken their author would have been looked upon as insane. The proud and passionate Tudor would have exhausted his ingenuity in inventing means to torture a traitor like this. But, at the end of 1534, he who had ventured to print this book which had purchased for Henry VIII the title which the sovereigns of England are so proud to use even to-day, would have been declared guilty of high treason.

Thus God has wished that the very coins of his country shall become for the Englishman who reflects and studies a precious and lasting historical monument of the ancient Faith of the country, the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Faith, the Faith of France, of Spain, Italy, Austria, and all Christianity.

The title "Defensor Fidelis" signified at that time the defender of the Roman Faith. What does it mean now? Is not the title "Defensor Fidelis" very much like that of King of France, which the sovereigns of England renounced in the beginning of this century, without really losing anything? To tell the truth, they are "defenders of the Faith" in much the same manner as Victor Emmanuel was king of Cyprus and Jerusalem. But possibly some of my readers may be astonished that I insist so strongly upon the book written by Henry VIII, for it might seem that the shameful life of the author reflects discredit upon the work. Let us not be mistaken. In the first place, when Henry VIII wrote against Luther he was very far from being the
monster of iniquity which he became afterwards. Again, it is important to understand that Henry VIII was not the sole author of this monument of his former faith, reared by his hand fourteen years before his apostasy. The universal judgment of critics has always attributed the more solid part of the work at least to John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who assumed ostensibly all the responsibility of it in the public defence made of it, and who afterwards shed his blood on Tower-hill in defence of its truth.

Thus we see on the one hand Henry VIII, who after putting forth his work with so much ostentation, belied it without shame, and strove to mutilate it; and on the other, John Fisher, who plants it upon the immovable rock where he had taken his place, and with glorious magnanimity sacrifices his life to defend it. This is the choice offered. He who returns to the ancient faith of Henry VIII separates himself from the tyrant and the murderer, and joins himself to the company of his victim. He ranks himself beside the glorious martyr who, during the second half of King Henry's reign, was, of all the episcopate of England, the only guardian left of English honor, and the last champion of the liberty of conscience.

An unwelcome truth, but a hard fact. In 1531, at the time of the publication of the king's book against Luther, the whole English episcopate most undoubtedly believed in the primacy of the Pope, with Fisher, with Henry VIII, with all the Catholic Church, and in no sense believed in the spiritual supremacy of the king. Then there was unity and unchangeableness, and the present and past of England were in harmony. But in 1534 the king changes his doctrine, and with him the whole episcopate and Parliament. One English Bishop only was found to display the firmness of a Basil, a Hilary, an Athanasius, an Ambrose, a Chrysostom, a Lanfranc, an Anselm, an Edward, a Thomas of Canterbury. The number of the cowards does but make the immortal beauty of the contrast shine out with the greatest splendor. How many rough stones are not thrown together, pell-mell in their shapelessness and obscurity, to form the foundation of the pedestal of one chosen stone, carved with the sublime inspiration of genius by the chisel of a Michael Angelo, to become the statue of a great man! If John Fisher, like the heroic Thomas More, had not the support of his own nation he had the support of all Christianity. Yes, the monument of John Fisher is worthy to be the rallying point of every generous-hearted Christian Englishman who ardently looks for the realization of the promise and dearest wish of our common Redeemer—There shall be one flock and one Shepherd. With what indescribable emotion the heart of an Englishman must beat when, after a long interior combat with so many prejudices in which he has been nurtured, he at last breaks the chains of his slavery, and when, feeling himself free with that liberty which only a Catholic can feel, he cries out, "I'll do it: I abjure the Church. This is what his hand has written on Tower-hill in defence of its truth.

"When national distinctions cease to exist, and mankind, small and great, are assembled before God, it will be seen whether it was wiser, like Henry VIII and his minion Cromwell, to break up the Church Catholic for the sake of ruling it, or, like More and Fisher, to die for its unity."

C. S.

Reflections on Some Things in Particular.

"Who loves a garden loves a greenhouse too."

In like manner, the admirer of the beautiful works of God in nature loves to study and contemplate them with an eye and mind filled with joy and pleasure. The minute moss or lichen which grows at his feet is not unfrequently the object of his serious consideration. Nature's diversified character is to him a cause of reflection, and not unfrequently the principal means of raising his soul above itself, taking wings, as it were, and ascending to the abodes of the celestial spirits who lend their aid in beautifying and perfecting those realms of peace, happiness and contentment, of joy and consolation. Sages write and poets sing; and from this singing and writing we can gather some maxims worthy of thought. But, it may be asked, of what do the poets sing? and of what do the sages write? The poet may sing of worlds unknown, of places where human infirmities have never entered, and of islands on whose shores the mighty king, Death, has never dared to put his foot. He may also sing of countries where the storms of persecution never rage, where the name of war and its dreadful concomitants are unknown, and where all is peace and quiet; where love reigns supreme, mingling its sweetness with the harmony that is there to be found, and constituting all in perfect unity. He may, again, give vent to his inward emotions in describing or chronicling the stupendous deeds of heroes, in reciting, after his own full-souled manner, some great adventure or other, or in giving us a poem of a didactic nature, full of instruction, and calculated to inculcate lessons of religion and morality. Or, assuming the rôle of the theologian, he may tell us that

"Thou art of all created things, O Lord! the essence and the cause,—
The source and centre of all bliss.
What are those veils of woven light,
Where sun and moon and stars unite,—
But hangings which Thy goodness draws
Between you heavenely world and this?"

And, still continuing, say:

"God said, be light, and light upsprung;
Be worlds, and worlds on nothing hung;
More swift than thought the mandate runs,
And forms ten thousand kindling suns."

The sage may write of men in regard to their political and social life, their character, and the deeds they may have performed; of the manners, customs, laws, etc., of nations; of civil and religious liberty, and of the duties which man owes to himself and to his Creator. He may also dwell upon the place which man holds here below, of the noble qualities with which he has been endowed by God, and of the return which as a reasonable being he is supposed to give to his Creator, his Lord and Master, in obeying Him, in serving Him, and in doing whatever is commanded by Him who has given him life, existence, and whatever he possesses.

The poet may have done well his part; the sage may also have done his well. But well is that well does. Right
is right, whatever wrong be. The world is the world, and the people that form a part of it shall be what they are so long as God pleases to leave them so. We found everything essentially as it is; we can change nothing. We may find fault, complain, etc., about this and about that; but to what effect? Everything goes on the same as if we had never opened our lips. The world, then, should be rather a source of pleasure to us than complaint. Its mountains, valleys, hills and dales are charming to the beholder, and enrap­ture the heart of its transient inhabitants. We have addi­tional proof of the truth of this when we see what he who never looked with mortal eye upon any of nature's beau­ties says:

"Ye vales, which to the raptur'd eye
Disclosed the flowery pride of May;
Ye circling hills, whose summits high
Blushed with the morning's earliest ray."

The plants, flowers, and trees shall be causes of occas­ional joy and pleasure to those who take an interest in them, who love to spend a part of their time among them watching their growth, inhaling their fragrance and enjoy­ing their smiling companionship; and in regard to flow­ers and their sweetness, the same blessed poet says:

"Let long-lived pansies here their scents bestow,
The violet languish, and the roses grow;
In yellow glory let the crows shine,
Narcissus here his love-sick head recline;
Here hyacinths in purple sweetness rise,
And tulips tinged with beauty's fairest dyes."

But what have we said so far, or have we said anything to the point? Have we striven to delineate Nature in her va­riagated and manifold characters; or have we not rather lessened her distinction in not doing justice to her tran­scendence? Did we view her in her richest attire, decked in all her beautiful adornments, and beaming all over with heavenly sweetness? Many have tried to paint Nature, to exhibit her in her true colors; but with what success? Some may be said to have acted well their parts in this re­spect; in a word, to have done justice to their noble theme. But this is not within the reach of all. All have not the power of doing justice to those noble and sublime subjects, which may sometimes be undertaken, not of course to be exhibited to the world as a finished masterpiece of composition, but rather to accomplish something, to praise, if nothing more, the Creator and Lord of all things by saying something in reference to the beauty, grandeur, har­mony and unity of His admirable works, so that those who may not have the time or ability to consider the works of nature for themselves may have an opportunity of reading something concerning them, no matter how badly put to­gether, that will assist in concentrating the faculties of the soul on a certain object, and there find food for thought and reflection; so that as Christians and children of God, this reflection may at some time be turned on themselves, on their own nothingness, and, finally, bringing them on to the consideration of their own insignificance, and the great­ness, goodness and wisdom of Him who made all things; of the omnipotence of Him who sustains and governs what­ever is, and whatever exists. Thus there is in everything, no matter how small it may at first seem to us, no matter how useless, sufficient merit, sufficient identity to elicit our hon­est attention and lay claim to our thought; for when we con­sider that "whatever is, is right," we shall come to the uni­versal and absolute conclusion that all beings considered in themselves, and as far as they are beings, are good and

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC. 108
ent kinds of fish, the best way of catching them, etc. The
sportsman with gun in hand roams the woods and the dis­
tant prairies in pursuit of game; he fears hardships, no
fatigues; one thing alone is his object, and that he pursues
with so determined a will that every other thought or con­
sideration is nothing to him. He loves to hunt the buffalo
on the plains, to pursue the deer through the trackless
woods, and to shoot down the prairie-chickens and other
birds in their flight. Nature is to him all delight; the
earth is his pleasure-garden, and the blue sky the canopy
under which he performs his feats.

As every man in this world has a different vocation it fol­
lows that employments, occupations, and professions must
be diversified. We are sometimes not a little surprised
when we consider the workings and the occupations of the
human race. Each one of us has a certain sphere in which
he must move—not necessarily, it is true. It is in relation
to one another, then, that we differ so much, for the end
of all is the same. The stars and planets move exactly in
the same proportionate rate and in the same order as they
were ordained by Him who rules and governs them. They
keep the same respective distance one from another, never
deviating from their prescribed course. They are regular;
they are in order; each one by itself, and all together; so
that to the thinking mind the glory of God is thus reflected
in a most admirable degree. "Order," as Pope says, "is
Heaven's first law," and to this end all things have been
created.

Although all things, all creatures have a common end,—
that is, to manifest the glory of God,—still, individually
speaking, they all have a different work to perform, and
man as regards this is different from all other animals.
He, endowed with an immortal soul, free will and liberty,
can violate, and seriously too, the laws by which he should
be guided, and it is this that brings about so much trouble
in this world. All do not work in harmony, nor have they
a common end in view. Some do whatever they perform for
their own satisfaction, for their own aggrandizement, and
never for a moment think that all should be done for the
greater glory of God and the sanctification of their own
souls; consequently, that harmony of thought, that order
which would reflect so much credit on the world, is in a
great measure wanting because all do not work regularly
and orderly for a common end. Hence disorder is found
when we consider the workings and the occupations of the
human race. "Order," as Pope says, "is Heaven's first law,"
and to this end all things have been created.

The description, comparison, and classification of nat­
ural objects constitute what is known as Natural History.
Hence to study natural history we have to study the "or­
ganic" and the "inorganic" worlds. The former is gen­
erally spoken of under two heads, namely botany and
zoology. The latter is divided into mineralogy and
lithology.

The first point which we have to consider is botany, or
the natural history of plants, than which nothing can be
more interesting and instructive. We perceive in them
the skies. If all other creatures praise Him, why should
we not praise Him and do His will? If the heavens de­
clare His glory, why not we? If the armament and stars
declare the might and power of the arm of the Lord, why
should not we be equally inclined to acknowledge His power
in the creation of us, His noblest work? If the language
of the stars and heavenly bodies is confined to no region in
sounding the praises of God, should we not at least fill this
sphere with words of praise? And, lastly, if the voice
of nature is understood both by God and man, why should
not man's voice be understood by God, who has bestowed
so noble a faculty upon us? In the sight of God we should,
too, be humble, for as a dying philosopher said, "what we
know is but little, and what we know not is immense."
Now, if there be any truth in this assertion, it is evident
that we should be humble, and not attribute to ourselves
qualities which we may not possess. We can, it is true,
do everything with God's assistance; but, then, we should
always attribute such actions to the assistance of God, for
of ourselves we can do nothing, although man, viewing
himself in himself, makes, according to his own estimation,
something of importance. And it is on this point that
most men make their mistake. We, it is true, viewed as
creatures of God, endowed with noble faculties and doing
what is required and demanded of us, are of relative im­
portance; but of ourselves we are nothing. We must there­
fore, in order to be consistent with ourselves, return thanks
to God for His provident care of us, and, if we cannot re­
pair to His temple to praise Him, we should, after the man­
er of Catholic counsellors,

... Cease from toil and humbly kneel to pray,
And hail with vesper hymns the tranquil hour;
For then, indeed, the vaulted heavens appear
A fitting shrine to hear their Maker's praise,
Such as no human architect can rear,
Where gems and gold, and precious marbles blaze.
What earthly temple such a roof can boast?
What flickering lamp with the rich starlight vies?
When the round moon rests like the Sacred Host
Upon the azure altar of the skies.

... Hail, brightest Star! that o'er life's troubled sea
Shines pitying down from heaven's elysian blue!
Mother and maid, we fondly look to thee,
Fair gate of bliss, where Heaven beams brightly through!
Star of the morning! guide our youthful days;
Shine on our erring steps in life's long race;
Star of the evening! with thy tranquil rays,
Gladden the aged eyes that seek thy face.

Such should be our constant prayer. We should beg
the protection of Heaven, and ask God to bless us, and His
Blessed Mother to pray for us, that, living well, we may
die the death of the just.

C. C.
life without apparent motion. Hence we have to inquire why plants are not made to move in the same manner as animals. We at first do not see clearly why this is, but we come to the conclusion that as the Creator is all-wise He did not make them stationary without some object in view.

In the first place, plants receive all their nourishment from the earth and air; consequently, growing out of the earth, and being surrounded with air, it is not necessary for them to move. Movement is the result of muscular contraction, hence it would be only a waste of force if plants had the power of motion. However, there is an exception or two to this almost general rule. The plant known as Venus’s Flytrap opens and shuts whenever any insect or even a stick happens to touch its fibres. This peculiar plant also has the power of distinguishing between dead and living substances. If an insect be caught by this plant it will press its sides tighter and tighter together, until it becomes completely dry, the nourishment being absorbed by the plant. If, on the contrary, you place a pencil in place of the insect it will close, but in a few minutes will open as if to throw off the pencil.

The study of botany and zoology are closely connected with each other, because the lower forms of either cannot be distinguished. By some they are regarded as plants, by others as animals. Also, the zoological subjects are entirely nourished by the botanical. It is for these reasons that they are generally linked together in our schools and colleges. That is, they are generally commenced about the same time.

In zoology we have about the most interesting and the most noble products of life to study. We commence with the monera, and ascend to man. Throughout this long course of study, which a man can scarcely complete in a lifetime, we observe a great diversity of forms, and as yet the long sought for link has not been found. Besides the ill-formed head of the ape, the brain does not show a single resemblance to that of man, either in shape or development. It is therefore of great importance to us to study and understand this subject thoroughly, that we may not be led astray by the upholders of the Darwinian theory.

By the knowledge of zoology we are enabled to classify objects according to structure, and not as the ancients, who classified animals according to their form, thereby placing the whale among fishes. It is unnecessary for us to say that a whale is a mammal, because every zoologist is well aware of the fact.

Mineralogy, the next branch of natural history, is the science of mineral aggregates and rocks. If we examine a piece of gold, and determine its chemical characters, its mode of development and its use, we have its mineralogy. It is therefore very useful to us to know how to determine the value of a particular piece of stone, because we sometimes find valuable amethysts, geodes, etc., which without the knowledge of mineralogy would be passed by and considered as useless. Lithology is the study of natural beds of minerals, their origin, structure and relation to other rocks; an extensive branch in itself. Hence we see that the study of natural history is one which no single individual can completely master during a long lifetime. One cannot, however, become proficient in one branch without a limited knowledge of the others.

There is great danger accompanying the study of the subjects which compose the "organic" and "inorganic" worlds. Those who do not believe in a creation, endeavor to bring forth proofs from natural history which would refute the innate idea which man naturally has regarding the Creator. To do this they deduce theories which sometimes become popular for a time, but in most cases they die out with the person who started them. They try to prove that man is only a developed monkey, that the monkey developed from some lower animal, and so on, until at the beginning they place protoplasm, which they say is the beginning of animal life. Hence, on account of the many specious, though really shallow, theories advanced by scientific monomania a certain restraint is necessary when we study those great and sublime subjects which natural history presents to us.

It is often said that natural history is an injury more than a benefit to those who study it. This theory, however, is as absurd as it would be to say that ignorance is preferable to learning, and among the students of natural history we Catholics have a host of men who rank as the greatest luminaries of the nineteenth century, among them Cardinal Wiseman, St. George Mivart, and many others. Even if the student does not obtain a rank equal with those whom I have just mentioned, he can at least satisfy himself in regard to proper and improper theories.

G. C.

Industry.

Industry is one of the greatest and noblest acquirements that man can attain. To know how to employ time in the manner that the most benefit is derived therefrom is a study which should interest everyone.

The man who is industrious renders far more good to his country, and honor to himself, than do a multitude of those who are to be seen along the path of life seeking to gain a livelihood without labor.

The industrious man is never at a loss to know how to employ his time to the greatest advantage, and with profit to himself and others; for he endeavors to benefit his fellow-men in as far as lies in his power. Thus he gradually becomes known and esteemed in a wide circle of acquaintances during his life, his name and memory are honored by the children of those whom he had benefitted or befriended, and descend to posterity a far more precious heirloom than his wealth.

If the men of former times, as well as of the present day, were not industrious, with what greater difficulties should we not have to contend! Were it not for the labor and industry of Watt, who by his persistent efforts at length discovered the means of employing steam as a motive power and bringing it into practical use, he might have remained unknown, and his name would have remained buried forever in obscurity. Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott, and a host of other distinguished writers, had they not been so industrious with their mind and pen, and had they not left such a vast amount of intelligent writings, their admirers would not be as numerous as they are now. Among students it is comparatively easy to distinguish between the industrious and the indolent. Their work and standing speak for them. In life, no matter what station one is to occupy, whether he be a professional man, merchant or tiller of the soil, success will not be achieved if the power of industry is wanting.

It was the industry and energy of the people that raised our nation from the unimportant place which it held in its infancy to that which it now occupies, one of the foremost powers of the earth. It was by industry that our cities, col-
and a very large percentage of pure treasure for the island. All the lovers of antique souvenirs would receive a lesson that might prove valuable. The winter rains have been surmounted, and all obstacles overcome. The busy bee is often taken as an example of industry, and, indeed, very properly so; for it employs every moment of its time to the best advantage in the storing up of food for future use. If some that are students would only observe its movements, they would receive a lesson that might prove of lasting benefit to them.

Nothing can be of more essential importance to the student at college than industry. No matter what his talents may be, if he is not industrious in employing them he will accomplish but little. The student, in order to become a true man, should endeavor to gain above all the habit of industry, and when a person becomes so attached to his work that nothing save actual necessity will withdraw him from it, then indeed we may say that he is industrious.

Scientific Notes.

—It is stated in the Chemical Journal that glycerine regards both lactic and alcoholic fermentations. One-fifth of glycerine added to milk at a temperature of 15 deg. to 20 deg. C. prevents it from turning sour for eight or ten days.

—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Lynch, of South Carolina, called at the Smithsonian Institution lately, and presented a fossil tooth which was brought up from a depth of nineteen hundred feet below the surface of the earth, through an artesian well, in the city of Charleston. The tooth has somewhat the appearance of that of a human being, but has not yet been critically examined by the naturalists of the institution.

—The Congress of Orientalists has lately been in session at Florence, and a number of able letters concerning it have appeared in the London Times, being presumably from the pen of the new editor, who is himself a distinguished Oriental scholar. Among the delegates were representatives of Oriental learning from all parts of the world. Various entertainments were offered to the Congress. Signor Rossi entertained thirty of the most distinguished members at dinner, and all were invited to visit the ex-King Amadeus at his palace in the vicinity of Florence.

—The exorbitant price demanded by the patentees of the Bell telephone for their instruments causes no little discon­ tent to the best advantage in the storing up of food for future use. If some that are students would only observe its movements they would receive a lesson that might prove of lasting benefit to them.

—It is stated in the Chemical Journal that glycerine regards both lactic and alcoholic fermentations. One-fifth of glycerine added to milk at a temperature of 15 deg. to 20 deg. C. prevents it from turning sour for eight or ten days.

—The New York Oratorio Society will give four concerts and four public rehearsals this season under the direction of Dr. Damrosch. Among the works selected for performance are Handel's "Messiah" and "Alexander's Feast," Mendelssohn's "Psalm 114," and (a decided novelty) Kiel's "Christus."

—After all the humbug about German bands, we are going to have the genuine imported article. A concert band of forty performers will arrive in New York about the middle of October. They will be known as the "Red Hussars," and their conductor is K. Schreiner, a well-known composer and violinist.

—The press of New York gives Wilhelmini the most enthusiastic praise, and speaks of him as the greatest violinist of the age. He is described in person as attractive, in manners suave, and in dress neat, without ostentation. In enthusiasm and force.

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rated him in this capacity, though with the least jealousy and the utmost honesty in the world. The present biog- 
ography contains many interesting anecdotes, and will prove well worth reading.

—Robert Smith writes to the London Times as follows: "In Mr. Gladstone's article "Kin Beyond Sea," the couplet from Heber's "Palestine" is strangely misquoted. Instead of the lines:

No workman steel, no ponderous hammers run,
Like some tall palm the stately fabric sprung,
as incorrectly given by Mr. Gladstone, they should read:

No hammer fell, no ponderous axes run,
Like the mystic fabrics of the Hand."  

—A Paris dispatch (Oct. 7) to the New York Herald says: "Charles Gounod's new opera, 'Polyeucte,' was pro-
duced at the Grand Opera House-to-night; but it rather dis-
appointed the expectations of the great audience that had
been excited upon his admission to the Court of Rome. A decree was passed enabling him to replace his
name without payment of the usual fees. As a member of
Magdalen Hall he obtained the Pusey and Ellerton
Chair. He was professor of Hebrew. He was one of the earliest members of the se-
cession to Rome of which Dr. Newman was the leading
preacher. He was a pupil of Dr. Pusey's, under whom he gave public lectures in Hebrew. He was one of the earliest members of the se-
cession to Rome of which Dr. Newman was the leading
spirit. He was the author of various publications, political and
religious, and was an excellent Oriental and classical scholar, familiar with many of the more out-of-the-
way branches of learning.  

—The Oxford correspondent of the Times says:—Professor Senger, whose death occurred a few days since, at the Congress of Orientalists, had only lately been re-ad-
mitted a member of the University of Oxford, from which he
had been expelled upon his admission to the Church of
Rome. A decree was passed enabling him to replace his
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religious, and was an excellent Oriental and classical scholar, familiar with many of the more out-of-the-
way branches of learning.  

—The great Chinese encyclopedia, recently purchased
for the British Museum at a cost of $7,500, is voluminous
indeed. There are 5,020 volumes all told. The En-
peror was a great admirer of ancient literature, and it is supposed that the whole
Chinese literature of any importance between those dates
is to be found embodied in these 5,020 volumes. The sub-
jects are classified under six headings, under which are
arranged writings relating to the heavens, the earth, man-
kind, inanimate nature, philosophy, and political economy.

Books and Periodicals.  

—The Catholic Publication Society Co., No. 9 Barclay St.,
New York, sends us The Young Girl's Month of October, by the author of "Golden Sands," an excellent little book for those for whom it is published.  

—We have received from the Pilot Publishing Co., Bos-
ton, Mass, a copy of J. Boyle O'Reilly's Poems, which we
consider too good for a short notice in this column. In
a week or so we shall publish a lengthy review of the book.

—The Catholic Publication Society Co., No. 9 Barclay St.,
New York: The Catholic Publication Society Co., 9 Barclay
Street. 1878. Price, 75 cts.

We have already spoken words of praise concerning the excellent Catechisms of Deharbe. They certainly deserve the serious consideration of all engaged in the instruction of youth when about to select a textbook in Christian doctrine.

—The Catholic Publication Society Co., No. 9 Barclay St.,
New York: The Catholic Publication Society Co., 9 Barclay St.,
New York: The Catholic Publication Society Co., 9 Barclay
The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame and others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the twelfth year of its existence, and presents itself anew as a candidate for the favor and support of the many old friends that have heretofore lent it a helping hand.

The NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC contains:
- Choice Poetry, Essays, and the current Art, Musical and Literary Gossip of the day.
- Personal Gossip concerning the whereabouts and the success of former students.
- Opinions on questions of the day, as well as on subjects connected with the University of Notre Dame.

The name alone clearly reveals and demands an unequalled superiority, compared to which the rest will appear as a shadow. Its name, the very first element for which Notre Dame exists in this land. We make no appeal, but simply ask every son of Notre Dame to consider with himself that the students—that is to say, the very first element for which Notre Dame exists in this land—ever have hoped to receive honor, we feel confident, they will respond with an extraordinary affection of all who while here were honorable students of Notre Dame.

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The attention of the Alumni of the University of Notre Dame and others, is called to the fact that the NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC has now entered upon the twelfth year of its existence, and presents itself anew as a candidate for the favor and support of the many old friends that have heretofore lent it a helping hand.

The Chapels of the Sacred Heart.

A MEMORIAL OF THE STUDENTS OF NOTRE DAME.

Yielding to the entreaties of esteemed friends, and to the loud praises of the numerous visitors who come daily to see the new Chapel of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, and who pronounce it admirable, unfinished as it is, the Very Rev. Fathers Sorin and Granger had almost concluded to have it consecrated next May. Our worthy Bishop, recently consulted on the subject, was himself of the same opinion. But after serious examination it was found altogether impracticable to do so. The present sanctuary would not admit one half of the Rt. Rev. dignitaries who would be invited for the solemnity; there would be no room even for the best and most honored friends of the house and those who had taken an interest in the erection of the Church. Besides this, there is another reason that weighs even more heavily, viz.: the conviction that what is already the object of so much admiration is in no way to be compared to the effect looked for when the entire plan shall have been fully completed. When the sanctuary shall be finished, with the seven chapels radiating around its precincts; when, on entering by the front door, one will behold in the extreme rear, 270 feet distant, over the altar of the main Chapel of the Sacred Heart, the large and beautiful statue of our Saviour, all flooded in a mysterious light, showing His Divine Heart to His faithful worshippers; then there will be an effect, even at his first step into the temple, from which no Christian could save himself.

From this last remark it must appear evident that in the design of the originators of the plan, as in the mind of the Church, the Chapel of the Sacred Heart must be the richest, the finest and the noblest part of the whole edifice. Its name alone clearly reveals and demands an unequalled superiority, compared to which the rest will appear as a simple introduction.

Hence the thought of offering the honor of its erection to those best loved here, to the noble band of students who since 1844 had the best chance of knowing Notre Dame, and who, let us be permitted to express here a public sentiment, feel as justly proud of their Alma Mater as she herself does of the brilliant array she has sent forth through our happy land, which, we trust, they will continue long to adorn and enrich from the priceless store of sound knowledge and virtue acquired here under the eyes of the Heavenly Queen to whom every soul is consecrated on these lovely premises.

Do not think it, as we hear, that the students of Notre Dame remain so fondly attached to their Alma Mater? As well might it be asked why a mother's memory ever remains sweet in the human heart. They learned once how to love her with a filial love; they know that she continues to care for them, and could no more prove indifferent to their destinies than their own mothers at home; hence the imperishable affection of all who while here were honorable students of Notre Dame.

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Hence the thought of offering the honor of its erection to those best loved here, to the noble band of students who
opportunity for parents and friends of extending to them
the benefit of a daily Mass, the most efficient means to help
the dear departed ones.

As we intend going to work at once, we will consider a
prompt reply a favor; for we must know before beginning
what we may depend upon. Should any one want a little
time we could wait six months from this date."

The names of the donors will appear, as they come
every week, in our columns.

The St. Cecilians' Entertainment.

A finer night for an Entertainment at Notre Dame than
that of the 12th of October it would be impossible to
imagine. The moonlight was simply grand, and the roads
were in fine condition. Such being the case, it is no won­
der that a large audience assembled in Washington Hall to
greet the St. Cecilians.

Besides the Very Rev. Father Sorin, in whose honor the
Entertainment was given, there were many clergymen
present, while visitors from Chicago, Indianapolis, South
Bend, and other places, occupied front positions in the hall.
The hall itself was finely decorated; indeed we do not re­
member having ever seen so much taste displayed in the
arrangement of the wreaths, etc. The work done reflects
the self honorably. The address of the Senior Department was
written. He was followed by Mr. L. Evers, of Sing Sing,
of Vincennes, Ind. Muster E. Piekenbrock, of Dubuque, was
made, at the request of the members of the St.

The addresses having been given, Master Gustave Schnull,
Brady, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Alexander Rietz, of Chicago; Frank
Pleins, of Dubuque, Iowa; George Orr, of Steubenville, Ohio; Frank Clarke, of Columbus,
Ohio; Edmund Walter, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio; John
Nelson, of Chicago; Frank W. Weisert, of Vincennes,
Ind.; Roger Williams, of Monmouth, Ill.; Alexander Caren,
of Columbus, Ohio; William Rietz, of Chicago; Frank
Grever, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Eugene Murphy, of Norwalk,
Conn.; E. Piekenbrock, of Dubuque; and J. W. Eisenhauer,
of Huntington, Ind.; all of whom rendered their parts in a
good manner. The epilogue was spoken by Master George H.
Donnelly.

When the play had concluded, Rev. Thomas Hayes, of
's3, now on his way to Europe from his home in Colorado,
made, at the request of Rev. President Corby, the clos­
ing remarks, and in a most happy manner, being frequently
applauded.

Between the acts of the drama the University Band
played. The music during the play was furnished by the
Senior Orchestra.

The whole evening's entertainment was extremely en­
joyable, and reflected honor not only on the young gentle­
men who took part in the exercises but also on Prof. Ly­
ons, the veteran manager of entertainments at Notre Dame.
With him at their head, and with the talent possessed by
the members, we have every reason to believe that the St.
Cecilians of '79-'80 will bring discredit on their Society,
but that its lustre will remain undiminished.

Personal.

—John Lambin, of '68, and Eugene Sugg, of '67, were
here on the 13th.
—Mrs. J. Snee, of Chicago, was among our visitors on
St. Edward's Day.
—Michael McCormack (Commercial, of '75,) is residing
at Nashville, Tenn.
—Henry L. Dehner, of '76, is doing well at Cascade,
Iowa, where he resides.
—James McClain (Commercial, of '70) is in the job
printing business at Trenton, N. J.
—Peter F. McCullough (Commercial, of ’78), is in business at Dubuque, Iowa.
—Rufus H. McCarty, of ’71, is Assistant Surgeon at the United States Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.
—Edward Freeze (Commercial, of ’74) and his wife and Mr. Phillips, of Fort Wayne, visited Notre Dame on the 12th.
—Frank Ready (Commercial, of ’71) is superintendent of the letter-carriers’ department in the Nashville, Tenn., post-office.
—The College Librarian returns thanks to E. T. Cox, Esq., State Geologist, for a copy of the Geological Survey of Indiana, 4 vols.
—Mr. Thomas Walsh, of ’60, of Chicago, visited his brother, Charles Walsh, of the Senior department here, on the thirteenth.
—A. P. Ames (Commercial, of ’76), is in business at Charlotte, Mich. He is the senior member in the firm of Ames & Deming.
—Rev. P. Johannes sang his first Mass at the Novitiate last Monday morning. Rev. N. Stoffel will sing his first Mass at Mishawaka to-morrow.
—We learn from the Boston Daily Globe of the 10th inst. that Thomas F. Gallagher, of ’76, was admitted to the bar in the Superior Court at Salem, Mass., on the day previous.
—John Ney, of ’75, was married lately in Chicago to Miss Colby. Quite a number of old students were present, among others, J. P. McHugh, of ’73, and W. P. Breen, of ’77.
—The Rev. W. J. McCarthy, of Booneville, Mo., now attending class here.
—James Wilson, of ’71, is living at Trenton, N. J. In writing for The Scholastic for the coming year, he says that “the column of personalites in the paper is worth its weight in gold.”
—Mr. Joseph Murphy, of New York city, who has achieved a great reputation as an actor in the play of “Kerry Gow,” and his business manager, Mr. Edward E. Kidder, visited Notre Dame last Tuesday morning.
—P. L. Garrity, of ’90, of Chicago, has our thanks for a box of fine cigars. Mr. Garrity is in business at Nos. 41 and 48 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, where all who wish to enjoy a good cigar should call. In this line he cannot be beaten.
—The Daily True American of Trenton, N. J., gives a long account of the funeral of the late George V. Sampson. We have, however, given a good account, written for The Scholastic by an old friend and subscriber.
—John Dillon, of ’86, died in Chicago last Monday. Mr. Dillon was the brother of Rev. Fathers Patrick and James Dillon, now deceased, of Thos. Dillon, of ’71, and W. W. Dillon, of ’97. His many friends throughout the States mourn his death. May his soul rest in peace.

—Among the visitors during the past week were: Geo. W. Emerson, Chicago; Rev. P. A. Schumaker, Waterford, Wis.; H. Eisenhauer, Huntington, Ind.; Mrs. Col. Crane, New York city; Miss H. McMahon, Watertown, Wis.; Miss L. Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. T. Corby, Chicago; Miss Elizabeth Haerly, Huntington, Ind.; Mrs. G. Rhodius, Indianapolis; Mrs. P. L. Garrity, Chicago; Miss Knebel and Miss Horne, Valparaiso, Ind.; Mrs. Bach, Indianapolis; John Walsh, Chicago; Mrs. W. S. McCormick, Salt Lake City; Mrs. B. Gallagher, Omaha, Neb.; and Miss Rose Devoto.

Local Items.

—The last coat of paint has been put on The Scholastic office.
—There was a fine audience at the St. Cecilians’ Entertainment.
—There were several games of racket played during the past week.
—The St. Cecilians had their photographs taken in costume on Saturday last.

—The Philopatriots, though among the smallest, are the jolliest boys in the college.
—The game of racket seems to have taken the place of hand-ball with the Juniors.
—Quite a number of ladies honored the Juniors with their presence at the outdoor sports.
—The day could not have been finer than it was on the 14th for field sports. It was just lovely.
—The Rev. Director of Studies will begin to visit the classes of the Senior department next week.
—The Curator of the Museum returns thanks to Bro. Albert for specimens donated to the Museum.
—The Theosophists have begun preparing a number of selections from Shakespeare for their meeting to-night.
—The decorations in Washington Hall for the St. Cecilian Entertainment were the finest ever put up in it.
—The annual outdoor sports took place on Monday. There was much excitement, especially among the Juniors.
—The Senior Orchestra are working with a will. They will furnish the music at most of the gatherings of the boys.
—Everyone admires the singing at Vespers. With a little effort the singing at Mass might be greatly improved.
—The Franks of the Junior department did nobly last Monday at the field sports. Nine of them received prizes.
—St. Edward’s Day was all that could be desired for field-sports and for the boat-race. There was hardly a ruffle on the lake.
—We return thanks to Messrs. R. Keenan J. Arzens, G. Cassidy, G. Sugg, and J. Baker for a pleasant row on the lake last Wednesday.
—The competition in the Third Catechism Class took place last Friday. The prize—a beautiful prayer-book—was awarded to J. W. Guthrie.
—A great number of visitors were present at the boat-race on the 14th. This boat-race was one of the most exciting ever had at Notre Dame.
—There was quite a grand Entertainment at St. Mary’s on the 14th in honor of Very Rev. Father Sorin. We leave to our correspondent to describe the exhibition at length.
—On Sunday, the 13th, the members of the Community called upon Very Rev. Father Sorin at one o’clock in the afternoon, when they congratulated him on the recurrence of his feast.
—The picture from the room of the late Pope Pius IX, presented to Father Sorin by his Holiness Leo XIII, has been placed in the new church just over the altar of the Blessed Virgin.
—Not a single student was laid up in the infirmary at the beginning of the week. In a population of somewhere near a thousand, this makes a good show for Notre Dame as a sanitary place.
—The third regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatriot Society was held on the 13th, J. H. Schoby was elected a member. Declarations were delivered by a number of members.
—Sixty-nine Juniors’ names appear on the Roll of Honor this week, which speaks well for the department when we consider how strict the members of the faculty are in regard to the Roll of Honor.
—One of the best races last Monday was the cold-water race. It was new, novel and really amusing to see a large number of boys running with a pail of water in their hands, the water flying in all directions.
—On the 13th the pupils of the Manual Labor School called in a body to offer their congratulations to Very Rev. Father Sorin. An address was read by Master A. Spaugler, to which Father Sorin answered in a feeling manner.
—Mr. Joseph Murphy, the actor, when visiting Notre Dame last Tuesday, took a look at the interior of the new church. He says that there is not a church in any city better decorated than the St. Cecilian, not withstanding the fatigues of
getting up the Entertainment on Saturday night, went to work on its studies with a will. Not one of them took a trip to the infirmary.

—The St. Edward's Literary Society was organized last Wednesday evening at the Manual Labor School. The following are the officers: Director, Rev. P. Hurih; President, M. Buchneur; Vice-President, D. Clune; Secretary, J. A. Bertrand; Treasurer, W. Healy.

—On the 18th inst. an exciting and closely contested game of baseball for a prize was played between two picked nines in the Minim Department. The game resulted in a score of 15 to 17 in favor of McDevitt's nine. Ten innings were necessary to decide the game.

—The fifth regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association was held on the 18th. A vote of thanks was tendered the editor of The Scholastic, Bro. Leander, Bro. Wilfrid, Bro. Simon and Prof. Edward. The thanks of the members were especially extended to The Scholastic for a gift of twenty-seven volumes.

—The following are the names of the members of the Academia: A. B. Congar, Luke Evers, Ambrose Hertzog, G. P. Cassidy, W. A. Wilkincomb, Richard Russell, Wm. Arnold, and J. F. McIrath. In order to become a member it is necessary that the student send an essay to the editor of this paper. If he considers it meritorious the party is admitted.

—The members of the Academia are under obligations to the Library for a library for a fine lot of oysters last Wednesday. The members of the Academia are the regular essayists of The Scholastic, and of course the editor of the paper is only too happy to record all favors extended to them. We hope that the membership of the Society may be increased during the year.

—The Academia reorganized on Wednesday. Mr. Luke Evers, of Sing Sing, N. Y., was elected President; John B. McGrath, of New York city, Vice-President; and Richard Russell, of Oshkosh, Secretary.

—We understand that the Rev. Director of Studies treated the members to oysters. They will have a turkey-curning in January, and will disset spring-chicken in June.

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—Saturday evening was the commencement of the thirty-fifth annual celebration of St. Edward's Day at Notre Dame—the Patronal Feast of Very Rev. Edward Sorin, Superior-General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and founder of Notre Dame. The Entertainment at Washington Hall consisted of literary exercises in the shape of addresses in English, French, and German; and of orations on historical events. The evening closed with a brilliant display of fireworks in the college grounds and with the excellent music by the University Band and the Senior Orchestra, the happy smiles of all those most interested in the Entertainment, the delight and enthusiasm of the audience, all went to make an occasion long to be remembered at the University, as well as by the many friends who witnessed it. The conclusion of the evening was the rendering of Ave Maria by Rev. Father Hayes, of Del Norte, Cal., who was an officer in the St. Joseph Valley. Mr. Marsh is an excellent writer, while Mr. Fassett is one of the best local editors in the State. We wish the Register every success.

—The contest for prizes in out-door sports in the Minim Department on the 14th inst. resulted as follows: the 1st prize for foot-race was won by Frank Campanu, of Detroit, Mich.; 2d prize, Wm. McDevitt, of Chicago, Ill. In the three-legged race, J. McIrath, of Chicago, and Guy Wood—won by Wm. R. McKinnon, W. J., carried off the prizes. In the sack-race the 1st prize was won by O. Farrelly, of Chicago; 2d prize, by Joseph Gordon, of Cairo, Ill. The prize for best throw was won by A. A. Lent, of Chicago, Ill.; 1st prize for three-legged race, Chas. Whall, of Waukesha, Wis., and C. J. Clarke, of Chicago, Ill.; 2d prize—gift of Prof. Edwards—won by G. Sugg, of Chicago, Ill. and J. G. Bergman, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; 1st prize for standing jump, P. J. Hagan, of Dungannon, Ohio; 3d prize, M. H. Bannon, of Waukesha, Wis.; 2d prize, A. E. Keenan, of Lindsay, Ont.; 1st prize for foot-race, J. Kolly, of St. Louis, Mo.; 2d prize, O. Walsh, of Chicago, Ill. 1st prize for three-legged race, Chas. Whall, of Waukesha, Wis.; 2d prize—gift of Prof. Edwards—won by G. Sugg, of Chicago, Ill. and J. G. Bergman, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; 1st prize for standing jump, P. J. Hagan, of Dungannon, Ohio; 3d prize, M. H. Bannon, of Waukesha, Wis.; 2d prize for running jump—gift of J. B. McGrath, of N. Y.—won by J. Coleman, of Ardee, Ireland; prize for blindfold race, A. A. Lent, of Waterloo, Ind.; prize for throwing ball, P. J. Hagan of Dungannon, Ohio.

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was awarded to Frank Pleins, of Dubuque, Iowa; 2d prize to J. Nelson, of Chicago, Ill. 3d suck-race: 1st prize was awarded to Frank Gaffney, of Detroit, Michigan; 2d prize to D. Reddy, of Cincinnati, Ohio. First three-legged race was won by Frank Gaffney, of Detroit, Michigan; 3d prize was won by Frank McGregor, of Chicago, Ill.; 2d prize to J. F. Murphy, of Lafayette, Ind. The cold-water race—where all were required to carry a bucket filled with water—won by C. F. Grever, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The prize for the longest throw of baseball was won by G. H. Donnelly, of Chicago, Ill. The prize for the longest running-jump was awarded to E. Cleary, of Chicago, Ill. Prize for the longest distance of running—where all were required to carry a 50-pound pack on the shoulders—was won by C. F. Fogarty, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The prize for the longest distance of running with a 100-pound pack—worn on the shoulders—was won by Captain A. F. Zahn, of Cleveland, Ohio.

—Of the out-door exercises which characterize the celebration of St. Edward’s Day at Notre Dame, none attracts more attention than the boat-race. This could be easily seen from the manner in which the shores of St. Joseph’s Lake were lined with eager spectators—composed of the faculty, students, and many visitors, who are always present on such occasions at Notre Dame. They all anticipate a good and gay contest, and in this they were not disappointed. The day was indeed lovely; the sun shone forth in all its splendor, and threw a cheery aspect on the scene; the wind, which often on such occasions is an impediment to boat-racing, was all that could be desired. At ten o’clock sharp, the whites of the Hiawatha and the blues of the Minnechaun steered out of the boat-house to the applause of the translators. Each crew rowed out to their respective courses, and at the word “start” sent their boats gliding up the lake. Side by side they pulled for some time, till the whites of the Hiawatha took the lead and kept it till the goal was reached, coming near in nearly two-boats-lengths ahead, making the race in 3:45. It was one of the most interesting races ever witnessed at Notre Dame, and the young gentlemen surely deserve credit for the skill they manifested in rowing. The following are the names of the young men who took part in the race. Hiawatha (victorious):—J. J. Coleman, steersman; M. J. McCouey, coxswain; J. J. Rogers, 2d; R. E. Anderson, 3d; E. A. Walters, 4th; O. Rettig, 5th; M. J. Murphy, bow; A. H. Ewing, coxswain. Minnechaun:—H. Nevins, stroke and Captain; J. P. Hogan, 2d; W. Arnold, 3d; E. Maley, 4th; J. Baker, 5th; J. F. Kinney, bow; J. H. English, coxswain.

—A friend living at Trenton, N. J., writes to us as follows: “In forwarding our subscription for The Scholastic I presume a few words regarding the death, or rather the departure, of our dear young friend George Sampson, will not be out of place and will prove interesting. Death in any form and at any time is sad, but when it comes as that in the case of our dear friend it is hard to realize that he is gone, but alas it is too true. His father arrived home with the news of his death on Thursday night, and the funeral took place on Friday afternoon. The body, on opening the casket, was found slightly decomposed, causing a double affliction to his family and friends, as the remains could not be seen. The funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in the city. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. P. Hagan, 2d; W. Arnold, 3d; E. Maley, 4th; J. B. Baker, 5th; J. F. Kinney, bow; J. H. English, coxswain.

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Monday afternoon, at the hour announced, the guests filled St. Cecilia's Hall, which had been festooned with evergreens in a most tasteful manner, and presented the same aspect of graceful taste, so often admired in former years. Soon the martial tones of the Entrance March announced the approach of Very Rev. Father General and the Reverend Father Sorin. When all were ranged in line, one of Schumann's bright choruses filled the hall with sounds so joyous that we were certain the entertainment would be a shower of harmonious congratulations from all the departments on the theme, "St. Mary's, our Father's Palm!"

As Mrs. Fitzgerald intends to remain sometime with his bride.

---

**Saint Mary's Academy.**

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**Mr. Fisk, editor of the Montana Herald, with his bride, en route for Europe, visited St. Mary's at the beginning of the week. Miss Fisk, née Walker, graduated at St. Mary's in the class of '74.**

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**The Rosary and Altar Societies held their first meeting Tuesday evening, Oct. 8th. The following officers were appointed: President, Miss M. Perley; Vice-President, Miss Hope Russell; Secretary, Miss Mary McGrath; Treasurer, Miss Mary Uselmann; Librarian, Miss Adelaida Kirchner.**

---

**St. Edward's Day, the Patronal Festival of Very Rev. Father Sorin, Superior-General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, falling on Sunday, the Entertainment given by the pupils was postponed to Monday, Sunday, was devoted to the usual religious observances. About 4 p.m. the bell announced the arrival of Very Rev. Father.**

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**The Community-room had been previously decorated with vines, flowers and mottoes. Pretty as were the arrangements, they were not necessary, except as symbols of joy: for the Very Rev. Father knew well the welcome deep in every heart.**

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**In the class of '74.**

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**From the life of the Saint, the Rev. orator passed on to that of our Very Rev. Father, King Edward's noble imitator, going back to the early history of the foundation of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, thirty-five years ago.**

---

**The approach of Very Rev. Father General and the Reverend Father Sorin. All being formally seated, one of Schumann's bright choruses filled St. Cecilia's Hall, which had been festooned with evergreens in a most tasteful manner, and presented the same aspect of graceful taste, so often admired in former years.**

---

**As a gathering from the North, East, South and West, was a living proof of the extent of the work of the Order founded by Very Rev. Father Sorin.**

---

**All being ranged in line, one of Schumann's bright choruses filled the hall with sounds so joyous that we were certain the entertainment would be a shower of harmonious congratulations from all the departments on the theme, "St. Mary's, our Father's Palm!"**

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**As Mrs. Fitzgerald intends to remain sometime with his bride.**

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**THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.**

---

**Miss J. F. Thompson, Ottawa, Ill.; Mr. V. Ziramermann, Henryville, Ind.; Mrs. E. Hurley, Huntington, Ind.; Mrs. G. Forbes, Ottawa, Ill.; Miss J. F. Thompson, Ottawa, Ill.; Mr. V. Zimmermann, Rocheter, Ind.; Mrs. T. B. Cones, New Orleans, Ind.; Mrs. L. A. Johnson, Faribult, Minn.; Mrs. Julia Walker Fisk, Helena, Montana; Mrs. W. S. McCormick, Salt Lake City; Mrs. B. Guggacher, Omaha, Nebraska; Mrs. Sarah Walsh, Chicago; Mrs. Dana Whiting, M. L. T. T. atapolis, Ill.; Mrs. K. Bachmann, Noblesville, Ind.; Mrs. Robert Cubberton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Stevens, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. M. B. Cline, Chicago; Mr. B. Eis-
are but one family, united in one desire, to show their gratitude. Edward's Day was always welcome to the German pupils on this account. Miss Rose Devoto sang one of Artich's brilliant arias. Her voice has gained in compass and strength since we heard her last; she is fast developing into a prima donna. Miss McGarth read an address from the Sodality of the Holy Angels, a neat little affair. Elise Dallas gave a graphic description of the tableau of the Guardian Angels, which was dissolved after- wards, the angels given during the performance formed a lovely angelic picture. Another tableau represented the Blessed Virgin and her Court; St. Michael with his shield was at her right and his Divinely commissioned scroll, with the words "Ave Maria" in golden letters, to her left, and near by St. Raphael leaning on his staff; King Edward and others bearing symbols expressive of his good works; little angels whose faces peered forth from between their wings, as seen in the works of the old masters. One has scarcely time to note all the details, for living pictures have not that repose that belong to canvases, and the curtain is al- ways drawn before one can enjoy the half. Miss Geiser rendered "Tannhauser," transcribed by Lietz, as a piano solo. To the musical amateurs present, the management of the difficulties was fully appreciated. Miss Winstone then read the prologue to the Operetta of "Lalla." The parts taken by the Vocal Class were well enacted and sung, when we remember how early this festival occurs in the school year. The simplicity of the whole made ample scope to the several soloists and double choruses. Miss Silverthorn played an instrumental solo—Chopin's 3d Ballad. She has now entered on the Classic Course, and, with the other members of her class grade, studying to sound the depths of real music. We shall expect to be in- vited when such music only shall form the programme. Very Rev. Father General thanked the young ladies for the pleasure they had given during the whole performance, and called upon Prof. Tvers, who closed with a speech in his own happy manner. Rotating march by Misses H. Buck and F. Keenan.

Role of Honor.

ACADEMIC COURSE.


1ST SENIOR CLASS—Misses Clara Silverthorn, Eleanor Keenan, Mary McGrath, Anna Woodin, Sarah Hambleton, Mary Daniel, Rebecca Neteler, Teresa Killelea, Aurelia Mulhall, Zoe Papin, Mary Mian, Mary Birch. Annie McGarth, Anna Maloney, Mary Sullivan. Annie McGarth rendered "Tannhauser," transcribed by Lietz, as a piano solo. To the musical amateurs present, the management of the difficulties was fully appreciated. Miss Winstone then read the prologue to the Operetta of "Lalla." The parts taken by the Vocal Class were well enacted and sung, when we remember how early this festival occurs in the school year. The simplicity of the whole made ample scope to the several soloists and double choruses. Miss Silverthorn played an instrumental solo—Chopin's 3d Ballad. She has now entered on the Classic Course, and, with the other members of her class grade, studying to sound the depths of real music. We shall expect to be invited when such music only shall form the programme. Very Rev. Father General thanked the young ladies for the pleasure they had given during the whole performance, and called upon Prof. Tvers, who closed with a speech in his own happy manner. Rotating march by Misses H. Buck and F. Keenan.

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.
**THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.**

**Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.**

Through trains are run to Leavenworth and Atchison, connecting with trains for all points in Kansas and Northern Missouri. This is an advertisement by the travelling public to be the

**Great Overland Route to California.**

Two express trains leave Chicago daily from depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison Express</td>
<td>10 25 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru accommodation</td>
<td>5 00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Night Express</td>
<td>10 00 p.m.</td>
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<td>6 00 a.m.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**A. M. SMITH, A. KIMBALL,**


**CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY AND DENVER SHORT LINES.**

Union Depot, West side, near Madison street bridge; Ticket offices at depot and 121 Randolph street.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City: from Denver Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.</td>
<td>8 40 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield, St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex. via Main Line</td>
<td>9 30 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peoria Day Ex.</td>
<td>9 40 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peoria, Kokuk and Burlington Ex.</td>
<td>9 30 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, East and South Ex.</td>
<td>9 00 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streator, Wmson, to Chicago</td>
<td>9 30 a.m.</td>
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<td>5 40 a.m.</td>
<td>7 40 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. C. Mc Mullin, Gen. Sup't</td>
<td>7 40 a.m.</td>
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**PATRICK SHICKER, PROPRIETOR OF THE NOTRE DAME AND ST. MARY'S BUS LINE**

For my attention to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I refer by permission, to the Superiors of both institutions.

F. SHICKER.

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SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

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

On and after Sunday, May 12, 1878, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

**GOING EAST.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago and St. Louis Express, over Main Line</td>
<td>11 20 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Express, over Main Line</td>
<td>1 05 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special New York Express</td>
<td>11 00 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Street Express, over Main Line</td>
<td>9 45 a.m.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>Arrive</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois and Missouri Express</td>
<td>10 35 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Express, over Main Line</td>
<td>10 30 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lake Shore Express, over Main Line</td>
<td>8 45 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnstown Express, over Main Line</td>
<td>11 45 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special New York Express</td>
<td>11 00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Express, over Main Line</td>
<td>9 45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**INFORMATION WANTED.**

If the whereabouts of WILLIAM GATES, aged about 18 years, was at a Minim in 1864 and 85 at the University of Notre Dame, Ind. Resided in Chicago, Ill.; afterwards in St. Louis, Mo. Please address, "The Scholastic."
Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—Nov. 11, 1877.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Mail Express</th>
<th>Day Express</th>
<th>Pacific Express</th>
<th>Atlantic Express</th>
<th>Night Express</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ly. Chicago</td>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>5:15 p.m.</td>
<td>9:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niles</td>
<td>6:50</td>
<td>11:05</td>
<td>6:30</td>
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<td>11:05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo</td>
<td>6:55</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>7:35</td>
<td>10:45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ar. Detroit</td>
<td>6:45</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>6:40</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>10:55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ly. Detroit</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
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<td>7:25</td>
<td>10:40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mich. City</td>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>6:20</td>
<td>7:20</td>
<td>10:35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar. Chicago</td>
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<td>10:20</td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>10:10</td>
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Niles and South Bend Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Mail Express</th>
<th>Day Express</th>
<th>Pacific Express</th>
<th>Atlantic Express</th>
<th>Night Express</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ly. So. Bend</td>
<td>5:45</td>
<td>6:30 p.m.</td>
<td>6:30 p.m.</td>
<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
<td>6:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ly. Niles</td>
<td>7:05 a.m.</td>
<td>4:15 p.m.</td>
<td>4:15 p.m.</td>
<td>5:15 p.m.</td>
<td>4:15 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. Illinois</td>
<td>7:15</td>
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<td>8:15</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7:30</td>
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<td>7:30</td>
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