Education in Catholic and Non-Catholic Colleges Contrasted.

We have from time to time endeavored to show that the meaning of the term education as generally understood, or rather misunderstood, in this country of late years, falls below the mark, and that the mere drawing out of the intellectual faculties does not constitute an education. Day after day, and week after week, the press in commenting on the police reports and educated rascality in high places, shows that no matter how much people may wish to shut their eyes to the fact, the stern truth stares them in the face.

A few years ago, a man who would attempt to draw attention to the fact that Godless education could not fail to produce such evils, would be regarded as a cynic, and made the butt of ridicule. Now, however, the seed of licentiousness then sown begins to bear fruit, and the scoffers are appalled at the sorry harvest of sin and shame that everywhere meets their eyes. Will they attempt to remedy the evil? Many, we fear, will not; or if they do, they will not go to the root of it. It behooves those, however, who would preserve their progeny from like evils to take measures in time, or greater evils will surely follow in the not very distant future. Those who have read the bitter comments of the President of Dartmouth College should not fail to mark the fact that the deterioration in manners and morals, the throwing off of parental control and disregard of educational discipline, began with the present Godless system of education in non-Catholic schools and colleges, and that the education received in the latter produces entirely contradistinctive results. Twist or distort them as you will, these are facts. Although we cannot deny that the spirit of the age and the effect of evil associations beyond the college walls have a strong counteracting tendency, the education in our Catholic colleges has produced excellent results. This is acknowledged even by those who give the meed of praise with some feeling of regret, and who would prefer to have their children educated elsewhere if equal advantages were derived. Non-Catholics, visiting Notre Dame have often told us that they were charmed by the conduct of the young people educated here and at St. Mary's, and that if they had children to educate they would send them here in preference to all other institutions with which they were acquainted. The cause of this may be inferred from President Bartlett's remarks regarding some of the principal non-Catholic colleges of the country, which he names. We have not seen his paper, but the following article from the Catholic Review gives an idea of it:

EDUCATION IN PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENTS.

An interesting and very important discussion concerning the higher education of Catholic youth arose in England last year. The Rev. Mr. Petre, a Catholic priest, and, we believe, a member of the respectable English Catholic family of Petre, was the originator of the discussion. He complained that the Catholic system of education was not really liberal. It cramped the nature and intellectual endowments of the boy. It subjected him to constant supervision and a system of espionage foreign to the English nature and habits of thought. It seemed afraid to trust him to himself, and sent him out incapacitated to take the manly stand of young men from the higher non-Catholic educational establishments. Moreover, the Catholic professors were, as a rule, below the standard of the professors in the non-Catholic institutions.

Dr. Ward, in the Dublin Review, took upon himself the chief burden of the answers to Mr. Petre. He denied that the education of Catholic youth was lower than that of Protestants. He denied that the Catholic system of education produced young men less robust in character and
training than others. He resented the word *espionage* as applied to the careful supervision exercised by Catholic professors over the youths under their charge. He went farther, and maintained that even if that supervision were far more exacting than where it is most exacting, such supervision would be infinitely preferable to the freedom allowed in non-Catholic establishments, which, he alleged, resulted in the moral corruption of the greater part of those trained in such establishments. This startling charge he fortified with numerous proofs drawn from parliamentary and other unimpeachable documents, as well as from his own extensive personal experience. The reply of Dr. Ward was, we regret to say, crushing; we regret to say it because it is sad to think that young men should set out in the world by having tasted fully of the knowledge of evil.

Such are the bare outlines of the controversy, which is now ended. In this country there have been exhibited during the past year many side proofs corroborative of Dr. Ward's strong position. College riots, misbehavior, and general insubordination, have furnished frequent items of the news of the day; the colleges in which they occurred being one and all non-Catholic, some of them clerical establishments. Public feeling was shocked and scandalized, and the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, President of Dartmouth College, has this week dealt with the subject in a long article in *The Independent*.

He begins by stating that "the past two years have been marked by an epidemic of college disorders." He attributes "part of the melodramatic aspect of the case" to "the sensational press reporter." He confesses, however, that "there has been an unusual epoch of disorders—at Princeton, Williams, Amherst, Dartmouth, Trinity, Harvard, California, and other colleges and universities, reaching even the Military School at West Point," so that the "sensational reporter" may be dismissed as a very poor scapegoat. President Bartlett, however, takes comfort in the strange fact that "it is not true that worse things are done now than formerly." People, fathers and mothers, who intrust their children, body and soul, to the care of these institutions, will find small consolation in this. They are concerned with the confessedly bad things that are done now, and Dr. Bartlett's cautiously worded conclusion is obvious: "They enjoy a free education and when more high-minded companies can be found, and when moral and religious influences are exerted, no more receptive or hopeful soil could be asked." That is not the point. The point is: there is: vice, more or less gross, and violence; and the "appearance of religion" is a very vague phrase. A Catholic president who could make no better defence than this of a college under his charge, were it attacked, might as well advertise the place "to let" to-morrow, as Catholic parents would, beyond a doubt, at once remove their children from his charge.

"The young men in our Colleges," he says, "are undoubtedly the flower of our youth, both in intellect and character." Well, let us see what fruit comes of the flower. "The average is high. In general, no more honorable and high-minded companies can be found, and when moral and religious influences are exerted, no more receptive or hopeful soil could be asked." But most of the institutions he names are chiefly devoted to preparation for the call to the ministry, so that, from a Protestant point of view, there is no lack of "moral and religious influences." The conclusion is obvious: the moral and religious influences in those establishments fall in great part, and the failure is accounted for by President Bartlett: "They enjoy a freedom from supervision that to most of them is new and tempting." So much for the efficiency of non-Catholic supervision.

Indeed, the entire conduct of these Colleges has come to a serious pass. "The late disturbances," says Dr. Bartlett, "have passed beyond individual follies, and taken the form of riotous combinations and demonstrations." He goes on to classify them in a manner unnecessary to quote. It is strange at this late day to find the President of Dartmouth College insisting that "it is important that young men in the highest institutions of learning be trained to habits of subordination to authority and the observance of the laws of gentlemanly intercourse." Important! Surely it is more than important. Is it not absolutely necessary? What can a Catholic think of this, coming from such an authority?—"Students are not in their class-day exercises to make offensive allusions to some estimable young lady, or exhibit themselves overcome with strong drink; proclaim in print the government of some neighboring and excellent college, like Williams, to be a hellish despoticism, or exhibit themselves overcome with strong drink; give horn serenades to the principal of some young ladies' school, or some newly-married couple. Our high institutions of learning will have deserved but ill of the community if they give us educated rowdies."

All our Catholic colleges may not be; and are not, all that we could desire in point of intellectual status; for we are yet young and poor, and intellectual training requires long years of patient labor and large endowments to carry out well-considered plans. But they are certainly not hot-beds of vice or training schools for "educated rowdies." They are saved from this by the wise supervision which Mr. Petre strangely deplored. Nor does this supervision pass beyond reasonable bounds. Our Catholic boys are free enough and happy enough and manly enough. They have precisely the same natural impulses as the young men at Dartmouth and elsewhere. It would be worth Dr. Bartlett's while to satisfy himself as to the real difference in moral status that exists between students at Catholic and non-Catholic colleges, and to account for the difference.

**Two Modern Irish Composers.**

Erick in days of old was a land of poetry and song; her poets, bards and senachies were among the first in Europe, excepting only those of Greece and Rome, as we are told by such historians as have studied some of the remnants of ancient lore that have escaped the long and serious devastations of the Danes and the less barbarous burnings and pillages of the English. Fragments of the old Erse and the more modern Latin and Irish poetry that have come down to us confirm the high estimate of archæologists, and it may be that the strong impulse lately given the study of the Gaelic language by European scholars will bring forth many old MS.'s from their receptacles and throw further light upon Irish literature in the days when Ireland was the school of Europe.

Later on, notwithstanding the ban placed upon education by the English oppressor, Ireland had not a few poets and song writers who attained considerable eminence, and one of these—Moore—whose centenary was lately celebrated, obtained a world-wide reputation. Thomas Davis, James
Clarence Mangan, and a number of others, have attained eminence as writers of song. A lengthy essay might be written on the merits of these, and samples of their impassioned writings might be given that would show they are less known than their merits deserve. We will not dwell on these at present, however, but will take a glance at some of Ireland's modern composers of eminence, foremost among whom are Wallace, Balfe, and Rokee.

William Vincent Wallace, as we learn from a lecture lately delivered by Sir Robert Stewart in Dublin, was born at Waterford in 1814. His career reads like a romance. Wallace was so musically precocious that he became organist at the Catholic church of Thurles at the early age of fifteen, and before his sixteenth year was completed, and while yet in his boy's clothes, he became violinist and leader of the orchestra at the Hawkins-street theatre. Becoming weary of the stagnation of affairs in Ireland, young Wallace emigrated in 1835 to Australia and there buried himself in obscurity in the bush for a considerable time. Being induced to give concerts in Sydney, he came forth from his solitude and completely convulsed the city by his wonderful performances, attaining unparalleled success. The Governor of the country paid his admission fee in the shape of a hundred sheep. Wallace next crossed over to the island of Tasmania, and travelled through that country. Falling into the hands of the native savages, he was saved after the manner of John Smith in colonial times, by the chief's daughter. From here he went to the East Indies, and played before the Queen of Cuda, who presented him with valuable gifts, praised his musical powers, and showed him every mark of respect. South America became the next scene of his musical performances, which were attended in Chili with their merited success. At Santiago the entrance fee consisted of everything imaginable: even gamecocks of great value were presented for payment at the door. From this novel way of acting on the part of the populace, young Wallace netted over $5,000 for a single night. In Lima a single concert brought him the round sum of $5,000.

Quitting the productive countries of South America, Wallace passed into Mexico, where he composed and produced his Grand Mass with prodigious success; our composer was the recipient of such honors there as were seldom awarded to anyone. Thence he came to the Southern States, where he at once became a favorite. His romantic and dreamy style enchanted everybody who appreciated music, and his uneasing manner won their confidence. He returned to London in 1845. Meeting Hayward St. Leger, he once asked him, as if half in jest: "Could I compose an opera?"

"To be sure you could, twenty!" was the reply.

"But what shall I do for a libretto?"

"St. Leger conducted him on the moment to the house of Fitzball, who had just completed the libretto of "Maritana." The music was furnished, "Maritana" made its appearance, and the musical world knows what success attended it.

Passing from England into France, Wallace made friends wherever he put his foot, and was commissioned to write an opera for the Grand Opera House at Paris. His sight failing him, however, he was compelled to abandon his pen for a time.

Germany, too, enjoyed the presence of our artist, and here he also met with great success and received every mark of attention. He next visited the United States, and after spending one season with us repaired again to London, where he produced in 1860 "Lurline," his best work, the overture of which was landed all over the globe as a perfect classic production.

But death was now on his track, and in his fiftieth year claimed him as his prey. The great composer sank into his rest in 1864, and the world mourned the loss of a great composer, a friend to the poor and benighted, and a brilliant light of the musical and operatic world.

We now turn our attention to another modern composer even more remarkable than the one of whose career we have just attempted a brief outline.

Michael W. Balfe was born in Pitt Street, in the city of Dublin, on the fifteenth of May, 1808. It seems that Balfe's father was a Protestant, but his mother was a Catholic. As sometimes happens in the case of mixed marriages, the boys went with the father and the girls with the mother; this is, of course contrary to the rules of the Catholic Church in regard to mixed marriages, but we simply give the present case as it was. There is no doubt, however, but that young Balfe eventually became a Catholic.

His tuition was intrusted to a man by the name of O'Rorke, and at the age of nine he composed a pretty ballad. Left an orphan at the early age of thirteen, he shortly after was taken to London, where he was fortunate enough to recommend himself to Count Mazzari, a Roman noble, who brought him to sunny Italy and bestowed special marks of kindness upon him. He was petted by the Countess as if he were her own son, and no filial privilege was denied him. After having completed his musical studies, he married an Hungarian lady, and the union proved a most happy one. She reveres to this day the memory of her beloved and talented husband, and sympathizes heartily with every effort made to do it honor.

Balfe came to London in 1835, and produced a most successful opera, "The Siege of Rochelle," which was played for three months in succession. "Vive le Roi," one of the airs composing this piece, was adopted as the hymn of Henry IV. In 1836, the "Maid of Artois," written for Malibran, was produced. It contained one of the most popular ballads ever written, "The Light of other Days.

The various productions of Balfe were everywhere well received. The reception given his works abroad was everything that could be desired, and he himself was known all over Europe as "M. Balfe de l'Air," from an air of his popular in every court Europe.

In Paris, Balfe produced in 1839 "Les Puits d'Amour," to the great delight of the critical Parisians. After winning for himself fresh laurels in the French capital, he returned to London and produced "The Bohemian Girl," which was first performed in 1843 with the most gratifying result. "The Bohemian Girl" also became very popular in this country, and was translated into French, German and Italian, but there can be no question that it is inferior both to "Les Puits" and "Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon," another opera from the pen of this great composer, and which attained marked success in Germany. There is, however, a certain charm about "The Bohemian Girl," which contains many fine soul-stirring melodies.

In London he composed many other operas and was eminently successful in the management of Her Majesty's Opera and the National Concerts. But not the least remarkable work of Balfe's life was the music composed
Compulsory Education.

One of the threatening questions of the day is that of "compulsory education." They say, that in such States as Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and the like, illiteracy is on the increase, notwithstanding the immense cost of their common school systems. They say that, with this illiteracy, there has been an increase of crime. They conclude, from these premises, that the States should force their educational system on the individual. Strange that the forcible conclusion has not forced itself into their slow minds, viz: This means does not accomplish the end for which we designed it; therefore, it is not adapted to that end; some defect must exist in the system itself. Strange, we say, that statesmen cannot be brought to appreciate that the ignorance is in themselves; that the illiteracy is in themselves. The man is a fool that concludes everybody is a fool; the man is drunk that thinks everybody is drunk; the man is illiterate that thinks everybody illiterate that is not educated as he is. Such ideas belong to the "heathen Chinese," not to free-born American citizens. Yet the American statesman concludes, when his system fails, all is failure. Verily, my friend, the world goes right on and up the way of progress, under the law of the "survival of the fittest." Of all the blind follies, that is the most silly that would attempt to burnish diamond as marble or clay or leather, and then conclude this matter is not diamond, because, forsooth, it refused to respond to his burnishing. We trust the day never will come in America when a majority of the States attempt compulsory education.—Kentucky Military Institute News.

Art, Music and Literature.

—Messrs. Gill & Son, of Dublin, will shortly publish a biography of the Founders of the Irish Sisters of Charity.

—His Holiness Leo XIII has felicitated the Abbe Gut of his pecuniary difficulties.

—Dr. O'Callaghan, the historian, has made an interesting discovery in the course of his researches in Spanish literature. In a book entitled "Coleccion de los Viajes y des Calunimentos, Madrid, en la impresion Real y de 1835," in volume ii, page 10, he found a list of the crew of the "Pinta," one of the vessels that accompanied the "Santa Maria," the vessel in which Columbus sailed in the voyage in which he discovered America. Among the names appears Guillermo Iris, natural de Gotery de Irlanda (William Eyre, native of Galway, Ireland).

—In the library of Georgetown University may be seen a copy of a very remarkable engraving. It refers to the institution of the Eucharist. In it Jesus Christ is seen distributing the Holy Sacrament to the Apostles, and by his lips are uttered these words: "This is my body." Strange, we say, that statesmen cannot be brought to appreciate that this work has not yet been shown in Cincinnati, and that the surest way to put down bigoted authors who appeal to the general public for support, is to inform that part of the public which is Catholic, of the malign tendencies of such publications. Then we hit these unworthy authors and publish houses in their only vulnerable part—their pockets. To be sure the more ignorant and lying their works, the more they injure their cause; but that is not the point. Let our readers refuse all canvassers who approach them for support, is to inform that part of the public which is Catholic, of the malign tendencies of such publications. Then we hit these unworthy authors and publish houses in their only vulnerable part—their pockets. To be sure the more ignorant and lying their works, the more they injure their cause; but that is not the point. Let our readers refuse all canvassers who approach them with Johnson's Cyclopaedia.—Catholic Universe.

—The talented young actress, Miss Anna Boyle, who has been pronounced by the critics of the Washington and New York press, the ideal Juliet, has offered to give a dramatic reading in connection with the Bazaar of the Ladies' Aid Society, Cincinnati, Ohio, which will be opened the last week of this month. Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, desires to put her latest and best work, "Spring," on exhibition at the Bazaar, with the understanding that this work has not yet been shown in Cincinnati, and will be then seen for the first time. The Ladies' Aid Society has composed the most prominent ladies of the various parishes of the city and vicinity, who have volunteered their services to aid their aged and beloved Archbishop out of his pecuniary difficulties.

—The Ladies' Aid Society, of Cincinnati, Ohio, open a grand Bazaar in that city the last week of this month, and appeal to all the ladies of the United States to contribute whatever works of art, decorative or otherwise, painting, on porcelain or china, wood-carvings, embroidery, plain needlework—anything, in short, which skill or ingenuity may devise or charity collect to aid them in their praiseworthy enterprise. They have lately given a concert to satisfy the wants of the most pressing of the Archbishop's
nated instantaneously with the reception of her graduating honors of her class, the reward of a year's hard intellectual Sadlier did not consider that her literary pursuits termi­

young Elihu apprenticed himself to a blacksmiitt. WMle

Sadlier as she stepped forward to receive the nighest the present day. Very few of the numerous readers of

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Rock Hill College, Maryland, has made a volume on "The Old English Period." His intention is, if precarious health

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It has perhaps been a misfortune to Mr. Howells that in his position of editor of the Atlantic Monthly he has been practically shielded from much of that healthful criticism which for usually delved for the screening of a good author.

Howells and Mr. Henry James, Jr. Their writings are equally conspicuous before the public; their merits are equally marked, and so also are their demerits, real or fancied; yet what a difference in the amount of criticism awarded to each! Each new book by Mr. Howells is received with an almost monotonous praise, as if it had no individuality, no salient points; while each story by Mr. James is debated through and through the newspapers and in the "Contributors' Club" itself as if it were a fresh Waverly novel. I see no reason for this difference, except that Mr. Howells edits the Atlantic Monthly, and that all other American writers are, as it were, sitting at his table.

Tyndall, Darwin, Huxley or Carpenter has, we venture to

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—The fates of the English poets are rather peculiar. Shakespeare and Milton each died without a son, but both left daughters, and both names are now extinct. Shakes­

some of the numerous readers of the "Barbara Leigh" and "Gretchen's Gift" are acquainted with the name of their gifted authoress, as hidden under the above initials. Visitors to the commencement exercises of the American Academy of Arts, Boston, May 17, 1874, will remember the bright features of Miss Agnes L. Sadler as she stepped forward to receive the highest honors of her class, the reward of a year's hard intellectual lab­

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Boston Courier.

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world;

A L. S. has also enriched our novelistic literature by an admiringly executed translation of Paul Feval's great work on "The Jewess." A. L. S. are published by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 31 Barclay Street, New

creditors and met with signal success. The corresponding committee are: Mrs. J. F. Meline, Mrs. J. B. Mannix, Miss Lincoln, Miss L. O'Shaughnessy, and Miss Rosser. Com­

If it has been determined to open the Fane in aid of the Archdiocesan Library, which was the result of the devotion of the late Rev. Joseph M. Fanee, the seed, but all contributions of goods or work should be sent, carefully marked, to the President of the Society, Mrs. T.

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not objectionable in this period of English history. When it became his duty to write of Wickliffe and Chaucer, there may be some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of his conclusions. ("The Development of English Literature; The Old English Period," by Brother Azarias, 12mo. Chicago: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.—Chicago Daily Tribune.)

Scientific Notes.

—Lesseps, the great civil engineer, has planned to visit America next winter.

—Dr. George B. Johnson of Richmond, Va., has been elected Professor of Anatomy in Atlanta, Georgia.

—M. Karzna, of Nuremberg, reports that in a mixture of sand and surinam he placed fifteen per cent of peroxide manganese and obtained a deep black glass, showing, when broken, sombre shades of violet, and exactly imitating the Venetian black glass.

—An Austrian resident at the court of Siam reports that in the jungles of Sumatra, the monkey is trained to fish for crabs with his tail. Occasionally the animal gets a "bite" from a monstrous crab that he is totally unable to land, and falls a victim to the superior weight of his cancer ferox, which drags him into the water, drowns, and finally devours him. The backs of these saws play against the lance. When the mosquito alights with its peculiar hum, it thrusts in its proboscis, and this lance, a lance of perfect form, sharpened with a bevel. Beside it the most perfect lance looks like a hasndaw. On either side of this lance two saws are arranged, with the points fine and sharp and the teeth well defined and keen. One cannot but wonder what is the point of all this. When a regular physician cannot be had, of course.

—According to the official report of a telegraph company, the animal which has formed the basis of the construction of these glasses, one of which was a little thicker in the middle than the other, and the other thinner in the middle. He afterward fixed them in a tube, and in that way originated a telescope which has formed the basis of the construction of all since that time.

—A lady inquires of the Practical Framer for a remedy for the whooping cough, and gets the following answer: "Dr. Warren says that maristic acid diluted to the strength of lemonade, with water and kept for a drink, using nothing else, will cure the disease in three weeks' time. We have tried it with four or five children, and find it to be of the greatest use. It consists of a long strip of cedar, very thin, about two inches in length, about an inch wide, cut with the grain, and set in a block, or foot. This cedar strip is backed, or lined, with one of white pine, cut across the grain, and the two are tightly glued together. To bend these when dry is to snap them, but the point of it is to snap them when they are moist, and thus to just break or crush them, without breaking the whole. You put them on the hand and hold to the nose." When a regular physician cannot be had, of course.

—According to the researches of the late Prof. Heis, the "Wochenschrift fur Astronomic," etc., 1868, No. 36), is to be found inserted. The sawing process is what grates upon the nervous system of the victim, and causes him to strike wildly at the mosquito when he alights with its peculiar hum, it thrusts in its proboscis, and this lance, a lance of perfect form, sharpened with a bevel. Beside it the most perfect lance looks like a hasndaw. On either side of this lance two saws are arranged, with the points fine and sharp and the teeth well defined and keen. One cannot but wonder what is the point of all this. When a regular physician cannot be had, of course.

—Galileo's Apoecraphal "E pur si muove!" according to the researches of the late Prof. Heis, is a barometer of the most simple construction, but its efficiency is determined by the temperature. The irritation of a mosquito bite is undoubtedly objectionable in this period of English history. When it became his duty to write of Wickliffe and Chaucer, there may be some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of his conclusions. ("The Development of English Literature; The Old English Period," by Brother Azarias, 12mo. Chicago: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.—Chicago Daily Tribune.)

—A MEXICAN BAROMETER.—On board the Mexican steamer is a barometer of the most simple construction, but the greatest accuracy. It consists only of a long strip of cedar, very thin, about two and a half feet in length, about an inch wide, cut with the grain, and set in a block, or foot. This cedar strip is backed, or lined, with one of white pine, cut across the grain, and the two are tightly glued together. To bend these when dry is to snap them, but the point of it is to snap them when they are moist, and thus to just break or crush them, without breaking the whole. You put them on the hand and hold to the nose.

—Pantdupied: E pur si muove!—"When he rose, agitated by the remorse of having made a false step, the gentleman went toward the clerical state; but the star-world exercised an overwhelming attraction for him, and he finally devoted himself altogether to astronomy. After working for some years at the Playfair Institute, in Munich, he was appointed director of that establishment, in which capacity he
achieved a very considerable reputation, becoming an honor­ary member of most of the scientific societies of Europe. In 1832 he was appointed ordinary Professor of Astronomy in the University of Munich. During his lifetime he estab­lished two exhibitions in the University for mathematical students, and he was also most benevolent towards the poor. He died in the 74th year of his age, fortified by the Sacra­ments of the Church, and quite resigned to the will of God. Regius seat in pass.—Cleveland Catholic Universe.

The following letter was published in a recent num­ber of the London Tablet:

Sir:—Having been for some time looking in our Eng­lish journals for some detailed notice of the great work accomplished by the late Father Secchi, my attention has been called to your article, with a article of the labors in the Catholic Progress of this month, evidently written by the contributor of the Geological Sketches which appeared last year in the same periodical. The degree in which the modern sciences of physical astron­omy and meteorology have been indebted to the per­sistent labors of Father Secchi is little known even among educated Catholics, and still less to the general public, though fully acknowledged by the most eminent living as­tronomers. Neither his great work on “The Sun” (though translated into every other European language), nor his last on “The Stars,” has yet been rendered into English.

In 1853 he was appointed ordinary Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge, and immediately afterwards he went to Spain, from the great misfortune with which they were threatened; he defended them under pain of excommuni­cation. In the thirteenth century Gregory IX protected them. In the seventh century, St. Gregory defended the Jews and the different parts of Europe. About the middle of the seventh century, St. Gregory defended the Jews and protected them. In the whole Christian world. In the tenth century, the Bishops of Spain opposed great energy the people who wished to massacre them. The Pontiff Alexander II wrote to those Bishops a letter full of congratulations for their conduct in this matter. St. Ber­nard defended them in the twelfth century from the fury of the Crusaders; Innocent II and Alexander III equally protected them, as well in England as in France and Spain, from the great misfortune with which they were threatened; he defended them under pain of excommuni­cation. Clement V did more than protect them; he gave them the means of education. Clement V did more than protect them; he gave them the means of education. Clement VI and Alexander III equally protected them. In the thirteenth century Gregory IX protected them, as well in England as in France and Spain, from the great misfortune with which they were threatened; he defended them under pain of excommuni­cation. Clement V did more than protect them; he gave them the means of education. Clement VI gave them an asylum at Avignon, when they were persecuted by all the rest of Europe. In the following century Pope Nicholas wrote to the Inquisition to forbid compelling the Jews to embrace Christianity. Clement XIII calmed the fear of parents alarming lest their children might be taken from them, as frequently happened. It is easy to cite an infinity of the charitable actions of which the Israelites were at different times the object on the part of ecclesiastics in­structed in the duties of men and those of their religion.

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Books and Periodicals

—McGee’s Illustrated Weekly and the American Art Jour­nal have been welcome visitors to our sanctuary during August.

—The Cecilia, full of interesting and instructive matter in regard to liturgical church music, is a most welcome exchange. It advocates a good cause, and we wish it con­tinued success in its praiseworthy efforts. Prof. John Sing­enberger, the President of the American St. Cecilia So­ciety, is still the editor; Pusey is the publisher.

—The Printers’ Circular for August is to hand with a choice variety of matter pertaining to journalism and bibliography. A well-written and interesting letter from Paris is a new feature in the Circular. The Circular is an excellent specimen of typographical neatness. It is published by R. S. Menamin, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Murphy & Co., the enterprising publishers of Baltimore, have recently issued in one volume the Kyriale, containing a choice selection of Masses in Gregorian Chant, and the Vesperae, containing Vespers, Hymns and Antiphons for all the Sundays and principal feasts of the year, forming a handsome and portable volume. The no­tion is given in either round or square notes, as pur­chasers may desire. This is, we think, the finest and most practical book of the kind ever issued from the press, and Messrs. Murphy & Co. deserve great praise for the hand­some manner in which it is gotten up. We should have said that the Masses for the Dead and Complia service are also included in the volume.

—The Ohio Waterfrend, a German Catholic paper, pub­lished in the interest of the orphans by Rev. Father Jess­ing, Columbus, Ohio, is one of our most welcome visitors. It contains so many excellent features that space prevents our enumerating them. We merely mention the fact that its department of information is answer to correspondents, sound moral stories, news, etc., make up a good, solid fam­ily paper in the true sense of the word. We are glad to learn from an old correspondent that the Waterfrends has a circulation of about 20,000. May its sphere of usefulness never grow less!

—The La Salle Advance and Calvert’s Magazine have united their forces, and now appear under the title of The Catholic Advance. Surely, if the old publications did so to individuality, the truth of the saying, “A force is strength,” cannot fail to make them not only better but more prosperous. The Advance is a 16-page 3-column quarto, is neatly printed on super-sized and calendared paper, cover, and margins an handsome appearance. Published from the Catholic Advance Printing House, 1308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., at $8 a year. Harry J. Calvert, publisher; Stephen J. Burke, editor.

—There are light, quick, surface voices that involunta­riely seem to utter the saying, “I won’t do to tie to.” The man’s words may assure you of his strength of purpose and reliability, yet his tongue contradicts his speech. Then there are low, deep, strong voices, the words seem to spring ground out as if the man owed humanity a grudge, and meant to pay it some day. That man’s opponent may tremble, and his friends may trust his strength of pur­pose and ability. There is the coarse, boisterous, dictatorial tone, invariably adopted by vulgar persons who have not sufficient cultivation to understand their own in­sufficiency. There is the incredulous tone that is full of a covert sneer, or secret “you can’t fool me, sir,” intona­tion. There is the wilting, beseeching voice of the op­hant “as plainly as if it uttered the word. It cajoles and flatters; its words say, “I love you; I admire you; you are every­thing that you should be.” Then there is the tender, musical, compassionate voice, which occasionally goes with sharp features but always with genuine benevolence. If you are full of affectation and pretense, your voice tells it. If you are cold and calm, and firm, and persistent, or sly, and foolish, and deceptive, your voice will be equally truth-telling. You cannot change your voice from a natural to an unnatural tone without its being known that you are so doing.

—The Catholic Times speaking of the resolution of the French Rabbis, adopted on the 5th of February, 1870, thanking the Supreme Pontiffs for their constant protec­tion of the Jews, recount these services as follows: “It is in consequence of the sacred principles of morals, that in different times the Roman Pontiffs have protected and invited to their States the Jews, persecuted and expatriated from the different parts of Europe. About the middle of the seventh century, St. Gregory defended the Jews and protected them in the whole Christian world. In the tenth century, the Bishops of Spain opposed great energy the people who wished to massacre them. The Pontiff Alexander II wrote to those Bishops a letter full of congratulations for their conduct in this matter. St. Ber­nard defended them in the twelfth century from the fury of the Crusaders; Innocent II and Alexander III equally protected them. In the thirteenth century Gregory IX protected them, as well in England as in France and Spain, from the great misfortune with which they were threatened; he defended them under pain of excommuni­cation. Clement V did more than protect them; he gave them the means of education. Clement VI gave them an asylum at Avignon, when they were persecuted by all the rest of Europe. In the following century Pope Nicholas wrote to the Inquisition to forbid compelling the Jews to embrace Christianity. Clement XIII calmed the fear of parents alarming lest their children might be taken from them, as frequently happened. It is easy to cite an infinity of the charitable actions of which the Israelites were at different times the object on the part of ecclesiastics in­structed in the duties of men and those of their religion.”

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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 THIRTEENTH 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.

Editorials on questions of the day, as well as on subjects connected with the University of Notre Dame.

Personal Gossip concerning the whereabouts and the success of former students.

All the weekly local news of the University, including the names of those who have distinguished themselves during the week by their excellence in class and by their general good conduct.

A weekly digest of the news at St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.

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OLD STUDENTS SHOULD TAKE IT.

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Address EDITOR NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC,

Notre Dame, Indiana.

Honors for '79-'80.

Quite an important decision has lately been arrived at by the Faculty in regard to honors. The rule almost invariably followed heretofore has been that the recipient of a first honor should have previously obtained a second honor. It has, however, been decided that all the students of '78-79, in consideration of their noble work on the day of the fire, may, if their deportment be entirely satisfactory during the present scholastic year, receive first honors at the next Annual Commencement. This will, we trust, have the good effect which it was intended to secure. Those who would have received second honors last year, had the fire not occurred, will, we hope, not discontinue their efforts, and those whose names did not invariably appear on the weekly roll of honor ought to feel encouraged to make greater efforts in the future.

A Word about the University.

The University of Notre Dame is arisen from her ashes more beautiful, more majestic than before. Her halls are already filled with students from all parts of the United States and Canada. The prospects of the scholastic year 1879-80 are therefore good—very good,—and we think the authorities here have every reason to feel satisfied for the manner in which the College is patronized and assisted by the generous American people. Notre Dame does not forget a good turn, but in regard to this we have little to say and will leave that same little to be said by others,—by those who know the institution in this respect.

The College is at present in perfect running order; classes are taught with extreme regularity, and we have no hesitation in saying that every one augurs cheerfully for the future. The discipline of the institution is in the hands of the Rev. P. W. Condon, C. S. C, who has been for some years past President of the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Watertown, Wis., and he is assisted by an experienced and able corps of prefects. Father Condon has filled the office of disciplinarian at Notre Dame before, and is well and favorably known to the students and patrons of '73-8. The Vice-Presidency and Direction of Studies is intrusted to the Rev. T. E. Walsh, C. S. C, whose ability for the faithful fulfillment of this important office needs no comment. Very Rev. W. Corby, C. S. C, is again President of the University. He is too well known to need an introduction from us.

Notre Dame, resuscitated, now enters upon a new career, and she sets out fully determined to do what good lies in her power to do—to lend her aid to the all-important cause of education at a time when true education is much needed.

The New Year.

When the crescent form of the new moon shall appear in the western sky, as it will do on the 18th or 19th of this month, the Jewish festival "Tishre Rosh Hashanah" will inaugurate the hieratic year of that venerable form of worship. Our scholastic year is somewhat earlier in its starting point than the hieratic year of the Jews. It has already commenced. Ere the full moon of August showed perceptible diminution on its western limb, students had already commenced their year of mental toil—tol that brings with it its own reward.

Arriving at the new College we find ourselves at once in an atmosphere, as it were, of unlimited possibilities. The new building itself opens out possibilities to the view of even the unimaginative. Possibilities for the fresco painter, in the vast areas of ceiling and wall spreading themselves for decoration. Possibilities for the sculptor in the niches that stand vacant around the rotunda. Possibilities for the poet in the majestic proportions of the rotunda itself—the picturesque character of the new edifices and its surroundings, breathing, as it seems to do, the spirit of antiquity even in its very novelty, with the haunting phantoms of the past looming up through embâlletés and darting out upon one at unexpected turns and emergencies. Possibilities for the philosopher—the metaphysician—the theologian—but above all, possibilities for the young and earnest student.

Yes! the splendors and proportions of the material structure are but dim shadows and types of those more glorious beauties of the intellectual edifice designed, planned and staked out, so to speak, in the brain and heart of every one that is drawn to these classic halls by the true love of learning. To build this structure is the aim of each, and in his teachers he will find cheerful and hearty coöperators. They will furnish the material: the ashlar of literature—the rubble of natural science—the brick of mathematics—the lumber of philosophy—the galvanized iron of the fine arts—the sand of routine—the lime of discipline, and the bolts and bars of seclusion and strict attention. But he himself must be the mason—the carpenter—the bricklayer. His teachers can only supply the means and smooth the bolts and bars of seclusion and strict attention. But he himself must be the mason—the carpenter—the bricklayer. His teachers can only supply the means and smooth the way. The student must do the solid work himself. Remember this, boys! and let the beginning of this new year find you with hearts prepared and good resolutions to make the best use of the opportunities afforded you here,
so that each month, as it passes, may find us wiser than
the month previous.

Physical growth is a beautiful spectacle. Whether in
vegetables or animals, a visible increase, day by day, or
even month by month, excites sentiments of delight and
interest of a higher order than any other material phenom-
enon can call into life. The child plants a lily bulb in
the spring, and with what joy does he behold the first
green sprout appearing above the moist earth, rising
higher day by day and expanding into a leafy cluster,
from the midst of which is gradually developed the ele-
gant stem. And as the stem grows higher, how delighted
he is to see the coronal of buds appear at the top, and
finally the buds themselves bursting open into beautiful,
white and fragrant bloom. What the lily is to the child,
the child himself is in a far higher degree to his fond
parents. They watch with loving gaze his increasing
stature and strength—his aptitude and dexterity—his
gaiety and grace. But sometimes a sharp pain paralyses
the young limbs for a moment. “Never mind, my son,”
says the parent, “these are but ‘growing pains.’ They
are a good sign. Grown people never have them. They
come without warning—inflict no serious injury,—and
pass away as quickly as they came.”

But if physical growth is beautiful, what must we say
of mental growth, of which it is but the image? Truly it
is a joy unspeakable, both to him who grows and to them
that witness his growth, but it has its “growing pains”
also, and remember that to have them is a good sign. Be
not discouraged if the path to learning is not a royal road
—if its hills are not all level and its valleys all filled
up. The levelling of the hills and valleys is part of the
work to be done as you proceed; and when you turn to
look back over the extended vista of past triumphs, how
delightful will be the vision—how stimulating to new ex-
cursions!

Begin then manfully—earnestly—cheerfully. And if
sometimes your strength seems unequal to the sacrifices
which the serious pursuit of learning demands, remember
that Divine Providence, which has placed these opportu-
nities within your reach, will also grant you the strength
to lay hold of them. Seek, therefore, that strength at its
sources within your reach, will also grant you the strength
necessarily to be postponed, it was resolved by the Faculty
of the Mass celebrated at the beginning of the session,
the 8th instead of the 2d. Consequently solemn High Mass,
with Rev. W. Corby, President of the University, as Cele-
brant, Rev. T. E. Walsh, Director of Studies, as Deacon,
and Rev. T. Collins as Subdeacon, was sung on the above
day. After the singing of the Gospel the Rev. President ad-
dressed some eloquent words of instruction and wisdom to
the students. If the young men will only follow the advice
given on that occasion, not only will their work of the
year be blessed and they be successful, but they will be
a honor to their families and model citizens of this
great Republic. Some of the Rev. Father's words were of
so much importance that we wish they could be placed be-
fore every teacher in the land. “Education without relig-
ion or moral training,” he said, “is a very dangerous thing.
It is like sharp tools in the hands of an infant. The tools
in themselves are good, fit for use by those who know how
to handle them, but destructive to those who know not
how to use them—even death-dealing, at times, to the infant.
So education without moral training is one of the most
dangerous instruments used by the enemy of man's salva-
tion for a greater destruction—death to the souls of men.”
These words are borne out by sad experience in our own
fair land. Every day we read of embezzlements, forgeries,
crimes unfit to be named by any Christian; these, and
murders and suicides, are not committed by the unedu-
cated only; no, but in most cases by those who had received
an education above the common, but devoid of moral train-
ing. Graduates of High Schools and Colleges figure entirely
too prominently among the perpetrators of such deeds. The
reason is evident. While the man's intellects were well
trained, the heart and the morals were neglected.

Godless education leads to anarchy, and unless the tide
be stemmed there is danger that it will eventually lead to
the corruption of society and the disruption of this the
grandest republic ever known. It is time for the educators
of the country to take this matter into consideration. The
sooner they do so, the sooner we may look for a nation
of citizens whose lives will be an example of truth, honor,
justice, and all that makes men noble, to every other nation on the globe. The American people possess more than an average share of intellect, but—it must be said with regret—moral principle is frequently wanting in that strength and purity which ennobles man; it must therefore be the aim of all true educators to develop the moral as well as the mental faculties in those committed to their charge.

Study at Notre Dame.

The work of the present scholastic year is now fully commenced at Notre Dame. Study is the chief thing in view. All the students have entered on this arduous duty with no little amount of courage and perseverance—something which is of primary importance to them from the moment they enter the college to the time in which they go forth from the serene and quiet home of their Alma Mater—in order to be enabled to overcome every obstacle that may present itself before them.

The students that are present within our walls seem one and all to acquire without much delay a special aptitude for the observance of the college rules and regulations; and also to understand what they must do if they wish to earn for themselves the confidence and respect of their teachers and fellow-students, if they wish to carry off academic honors or distinctions on next Commencement day, if they wish, in a word, to fit themselves for the faithful discharge of those duties incidental to the position which they may hereafter hold in society. But students must not forget that what is well commenced is already half finished, and hence it is their duty now not to relax in energy, in industry, but quietly and perseveringly to keep on the right path, on which they have started out, without diverging to one side or the other.

Knowledge can only be obtained by patient toil and industrious labor. Our natural knowledge is very limited; indeed it is a question how much we would know were we left to ourselves to develop the faculties of the mind. We depend on others in a certain sense for whatever we may acquire in the wide domain of knowledge, which seems to be continually enlarging. It necessarily follows, then, that all who wish to employ their time well must be attentive to what is told them in class, listen with all due attention to the explanations given by their professors, and follow out their directions in every detail. There is no more appreciative feature, in fact, in a young man than to be attentive, industrious, and courageous, from which qualities arise the formation of a noble character, of a disciplined heart and mind.

The life of a student is for the most part very trying; many obstacles will from time to time present themselves before him; he will be puzzled, he will be perplexed; and perhaps it is when he is on the very point of surmounting these difficulties that he becomes discouraged and gives up the task as useless. This may be especially the case in the commencement of the study of languages by the young, who are apt to be too impatient in the beginning, and in place of following the rules given them by their instructors, follow their own notions, which for the most part have a bad effect.

We should first be guided, if we wish to guide; we must be willing to be led, if we wish ever to be able to lead others. Industry and order should be the two main char-
—The old boys have not forgotten the Lemonnier Li- 
—The Columbian Literary Club will hold its first meet-
—We shall immediately a complete set of human bones. 
—Apply to Dr. Neyron.
—The Seniors are indebted to Very Rev. Father Sorin for a valuable oil-painting.
—Round tables, marble basins, single desks. Who would not desire to be a student?
—The Cecilians and Columbians are refitting their as-
—The Thespians will hold a meeting Saturday night for the purpose of reorganizing.
—The Preps are the boys who can enjoy a barrel of apples or a good square meal.
—The Juniors, accompanied by B. Laurence, took a walk out in the country last Sunday.
—A full report of the officers, etc., of the St. Cecilia Society will appear next week.
—The class-rooms look well with their new settlees, beautiful plants and large windows.
—Father Granger has given a beautiful medal to each of the Knights of the Blue Ribbon.
—A late arrival among the Minims weighs more than some of the professors. Jones is eclipsed.
—Brother Moses has a choice collection of plants and hanging baskets to beautify his lavatories.
—The President’s extension will be roofed next week, and ready for occupation about St. Edward’s day.
—Our friend John says that the best things and nicest in the College are the desks and marble wash-stands.
—The place formerly occupied by the students’ office is now a cozy drawing-room for the reception of visitors and patrons.
—Two commodious apartments in the main building have been reserved by President Corby for the use of the societies.
—The Kentucky Regulars, under the leadership of the gallant Colonel Sam Spalding, are a fine-looking set of young men.
—All the students are glad to find Father General so vigorous and youthful-looking after the trying events of the past season.
—The Juniors are again under obligations to Prof. Lyons—this time for a handsome present in the shape of a new patent French foot-ball.
—Artisans are constructing machinery for the generating of gas for the College buildings. They will finish their work during the coming week.
—Mr. Boyce, who has been engaged to erect the gasometer, thinks he can have it in working order and light up the College with gas this evening.
—”Pard, give me a cigarette,” alias “Snacks,” is studying law in the sunny South. Report says he is engaged. We wish him success and happiness.
—The Fat Men’s Club has been augmented numerically by the Noble School Furniture Co., of Goshen, Indiana, who have been appointed by the Noble School Furniture Co., of Goshen, Indiana, to furnish a complete set of human bones.
—Old Pluvius kept the sun from shining for several days, and made things as disagreeable as he possibly could. So he finally drove him away, and now all are happy and everywhere looks its best.
—When you find a boy lagging around for two or three days without attending to study, under the pretense that he has not entered, put him down for a person who has no desire either to learn or to do what is right.
—The cry is “Still they come!” but all are not here yet.
—Bro. Francis Joseph and his force, and Mr. Otis S. Hovey and his corps of steam-fitters from Chicago, are working like bees to get the steam into the new buildings.
—The Psalmist says: Let the young and the old join in singing the praises of the Lord; therefore all should lend their voices to swell the tone of the grand old Gregorian Chant.
—Hereafter the High Mass for the students will be celebrated on Sundays and holydays at 8 a.m., thus allowing full use of the church for the congregation and visitors at 10½ a.m.
—The Juniors’ study-room is well supplied with paintings and engravings; these, with a beautiful statue of Our Lady of Lourdes, give the hall a cheerful and elegant appearance.
—The Senior and the Junior Campus are in splendid condition. The trees have been trimmed, the baseball diamonds put in good order, and the promenades are hard, and smooth.
—The students this year are all Knights of the Round Table. Formerly this privilege was accorded only to a few of the more deserving. Who will be the Sir Galahad among them?
—The cry is “Still they come!” but all are not here yet.
—The cases of the Juniors brighten every time an old boy puts in an appearance, and that is several times a day—often accompanied by one or more new-comers.
—All who like a first class illustrated periodical should subscribe for McGeor's Illustrated Weekly. It is the only illustrated Catholic paper in the United States, is enter-
—When you find a boy lagging around for two or three days without attending to study, under the pretense that he has not entered, put him down for a person who has no desire either to learn or to do what is right.
—We promised not to say anything about it, but still we can’t help thinking that peaches will soon “begin to style themselves Father Mahe—s—there! the name almost escaped us—Minims.
—Father Alexander Rietz, of Chicago, Ill., have been appointed to take charge of the Junior study-hall. Mr. S. T. Spald...
—The Law Class is larger this session than at any time in the history of Notre Dame. As the class is composed of very intelligent young men it is expected that excellent work will be done and that the sessions of the Moot Court will be even more interesting than ever before.

—Very Rev. President Corby deserves great credit for the energetic manner in which he has pushed the work of constructing the new buildings. He did it in the quiet way himself, without the hustle and order well weighed and matured before giving it utterance.

—Mr. J. J. Henneberry, who has charge of the force employed in putting in the gas fixtures, is ahead with his contract, and is ready for the gas to be turned on. This speaks well for Mr. Henneberry and his aids, and we believe his work will prove alike creditable to themselves and their employers.

—Most of the students have voluntarily taken a pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor during their absence from their homes. These young men will never regret the step they have taken. True by this determined act command not only the esteem of their teachers but the admiration of their companions.

—M. Buyse, of South Bend, has the thanks of the Junior Department for the beautiful bell which he has presented them with which now graces the Vice-President's round table in their refectory. Mr. Buyse is cordially invited to drop in to dinner some day before long to hear how beautifully the bell sounds.

—We had the honor of a visit from Right Rev. Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, on Thursday and Friday last. His nephew, Joseph Dwenger, Jr., accompanied him, and remains at the College. We hope our young friend Joseph will not get homesick here in St. Joseph County and on the banks of the picturesque St. Joseph River.

—Many of the students have returned accompanied by two or three, and even more new students. This shows, far better than words can express, the deep-rooted affection these young men have for their Alma Mater. May God bless them and make them efficient members of society, and reward them with a happy hereafter.

—The 1st Arithmetic, Sr., starts out with a larger complement of students than any other class in the Preparatory Department, and with a firm determination to be the banner class. Several Juniors of famous record have affiliated themselves thereto, and will make it lively for the other brethren. Prof. Iverson is charge.

—From an editorial in the Western Watchman, Aug. 30, entitled "Educational institutions of note, whither sons and daughters may be sent," we clip the following: "As for Indiana's pride, the Notre Dame University, like a veritable phoenix, it has risen from its ashes. The description of it given elsewhere will be found good reading."

—On Tuesday evening, the 2d of September, the lighted dormitories could not fail to strike the beholder. Three months before, the College was wiped out of existence; the new one was only on paper. Who can compute the vital energies that have been spent in planning and erecting the noble building? No one but God; few even give the matter a thought.

—From the South Bend papers we learned that Prof. Iverson made an overland excursion to Elkhart during vacation, driving there and back in a day, and that he was enthusiastically received and royally entertained by several old students of Notre Dame, principally among whom were Orville T. Chamberlain, A. M., of '08, and C. M. Proctor, M. S., of '09.

—The last number of McGee's Illustrated Weekly—an exceptionally good one—contains a picture of the main building of the University of Notre Dame and a very flattering notice of those conducting it. We commend the liberal patronage of the friends of the University. It is published by J. A. McGee, 121 Waverly place, New York, at $3 a year.

—The Lemmonier Library will soon be in working order. Many books have been donated by generous friends, and others have been purchased by the Librarian. Rev. Pres.-
of having property insured at figures somewhat in the neighborhood of its real value. The frequent practices of Mr. Wile during the past few months in adjusting the insurance on the old College, besides securing for him the grateful regards of all at Notre Dame, have made it a matter of course that business relations should be continued with him by the Companions of St. Mary. Mr. Wile is the mover of the Northwest, W. A. Staple, of South Bend, who moved house and other buildings a distance of more than a mile without accident or jar, and even to a more desirable location, near the Sisters’ place, in Lowell, a very convenient and agreeable site. The Scholastic wishes him and his estimable wife health and happiness in the old house and new location.

—We hear that a kind friend and benefactor of the Library has donated the opera omnia of Huygh (Leipsic, 1809) comprising 15 vols., nicely bound; On Contracts (an exhaustive treatise); Travels; Commercial Law; Book-Keeping; Life in the Army; Orations, Patriotic and Religious, 2 vols.; Every Man his own Banker; Alcoholic Poisons and their Use (in Theory and Practice, vividly illustrated); A Tour in Ireland; Vaticanism; The Mystical Portmanteau; A Tale of Recent Times; On the Evil Effects of Breathing Foul Air in Churches (An exceeding rare work). Each of the volumes is embellished with a portrait of the author.

—Mr. Manly Tello, the editor of the Cleveland Universe, has the thanks of the young men of the Lemmonier Library Association for a free copy of his excellent periodical. The gift is the more appreciated because it was unsolicited. We assure him that all who read his paper appreciate the gift, for a better edited weekly can hardly be found. Mr. Tello is a live editor, as the well-filled columns of his paper bear witness. There are others whose merit in scholarship is felt, not only by the students of Notre Dame but, we are told, by people in the country or in Europe, and twere a pity it should be cramped for room. The following is the communication referred to: The Conservatory of Music of St. Mary’s Academy, at Notre Dame, is distinguished for its excellence and thoroughness. The Musical Department of the Academy, which occupies one wing of the main building, is fast becoming too small to accommodate all of the musical pupils, and the piano-forces and instrument-rooms have to find other rooms. Besides the large vocal hall and its dependencies, and twenty-six rooms devoted to private lessons, more space is even now required, and a new building must soon be erected. The recent public exercises at the Academy, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, were very largely attended, and reflected great credit upon teachers and pupils. Among the works given were portions of Haydn’s ‘Seasons.’

—It was with deep regret we learned from the Chicago papers of July 19th of the very sudden death of one of our young Minims in that city, Patrick Fitzgerald, of Chicago, who was run over by the cars. Last year was his second at Notre Dame, and during that time he endeared himself to both his companions and his teachers, not only by his affability of manner, the offspring of a mild and generous heart, but also by his attention to duties both religious and secular. He was a member of the Sorin Literary and Dramatic Association and also of the Guardian Angels of the Sanctuary. The work of all religious and charitable institutions is that thing pertaining to these societies, and was one of their best and most active members. Though doing his duty with fidelity and punctuality in the Sorin Society, he seemed to be more especially interested in the work of the Guardian Angels. His greatest delight seemed to be in being allowed to serve Mass. If it were not his “turn,” and he learned that a server was unwell, he was always the first to ask to be allowed to take his sick companion’s place. He gave an instance of piety remarkable in one so young, when on a certain festival of the Blessed Virgin each Minim laid a written petition at the foot of the statue of our Lady, asking for some special grace or favor; he was: “Mother of God, assist me at the hour of death.” And who can for a moment doubt but that when, a short time after, he was suddenly called from earth, she whom he had invoked was there to assist him? His bereaved mother saw the sympathy of all, and very naturally, in lieu of Notre Dame in her great affliction.

—Rev. Father Stoffel occupies the chair of Greek.
—A. Hamilton, of ’77, is doing well at Flint, Mich.
—Mat. Kramer, of ’73, is flourishing at Detroit, Mich.
—Mr. Jas. Minton, of ’72, is in business at Alpena, Mich.
—E. Cleary is in business at Chicago, and is doing well.
—F. Luther is in business with W. H. Kinkaid, at Albion, N. Y.

—F. Luther is in business with W. H. Kinkaid, at Albion, N. Y.
most sincere thanks to his friends there for the many kind
minds, shown him during his stay.

Y—J. P. Quinn (Commercial), of '74-'75, is with a law firm at
Chicago, where he is doing extremely well. He will be
admitted to the bar some time this fall. Notre Dame has
no more sincere friend than John.

—Rev. Wm. Murphy, of '99, the lately deceased pastor of
Washington, Ill., was so much loved and esteem
that the citizens erected a monument to his memory which
was unveiled on Sunday, Sept. 7th.

—Mr. P. V. Hickey, editor of the Catholic Review, in
company with Rev. Father Cashman, of St. Jarlath's Church,
Chicago, paid a short visit to Notre Dame during the past
week. They are most welcome visitors.

—James and George Crumney, of '75, are married and
living at Summit, near Oconomowoc, Wis. A friend who
lately visited them informs us that they have one of the
best farms and most beautiful homes in the State.

—A member of the faculty who called at Watertown
during the latter part of August returns his heartfelt thanks
to Fathers Colovin and Carroll and Brother Paul for the
many courteous attentions paid him during his visit.

—We were pleased to meet Mr. Jeremiah H. Falvey, of
'79-'84, who came here on Wednesday last with a younger
brother whom he places at school here. Mr. Falvey re-
sides at Waukesha, Ind., and is County Auditor of Pulaski
County.

—One of the faculty had the pleasure of seeing Dr. C. J.
Lundy at Detroit, where he has built up for himself an
extensive and very lucrative practice. He desires to be
kindly remembered to all at Notre Dame. His office is at
52, Lafayette Avenue.

—James and Jack Quinn, of '79, stopped over a few days
at Notre Dame on their way East. They brought their
brother and three or four other boys to remain here as
students. They themselves are going to St. Charles's Sem-
inary, Baltimore, for Rev. Bishop Spalding of Peoria.
We wish them success.

—Among the visitors here during the past week was Mr.
E. F. Kelley, of the firm of Kelley & Enright, Chicago, and
an old and esteemed friend of Notre Dame. He came to
place his son at the College. Also Mr. Peter Ruppe, his
friend, of Hancock, Mich., who, at Mr. Kelley's suggestion,
came on Monday to place his son at school here.

—Mr. Wile paid us a short visit a few days ago. Notre
Dame appreciates the friendship of this gentleman, who,
conscientiously尽悉付出了代价Prod. of a congregation, is one of the finest friends of the University. His chil-
dren were educated here, and he has from year to year
sent us several representatives of his faith to be benefited
by the moral instruction imparted at Notre Dame.

—Married, at Notre Dame, Indiana, in the Church of the
Sacred Heart, Very Rev. Provincial officiating, Daniel E. Maloney, Esq., A. M., of '73-'4, to Miss Mary A.
Miller, both of Elgin, Ill. Mr. Maloney is a rising young
lawyer and deserves success in his matrimonial as well as
his legal career. It is unnecessary to remind his many
friends here that he was one of the brightest ornaments of the
Class of '74; and has since been meritoriously occupied in
preparing for himself the brilliant future his talents des-
serve. It is needless to say that Mr. Maloney and his
consorts have the sincere wishes of all at Notre Dame, that
Heaven may bless their union, and that their wedded life
can be a truly happy one.

—We are glad to learn that Hon. John Gibbons, A. M.,
a notice of whom we gave from a Keokuk paper in the
last Scholastic, has been elected to the chair of Lect-
urer on Medical Jurisprudence in the College of Physi-
cians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. The Annual Cir-
cular and Catalogue of that institution, speaking of Mr.
Gibbons, says: "Hon. John Gibbons, A. M., whose name
is so familiar to the Legal profession of our State, has been
selected to fill the vacant occasioned by the death of John-
Fyfe, A. M., our former able teacher in this department.
Mr. Gibbons, in taking charge of this important depart-
ment, will devote especial attention to the discussion of the
principles of Legal Medicine, and the duties of medical
men as experts in courts of justice, and in the examination

—S. Marks, of '74, is selling hats at the wholesale at
Chicago.

—Jake Evers, of '79, has returned to pursue a course of
theology.

—J. P. Quinn, of '79, is about to enter the Seminary at
Baltimore.

—Father Lilly has not yet recovered from his long and
painful illness.

—P. St. Aubin, of '72, is residing at Grosse Point, near
Detroit, Michigan.

—O. Van Mourick (Commercial), of '79, is in the dry-
goods business at Detroit, Mich.

—W. R. Van Valkenburg is book-keeping for his father
at Huntsville, Alabama.

—J. Marks, of '74, is with A. O. Slaughter, Banker, 136
Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

—A. W. Wildiccombe, of '79, is travelling in Wisconsin
in the interests of a large firm.

—Logan Murphy, of '77, is editor of a paper in Texas.

—He was married a short time ago.

—L. Martinseu (Commercial), of '74, is keeping books
for Bascom & Co., at Doonto, Wis.

—Rev. Father O'Keeffe, C. S. C., is assistant pastor at St.
Bernard's Church, Watertown, Wis.

—Rev. Father Peter Gormley, of '69, is the highly es-
teeved and zealous pastor of Ohio, Ill.

—Brother Celestine holds his old position in the students'
office.

—Edgar, Frank and Walter Carqueville (Commercials),
of '77, are residing with their parents in Chicago, Ill.

—Geo. Hoffmann (Commercial), of '69-'70, is doing well
in business with his brother at 191 South Clark St., Chi-
cago, Ill.

—Mr. O. Farroll, of the Western News Co., Chicago,
was at Notre Dame on Thursday, bringing two of his boys
to school.

—Mr. M. J. McCue, of '79, has been appointed one of the
tutors for the present year. He will also pursue a post-
graduate course.

—Jack Lambin, of '77, paid us a visit during the past
week. All the old students and professors were glad to see
him looking so well.

—Little Louis Bassett, who visited Notre Dame last
February with his mother, the sister of Prof. Edwards,
died on Monday morning.

—Mr. Hurth, C. S. C., former Director of the Manual
Labor School at Notre Dame, has been appointed professor
in St. Joseph's College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

—R. McDonald (Commercial), of '74, is with one of the
largest wholesale and retail houses in Bay City, Mich.
He expects to visit his alma mater shortly.

—Rev. P. J. Colovin, C. S. C., formerly President of
Notre Dame, now fills a similar position in the College of
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Watertown, Wis.

—Mr. L. L. Watson, of Vincennes, called to see us Sun-
day. The next time he comes North we expect him to
remain with us at Notre Dame, not at South Bend.

—Bro. Philipp Neri enjoyed his business trip to Cincin-
nati. He found the old boys prosperous, and returned
with several little fellows for the Preparatory Department.

—Mr. A. B. Miller, the talented and gentlemanly editor
of the South Bend Tribune, in company with Mr. Birdsell,
of South Bend, paid us a visit on Sunday. Call again,
gentlemen.

—J. D. Wilson, of '74, is engaged in the grocery business
with his father at Hillsdale, Mich. John is one of the
famous Hillsdale four who carried away the honors at the
Saratoga regatta.

—A. Kreichgauer (Commercial), of '74, whose home is
in Paris, France, is at present residing in Chicago, Ill.,
being a refugee there from the yellow-fever-infected dis-
tricts of the South.

—Rev. N. Stoeloe, who has been at St. Benedict's Church,
in Brooklyn, N. Y., for the past two months, returns his

THE NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.
of medico-legal questions in insanity, suicides, infanticide, legitimacy, poisoning, murder and death from violence, distreses of coroners, etc. His experience and learning warrant us in saying that this department will be clearly and practically taught, and made a favorite study by all members of the class.'

Roll of Honor.

[TThe names of those students who appear in the following list are those whose conduct during the past week has given evidence of devotion to the Faculty. They are placed in alphabetical order.]

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.


The names of those students who appear in the following list are those whose conduct during the past week has given evidence of devotion to the Faculty. They are placed in alphabetical order.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.


MINIM DEPARTMENT.


Saint Mary's Academy.

—Never did St. Mary's set out on her annual scholastic career with brighter sunshine on her path way, with a more cheering prospect.

—It has been determined that exceptional care will be taken with the English reading classes, and no one is to be deprived of the opportunity to secure facility in the art of good reading.

—On the morning of the 9th inst, Mother Superior left St. Mary's on business connected with the Eastern houses of the Congregation of Sisters of the Holy Cross. Her stay will be short.

—Very interesting accounts come from the Academy of St. Mary's, Salt Lake City. The Rocky Mountains are dotted with English reading classes, and no one is to be deprived of the opportunity to secure facility in the art of good reading.


—General Ewing, John Sherman, Blaine, and Don Cameron are all bound together in one beautiful family tie. John Sherman's sister, Anna Tecumseh, married Thomas Ewing's sister, and Donald Cameron married a daughter of Judge Sherman, brother of John and Tecumseh. Mr. Blaine's mother was a Gillespie, and the Tecumseh family have related to the Blains that they feel have been related to the Tecumsehs in the past. The Blains and Tecumsehs have a common bond that will never die, just as the sweet transient flowers of the garden unfold on her consecrated soil and expand in their loveliness beneath her peaceful shades.


—General Ewing, John Sherman, Blaine, and Don Cameron are all bound together in one beautiful family tie. John Sherman's sister, Anna Tecumseh, married Thomas Ewing's sister, and Donald Cameron married a daughter of Judge Sherman, brother of John and Tecumseh. Mr. Blaine's mother was a Gillespie, and the Tecumseh family have related to the Blains that they feel have been related to the Tecumsehs in the past. The Blains and Tecumsehs have a common bond that will never die, just as the sweet transient flowers of the garden unfold on her consecrated soil and expand in their loveliness beneath her peaceful shades.
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Gold Medal for Domestic Economy, presented by Right Rev. Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland.


Gold Medal for Drawing and Painting, presented by Dr. Toner, of Washington, D. C.

Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine, presented by Mrs. M. Phelan, of Lancaster, Ohio.

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